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ALMANAC FOR 1820.

Month	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

them, gave as their verdict, that he was shot by some person to them unknown. His remains were yesterday interred with Masonic honors.

A BIT OF A SLIP.

Some few months ago a little armed schooner, called the *Constantia*, commanded by a Mr. NORRIS, a citizen of the United States, came into this port under the flag of some state in the *terra incognita*, or somewhere else—we have forgot where, and deem it of no consequence to be at the trouble of enquiring. After remaining here some 5 or 6 weeks, she dropped down to the vicinity of Hampton Roads, and waited some time to intercept a small Spanish sloop, then here, but having unfortunately got aground and damaged her rudder, she gave up the notion of nabbing the Spaniard; and for reasons best known to her commander, instead of coming back to repair damages, and then put to sea as was expected, when she first left the port, she proceeded to Baltimore, (where it is probable she got her rudder mended upon better terms than it could have been done here,) but previous to her arrival at that port, altered her flag and changed her name from the *Constantia* to the *Invincible*, which circumstance was made known to the public through the medium of this paper, at the moment of its discovery. What measures were taken by the officers of the Revenue at Baltimore on her arrival at that port we have never heard; perhaps it was not their business to meddle with her—perhaps it was. Certain it is however, that as soon as she got her rudder mended, which was done in something less than three weeks, she took French leave of the port of Baltimore and one day (or rather between two days) last week came down the bay and went to sea, as though she had nothing in the world to do with Custom Houses or Revenue officers. A Revenue cutter, as we are informed, was despatched after her—but the bird had made too good use of her wings to be caught so clumsily; she had "hopped the twig clean enough." And will probably some few months hence give a good account of herself to her patriotic owners.—*Norfolk Herald.*

ORIGINAL ENTERPRISE.

Particulars of a voyage made by Captain Haddock, in the brig *Retriever*, of Castine, to procure a cargo of Ice.
Sailed from Castine Aug. 15th, for Labrador Coast. Run the shore down for the purpose of finding an ice island. Saw several which were too large. Sept. 11th, anchored near and fastened to an island grounded in about 40 fathoms. Commenced cutting and loading ice. A gale coming on, weighed anchor and made a harbor lat. 53, 30. When the gale subsided, another island drove in near us, alongside of which we anchored, the island having got aground in 30 fathoms. The island rolled very much and by our cutting on one side, when nearly loaded it rolled heavily from us, & a strong 30 or 30 feet from the main body of the island lifted the brig about 6 feet and set her a-leaking, so that one pump was kept going. Expected to have to discharge and abandon the undertaking; but in the course of a day or two she began to tighten, & we continued to proceed in loading from the same island; completed & sailed for St. Pierre, Martinique, & arrived at the close of Oct. The vessel being very leaky, and owing to the vessel of the year, lost a little before we arrived; but if the vessel had not been leaky, should have carried in the whole cargo. The dangers and difficulties attending the undertaking were great, an account of the height of the islands above water, their unsteadiness and various plans for getting the ice. The only one by which we could succeed was to send part of the crew on the island, and get out large lumps with crow bars and axes, precipitate them into the sea, and afterwards hoisting them on board from the salt water. Capt. H. undertook the voyage, under an engagement with the gentlemen who has the privilege of supplying Martinique with ice. The stock falling short, Capt. H. was employed to attempt to obtain a cargo in the above manner, on condition that he was to have a certain sum, whether he succeeded or not. The *Retriever* arrived in Boston harbor on Sunday, from Martinique.
(Boston Daily Adv.)

From the Connecticut Mirror.

WASHINGTON.

Every thing which relates to the life & actions of this great and good man, cannot fail to interest every reader whose bosom is warmed by American feelings. Of all men, the name of Washington must be the most dear to American hearts; and as the years roll away, instead of being lost in distance, the more brilliant do his virtues appear. As the more strongly convinced are we of the true greatness of his character. "There is a mournful pleasure," (says the eloquent Dr. Collyer) in recalling the actions, and reviewing the feelings of those who are gone before. Time has effected changes by his slow devastation which speak to the heart—and we cannot hear the voice of years departed, without feeling our attention arrested, and a

mid the suspension of our employments, giving reverence to the testimony of those, whose wisdom, snatched from that all-devouring hand, remains upon record for our instruction.

The following interesting anecdote of the father of our Republic, we find in Bisset's continuation of Rome; and we do not recollect to have met with it in any other place. It illustrates in a most forcible manner the overruling hand of Providence, in directing the operations of a man's mind, in moments when he is least of all aware of it. This curious incident, from which it appears that the life of the hero was in imminent danger, took place during some skirmishing a day or two previous to the battle of Brandywine, and is detailed in a letter from Major Ferguson, who commanded a rifle corps in advance of the Hessians, under General Knyphausen, to his friend in England. The letter in question gives the following account: "We had not lain long, when a rebel officer remarkable by a Hussar dress, passed towards our army, within a hundred yards of my right flank, not perceiving us. He was followed by another dressed in dark green and blue, mounted on a bay horse, with a remarkable large high cocked hat. I ordered three good shots to steal near to them and fire at them, but the idea disgusted me; I recalled the order.—The Hussar in returning made a circuit, but the other passed within a hundred yards of us, upon which I advanced from the wood towards him. Upon my calling, he stopped; but after looking at me, proceeded. I again drew his attention, and made signs to him to stop, levelling my piece at him; but he slowly cantered his way. As I was within that distance at which, in the quickest firing, I could have lodged half a dozen balls in or about him before he was out of my reach, I had only to determine; but it was not pleasant to fire at the back of an unoffending individual, who was acquitting himself very coolly of his duty, so I let him alone. The day after I had been telling this story to some wounded officers who lay in the same room with me, when one of our surgeons who had been dressing the wounded rebel officers, came in and told us, that they had been informing him, that Gen. Washington was all the morning with the light troops, and only attended by a French officer in a Hussar dress, he himself dressed and mounted in every point as above described. I am not sorry that I did not know at the time who it was."

FROM LATE FOREIGN PAPERS.

Received at the Office of the Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Coburn.—The *Hercules* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last, on board of which was Mr. Coburn. As some fears were entertained that the fever was on board, Coburn's landing was not permitted till Tuesday. At the same time a number of people met him on the beach, and cheered him to the inn, which is a considerable distance from the dock. Some partial biases were heard. Next morning he underwent the usual examination at the Custom House, which occupied a considerable time, as he has brought over with him a deal of heavy luggage. The bones of Paine were deposited in a wooden box, and lodged in the Custom-house yard. When the box was opened, Mr. Coburn observed—"There gentlemen are the mortal remains of the immortal Thomas Paine." The skull was shown, and the coffin plate accompanied it, on which was "Thomas Paine, aged 74, died 8th June 1809" and Coburn was extremely attentive to the box and looked rather serious during the exhibition. In the evening, accompanied by Mr. Egerton Smith he visited several of his friends and well wishers. There are now two vessels in the Mersey, on board of one of which (from Baltimore) it is feared, the yellow fever prevails; but every precaution is taken to prevent communication with the land. Coburn looks in good health, and is dressed like one of our better sort of country farmers.

The Reformers having announced their intention of giving him a public welcome, Mr. Coburn has addressed them the following letter:—

ADDRESS OF COBBETT,
To the Reformers in and near Manchester.
Liverpool, Nov. 23, 1819.

"Friends and Fellow-countrymen!—It appears from the public papers, that you have the kind intention to give me a formal and public welcome on my return to my country, and to invite me into your neighborhood. Nothing in this world can be more gratifying to my feelings; there is nothing of which I should be so proud as of such a reception, on such an occasion, by such men; men so pre-eminent in political knowledge, public spirit, and real loyalty.

"Suffer me, however, to observe, that I, who have quitted happy America, and returned to my now miserable, though at ways beloved country, from no other motive than that of a hope to be able to assist in restoring her to her former state, am extremely anxious, that a proceeding designed to do honor to me, should be

attended with no one circumstance, however slight, tending to produce violence or even discord. The situation of our country is sufficiently awful; the passions already excited are sufficiently violent, without making my intended welcome the means of adding to the calamity.

"The heart which under the contemplation of the present state of the noble county of Lancaster, can retain its wonted beat, must be formed of materials very different from those of mine. To behold scenes of unparalleled industry, talent, & enterprise, & sources of individual happiness & national wealth & power turned into scenes of strife and distraction, & sources of misery, must deeply afflict any man, and especially one, who can appeal to all the acts of his life in proof of his ardent desire, to promote the happiness and honor, and to insure the freedom, the greatness, and the renown of England. Therefore upon the present occasion, while my bosom is filled with sorrow on account of the recent melancholy events in this country, let me beseech you to refrain from every thing that might be likely to mix up, in any degree, your reception of me with these events.

"In entering Manchester, I shall see, for my part, none but friends, being well assured that I merit the enmity of no Englishman in the world. If I find enemies, let them be such without provocation and without reason. To be received by you in the manner I hear you intend, will be an honor far greater than any other that can be bestowed upon me; and I most anxiously wish to receive it unalloyed by any thing calculated to give pain to any real friend of peace, order, the king, and the laws. I am, my kind and generous friends, your faithful and devoted servant,
"WILLIAM COBBETT."

The Editor of the New York Evening Post has devoted two columns of his paper of Monday last, to an abbreviated account of the arrival and reception of William Cobbett in England. The following is the most material part of it:

"Mr. Cobbett, who sailed from this port in the ship *Hercules*, with the bones of Thomas Paine, had arrived at Liverpool. His luggage was taken from the vessel to the custom house, to undergo the usual inspection. When the last trunk was opened, Cobbett observed to the surrounding spectators, who had assembled in great numbers, "Here are the bones of the late Thomas Paine!" This declaration excited a sudden and visible sensation and the crowd pressed forward to see the contents of the package. Cobbett remarked, that "Great indeed must that man have been, whose very bones attracted such attention." The officer took out the coffin-plate, inscribed "Thomas Paine, aged 74, who died 8th June, 1809," and having lifted up several of the bones, replaced the whole, and passed them. They have since been forwarded from Liverpool to London. The captain of the *Hercules*, it is said, did not know of their being on board his vessel until he arrived at Liverpool.

The *Evening Post* rather ill-naturedly subjects to the account of the dinner given to Mr. Cobbett, (where he and his proselytes used simple water for their beverage,) the following extract from Mr. Cobbett's writings of some years past:

"How Tom gets a living now, or what brothel he inhabits, I know not, nor does it much signify. He has done all the mischief he can in the world; and whether his carcass is at last to be suffered to rot on the earth, or to be dried in the air, is of very little consequence. Whenever or wherever he breathes his last, he will excite neither sorrow nor compassion; no friendly hand will close his eyes, not a groan will be uttered, not a tear will be shed. Like Judas, he will be remembered by posterity; men will learn to express all that is base, malignant, treacherous, unnatural, and blasphemous, by the single monosyllable—Paine!"

W. COBBETT.

And he, who thus defamed the character of Paine, has transported his bones across the Atlantic, wherewith to work miracles!

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In addition to the extracts from late English papers received by the Herald, which will be found under our foreign head, we subjoin the following, brief abstract of the debate, which occurred in the House of Lords, on the 21st of December, on the second reading of the Bill to prevent Drilling and Training, and the Bill authorizing the Search for Arms.

Boston Feb.

Lord Erskine remarked, that when he looked at these bills in the aggregate, he could not help saying that he saw how little like England would England be, whenever they passed into laws; and therefore, he felt the utmost disgust at them.

The Lord Chancellor asked in reply, "what would England be, unless the present bills were passed, & that speedily too?" He declared that the armings & trainings among the people were overt acts of treason. If any set of men were aiming by

a display of "physical force" to intimidate the government, in order to bring about an alteration in the Constitution, that was in reality an overt act of treason.

Lord Holland objected to the principle of the bills. He thought they went too far, and he knew that more terrible ones, were yet coming on. Even Lord Sidmouth had confessed that the second bill was a departure from the true principles of the British Constitution; and sorry was he to assure the noble Lord, that he, although the antagonist of innovation, had made greater attack and inroads on the Constitution in this country than all the Radicals put together. He could not help viewing the whole system as more likely to aggravate than assuage the evils they were aiming to cure.—Difficulties, it was to be feared would occur in alarming the people. If the attempt should fail, their lordships situation would be infinitely worse, while the laws must necessarily be injured by it. He objected to the entire policy.

The Earl of Darley declared he should oppose that clause in the second bill, which gave a power to search for arms, by night. A power of entering houses at night to search for arms, might lead in the exercise of it, to gross abuses: How was a subject to know, when called upon at an unreasonable hour, whether the persons were duly authorized to search for arms? He might take them for robbers, and act accordingly, if they attempted to force an entrance. To this part of the bill he had strong objections. It could not be denied that there were dangerous and alarming symptoms abroad. Demagogues went round the country inflaming the minds of the people. The people were distressed; they had nothing to eat. It was natural therefore that they should be disposed to listen to those who pointed out any mode of relief, however fallacious. He thought, however, the people had no idea of arming, until the occurrence of the affair at Manchester; and if ministers had permitted a proper inquiry into that subject, there would not now have been any occasion for measures of coercion.

Lord Strathmore stated, that to such an extent had the disaffection arisen, that he was confident there were at present 14 or 15000 men on the banks of the Tyne & Wear, almost in a state of open rebellion, many of whom carried pistols concealed about their persons, and unless deprived of arms, he apprehended a general rising would be the consequence. He added, however, that whatever might be the state of the Northern parts of Durham, the Southern were not at all tainted by the same principles. Most of the inhabitants would be ready, if necessary, to come forward in defence of the laws and constitution. The same might be said of the Northern parts of Yorkshire.

The two bills were read a second time, and committed. The Earl of Darley wished to know whether ministers were determined to persevere in that provision of the Search for Arms Bill, which gave a power to enter houses at night.—The Earl of Liverpool said, there would be an opportunity of discussing the point alluded to in the committee. The noble Earl might then state his objections.

A debate similar in spirit to the above took place in the House of Commons.—The debates in both houses occupy upwards of 14 columns of the London Courier, in small print.

The Grand Jury of the County of Lancaster state publicly, that training and military drilling of large bodies of men under regular leaders, have for some time been carried on to great extent; principally in the night, or at hours calculated to elude public observation; Marching, and other military movements, are practised with great precision, and the words of command are promptly obeyed. The disaffected have resorted to a system of intimidation which prevails to an alarming degree. Persons and property have been threatened, and combinations have been formed to ruin those publicans and shopkeepers, who have come forward in support of the civil power. To such an extent does this prevail, that the well disposed are deterred from declaring their sentiments, or from giving information of the offenders. The magistrates who act in the disturbed districts, harassed by continued attention to their duties, state themselves to be unable to preserve the public peace under any circumstances of peculiar agitation.

The Reformers continue their meetings.—There had been a large assemblage at Burnley, with flags, cries of liberty, music &c.—A great portion of them had large sticks or staves, with holes in the end of them to admit pikes, and it was ascertained that the pike heads were concealed in their sleeves and other parts of their dress. Many of them were armed with pistols. They exhibited a very determined disposition. At the breaking up of the meeting they remained a long time in the road & fields adjoining, firing their pistols, and avowing they should like to have a deal with the soldiers before they parted.

The London Times of the 28th Nov.

NORFOLK, Dec. 29.

SHOCKING MURDER.

It is seldom that we have had to notice a more horrid occurrence than that which we claim our attention, and which took place in Portsmouth, on Monday night.—Mr. Matthew Wikeman, a respectable inhabitant of that town, had been in the course of the day, with the brethren of the Naval Lodge, celebrating the Festival of St. John the Evangelist; at an early hour of the evening he went home to his family, and about 9 o'clock he set off from thence to join a number of the citizens who had formed a patrol guard for the night, and of which he was the commanding officer; while on his way a musket was fired at him, the contents of which entered his abdomen, and literally tore it to pieces, and in a few hours after he expired. He was immediately after receiving the wound, attended by Doctors Schofield and Butt, though with not the smallest prospect of his recovery. To these gentlemen, while he retained his reason perfectly, he declared that he was shot by a negro man named Ned, belonging to A. Emmerson, Esq.

Mr. Wikeman, we learn, was a native of England; has been for some years a citizen of this country, and has left a wife and two children. He was by trade a ship carpenter, and had been for some time employed as such in the Navy Yard at Gosport, while his wife kept a small grocery store in Portsmouth; and he assigned it as the only reason he could imagine for Ned's successful attempt on his life, that Ned owed him money and he had pressed him to pay it.

The inquest who yesterday went into an examination of the case, finding some little contradiction in the evidence before

contains a detailed statement of facts, & documents on the internal state of the country. Many letters, relating to the affairs of the country, are published. The writers of some of them are of opinion that the Reformists are improving in discipline and organization, and consequently must be viewed as becoming more formidable than heretofore.

Not only have the thanks of the Court of Common Council been refused to the late Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Atkins, but a vote of censure has been passed on him. The London Times remarks, that there is no instance of such marked displeasure in the Court since seventeen hundred and seventy two.

CONGRESS

Estimates of Government Expenses for the ensuing year.

[Transmitted to Congress.]

Treasury Department,

Dec. 23, 1819.

Sir,
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed for the year 1820, amounting to \$15,417,553 72

viz:
Civil list, miscellaneous & foreign intercourse 2,404,595 93
Military department including Indian department, & revolutionary and military pensions 10,292,931 09
Navy department, including marine corps, 2,702,028 76

To which add permanent appropriations, viz:
Sinking fund \$10,000,000 00
Gradual increase of the navy, 1,000,000 00
Arming militia, 200,000 00
Indian annuities, 158,725 00
Also, navy deficit for this year, 600,000 00

11,856,725 00

The funds from which the appropriations for the year 1820 may be discharged are the following, viz:

1. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars, annually reserved by the acts of the 4th of August, 1790, out of the duties and customs, towards the expenses of the government.
2. The surplus which may remain of the customs and internal duties, after satisfying the sums for which they are pledged and appropriated.
3. Any other unappropriated money which may be in the Treasury during the year 1820.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD,

The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, Dec. 21, 1819.

Sir,
I have the honor to transmit herewith the general estimate of appropriations for the service of the year 1820, viz:
Civil department, 1,099,833 29
Submissions for do. 18,100 00

Miscellaneous: 1,117,933 29
Intercourse with foreign nations, 833,277 76

Military Establishment, viz:
Expenses of the army, 3,580,514 98
Permanent objects, 3,003,971 04
Military pensions 426,845 03
Revolutionary pensions, 3,066,400 00
Half pay, pensions to widows and orphans, 100,000 00
Indian department, 315,000 00

Naval establishment, 2,474,507 50
Marine corps, 227,521 26
2,702,028 76

Total amount including submissions, \$15,417,553 72

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

EXPORTS OF THE U. STATES.
Treasury Department,
December, 17, 1819.

Sir,
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of exports from the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1819, amounting in value to \$70,142,591, viz: in articles of

Domestic produce or manufacture \$50,974,858
Foreign. Entitled to drawback, 15,801,676
Not entitled to drawback, 3,864,007
19,165,683

Which articles appear to have been exported to the following countries, viz:

Domestic.		Foreign.	
To the dominions of Great Britain	\$26,908,038	2,833,701	
France	8,109,923	2,033,279	
Spain	4,404,971	3,703,288	
Netherlands	2,692,388	2,130,728	
Portugal	1,250,844	312,736	
Denmark & Norway	1,198,228	842,500	
Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Hanover, towns and ports of Germany	2,617,465	2,139,355	
China	74,896	1,312,076	
All other countries	3,014,082	2,758,022	
		\$50,974,858	19,165,683

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LV SENATE.
Wednesday, Dec. 29.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.
The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Logan, respecting the Bank of the United States was taken up.

Mr. Logan observed that the object of the resolution was to bring before the Senate the consideration of a subject of great importance to the people of the U. States. It was not his purpose now to enter into a discussion of the principles embraced by the resolution, but at a proper time he had no doubt he should be able to sustain these principles. He presumed the Senate was not prepared to yield the principle that one body of representatives could transfer any great political rights beyond the power of their successors to touch. In reply to a suggestion of Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, that the enquiry had better be referred to a select committee, appointed for the special consideration of the resolution, Mr. L. said the resolution involved a great constitutional question, and therefore he had thought the judiciary committee the most proper for it; but assented to the wish to have the reference made to a select committee, which course was agreed to.

The question being stated on agreeing to the resolution as thus modified—

Mr. Roberts remarked that he was not prepared for the reference of this enquiry in any shape. He knew that courtesy induced the Senate generally to assent to any motion for enquiry; but, in this case, he questioned if it was not of a nature improper for reference. It was an enquiry to affect property vested by the U. States, and the adoption of the resolution might justify an impression that this body entertained the opinion that it now could change the condition of that property. He was not prepared at present to act on such a proposition, and moved that the resolution be postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Wilson also expressed his wish that the consideration of the subject should be deferred to the day proposed.

The motion prevailed, without a division.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.
Mr. William Pinkney, a Senator from the State of Maryland, appeared this day and took his seat.

The bill from the House of Representatives for the admission of Maine into the Union, was taken up and read twice, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bank of the United States.
The Senate then proceeded, according to the order of the day, to consider the resolutions, submitted on the 28th of Dec. by Mr. Logan of Kentucky:

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Logan rose and addressed the Senate about an hour in support of the several features of his proposition—arguing to shew that the enquiry was necessary, just, and constitutional.

Mr. Wilson, of N. J. called for a division of the question on the resolutions; and, no further debate ensuing.

The question was taken on the first resolution, and decided in the negative—ayes 12, noes 24.

The question was then put on the two remaining resolutions, successively, without debate, and also decided in the negative, without a division; but few voices being heard in the affirmative.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, and Mr. Logan, respectively, were taken up & agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Wednesday, Dec. 29.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.
The house then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. H. Nelson in the chair on the bill making an appropriation, for the support of the navy, in addition to the appropriation of the last session.

Mr. Storms moved to amend the bill by inserting the following as a new section:

"And be it enacted, That the sums appropriated by this act shall be solely applied to the objects for which they are respectively appropriated, and to no other notwithstanding the authority vested in the President of the United States by the first section of the act entitled 'An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments,' passed on the third day of March, 1809."

This amendment was agreed to—ayes 68, noes 59.

Some further debate then took place on the subject of appropriations generally; in which Mr. Randolph and Mr. Smith of Md. took part, and Mr. Cannon spoke on an incidental point.

The three bills before the committee

being gone through, were reported to the House.

It is well now to state the contents of the bill. The first in order of importance, makes additional appropriations for the support of the Navy for the service of 1819, viz: For pay and assistance, \$373,100; for provisions, 41,400; for hospital stores, &c. \$8,850; for repairs of vessels, \$101,800; for contingencies, 11,000 dollars; for the salaries of two agents and a surveyor, appointed under the authority of the act of Congress making reservations of public lands to supply timber for naval purposes, and other expenses of that act, 7,500 dollars.

The second bill makes a partial appropriation for the military service for the year 1820 viz: for subsistence of the army, 230,000 dollars.

The third is a bill supplementary to the act to regulate and fix the compensation of the clerks in the different offices, passed the 20th day of April 1818. This bill proposes to continue, until the 31st day of December, 1820, the provision of that act which authorizes the employment of 6 additional Clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, and three in that of the Second Comptroller, in order to enable those offices to settle the mass of yet unsettled accounts growing out of the late war.

On the question to concur with the committee of the whole on the amendment above stated as having been agreed to, after some further debate, the vote was, ayes 50, noes 80. So the amendment was rejected.

The three bills were then severally ordered to be engrossed, & to be read a third time to-morrow.

Adjournd.

Thursday, Dec. 30.
Mr. Bloomfield reported a bill to authorize certain insane persons to be placed on the pension list, and for guardians to receive pensions; which was twice read and transmitted.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making such legislative provisions as shall effectually prevent the practice of duelling. [Mr. F. suggested, that he presumed it was only in regard to the army and navy, that congress would have any power to operate in this respect.]

On motion of Mr. Allen, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making Great Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario, a port of entry.

The engrossed bill making additional appropriations for the support of the Navy for the year 1819; the engrossed bill making partial appropriations for the military service for the year 1820; and the bill authorizing the continuance of certain clerks in the offices of the Third Auditor and Second Comptroller, were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. McLane, of Delaware moved a resolution to this effect: "That the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a subscription, by the U. States, for 150 shares in the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company."

The House decided on this motion without debate; and it was negatived by a small majority.

Mr. Kent, of Md. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to said district a delegate on this floor, in the same manner as delegates are allowed to other territories of the U. States.

On this motion the House divided, and the resolution was negatived by a considerable majority.

STATE OF MAINE.
The House then, according to the orders of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hill in the chair, on the bill for the admission of the State of Maine into the Union.

The result was, that after two or three hours spent on the subject, the committee rose, and determined, by a majority of one vote, to report progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And the House Adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 31.
Mr. Morton, from the committee on revision and unfinished business, made a detailed report on that subject, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kent, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to renew the charter of the City of Washington, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the militia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of furnishing the militia with clothing, when they are called into the service of the United States, or the amount in money, in lieu thereof, in all cases wherein they furnish themselves.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before this house copies of such communications as they may have received since 1815, & such information as they may possess in relation to the illicit introduction of slaves into the United States, with a statement of the measures adopted to prevent the same.

On motion of Mr. Cook, the report of the secretary of war, of the 28th inst. relative to a communication between Lake Michigan and the river Illinois, was referred to the committee on roads and canals.

STATE OF MAINE.
The house then proceeded to the order of the day, and again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Mark Langdon Hill in the chair, on the bill providing for the admission of the District of Maine into the Union as an independent state.

And, no further debate ensuing—

The committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the house. Ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The speaker laid before the house two letters from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting, in obedience to resolutions of this house, a statement of the duties accruing, and drawback payable, on merchandise exported during the years 1816, 1817, and 1818, and the same annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of Dec. 1819; which statements were ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned to Monday, January 3^d 4.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing an abstract shewing the aggregate amount of the military peace establishment actually in service for each year, since 1815; made in obedience to an order of the 28th ult. which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of balances, unexpended on the 27th day of December, ult. remaining in the Treasurer's hands as agent for the Navy Department, &c. rendered in obedience to the resolution of this House of the 27th ult.

Revolutionary Pensions.
Mr. Bloomfield, from the committee on revolutionary pensions, to whom was referred a resolution of the 18th ult. respecting the execution and propriety of repealing the pension law of March 18, 1818, (on which subject they made a report in part some days ago) made a report final, declaring that it is not expedient, neither would it comport with the dignity of the American nation, to repeal that act; which report was read committed to a committee of the whole house, and ordered to be printed.

Privateering.
Mr. Lowndes, from the committee on foreign relations, to whom had been referred two memorials from certain citizens of Ohio, praying the suppression of privateering, as a means of national warfare, submitted the following report.

The committee of Foreign Relations, to whom have been referred two memorials from the citizens of the state of Ohio, relating to the practice of privateering, beg leave respectfully to report—

That the language of the memorialists is such as to leave the extent in which they deem it reasonable to expect a mitigation in the laws of maritime warfare, in some doubt. They are considered by the committee as recommending such a change in these laws as shall exempt the property of individuals from capture, either by public or private ships of war, at least when it does not consist of contraband articles, and is not destined to a blockaded port. The general benevolence which is expressed, as well as the opinion of Dr. Franklin, which is referred to by the memorialists, seem to prove that it is their wish that the property which subserves no purpose of war should be as safe upon the sea as upon the land—not that it should be secured from private cruizers, and be left exposed to public ships, which in the service of some European powers, are much more numerous, than the others, and whose pursuit of plunder is often quite as active and unsparring. It cannot, indeed, be presumed, that the memorialists should wish a change in maritime law, which would produce very little diminution in the dangers of our commerce in a conflict with any considerable naval power, while it would wrest from our hands what we have hitherto considered as one of our principal means of annoyance. It is the security of fair and harmless commerce from all attack, which the memorialists most desire. It is the introduction of a system which shall confine the immediate injuries of war to those whose sex, age and occupation, do not unfit them for the struggle. If these are the wishes of the memorialists, the committee express their concurrence in them, without hesitation.

The committee think that it will be right in the government of the U. States to renew its attempt to obtain a mitigation of a barbarous code, whenever there shall seem a probability of its success. They do not doubt that it will do so. Its first efforts at negotiation were characterized by an anxiety to limit the evils of a war; and if it seem to have desisted from the prosecution of this design, the committee believe that this circumstance must be attended, not to a change in the policy of the U. States, but to the perseverance in former policy of other nations.

The committee are not aware, that the United States are better situated than any other nation to profit by privateering; but they are far from opposing this calculation to a regulation which, if the powers of the world would adopt it, they too should consider as "a happy improvement in the laws of nations."

It is an improvement, however, which cannot be made without the consent of other states. The committee will not flatter the memorialists by expressing the opinion that such consent will probably be given; but, as it can be obtained only, if at all, through the executive government, to whose discretion the conduct of negotiations has been properly confided by the constitution, they recommend to the house the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Foreign Relations be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial relating to the practice of privateering, and that they be referred to the Secretary of State.

The report was read, and the resolution agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Overstreet, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House of the

condition (in his opinion) it will make in consequence of the importation of cotton and manufactures, and iron, be prohibited, what manner the deficit in the revenue made, should such a prohibition be made.

On motion of Mr. Strong, of New York, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing law for furnishing the army, the navy & Indian department, with articles of clothing, other merchandises, of domestic manufacture, except such articles only as cannot with economy, and in sufficient quantity, be manufactured in the U. States.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing law for the further encouragement of American citizens and seamen, engaged in the whale fisheries.

Adjournd.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.
In the Senate Mr. Richard M. Johnson, a Senator from Kentucky in the room of Mr. Crittenden, resigned, appeared and took his seat.

The consideration of Mr. Logan's resolution for an enquiry respecting the Bank of the U. S. was made the order of the day for this day.

The bill for the admission of the State of Maine into the Union, received by the House of Representatives yesterday, was, after some debate, postponed Wednesday.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the admission of the state of Maine into the Union was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate, as above noticed.

The bill to authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office to emit the instalments due on certain lands in Shawneetown, in the state of Illinois, was discussed in committee of the whole and rejected by the house. Mr. Cook was its principal supporter, Mr. B. Smith, Va. its principal opponent.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) Dec. 22.
A resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives recommending to the Bank of Kentucky a suspension specie payments, which was postponed a day beyond the close of the session—equivalent to a rejection.

On the same day the Senate passed a bill to suspend law process for 60 days, Feb. 18, 1820.

This act suspends for 60 days all orders under executions issued on judgment decrees and replevin bonds, both with regard to suits before courts and Justices of the Peace, on the defendant giving a bond to have his property forth coming after the expiration of the said term. This bill now requires the signature of the governor or to become a law.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) Jan. 1.
UNCOMMON DROUGHT.
Rarely indeed has this section of the country been afflicted with so severe a drought.—At least two thirds of the well in this city are dry; and the others, excepting the public well in the court-yard which has been greatly deepened by the coal company, are generally nearly without water for cooking, &c. we understand has actually been sold in this city, within the last week.

The English navy office has given notice, that about 20 vessels of three hundred and fifty, to five hundred tons are wanted, to convey emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope.

RUSSEL COLVIN.
Bennington, (Vermont,) Dec. 26th.
The 23d instant was hailed with unusual festivity by the inhabitants of Manchester and its vicinity, being the epoch of emancipation of Jesse Boorn from imprisonment for life—and Stephen Boorn from an ignominious death, for the supposed Murder of Russel Colvin, who arrived in this town the evening previous. The concourse was large and respectable, in every countenance was depicted the evidence of unfeigned congratulation at this marvellous deliverance. An indication that a free people are equally anxious to protect the innocent and punish the offender.

The day was closed with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Haynes.

On which the editor of the Boston Patriot makes the following very handsome remark: "Thus through the agency of newspapers, operating silently and almost invisibly, are two innocent citizens rescued from a cruel and ignominious death. Newspapers, like many other blessings, that we enjoy in profusion, are apt to be considered of far less importance than they really merit."

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 23.
Another and a Greater still!
A few weeks ago we had to record an extraordinary load of flour, forty barrels brought to town, by Mr. Hamilton's wagon of six horses from near Winchester—we have now to state that on Saturday last, Mr. James Pelter brought from within a mile of Winchester, a distance of about seventy miles, in his wagon with six horses, forty-five barrels of flour, in good order, weighing near thousand seven hundred and twenty pounds. This is the greatest performance, in this way, ever yet executed in this part of the country.

DREADFUL MORTALITY.
A letter from a young gentleman in Savannah, to his father dated Nov. 30, mentions, that of 102 Irishmen who arrived there in one vessel the last of Sept. not one now survives! The total number of deaths in the city during the month of Sept. was computed at 409!

THE POINT SETTLED.

There are now Cotton fabrics of the Boston manufacturer in this Town, of infinitely superior quality to the same kind of India fabrics, selling at an equal or rather a less price than the India fabrics; and so great is the difference between these Cotton fabrics, in favor of that of Boston, that the merchants declare they cannot sell one yard of the India manufacture since they got the American. This shows then incontrovertibly that it is not an increase of duties that we want to nurse manufactures, but an increase of attention and diligence by the manufacturers, to make their goods of better quality, for lay what duty you will, the best manufactured goods will be bought up in preference, provided the price is not too monstrously exorbitant. The great supply of these Cotton goods, the decided preference given to them in point of quality, and their entirely supplanting the India cotton of the same sort in the market under the present rate of duties, is a practical comment upon the question, whether we shall foster Domestic Manufactures by a still higher increase of duties, which no position can dispute, no argument subvert.—We hope our wise men in Congress will think of this matter.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. GRAHAM,

There appeared in one of the late Gazettes, some handsome encomiums upon the Lancasterian system of education, and these encomiums seemed to be produced by a late visit to the Oxford School of this county, on the day of general examination.

There can be no doubt of the excellence of the Lancasterian plan of instruction, it has been sufficiently tested to prove its worth; and I wish that all the county would attend at one of these examinations of this Oxford school, say the next, in order that every man might see it and judge for himself, and be the better able to answer a few questions that I mean to put to the people of the county—I would ask in the first place

Who established this Oxford School? Who bore the expence of its establishment? Who receives the benefit of it? Has there been any instance before of any private individuals doing any thing equal to this by which the public was benefited? Who especially superintends this school and controuls all its admirable regulations? What is due from the public sentiment to the exertions of two private gentlemen, who have thus borne the trouble and expence of instituting such a school for the public benefit?

These are questions worthy the attention and thought of all the men in Talbot who pretend to think, and who wish to award to merit its just due.

It ought to be known that Mr. Tench Tilghman and Mr. Nicholas Goldborough are the two enterprising and benevolent individuals to whose liberality and exertions the public are indebted for the Lancasterian School of Oxford.

These gentlemen of themselves planned the system, built the house, arranged all its course of operations, procured eminent teachers and superintended the institution, until they have nursed it into the beautiful and excellent state in which it now appears. They have both expended a monstrous sum of money which they neither expect or desire to be reimbursed.

It is a sufficient reward for them to know that they have rendered an immense service to the community in which they live, by this laudable exertion in that community's behalf.—More than fifty children of the neighborhood and vicinity are educated at this school, who probably without it would have been brought up in ignorance, and so rapid is the progress under this system that children may all acquire a thorough good English education by the time they are old enough to be bound out to trades, or to engage in the study of any particular business.

Man is apt to be ungrateful, the founders of this useful establishment will not therefore in all probability receive the tribute of public feeling until those who have been educated at this school shall enter on the theatre of life—they will then with hearts purified by wholesome instruction offer the thanks of gratitude to their benefactors.—Man too is jealous, he is envious of other men's merits, and therefore the wanted tribute of respect is withheld.

We often hear a great deal of public spirited men, of patriotic men, of men who are friends to the poor and so on—but this much we will say, that if all the expenditures and all the labors of all the democrats in Talbot county for any visible public benefit from the beginning of the party to the present day, were put together, they would not amount to one half or one quarter of what these two gentlemen have of themselves expended on this School.—Yet strange to tell, we hear of thousands of praises given to the favorite democratic men as the friends of the people and patriots, whilst not a tongue sounds the name of these eminent public benefactors—they who have done comparatively nothing are daily buzzed; whilst those who have done all that men could do, and the public are enjoying the benefits of what they have done, are daily neglected. This is the course of things in an ungrateful, thoughtless world. The old Soldier of the Revolution, whose blood was the price of independence, is suffered to linger in indigence, whilst the lordly nabob, who speculated in his certificates and who never did or never could have done anything toward the achievement of that independence, is caressed and cracked off as a patriot and friend to liberty. But where would have been your independence if all had depended upon such nabobs instead of the old continental veterans? So of how much greater advantage to you are two men who spend their money and time and labor in erecting schools at their own expence for the public benefit than these talking, kind spoken, fair promising democrats who spend all in words, and can show no good works.

If faith without good works is dead in religion—so are promises and fine sayings without good works, dead in politics.

O! that the people would be more true to themselves and shake off that destructive party madness, that like the jaundice disease, gives false appearances to every thing. O! that I could see my countrymen, as in the days of the Revolution, calmly, soberly and reflectively pursuing the unbiased dictates of common sense, and acting in the sublime character of the dignified, independent freeman.

From our Correspondent at Annapolis. MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Abstract of Proceedings. ANAPOLIS, Jan. 1. The House rejected Mr. C. Dorsey's bill for the protection of Tobacco plants, or corn growing or standing in the fields. This bill proposed to make the stealing of tobacco plants or corn growing or standing in the field, a criminal offence and punishable as such.

Monday, Jan. 3. The bill reported by the Committee of Grievances, authorizing the Governor and Council, upon the representation of the Judges of Baltimore City court, or the Judges of the Court in any judicial district, of the mental inability of the Attorney General or district Attorney of such district, to perform the duties of his office, to appoint an assistant attorney general, or district attorney as the case may be, was under consideration. This bill was so modified as to be confined in its operation to provide only for the case of the present Attorney General of Maryland, and so passed. Mr. Martin is to receive half the profits of his office. All sides of the House vied in the expressions of regret and sympathy for the dreadful calamity with which Mr. Martin has been visited.—Mr. Marriott made a very eloquent and feeling appeal in his behalf.—Mr. Montgomery supported the bill very earnestly.—Mr. Forrest, Mr. C. Dorsey, Mr. Dennis, and Mr. A. Spence also supported the bill.

Tuesday, Jan. 4. Mr. Washington's bill, authorizing a speedy remedy against constables receiving money, or claims put in their hands for collection, was read a second time and passed.

Mr. LeCompte obtained leave to bring in a bill repealing so much of the law authorizing the distribution of the School fund, as directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to invest those funds in the unsubscribed shares of the Banks of this State.

The resolution in favour of Jehu Chandler's claim, after much discussion, passed and was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Stuart of Queen Ann's, introduced a resolution giving \$200 of the school fund belonging to Queen Ann's County to Union School of that County.—This bill was opposed by Mr. LeCompte as a partial distribution of that fund, and an example if followed, calculated to defeat the objects of the law creating the fund.—The resolution was negatived.

Mr. LeCompte handed to the chair petitions in favour of Arthur H. Willis, William Byers and Abraham Ross, of Dorchester county, which were read and referred.

Wednesday, Jan. 5. Many petitions were read, and several bills of a private nature passed.

Thursday, Jan. 6. Mr. Kennedy's bill for the erection of finger boards, or indexes at every cross roads, in places where the roads fork, was read a second time and rejected.

Mr. K. gave notice that he should in a few days again bring before the Legislature the situation of the Jews.

Mr. LeCompte's resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to admit the Missouri and other new states into the Union on the same footing as the old states, without requiring of them the inhibition of slavery, was read a second time and passed with a very few dissentient voices. The yeas and nays shall hereafter be published. This resolution occasioned a very considerable debate. It was opposed by Mr. Garner and supported by Messrs. LeCompte, Brackenridge and Montgomery.

The bill imposing a tax on sales at auction in the city of Baltimore, was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The examination in the Calvert election is still going on—about half the witnesses have been examined. This investigation will cost the state from 6,000 to 10,000 dollars. There are sixteen votes objected as illegal—Seven on the part of the sitting members, and nine on the part of the petitioners. It is said that two, or three, or four votes given on each side, will be proved to be illegal.—In most instances they are in error. This circumstance is conclusive that never did any judges of elections conduct themselves with more exact propriety.

The judges of the election in Calvert having understood that the committee of elections would make no investigation of their conduct and permit no evidence to be given in relation thereto, have presented a petition to the house praying their conduct may be investigated.—This petition is referred to the committee of elections.

The session will probably be a long one.

Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Maryland.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland, agreeably to the provisions of their constitution, met in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 15th ult. After the usual business was transacted, the president presented to the Society a communication from Dr. Joseph E. Mues, of Dorchester county, Md. on the modus operandi of gypsum, which was read. The society resolved that the president request the editors of the American Farmer, Mary Gazette and Maryland Republican, to publish in their respective papers, Dr. Mues's learned and very ingenious communication.

Judges were appointed to examine the articles offered for exhibition, who awarded premiums to the following persons.

To Mr. Jonathan S. Eastman, for his improved straw butter. This instrument was so much approved of, that the patent right for Anne Arundel county was purchased by a company of gentlemen present.

To Mr. Arthur T. Jones, of the Eastern Shore of Md. for an instrument, consisting of a plough and harrow united, well calculated for putting in grain on corn ground.

To Mr. Christopher Jackson, for a bull 2 years old, of a good size and fine proportion.

To Mrs. James McCubbin, for the best woollen capot.

To Mrs. Watkins, for a piece of very good carpeting.

To Mrs. Hart, for a fine rug, of good materials and handsome colours.

To Mrs. Sears, for the same.

To Miss Frances Fowler, for the same.

To Miss Stalling, for an excellent counterpane, and some fine vest patterns.

To Mrs. Gambrell, for a counterpane, very fine and of a handsome figure.

To Miss M. Murdock, for a down hat ingeniously made and handsomely decorated.

To Mrs. Eliza Warfield, for the best woollen stockings and gloves.

To Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, for a pair of uncommon fine knit cotton stockings.

Mr. Thomas Chass exhibited some very large cauliflower, from his farm, near Annapolis; one of which weighed 19lbs. with the leaves, and 17lbs. when stripped of them.

Some of Wood's patent ploughs made at the foundry of General John Mason, near Georgetown, were exhibited. These ploughs were highly thought of on account of the ease with which the beam might be raised or lowered, and particularly on account of the excellent form of the cast iron mould board.

New-York, Jan. 9. We understand, that during the severe Snow Storm last week, the carrier of the Northern Mail, in crossing the High Land, about 5 miles above Warrens, lost his horse, and was himself much frost bitten. The Horse had plunged into so deep a snow bank, that he could not be extricated by the driver, and in that situation he froze to death.

Philadelphia Gas. It is observed by the Baltimore papers, that on the first of this month, the Thermometer stood lower than had been known for twenty years. A letter from Bethlehem, in this state, says, the Thermometer on the same morning was 45 degrees below the freezing point.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5. We have received information by the Citizen's Coach, that Joseph Bonaparte's elegant Mansion, at Bordentown, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

New-York, Dec. 27. COLONIZATION. The committee appointed at a late meeting to take measures for the colonization of the free blacks, have chartered the ship Eliza, which lies at the foot of Liberty-st. to carry out such as are willing to embark.

There are already thirty persons engaged to go from here, 50 from Philadelphia, & 70 from Virginia. They contemplate fixing the establishment at a place called Sherborough, one hundred miles south of Sierra Leone in a fine climate and fruitful soil. A ship of war will convey them. This plan requires the assistance of all persons interested in the project, and the committee will call on them for donations in money clothing, provisions, agricultural instruments, furniture, or any thing useful, and a person is appointed to be on board the Eliza to receive donations.

A London paper by the last arrival, mentions that the grave-yards have been so narrowly watched, that no dead bodies can be procured for dissection; it is further stated that Lord Sidmouth, had been applied to for permission to admit of their importation from France. As Criminals who suffer capitally, are delivered by the sentence of the law after death, to the surgeon, we should, if the latest accounts are correct, be led to believe, that England might find an abundant supply of such articles of home manufacture.

On the 15th December, 1819, four small schooners, viz—Perseverance, Isaac Lawson, Hornet, John Sterling, Resolution, William Lawson, Farmers Intent, Aaron Sterling, belonging to the District of Snowhill, (Md.) lying in the Rappahannock river, Virginia, taking on board Oysters, were surrounded by three small boats and one schooner, all well manned and armed with musketry and one six pound cannon, commanded by three of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex, (Vir.) They hailed the schooners, with a cannon ball, then ordered each commander to leave his vessel, and come on board of theirs, or they would sink them. They refused to leave their vessels, but were boarded; and the master of each schooner thrust into the boats. In the mean time, another schooner came up the river in ballast, viz. the Why-not, of Snowhill, John Wilson. She was ordered to strike sail instantly, and come along side of those just captured, or be instantly sunk.—Wilson accordingly struck sail and was taken on board with the others, and they were all carried on shore, taken under guard until next day, then carried twelve miles to the town of Rappahannock where to their great surprise, they were thrust into prison there to remain until the next court, held for the county, not being able to give such bail as was required for their appearance at court.

Our correspondent goes on to state, that on the 20th instant, before the court in Essex county, the trial took place; when four of the above named captains were sentenced to give bonds of a considerable penalty, with sufficient securities not to carry the provisions in question out of the state for 12 months—and were ordered to pay prison charges, and costs of court. The damage sustained, he alleges, is not less than seven hundred dollars. He names several other cases; and one in which a schooner sailing up the river in the night, received several shot from the same men, through her sails and hull. He concludes with some severe comments on the subject; which our limits compel us to leave to be supplied by our readers, now we have put them in possession of the facts.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

The Subscribers offer for sale on very low terms their Steam Mill for Grinding Grain, Plaster of Paris, &c. consisting of a complete Steam Engine, of twelve horse power, on Bolton and Watts's construction, together with two pair of Mill Stones, the one five the other four and a half feet diameter, all iron geared and in complete order for immediate operation, there is also attached to it a machine for breaking plaster, on the most approved plan. The whole being portable may be conveniently and at small expence removed to any other suitable site. It is conceived that an establishment of the kind would be very profitable on some parts of the Eastern Shore, where water power is not to be had. For particulars enquire of Gerard T. Hopkins, County Wharf, or to the Subscribers at the Mill, at the intersection of Green & German Streets Baltimore.

JAMES McCORMICK & SON. Baltimore, Jan. 10—1820.

K. F. Holmes

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at his stand, 24 door, below the Bank.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY;

All of which he is determined to manufacture and sell on the most reasonable terms.

Also. An assortment of Chaise, Saddle and Riding Whips of the First Quality.

N.B.—K. F. H. requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment, as he cannot without inconvenience to himself wait longer, he hopes all delinquents without further opportunity will consider this notice sufficient.

Easton, Jan. 10—1820

St. Michaels Hotel.

The Subscriber being for some time undetermined whether he should continue keeping a House of Public Entertainment or not, owing to the abuse of the law, respecting the retailing of spirituous liquors in stores, suffering it to be drunk in and about said stores, has at length determined to continue his establishment and having gone to considerable expence in repairing and fitting up his House, Stables, &c. for that purpose, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He will constantly keep a supply of liquors of the first quality, and every other necessary suitable to his occupation, being determined to use every exertion to please those who may favor him with their custom.

RICHARD HARRINGTON. St. Michaels, Jan. 10—1820.

In Chancery, Kent County Court.

Ordered that the sale of parts of the real estate of Samuel H. Smith, made and reported by Henry Tilghman the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 1st day of March next, the report states that two hundred and fourteen acres and twenty two perches of land, part of the said estate sold for three thousand dollars. It is also ordered that the creditors of the said Samuel H. Smith, exhibit their claims in this Court, on or before the 1st day of September next, or be precluded from all benefit of the sales of the said estate and that the trustee shall have a copy of this order inserted in the Easton Gazette for four weeks successively, before the 20th day of February next.

THOMAS WORRELL. A true copy, Attest WILLIAM SCOTT, Clerk of Kent County Court, Md. Jan. 10

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas me directed at the suits of James Willson, Jr. vs. of Bernard & Dickinson, and Patrick McNeal, vs. of Thomas B. Baker, vs. of Thomas H. Dawson and James Cockayne, against William K. Austin, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of February 1820, on the Court-house Green, between the hours of 11 & 12 o'clock, the following property viz. The life estate of the said Wm. K. Austin in and to one fifth part of a lot of ground adjoining the Quaker School house in the town of Easton. Also his life estate in and to one fifth part of a Tract of Land called Advantage, containing One Hundred and Twelve Acres more or less situated in Talbot County, sold to satisfy the debt interest and cost of the above writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Jan. 10—1820.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

Whereas Benjamin Roberts, an imprisoned insolvent debtor, on his application by petition in writing, was brought before me, the undersigned, one of the Judges of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county; and having delivered the schedules, proved the residences, and made the oaths concerning his debts and creditors, which the Laws in such case require; & having given bond & security for his appearance at the County Court to answer such allegations as may be made against him; I therefore hereby order the discharge of the said Benjamin Roberts from confinement. And I do also direct the said Benjamin Roberts to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the town of Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, at least three months before the second Saturday of the next May Term, of the aforesaid county court, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House of the said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said Benjamin Roberts should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November in the year 1819.

TENCH TILGHMAN, Jan. 10—1820.

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

John Sewel an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, & having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the holder of his confinement within the goal of said county was forthwith discharged.—And I do thereupon direct that the said John Sewel give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four weeks, successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of May Term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January 1820.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Jan. 10—1820.

PRINTING. CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EXCUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON BROAD ST. CORNER OF THE MARKET.

the day for Thursday next.

POETRY.

FIRE.

By W. Ray, Esq.

Destroyer denegates may prove Their warm attachment to the state, And burn with party ire...

Let belles and beauts, poor silly souls, By guilty passions... In flames of love expire...

When from the chilling toils of day, The lumb'ring sled, or pleasure sleigh, We to our homes retire...

Men have adored thee, well they might, Great source of heat, great source of light, Whom nations all admire...

No Salamander breed I boast, Nor do I wish myself to roast, Nor is it my desire To live, like Tantalus, within A lake tartarean to my chin...

No—all my pray' avoiding this, (For present joy, nor future bliss No Hindoo rites require) Is with that heavenly flame to glow, Which lights the good, when hence they go To abate that dreadful pit below, That burns with endless Fire.

CIVIL WIT.

In a village in N. York State, a clergyman mounted on an elegant bay, was lately accosted by a new made Justice of the Peace, who reproached him for his want of meekness...

"You are always yawning," said a woman to her husband. "My dear friend replied he, "the husband and wife are one, and when I am alone I grow weary."

From a Paris Paper.

The Kentucky Velocipede.

In Kentucky's great improvement has been made in the Velocipede;—a machine which, by the mere impulse of the body enables a person, with all possible ease, to travel at the rate of 9 miles an hour...

Cheap Goods.

The Subscriber has the pleasure of informing their Customers and the Public generally, that they expect to open in a few days an extensive supply of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS-WARE & CUTLERY.

Which with what they have on hand will comprise a Superior Assortment—all which they are determined to offer low for Cash.

GROOME & LAMBDIN, Easton, Dec. 13

Groome & Lambdin

Embrace the present opportunity to acknowledge the past favours of their Friends and Customers, and to inform them, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their well known stand, opposite the Bank,

1000 yds. 7-8 White Domestic Shirtings, 1000 yds. 3-4 Browns do do, 800 yds. 9-8 Waltham Sheatings.

A Box of cheap 4-4 Irish Linens, which added to their former Stock, makes their Assortment General and Complete—all which will be sold on the most pleasing terms.

Dr. Hanford

Has taken the House formerly occupied by Dr. Seth, (near Wye Mill) and is in readiness to attend to the different branches of his profession.

Talbot County, Jan. 3, 1820.

For Sale,

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. B. Breckhead, in New-Market, Dorset county, together with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty of which are covered with wood...

GEORGE WELLER, Nov. 22, 1819—4f

BOARDING & LOUING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in the central part of the Town, will accommodate several Young Gentlemen with Board & Lodging during the ensuing year.

JAMES STEVENS, JR. Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS.

CLARK & GREEN.

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening an Extensive and General Assortment of

REASONABLE GOODS,

of the latest importations, which will be offered very Cheap for Cash or Country Produce. Their Friends and the Public generally are invited to give them a call.

Another Supply.

CLARK & GREEN.

Will open in the course of a day or two a further Assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE: Superfine Cloths and Diapers, Cassimeres, Ozmaburghs, Peleise Cloths, Burlaps, Flannels, Domestic Plaids and Stripes, Bombazines, Domestic cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Calicoes, Irish Linens, Handsome Merino & Black'd and Brown Waterloo Shawls, Canton Crapes, &c.

Together with a General Assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. Which in addition to their Late Supply, renders their Assortment, at this time, very complete, and will be sold on pleasing terms.

More Cheap Goods WINTER SUPPLY.

CLARK & GREEN.

Have just received from Baltimore and are now opening an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES & LIQUORS, &c.

ALSO, A FURTHER ASSORTMENT OF

DRY-GOODS,

Which, in addition to their late Supplies from Philadelphia, renders their Assortment of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, SPICES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE, all very complete.

FRESH CHOICE GOODS, laid in at the most reduced state of the market, and will be offered at very tempting prices.

Flax, Seine Twine, Cotton-Yarn, GROCERIES, &c. THOMAS & GROOME, Have lately received a parcel of

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LAND NEAR EASTON, For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale upon the premises, on Saturday the 22d day of January next, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County Court, at November Term 1818, in the case of the Administrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Robert Sharp Harwood, and John James Henry, and William Harwood, the children and heirs of Ann Harwood dec'd, who was the only child & heir of John Dougherty deceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot County, aforesaid deceased for the payment of his debts. These lands consist of parts of the tracts of land called, "Carter's Source," "Baker's Pasture and St. Michael's Fresh Run, all situate on the road leading from Easton to Centreville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by estimation the quantity of two hundred and twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre more or less.

The above Lands will be sold in two Lots—viz. The farm next to the Mill in one lot, and the Dwelling House and lot opposite thereto in another lot. Robert Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises, will shew them to any person desirous of viewing them. Terms of Sale.—The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the subscriber as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within that time, with interest thereon from the day of Sale—upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, there will be a deed executed, acknowledged and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land & real estate so sold to him, her or them, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid or either of them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, are requested to take notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee, for sale of real estate aforesaid. Dec. 20—4f

Ladies School, CAMBRIDGE.

MRS. SNELGROVE. Offers her sincere thanks to her friends, for the liberal patronage that she has experienced, in the establishment of her school, and hopes to give ample proof of the propriety of her method of teaching. Mrs. S. takes this opportunity of acquainting the public, that her School is open for the reception of daily pupils, who will be instructed, in English Grammar, Composition, Writing, Reading, Arithmetic, History, Geography, and Ornamental Needle-work, at 5 dollars a quarter, Drawing & Calligraphy a quarter, Music, 8 dollars a quarter.

The School has the assistance of a Master. Bills to be paid Quarterly. Dec. 27.

HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

The Trustees of Hillsborough School have the satisfaction to announce to the public, that this Institution is in a complete state to receive pupils, the house having been fitted up for the purpose of introducing the Lancasterian system of instruction, which on trial meets the most sanguine expectations of its warmest advocates. This system is coming into use in many places throughout the country, and is admired by some of the greatest men of the nation.

The School is under the direction of Mr. Newroy, a gentleman of correct deportment, and who has shown himself well qualified for the charge. In this Seminary there are offered the advantages of a good English or Classical Education, on very reasonable terms. Literary gentlemen and others are respectfully invited to visit the Institution.

The price of tuition is, for Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, including common books and stationery, \$12 per annum; and for the higher branches of the Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages, \$20 per annum—payable quarterly. Board for students can be had for 80 to 90 dollars per year.

Signed by order of the Trustees, HENRY MEEDS, President. Hillsborough, Dec. 2 1819. (13.)—4w

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, 14th inst. a negro man named MOSES CAMPER, he goes by several names—viz. George Bridge, Daniel Ridge, and Street's Dun; he is a well set fellow, about five feet five or six inches high; 30 years of age; he says he is 38; his complexion is somewhat light for a negro, rather of a chestnut colour; flat nose; large mouth; and has one of his upper teeth out before; he has a scar, which is darker than any other part of his skin, near the corner of his eye, (supposed to be the left) this scar is about the size of a half dollar, and extends back to his temple near the hair; had on a pair of white linen pantaloons, and a blue cloth pair underneath; a dark striped waistcoat, with metal buttons; a blue gilet; a multi-colored sarot coat; a blue hat, with a black ribbon round it. The above runaway negro was purchased from Mr. Charles Pritchard, of New-Market, by Jesse Sheffer, of Easton, and sold to the subscriber. He took a small bundle of clothes with him; is a carpenter by trade, and will no doubt try to make his way to Philadelphia or the Eastern Shore. The above reward, will be given if secured in any jail so that I get him again.

JAUSTIN WOOLFOLK, Sen. N. B. All masters of vessels and other persons are warned against harbouring or carrying away the above negro at the peril of the law.

The following persons are supposed to have aided and assisted said negro in making his escape—Richard Gibson, a free man of colour, living near the City Mills; Ben Wrightson, a slave, formerly worked in Conroy's blacksmith shop, and supposed to be harboured by one, or the other of them. Baltimore, Dec. 21

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-lined stave, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction; the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office. Oct. 18

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Eastern Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Ostlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction, he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms. The Public's Ob't Serv't. SOLOMON LOWE. N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice. Easton, Oct. 4—4f

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those who may honor him with a call.

HIS TABLE Will be supplied with the best products of the market; and his Bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

HIS STABLES Are provided with Grain of every kind, and Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful Ostlers. Hacks with good Horses and careful Drivers, can be furnished for any part of the Peninsula.—His servants are honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him. Dec. 13—

JESSE SHEFFER.

DISSOLUTION OF Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Edmondson & Atkinson, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th inst. The books of said concern will remain at the Old Stand, where all who are indebted to them are earnestly solicited to call, and make immediate payment to Isaac Atkinson, (who is authorized to close the books) or in his absence to Jas. Edmondson.

J. EDMONDSON. L. ATKINSON.

The Subscriber having taken the stock on hand of the late firm, will continue the business at the old stand, opposite the Court House, where he solicits a share of the public patronage. In the course of a few days he will open

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable Goods,

Which he will dispose of low for cash—His Friends and the public generally are invited to call and inspect them. JOSEPH EDMONDSON. 17th mo. 20th 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, one at the suit of James Wilson Jr. use of Weems and Rawlings, and the other at the suit of John Goldsborough, executor of Caroline Goldsborough, against the goods and chattels of Nicholas S. Rowleson, will be sold on Tuesday the 18th of January, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock the following property viz. All the right of him the said Rowleson in and to one Negro woman called Rhoda one Negro Boy Henry one ditto Alexander—sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the aforesaid writs. ALLEN BOWIE Shff. Jan. 3 ts.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias, to me directed, at the suit of the state use of James N. Austin, by Noah Leddenham, against John Austin, will be sold on the 25th day of January, 1820, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the following property, viz. All the legal & equitable right and title of the said John Austin, in and to the Farm on which he now resides, containing about 180 acres of land, more or less—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Jan. 3—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two fieri facias to me directed at the suits of John Goldsborough and James Wilson, against Benjamin Roberts, will be sold for cash, at Easton, on Monday the 10th day of January 1820, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, all the legal and equitable right and title of him the said Benjamin Roberts, in and to the following parts or parcels of Land called Carter's Farm, Perkin's Discovery, and Baker's Pasture, containing about 276 acres of Land, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Dec. 20—ts

Last Notice.

All persons who have not paid their respective Assessments for the present year, and who do not call and settle or settle when called on, by, or on the 25th of January next, shall be dealt with according to law, without respect to persons. STEPHEN DENNY, Collector of Talbot County Tax. Dec. 27, 1819—4w.

Notice.

The subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favors. He has lately received an extensive assortment of materials, and being provided with excellent workmen, is prepared to execute all orders in his line at the shortest notice, in a workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Those persons whose accounts stand unsettled, are earnestly requested to call and make payment. He still continues at his old stand, at the north end of Washington street. The public's obedient servant, JOSEPH PARROTT. Easton, Jan. 3

Was Committed

To the goal of Frederick County, on the 2d inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself

THOMAS THENS about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, genteel appearance. His clothing a blue cloth frock coat, drab cloth round about, pair black lambazett pantaloons, pair black ditto, green bombazett waist coat, cotton shirt, pair of sippets and fine fur hat all worn. He says he is a freeman by birth, he was born in Charles-Town, South Carolina. The owner of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.—If a freeman I shall be obliged to any person in possession of proof of the fact to forward the same on to me without delay. WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. Nov. 17—3m. (Dec. 6)

Was Committed

To the goal of Frederick County on the 30th of Oct. last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself

JOSEPH SMITH, About 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, surly look and marked on both arms with India Ink—had on when committed a blue and white striped cotton round about, striped pantaloons, linen shirt, wool hat, and coarse shoes, all newly worn out. He says he was manumitted by a Mr. Livingston, of New-Orleans, that he carried on the Barbering Business, in North Howard Street Baltimore, for some time, and that Mr. Luke Tierman, of Baltimore, is in possession of papers proving him to be a freeman.—The owner of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.—If a freeman I shall be obliged to any person in possession of proof of the fact to forward the same on to me without delay. Wm. M. BEALL, Jr. Shff. of Frederick County, Md. Nov. 17th, 1819.—2m. (Dec. 6.)

Was Committed

To the Goal of Frederick county, on the 30th of October last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself

GEORGE BRAXTON, About 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high; had on when committed a drab cloth round about, linen pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old fur hat and pair of old boot feet, has a scar on his right shin and one on the inside of his left hand. He says he is a free man by birth and was born in Fincastle, Virginia. The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.—If a freeman I shall be obliged to any person in possession of proof of the fact to forward the same on to me without delay. Wm. M. BEALL, Jr. Shff. of Frederick County, Md. Nov. 14, 1819.—2m. (Dec. 6.)

Joseph Chain, HAT-DRESSER.

Two Doors below the Bank, and opposite the Eastern Hotel.

Returns his thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors. He has a variety of articles in his line, which he offers on pleasing terms, while his utmost exertions shall be used to please those giving him a call. He has attached to his Dressing-Room, a variety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of Draft-Beer, by the Keg, and on tap. Cider, 1st and 2d quality, Crackers, Cheese, &c. Applies, by the Barrel, Bushel, or less quantity. Also—A number of very fine Terrapina for sale. Easton, Dec. 6.

Princess Anne, Somerset County, Dec. 13th 1819.

Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made to the General Assembly of Maryland in their present session, for a law to be enacted, to confirm the title of Henry Hyland of Somerset County, to a lot of ground at White-Haven in the said County, commonly called the Ware-house Lot, for which lot or parcel of ground a deed, has been executed to the said Henry Hyland, by the Justices of the Levy Court of Somerset County. JOHN DONE, Clerk of the Levy Court of Somerset County. Dec. 20—4w

PATENT WATER PROOF HATS.

The Subscriber having purchased from the original Inventor, John Hainric Tilly, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing Hats in Talbot County, under the above Patent, takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public to the above important improvement, and requests them to call and see the principle tested, which he confidently recommends, (independent of the economy) it preserves the beauty of the Hat until worn out, by resisting moisture and keeping its proper shape. JOHN W. SHERWOOD. 11 mo. 8th, 1819.

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick McNeal. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH. Nov. 29—4f

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1820.

NO. 110.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS, NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE, IN-
serted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 3

THE MURDER OF COLVIN.

The mystery in which this affair is in-
volved, has excited great interest in the
public to see a full history, of the whole
transaction. A summary of this history as
far as it has been developed, we are now
enabled to furnish from the pen of a friend
who has read the printed trial.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

HARFORD, JAN. 3, 1820.

THE VERMONT MURDER.

The interest and curiosity of the pub-
lic has been highly excited upon the sub-
ject of the trial and conviction of Stephen
and Jesse Boorn, of Manchester, Vermont,
for the supposed murder of Russel Col-
vin, who is alive, and has returned to his
family and home. There have been vari-
ous stories in circulation respecting this
mysterious affair, some of which have re-
spected little credit upon the judiciary of
Vermont, or upon the intelligence of the
jury. The marvellous dream, in particu-
lar, has been a fruitful topic of specula-
tion.

We have a few days since, received
from Rutland, Vermont, a pamphlet con-
taining an account of the trial of the
Boorns, taken from the minutes of the
Hon. Chief Justice, together with some
particulars relative to the discovery of the
supposed deceased. The testimony,
which is obviously only a brief, occupies
about 26 pages. It is much confused, and
calculated to throw but little light upon
the mysterious affair.

From this publication we learn, that
Colvin had married a sister of the Boorns
and several children, and was at times un-
able to provide for his family all the neces-
saries of life. He consequently became
somewhat dependent upon the Boorns who
were not much pleased with the neces-
sity of administering relief. We are led to
infer also, from some parts of testimony,
that Colvin had previously been deranged
—had several times left his home, and on
one occasion took a child with him, and
was absent nine months.

From the testimony, it appears, that sev-
en years ago last spring, Russel Colvin,
a son of his about ten years old, and the
two Boorns, were at work together, heap-
ing up stones in a field. A quarrel ensued
between Stephen Boorn and Colvin—the
former struck the latter several times—the
boy was frightened, and ran to the house
—and Colvin disappeared. Whenever
the Boorns were questioned upon the sub-
ject, they generally stated that he ran off
to the woods. They had often threatened
him previously—and some time after-
wards said "he had gone to the devil"—
"to hell"—&c.

It seems, however, that about four years
ago, the wife of Colvin found herself in a
delicate situation, but could not make a
certain oath, unless her husband was ab-
solutely dead. Stephen Boorn told his
sister that she "could swear, for Colvin
was dead, and he knew it." Although we
are not told so in the trial, yet we think it
probable, that while this affair was in agi-
tation, something fell from the brothers
which fixed suspicion upon them. The
body worn by Colvin, had been found in the
field, long after his absence, and was sat-
isfactorily identified. A jack-knife, said
to have been his, was found in an old cel-
lar, and also a button, which his wife
swore he had worn for some time. Vari-
ous circumstances, in relation to the quar-
rel, and the different conversations of the
Boorns, are given—but we do not find
what circumstances caused the arrest of
the supposed criminals. The son of Col-
vin, now seventeen years old, testified to
the particulars about the quarrel. He had
never heard either Stephen or Jesse say
what had become of his father, though the
former had threatened to kill him, if he
told of the quarrel.

While in prison, Jesse Boorn made a
full and particular confession of the murder,
to a fellow prisoner. He waked the
prisoner up, and pretended to make the
confession in consequence of a fright—he
supposed something came in at the win-
dow, and was then behind him, on the
bed. He stated the particulars of the
quarrel, as aforesaid.

According to this relation, Stephen
Boorn gave Colvin several blows with a
small club—brought him to the ground—
broke his skull—the blood gushed out.
By this confession the father of the
Boorns was made a party. Jesse B. stated
that before Colvin was dead, he took
him by the legs, Stephen by the shoulders,
and the old man round the body—carried
him to an old cellar; the old man then cut
his throat with a penknife, and they bur-
ied him in said cellar, between day light
and dark; and one of them kept watch.
In about 18 months afterwards, he stated
that he took up the bones, and buried

them under the floor of a barn. The
spring following, the barn was burnt, and
the bones were then again taken up,
pounded to pieces and thrown into the riv-
er. The father scraped up a few pieces
and put them into the hollow of a stump
near the road. It appears by the testi-
mony of another witness, that some frag-
ments of bones were found in the stump,
and some pieces supposed to be a thumb
and finger nails. Stephen Boorn made a
written confession, not materially differ-
ent from the foregoing. These confes-
sions were rejected by the court, as it ap-
peared that some inducements had been of-
fered to the prisoners to confess; but they
doubtless had a powerful effect on the
minds of the jury. (It appears bones had been
found in the cellar last spring; but they
proved not to be human bones. There is
one thing said in the trial of the dream,
which has been so frequently mentioned
in the papers; and we are therefore led to
believe in a *hocus*, played off upon some
of our brother editors, by one of those vast-
ly witty people, who deem it in the *ne-
plus ultra* of ingenuity to impose upon a
publisher.

The two Boorns were sentenced to be
executed on the 28th of Jan. inst. but the
general assembly of that state being then
in session, a petition for a pardon or com-
mutation of their punishment was imme-
diately sent to that body, together with
ample notes of the trial. On the 15th
Nov. by a vote of 104 to 31, the punish-
ment of Jesse Boorn was changed to im-
prisonment for life—and Stephen was
left to suffer agreeably to sentence, by a
vote of 96 to 42. Immediately after, a
notice was published in the Rutland pa-
per, requesting information of the said
Colvin, if alive—and the manner of his
discovery has been made known to our
readers.—Colvin arrived at Manchester
on the 22d Dec. On his entrance into that
town, the assemblage of people was im-
mense, and the firing of cannon echoed the
joy and satisfaction manifested on the oc-
casion. Stephen Boorn was immediately
taken from prison and introduced to his
old acquaintance; some communication
passed between them, but Colvin was too
much confused to hold a regular conversa-
tion with any one. In regard to the quar-
rel, he appeared to be a stranger. Both
of the prisoners will doubtless be honora-
bly released, and returned to their rights
and privileges.

On a careful examination of this trial,
we must confess that we find very little
to surprise us in the verdict of the jury.
The case is truly a very singular one; but
independently of the confessions of the
Boorns, the circumstantial evidence was
of considerable weight. That the quarrel
took place, as related, there can be no
doubt; and it is not improbable that from
the long absence of Colvin, the Boorns
were induced to believe he had fled to the
woods, and died in consequence of the
wounds inflicted.

We recollect but one case parallel to
the foregoing. In the fall of 1817, a man
was tried at Catskill, (N. Y.) for the mur-
der of Miss Sally Hamilton, several years
before at Athens. The principal witness
against him, was a man who pretended to
be an accomplice, there were several
strong circumstances against the prisoner,
and the witness, (a stranger to that part
of the country,) detailed the particulars—
the situation of the scene of the murder—
the adjacent village—surrounding coun-
try, &c. with a precision and confi-
dence, which astonished every one
present. On a cross examination, how-
ever, by that sagacious, vigilant and able
counselor, Elisha Williams, esq. the inno-
cence of the prisoner, and rank perjury
of the witness, became apparent and the
prisoner was acquitted.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

Origin of the present manner of print- ing the Debates in Parliament.

The petulancies of Lord Marchmont
gave rise to the present custom. When
John Wilkes was in exile in 1764, he sent
a *jeu d'esprit* to one of his friends which
was printed in the London Evening Post.
Next day Lord Marchmont complained of
it in the House of Lords, stating it was a
breach of privilege. The Printer was or-
dered to attend, and was fined 100l
besides fees which amounted to 40l
more.

Lord M. was in the habit of frequently
complaining to the House of Lords upon
very frivolous matters, which he called
breaches of privilege. The printer of
the Gazetteer, (Say) was brought before
the House upon his knees for only saying
that the thanks of the house had been giv-
en to Sir Edward Hawke for his victory
over Confians in November 1759. He se-
dulously examined the Newspapers every
day, like a hawk prowling for prey. When-
ever he found a Lord's name printed in
any paper, he immediately made a motion
in the House against the printer for a
breach of privilege. The usual fine
was 100s.—One man (Baldwin) paid 200
pounds. This practice went on for some
time.—In one day he levied 1500.—The
practice at length became alarming—and
some members of the House of Commons
began to entertain thoughts of making a

motion upon it. The conduct of Lord
Marchmont was becoming equivalent to
the Lords levying money. As soon as op-
portunity offered the matter was treated
with proper attention.

In the year 1771, some detached and
loose accounts of the proceedings of Parli-
ament, were printed in the Newspapers.
Col. George Onslow in the House of Com-
mons complained of them as breaches of
privilege. The printers were ordered to
attend the House several of them did;
they begged pardon and promised not to
offend again. But the printer of the Lon-
don Evening Post, who had before smart-
ed in consequence of Mr. Wilkes's *jeu d'
Esprit*, refused to attend; upon which he
was ordered to be taken into custody.
As this was foreseen, it was pre-concerted
with Mr. Wilkes, at this time Alderman
of London that if the Messenger of the
House of commons attempted to take the
printer by force, he was to charge him for
an assault and take him into custody, for
which purpose a constable was in waiting.
The Messenger came & attempted to take
the printer away. The constable appeared,
and took the Messenger to the Mansion
House where the Lord Mayor, Mr. Wilkes
& others were waiting. The Messenger was
on the point of being committed when he
was bailed by the Deputy Sergeant at Arms.
The House of Commons afterwards sent
the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver to the
tower, where they received innumerable
deputations with thanks for their conduct.
They did not choose to meddle with
Wilkes.

Parliament observing this spirit in the
people did not afterwards interfere. And
since that time the debates and proceed-
ings of the parliament have been regular-
ly printed in the Newspapers.

From the Democratic Press.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Jesse Waltan v. Samuel Singleton,

In the District Court for the city and
county of Philadelphia.

This was an action of Slander, in which
the damages were laid at \$10,000. The
trial commenced on Wednesday, the 29th
ult. and lasted until Friday evening. The
Declaration contained several counts, &
in substance set forth, that the defendant
had at various times & places, charged the
Plaintiff with illicit intercourse with dif-
ferent women—by some of whom as the
Defendant alleged he had illegitimate
children; and also with attempting the
chastity of others, by seduction or vio-
lence.

The slanderous reports imputed to the
defendant were proved by clear, distinct
and unequivocal testimony. The Defend-
ant's counsel in pursuance of the in-
structions of their client, attempted to jus-
tify his conduct, by shewing these reports
to be well founded; or that the Plaintiff
had been guilty of the acts charged upon
him by the Defendant. In this attempt,
however, they utterly failed—and thus
presented a case of peculiar aggravation
to the court. It was stated by the Defend-
ant's counsel at the close of the case,
that the testimony, adduced in behalf
of their client, had not supported the plea
of justification—that the plaintiff was en-
tirely innocent of the disgraceful conduct
imputed to him by the defendant—that
this avowal was made by the defendant,
under the advice of his counsel—that he
recanted in the fullest manner, every
thing which he had said in derogation of
the plaintiff's character—that the defend-
ant's wealth had been much overrated,
and it was hoped this fact would be con-
sidered in mitigation of damages. By leave
of the court, the defendant withdrew his
plea of justification. J. R. Ingersoll, Esq.
briefly addressed the jury in behalf of the
plaintiff, and pointed out to their view
some of the aggravating features in the
case.

The court charged the jury that the
question to be determined by them, was
merely a question of damages—as the de-
fendant stood before them without any de-
fences and had retracted all that he had
said in relation to the plaintiff—that un-
der these circumstances, the court felt a
delicacy in estimating damages, the situa-
tion of the parties was to be taken into
consideration, and that the verdict ought
to be such as would vindicate the
character of the plaintiff, would not be ruin-
ous to the defendant.

It was generally understood that the
defendant was a man of property; both he
and the plaintiff were married men, and
had passed the meridian of life. The jury
retired from the box and after a short
absence returned with a verdict for the
plaintiff, and assessed the damages at
\$5,600. The Court was crowded to ex-
cess during the whole trial, and the ver-
dict was received by the audience with
manifest tokens of approbation.

From the London Times, of Oct. 5.

The Floridas are of such importance to
the U. S. and of so little to Spain, that
we wonder much less at the eagerness of
one party to gain, than of the other party to
keep them; and if the pernicious retention

cost them what yet remains of their em-
pire in the west, the Court of Madrid will
shortly add its own wonder at this display
of obstinacy to that which is felt by the
rest of Europe. It is clear to every man's
comprehension, that the United States will
not give up their hold of the Floridas, but
will have them by one means or other.
This must be as obvious, or nearly so, to
the British Cabinet as to the world at
large—and it leads us to presume, that
the obstacles opposed to the ratification of
the treaty have not been deliberately fur-
nished by great Britain, inasmuch as the
certainty that the Floridas must belong
to the United States brings with it, an in-
vincible necessity for the acquisition of
Cuba by the British Crown. The King's
Ministers must therefore be indifferent,
whether the Floridas change masters by
treaty or in spite of it: our business is to
look to our own security—and to us it is
precisely the same thing whether that secu-
rity, so far as relates to the Gulf of
Mexico, be comprised by the want of
will or want of ability in the Spanish gov-
ernment to protect us against the growth
of the Republican power. Spain may
temporise—but if the United States will
not submit to be temporised with on the
subject of the Floridas this country ought
not in respect of Cuba.—The two trans-
actions are necessary parts of the same
whole, and must be, if possible, put out of
band together.

From the Utica Patriot Dec. 23.

SINGULAR EXPLOIT.

A singular conflict with a large Panther,
is related to have taken place a few
days since, in Jefferson County, Mr. Rich-
ford, formerly the conductor of a newspaper in
Watertown, went out to examine some
traps which had been set for wolves and
found a panther caught in one of them.
He returned and procured a friend to ac-
company him, for bringing in the animal
alive. When they arrived at the trap, they
found that the panther had disengaged
itself and escaped. They soon discovered
it at no great distance. Mr. Rich ad-
vanced towards it, and his companion re-
tired and left him. Mr. R. fired and shot
the panther through the head. Having dis-
covered what he supposed to be another,
he instantly loaded and fired again, but
found he had mistaken his object. Im-
mediately however, he perceived a large
one advancing towards him, which sprang
at him fiercely, with its mouth open, be-
fore he could load his piece. He thrust
his hand into the mouth of the panther, &
caught hold of the tongue. The panther
scratched furiously, but Mr. R. kept his
hold until he took from his pocket a jack
knife, which he opened with the assistance
of his teeth, and cut the throat of the
panther. Both of the panthers were after-
wards brought into Watertown. Mr. R.
was badly scratched, & his clothes near-
ly torn off.

TO THE RAISERS OF BEES.

Directions for the most effectual mode of
producing Honey.

Fence in four acres of land, three of
which plant with apple, pear, peach, plum
and black and white mazard cherry trees.
Interperse your orchard with some fir-
balsam, white & pitch pine and hemlock
trees. The one acre in the centre, put in
the best state of cultivation, excepting the
centre quarter for the houses in which
the Bees are to live. In the other three
quarters of the acre set out all kinds of
garden herbs and vegetables for seed
never touch them when the dew is on.
From 11 till 3 o'clock you may weed
them, taking good care that the glutinous
substance is not touched, lest the seed be
thus destroyed. Surround this garden
with gooseberry, currant, and lilac bushes,
and such other plants or shrubbery as are
of an oily nature. Build your houses 24
feet long, 4 feet wide, 1 foot from the
ground, well supported. Erect the tables
4 stories high, 2 feet apart; the roof 3
feet wider on each side than the tables.
White-wash inside and out; board up the
north side tight against winter, and re-
move the same in the spring. Assist your
bees by filling in the back of your hives
with horse manure, in the fall, to be re-
moved again in the spring. As the weath-
er becomes warm, clean all out and
whitewash the roof inside and out. Also
the best mode for making the hives—
Braid husks of corn, 3 strands each, one
inch diameter; sew them together in the
shape of a cone, 2 feet diameter at the bot-
tom.

The hives you mean to take up in the
fall, you may make of boards, 2 feet diam-
eter at the bottom, 4 inches narrower at
the top. A good field of red and white
clover, near your orchard, will assist the
bees much. Set your posts in the ground
and let them be seven feet high, with good
stiff poles on the top, place hooks under-
neath the poles, upon which hang the
hives by a staple in the top. Dress the
inside of your hives with fresh butter and
then with molasses, honey, or the syrup
of the sugar maple. Place small boxes of
cups of honey, molasses or syrup, from
the hives to your house.

fast and dine with you, always returning
to the hive before supper. A garden well
cultivated in the manner abovementioned
with one hundred hives of soot prop-
erly applied, may be made to produce two
tons of honey a year. The garden well
attended, will save bees the loss of drones,
and prevent the wars that arise between
the young kings and queens; completely
furnish them with a sufficiency of casing
and bread, which they will lay up for win-
ter. The satisfaction to be derived from
such a garden, would amply pay the cul-
tivator; the oils of the herbs extracted for
the apothecary, would richly pay the gar-
dener. The soot attracts the dew that
adheres to the herbs and plants, and as-
sists the bees very much in their collec-
tion of both bread and honey.

Great care should be taken to keep
your hives in order on your poles, for the
reception of the bees; and there will be
little danger of the swarms flying away, or
leaving the well dressed Hive.

A CULTIVATOR OF BEES.

Boston Pat.

PAPER FROM SEA-WEED.

A patent for five years has been grant-
ed in Denmark, to an inventor of a new
mode of making paper, namely of the sea-
weed. This paper is said to be whiter
and stronger than other paper, and at the
same time cheaper.

Mr. John Mednum, who drives the accom-
modation Stage between Boston and Port-
smouth, travels the distance every day in the
week, except Sunday. It is 62 miles, and in
one year amounts to 19,385 miles after
deducting for Sunday. He generally accom-
plishes the day's journey in eight hours.

Reason in Madness.—A poor man, once
confined in Bedlam was ill used by an
apprentice, because he would not tell him
why he was confined there. The unhap-
py creature said, at last,—"Because God
has deprived me of a blessing which you
never enjoyed."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5.

Mr. Van Dyke, from the committee on
pensions, made the following report, which
was read:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom
was referred a resolution of the Senate,
of December 20, 1819, instructing the said
committee to enquire into the expediency
of reviving the act of 1806, entitled "An
act to provide for persons who were dis-
abled by known wounds received in the
revolutionary war," which expired at the
close of the last session of Congress, re-
port:

That they have examined the subject
embraced in the said resolution, and find-
ing that persons placed on the pension
list, in pursuance of the act of 1806 may
continue to receive their pensions as heret-
ofore, by complying with the provisions
of the act, entitled "An act regulating the
payments of invalid pensioners," approved
3d March, 1819; and believing that most
if not all the cases would come within the
act of 1806, if revived under the more
liberal provisions of the act of 18th
March, 1818, the committee are therefore,
of opinion, that it is not necessary or ex-
pedient to revive the act in the said res-
olution mentioned.

The bill from the other house, making a
partial appropriation for the military ser-
vice of the year 1820, was on motion of
Mr. Williams of Tennessee, re-committed
to the military committee who subse-
quently reported two amendments (approp-
riating for the national armories fifty-six
thousand dollars, and for arrearsages on
the settlement of outstanding claims fifty
thousand dollars) which amendments were
agreed to, and the bill thus amended, was
ordered to a third reading.

THURSDAY, JAN. 6.

Mr. Van Dyke offered for consideration
the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Pensions
be instructed to enquire whether any amend-
ment be necessary to the act "to provide for
certain persons engaged in the land and naval
service of the U. States during the Revolu-
tionary War," approved March 18, 1818, the bet-
ter to insure the execution of said act accord-
ing to its true spirit and intention, and whether it
be expedient in any respect to amend or mod-
ify said act.

Mr. Smith from the committee to whom
had been referred the bill for the admis-
sion of Maine, reported the same with an
amendment.

[This amendment is the whole of the
bill to authorise the people of Missouri to
form a constitution, &c. without restric-
tion.]

The report being before the Senate—
Mr. Pinkney after advertising to the mag-
nitude of the question involved in this
amendment, and the importance of a full
examination, clear understanding, and
correct decision of it, moved that the bill
be postponed to, and made the order of
the day for Thursday next.

MONDAY, JAN. 10.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, transmitting a special report of the Register and Receiver of Public Monies of the Eastern District of Louisiana.

The President also communicated the annual Report of the Commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund.

Several private bills from the other House heretofore referred to committees of the Senate, were reported without amendment.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on Pensions, made 5th instant, against the expediency of reviving the pension act of 1806, and concurred therein.

Mr. Dickerson's resolution for amending the constitution, was further postponed to Wednesday.

The engrossed bill establishing a Circuit Court in the District of Maine, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the other House.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

The following resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. Wilson, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to officers of the army a specific sum monthly, in lieu of their present pay, rations, and emoluments.

The following motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Thomas, was taken up and agreed to.

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing additional districts for the sale of Public Lands in the State of Illinois.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday, by Mr. Eaton, was also considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire whether any amendments can be made in the criminal code of the U. S. by which to punish persons guilty of forging papers or vouchers necessary to the establishment of any claims now or hereafter to be brought against the government of the United States.

The Senate in concurrence with a motion yesterday laid on the table by Mr. Roberts, changed the hour of meeting, for the present, at 12 o'clock.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe:

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the twentieth of January, 1819, requesting me to cause a report to be laid before me, at their next session, of such facts as may be within the means of the government to obtain, shewing how far it may be expedient, or not, to provide by law for clothing the army with articles manufactured in the U. States: I transmit a report from the Secretary of War, which, with the accompanying documents, comprehends all the information required by the Senate in their resolution aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1820.

The message was read and, with the documents, ordered to be printed.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill from the House of Representatives, in addition to the act making appropriations for the Navy for the year 1819.

Mr. Pleasants, chairman of the Naval committee, explained the causes which produced this bill, & which made this appropriation necessary, and took a view of its details, to satisfy the Senate of their propriety—after which

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5.

On motion of Mr. Archer, it was Resolved, That the Message of the President of the United States, dated January 13, 1813, communicating a law passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, in relation to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, be referred to the committee of Roads and Canals, and that they be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the aid of government towards uniting the water of the Chesapeake and Delaware.

On motion of Mr. Quarles, it was Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of re-organizing the army of the U. States.

On motion of Mr. Quarles, it was Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of suspending, for a limited time, so much of the standing appropriation of one million of dollars for the increase of the Navy, as may be consistent with the public service; and also to enquire whether any other reduction of the expenses of the Navy can be made, consistent with the public service.

The bills which yesterday, passed the Senate were received, and severally twice read and referred.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter transmitting a statement of the expenditure and application of such moneys as have been drawn from the Treasury on account of the War Department, for the year ending the 30th Sept. last, under the appropriations of last session; & of unexpended balances of former appropriations remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of October 1818; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair on the bill providing for the taking the fourth census of the United States.

Mr. Campbell explained the views of the committee in adopting and reporting various provisions of the bill.

Several propositions were made in the course of the discussion; among which was an amendment proposed by Mr. Holmes, to add a column in the census for the enumeration of foreigners not naturalized. A suggestion was made by Mr. Clay, as to the mode of making the re-

turns of the enumeration of slaves, so as to show their precise increase, believing that very erroneous opinions were entertained from the want of accurate information, as to the increase of that class of the population. A motion was made, by Mr. Smith of Md. to provide for collecting, with the enumeration of the inhabitants, the amount of the different kinds of domestic manufactures. The committee spent much time in considering these other propositions, without deciding on them; and before they had got through the bill

The committee rose, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again; and The House Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 6.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting a statement of the expenditure and application of moneys drawn from the treasury on account of the navy, during the year ending September 30th; and of the unexpended balances of former appropriations remaining in the Treasury on the 1st October, 1819, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Tucker, of Va. after offering some explanatory remarks, and some facts to shew the expediency of his object, submitted the following motion, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making further provision by law, for the custody of persons imprisoned, under the authority of the laws of the U. States.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Lou. it was Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire whether any and if any, what further provisions are necessary to define and punish the crime of piracy.

On motion of Mr. Randolph it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House statements of the receipts and expenditures of the Federal government until the 31st of Dec. last, distinguishing the revenue derived from customs, internal taxes, direct tax, postage, public lands and miscellaneous sources, and also classing the expenditures under the following heads, Military; viz: pay and subsistence of the army, fortifications, ammunition, arms, arming the militia detachment of militia services of militia, services of volunteers; Indian departments; Naval department, Foreign intercourse; Civil list; Miscellaneous; Civil expenses; Revolutionary pensions; Other pensions; exhibiting an aggregate of the receipts and expenditures for each year respectively.

FOURTH CENSUS.

The house then again, according to the order of the day, resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, the consideration of the bill providing for taking the fourth census—Mr. Smith's motion to provide for taking with the census, an account of the various manufactures, being the question before the committee—

Mr. Smith of Md. withdrew the amendment moved by him yesterday, and in lieu thereof offered a substitute somewhat modified; which having been further modified on motion of Mr. Campbell, was agreed to.

Mr. Plumer, of N. H. then moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision, directing the enumeration and return of the trade, occupation, or employment of all males above the age of sixteen years.

This amendment was modified, on the motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C. so as to be confined to the number of persons engaged in agriculture, commerce and manufactures respectively; and, thus amended, it was agreed to by a small majority.

Some other amendments, of a minor character were made in the details of the bill.

Mr. Crowell, of Alabama, moved to strike out the word August, and insert May, as the time at which the enumeration should commence, with the view that the returns should be received in time for the ratio to be fixed at the next session of Congress, and the members of the next Congress be elected under the new apportionment; and thus give to the new states the number of representatives in the next Congress to which their population might entitle them, instead of allowing such a delay in commencing the enumeration as would defer the 18th Congress the operation of the new apportionment.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Campbell; and was lost without a division.

Mr. Gross, of New York, moved to strike out August, and insert June, with the view of enabling the Legislature of N. Y. (and perhaps others) to apportion her representation in time for the election of members of the 17th Congress, and avoid evils which had resulted in that state on a similar occasion, &c.

This motion was lost without a division.

A motion was made to amend the bill by inserting a column in the schedule, for the enumeration of "free married persons;" which motion was negatived.

Mr. Rich moved that free coloured persons be enumerated, and returned separately, with their ages classed in the same manner as slaves.

Mr. Smith of Md. wished to know the policy of thus informing, by official enumeration and publication, that class of population of their strength and numbers. What good was to grow out of it?

Mr. Clay observed that the amendment had been offered partly on this suggestion, and he could see no possible mischief in the provision. As to its policy, it would effect more completely one of the objects of taking a census, which was to shew the comparative increase in all classes of our population, and enable the government to carry into effect more perfectly the purposes of the periodical enumeration. There was no part of the United States in such a condition, as related to this class of people, as to render any mischief possible from such a provision.

Mr. Campbell attempted to render the amendment more minute by distinguishing those under ten years of age; but this was opposed by Mr. Clay, and Mr. Lowndes useless, inasmuch as the returns would be very uncertain; and the latter gentleman extended his remarks to the provision respecting the enumeration of manufactures, to say that though he would not object to any motion intended to obtain useful information, yet that provision, every one would agree who had examined the returns ten years ago, would produce no result on which any reliance could be placed, &c.

Mr. Cannell's motion was negatived, and Mr. Rich's, then agreed to—aye 74.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Louisiana, the bill was amended by adding the following sections:

Sec. 11. And he it further enacted, That in the census, when the superficial content of any county or parish shall exceed forty miles square and the number of inhabitants in said parish or county shall not exceed two thousand five hundred, the assistants shall be allowed, with the approbation of the judges of their respective districts or territories, such further compensation as shall be deemed reasonable, provided the same does not exceed three dollars for every fifty persons by them returned.

The committee then rose, reported their proceedings, & the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

The house adjourned.

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The committee then rose, reported their proceedings, & the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

The house adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House the sums of money which have been actually paid since the peace establishment, to the General Officers and their staff, who are attached to the Army of the United States specifying particularly on what account, to whom, and when paid.

Mr. Butler of N. H. moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting to each state a tract of land, not exceeding one hundred thousand acres, for the endowment of an University in each state.

The House having agreed to consider the resolution.

Mr. Butler remarked that this proposition was not new, that it was before the House at the last session, when a report was made on it but not acted on. It was an enquiry of much importance, in many points of view, and he hoped his resolution would be adopted.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the navy, transmitting the annual report of the commissioners of the navy pension fund.

The Speaker laid before the house another letter from the Secretary of the navy, transmitting the information required by the resolution of the 31st ult. in relation to the introduction of slaves into the U. S. and of the measures adopted to prevent the same.

Both these communications were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill granting a township of public land to the asylum for the deaf and dumb in the city of New-York.

Mr. Clay, (Speaker) after stating his objections to the bill, moved, for the purpose of destroying it, to strike out the first section.

The resolution was agreed to

An earnest debate of considerable length followed on the general merits of the bill and the expediency of the donation it proposed, in which Messrs. Clay, Randolph, Foot, Warfield, Holmes, Barbour and Rhea, opposed the bill, Messrs. Meigs and Gross of New York, advocating it.

The question was finally taken on striking out the first section, and carried by a large majority.

The committee then rose and report the bill as amended to the house; and, after an ineffectual motion by Mr. Maclay, to lay it on the table—

The house, after refusing the yeas and nays on the question, concurred in the amendment of the committee of the whole to strike out the first section by which the bill is of course lost. And then Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, JAN. 10.

Numerous petitions were this morning presented, and referred to the consideration of various committees.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 14th of December, 1819, requesting me "to cause to be laid before it any information I may possess, respecting certain executions which have been inflicted on the army of the U. S. since the year 1815, contrary to the laws and regulations provided for the government of the same." I transmit a report from the Secretary of War, containing a detailed account in relation to the object of the said resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1820.

Accompanying the message was transmitted to the House the report from the War Department, referred to, and sundry documents; all which were read and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to lay before this house an annual statement of the number of acres of land, sold at the several land offices from their institution to the 30th Sept. 1819; of the monies accruing and of the monies received from such sales; of the sums due the government and unpaid, and of the sales of forfeitures for non-payment—keeping separate that part of the

statement, which relates to the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, formerly the North-Western territory.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, of Massachusetts it was

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to consider the expediency of so far modifying the act, establishing a Board of Commissioners of the Navy, as to make the Secretary of the Navy, for the time being, the presiding officer of that Board; and also of so limiting the tenor of the commissions of the members thereof, as to secure the accumulating experience and talents of our Naval commanders in that Department, by a periodical rotation in office.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, of Tenn. it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House, the terms on which the contract has been made for furnishing transportation to the troops ordered on the expedition to the Mandan villages on the Missouri river, and also if any, what other terms may have been proposed for furnishing the same, and by whom made.

The remainder of the day's sitting was occupied in a debate on the bill from the Senate (on its third reading) for the relief of Matthew Barrow.

The House adjourned.

The following resolution was yesterday adopted, on the motion of Mr. Cannon, but was overlooked at the time.

Resolved That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing, or entirely stopping, the expenditures on military fortifications.

Mr. S. More presented the petitions of sundry farmers, citizens of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the subject of the Tariff, praying for such a modification of it as will afford to the various departments of domestic industry effectual support; which was read and referred to the committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on public lands, who were instructed "to enquire into the expediency of granting to each state a tract of land, not exceeding 100 thousand acres for the endowment of an University in each state," reported a resolution, "That it is inexpedient to grant any tract of land to a state for the purpose of endowing an University;" which report was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kent, from the same committee, reported a bill for the benefit of the Columbian Institute for the promotion of arts and sciences in the city of Washington; which was twice read, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Simkins submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act of Congress concerning faith and credit to be given to the records and judicial proceedings of the courts of any state, authenticated and produced in evidence in any other court within the U. S. and the effect thereof.

This resolution having been read, Mr. Strother moved that it lie on the table; which motion being rejected, the resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stotumb, it was Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the recovery of interest on all balances due to the U. S. by receivers or holders of public money, commencing at the time at which their accounts are made up, though not finally acted on, until paid.

And further, if the accounts are not rendered at the proper department, within the time prescribed by law, that they enquire into the expediency of charging interest on the whole sum in the hands of said defaulter, from the time the same was received, until the accounts are thus rendered.

The House then on motion of Mr. Taylor, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Livermore in the chair, on the report of the committee of elections on the memorial of Robert C. Mallary, contesting the election of Orsamus C. Merrill, of Vermont.

The report (which is adverse to Mr. Merrill, the sitting member,) having been read by the Clerks—

Mr. Whitman, of Mass. rose, and opposed it at length, and argued in favour of the right of the sitting member; after which

Mr. Mallary, who had been assigned a seat in the house during this discussion, rose and occupied the floor in a speech of upwards one hour in length, in maintaining his right to the seat in question; and, having concluded,

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and the documents in the case were ordered to be printed.

And the House adjourned.

PERSONAL SAFETY IN ITALY.

Extract of a letter from a late English Traveller in that country.

"I am in one of the most populous cities in Italy; a young lady, whom I accompany home from a party, says to me, "go back the same way; do not cross over at the end of the street; that is a lonely place." I travel from Milan to Pavia to see the celebrated Scarpa." I fix the time of my departure at five o'clock; it is two hours before sun rise; my driver very coolly refuses to put his horses to the carriage. At first I could not comprehend this absurdity, but at last I understand that he is afraid of being plundered by the way. I arrive at Lucca; a crowd of people stopping on the road, I asked the cause. A man coming from vespera had just been murdered, being stabbed with a dagger in three places; when the murderer struck his victim, he

exclaimed, "At length the French gendarmes are gone, who have stood in my way these three years!" and he went off with the bloody knife in his hand, to come to Genoa. "It is strange," said the chief magistrate to me, "two and thirty French gendarmes maintained the public security; now we have two hundred and fifty of our own people, and murders every where committed." I go to the corner of their guard. The young men have thick sticks, all walk in the middle of the street, & bound in a half circle round the corners. In the Pit people affect to say aloud, that they never carry money about them. While I was in garrison at Novarra, I observed two things, that treasures were often found in the country, which had been concealed by robbers who had been overtaken by death before they could discover them to their comrades; and that people when attacked in the city by robbers took care not to call out thieves, in which case nobody would have come to their help; but fire! Prudent people are deeply impressed with their danger. Travellers always form caravans, or take an escort. The absurd proportion of conversation which is occupied by the robbers; arises from long prescription. For these three centuries assassination has descended as a profession from father to son, in the mountains of Bondi, and on the frontiers of Naples.

Piedmont is full of peasants who have notoriously enriched themselves by assassination. The post-master at B— has a similar reputation; and if you lived in this country you would also have respect for a scoundrel who has your life in his power half a dozen times in the year. I wished to see certain meadows in the neighbourhood of Bologna which are stated to be mowed eighteen times in a year. I was referred to a farmer in the district as we were walking about, I shewed him four men, lying in the shade of a tree near the road. "Those are robbers," said he. Perceiving my astonishment, he told me that he was regularly attacked in his farm every year. The last time the attack had lasted three quarters of an hour, during which there was an incessant fire of musketry. Despairing of success, the robbers attempted to set fire to the stable; but in this attempt a musket ball struck the leader in the forehead, and the band retired, promising however to come again. "If I wished to perish with all my family," said the farmer, "I need only betray them to the magistrates. My two cow herds are robbers; for they have only twenty francs per month for their wages, and they gamble away ten or fifteen every Sunday; but I cannot discharge them; I wait till they themselves complain. Yesterday I drove away a beggar; who had besieged my house for hours; my wife was extremely angry with me, and asserted he was a spy of the robbers. I sent after him, and gave him a bottle of wine and a loaf."

FLORIDA.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman who visited Florida about the period that the Spanish treaty was made:

"From Mobile, I bent my course into Florida and traversed on foot that sterile region, accompanied by my friend, through a "wide waste," where no white man had ever pitched his tent. Whenever night came on and fatigue had urged us to rest, our mother earth afforded us a grateful bed on whose lap we rested our weary limbs, reposing our heads on some friendly log. Although the woods teemed with wolves and panthers, those reputed enemies of mankind, yet we laid ourselves down fearlessly on the ground, and enjoyed such delectable comfort in our rest, that the pampered voluptuary never experienced on his downy bed.

The general character of both East and West Florida is that of sterility, although there are many very fine tracts of bottom and alluvial land, bordering on most of the rivers and creeks, capable of yielding both sugar and cotton, the most valuable productions of the United States.

The common pitch pine (pinus rigida) is the "lord of the forest," and its sole dominion is acknowledged throughout the whole of that country, except in the low land and marshy grounds, where the live oak and cypress claim an asylum. None of those extensive savannas, which spread over so large a portion of the Western States, and which astonish the wandering traveller and confound the admiring and cause-searching philosopher, are here to be seen. The whole of the highland country presents an insipid sameness of a sterile plain covered with pine trees of a small size, scattered at an average distance of 30 feet from each other, without any underbrush and all without any vegetable, save that of some wild grass intervening. The bottom lands are generally rich, capable of producing any of the vegetable kingdom congenial to this climate. This description of land is only to be found on the margin of rivers and creeks, and is usually from fourth to a half a mile in width. The rivers on which the best land is to be found are the Escambia, Chattahoochee, Ocmulgee, Chatahachie, Appalachicola, Coosa and St. Johns.

To the botanist and mineralogist, this is an extremely interesting tract of country. Quartz sand prevails through the whole upland country. One remarkable phenomenon, however, is worthy of notice. Fragments of volcanic lava, I found scattered all over West Florida; and one there could give any account or conjecture concerning the same, and, as it seems quite improbable, that it could have been thrown from any volcano, known at the present time, I must leave the investigation of this to the faucal genius of some future traveller."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

A special convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of Delaware is to be held at Dover, on Wednesday the 19th inst.

James L. Hawkins, & Nathaniel F. Williams, of Baltimore, and James B. Ringgold of Easton, are appointed Lottery Commissioners.

Extract of a letter to the Editor. Annapolis—In Council, Jan. 14, 1820. General Sweep marches with a steady pace in the accomplishment of his work of extermination.

Much has already been done and of what remains undone, the only obstacle that exists, is the difficulty of deciding the merits and pretensions of rival applicants. The claims and qualifications of those in office are never for a moment adverted to.

Great pains are taken to ascertain federal renegades, and men of doubtful politics.

Such persons are deemed eminently qualified for office, whilst no mercy is shown to those who have been firm, consistent and independent in their opinions. In some counties, even long established and faithful adherents of democracy have been compelled to give way to some new convert, who could have had no other claim to distinction, than their recent abandonment of their former friends.

In Baltimore he has pretty nearly finished his work; almost an entire change in all the appointments has been made. Among others a new set of inspectors for the penitentiary hath been appointed, with Gen. Stansbury at their head.

It is said in their zeal for "turning out" that they would have turned out the criminals from the penitentiary, but it was discovered that they were not federalists.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. Abstract of Proceedings.

ANNAPOLIS, JAN. 10. A number of petitions were read. Mr. Kennedy obtained leave to bring in a bill "to provide for the stay of Execution in this state"—He alleged as a reason for his motion, the distressed and embarrassed state of the country, and the immense sacrifice of private property by forced sales, which had already taken place.

Tuesday, Jan. 11. A resolution passed allowing William Wood of Allegany, the sum of five hundred dollars as a compensation for his services in the arrest of the Cottrels, charged with the murder of Adams, and who have since been convicted of the crime.

Mr. Jennifer's bill to repeal the law of last session, "directing the payment of the tax on lottery prizes, before the commencement of the drawing of such lottery" was read a second time and rejected. It was opposed by Messrs. LeCompte and Montgomery, and supported by Messrs. Jennifer, Dorsey, Brackenridge & Stone-street.

Mr. Dennis's resolution directing the Treasurer of the Western Shore to advance on the stock of the school fund; to the commissioners of the school-fund in the several counties, the par value of such stock, was read a second time and rejected.

Mr. Lucas presented a petition in favor of Phill. Simmons, an old soldier of Dorchester county, which was read and referred.

Mr. A. Spence reported a bill entitled, "An act authorizing special courts of oyer and terminer, and for other purposes."—This bill authorizes the judges of the district, whenever they deem it necessary for the purposes of justice, to appoint a day for the holding a special court of Oyer and Terminer—Jury men at the court previous are to be summoned by advertisement.

This bill also provides for the transportation of offenders, where the offence has been committed in one county and the offender has been arrested in another.

Wednesday, Jan. 12. Mr. Kennedy reported a bill entitled, "An act to authorize the several Orphan's courts in this state to appoint criers," which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to release the tax on the lottery drawn in Frederick Town, Frederick county, for the benefit of the Presbyterian church of that place, was read a second time and passed.

By this bill the House of Delegates hath granted the sum of fifteen hundred dollars towards the erection of that church.

The House proceeded to the second reading of the bill "to regulate sales at auction."—Mr. Maulsby moved to strike out the first section, which motion, if it prevails, is equivalent to a rejection of the bill. This motion was supported by Mr. Montgomery and opposed by Mr. C. Dorsey.—The house adjourned without coming to a decision.

Thursday, Jan. 13. Sundry petitions were read. On motion of Mr. LeCompte, the following resolution was adopted. Resolved, That this House, after Monday next, for the remainder of the session, in addition to the present hours of sitting, will sit from 6 o'clock, P. M. till 9 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Duvall obtained leave to bring in a bill "for the encouragement of Agriculture."

It is in contemplation to establish agricultural societies in the different counties and also to establish a board of agriculture, &c.

Mr. Hayward submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, pay to John L. Kerr, Esq. the sum of _____ dollars as an additional part compensation for his services in the recovery of the claim of this state, against the General Government.

The bill to authorize John Stevens the elder late collector of Talbot county, to complete his collections was read a second time and passed.

The bill to increase the allowance of the Sheriff of Worcester county, for the maintenance of prisoners confined in the public gaol, was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Montgomery delivered a bill to provide "for the repeal of so much of the act to regulate lotteries as provides for the appointment of lottery commissioners and their clerks."

Mr. LeCompte submitted a resolution, authorizing the governor and council to give a further indulgence to public debtors upon the payment of all interest now due and coats that have accrued and also upon the governor and council being satisfied, that the claims are well and sufficiently secured.

Mr. Brackenridge reported the following bill. "An act relating to the Union Bank of Maryland."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, be authorized and empowered, & they are hereby authorized & empowered to divide the monies already earned, and to the credit of profit and loss of the said institution, in the manner following: One half among the stockholders, and the other half retained towards the contemplated loss; and that all the future earnings of said bank may be divided, three-fourths among the stockholders, and one fourth retain to meet the said contemplated loss, until the whole shall be made up, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Montgomery reported the following bill. An additional supplement to the act, entitled "an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, may, in the months of May and November, in each year, declare a dividend of so much of the actual net profits, which shall have accrued to the said bank during the half year next preceding the time of declaring such dividend, as they may deem expedient and proper; which dividends shall be payable to the stockholders, in the months of June and December next after they shall be declared, and no dividend which shall be deemed or considered as impairing the capital stock of the said bank, and if such dividend shall exceed the amount of the net profits which have accrued to the said bank, within the half year next preceding the declaration of such dividend.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday. Mr. Montgomery again addressed the chair support of Mr. Maulsby's motion. Mr. LeCompte replied.—Mr. Brackenridge followed enforcing the view of the subject taken by his colleague. Mr. Forrest intimating a desire to address the House, and the hour being late the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14. The bill authorizing the erection of a Bridge over Kent Island narrows, was read a second time and passed.

Mr. LeCompte presented a petition in favor of Solomon Frazier of Dorchester county praying compensation for rations to which he was entitled during the revolutionary war, but which he did not, nor hath not received. It was referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

Mr. Wywill introduced a bill entitled a supplement to the act entitled, "An act to prevent free negroes from selling any corn, &c. without a licence for that purpose." This bill makes it necessary for the magistrate granting a licence to a free negro to specify the quantity of corn, wheat, &c. which such free negro has for sale.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday. Mr. Maulsby's motion to strike out the first section still under consideration.—Mr. Forrest addressed the House in opposition to the motion. He was followed by Mr. Maulsby. Mr. Jennifer then spoke in reply and in support of the bill generally. Mr. Ross followed on the same side. Mr. Brackenridge again spoke in support of the motion and urged with great earnestness the injury which Baltimore must sustain by the passage of the law under consideration. Mr. C. Dorsey replied after addressing the house in a very argumentative and interesting manner for about one hour, gave way for a motion of adjournment, which was carried.

AMUSEMENT.

"I think," said a facetious farmer, "that I should make an excellent member of Congress. I am frequently using their sort of language. Pother day I received two bills, from two of my creditors accompanied with requests for immediate payment. One of the bills I ordered to be laid on the table, and the other to be read that day six months."

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM, The communication of the late Governor, to the General Assembly of Maryland at the commencement of its present session, was read by me with no common gratification; and particularly, that portion of it on the subject of education and public instruction: He has left a noble example to his successors, in taking a comprehensive view of the affairs, and interests of the state over which he presided; and imparting it to the legislative wisdom, for the benefit of his country. I was also pleased to see, in the Star, a piece under the signature of "Republican."

Education is truly important in its influences and bearing "upon the habits, the morals, the religion, and consequently the happiness of every society." It is certainly the wisdom, and ought to be the policy of every well regulated government, established for the common good and general welfare, to promote that institution, or system of instruction; which shall generally diffuse among the people the most lasting and extensive advantages. That practicable plan, devised in such a manner as "to school the children of those persons, who are unable to defray the expense," should be first adopted and carried into effect. Far otherwise has been the system in Maryland; either colleges have been endowed or academies donated: which is beginning with the beautiful edifice of public education, either at the pinnacle, or in the middle; instead of the solid and substantial foundation at the pedestal. Indeed, I am disposed to doubt, the public utility of the present plan of donations to academies; the benefit derivable from which must be exceedingly circumscribed, and cannot be embraced by the poorer part of the community in the country, to instruct their children in the rudiments of a plain, though serviceable and necessary education; the rich, who can afford it and intend to give theirs, what is called a liberal one, generally send them abroad, too often at a most onerous expense.

Do not suppose, that I am hostile to colleges, or academies, far be any such sentiment from me: If I could sketch any plan, to accomplish the funds, acceptable to the general assembly, my will and my judgment would induce me, to appropriate the establishment, not only of public schools, "to school the children of those persons, who are unable to defray the expense;" but of colleges, or an university, & also academies. Though I may never have any to educate, yet I have had that imposing and important duty to perform, & keenly felt & lamented all the obstacles & disadvantages, existing in my native state, from the period when my tender offspring commenced with A B C to the final conclusion at college abroad; where, from the narrow and contracted policy of most of those institutions, and the fascinating allurements of surrounding scenes, at the places of those seminaries, are too often acquired habits and morals, detrimental to youthful prosperity.

Maryland does not occupy a proper vantage-ground in her system of education, and her legislature does nothing else than "pursue the plan of patching up the baseless fabric."

All the appropriations of whatever kind ought to be consolidated into one common fund, and distributed for the general good of the whole community; and not confined, as is now the fact, to partial & favored sections of counties: when ever that shall be effectuated, then and not till then let us have, an university, and also academies.

The western and southern lands are common stock, and in strict justice ought to be applied to common purposes. No correct reason can be assigned, why the atlantic states, as well as the others, should not derive from that source, auxiliary funds. If my memory serve me right, the subject was before congress at its last session, and has again been attended to by a member from New-Hampshire. The Atlantic representation in both houses know their duty, and undoubtedly will claim and support their just rights.

A NATIVE OF TALBOT.

Appointments

BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MARYLAND. FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Justices of the Orphans' Court. William Thomas Solomon Dickinson. John Bennett

Justices of the Levy Court. William Clark Lambert W. Spencer Anthony Ross John Kemp Alexander B. Harrison James Chambers John Graham

Justices of the Peace. Peter Deiny William Thomas William Jenkins William Harrison, jr. Stephen Reyner William W. Haddaway Lott Warfield Samuel Roberts James Wainwright James Egarte Samuel V. Garcy Bennet Bracco Samuel Colston Philemon Willis Richard Robinson Robert Lloyd Richard Sherwood Thomas Jones Edward Martin Foster Maynard William Cook Jos. Harrison (of Jos.) Thomas Kemp Robert Dodson Jeremiah Walliant Joseph Turner, jr. Benjamin Bony Edward Roberts William A. Leonard James Chambers Levin Mills Joseph Turner John Leverton Henry Thomas Thomas Bullen.

Coroner. Thomas M. Keel Athel Stuart James Harris.

Notary Public. William M. Keel.

CAROLINE. Justices of the Peace.

Col. Wm. Potter, Nathaniel Talbott, Peter Willis, Joseph Douglass, Charles Tilden, Peter Rich, Andrew S. Green, Liven Swiggett, Junr. Elijah Barwick, Thomas Salisbury, John Clayton, Nathan Witby, William Hasling, Nathan Whitby, N. B. Frederick Holbrook, William Dillen, Jacob Charles, George Newlee, Henry Meeda, Kimmel Godwin, William Boon, George Moffitt, Thomas Styll.

Levy Court. Robert Orrell, Charles Tilden, James Sangston, Peter Willis, Nathan Whitby, Abraham Jump, Halfield Wright.

Orphans' Court. Henry Driver, Frederick Holbrook, John Boon.

Coroner. William Mullikin.

The Hon. Rufus King has been appointed Senator, from the State of N. York, in the U. States' Senate, with only three opposing votes.

Mag. Gen. Ripley has resigned his command in the army, and intends to settle in Missouri.

Baltimore, Jan. 10. We are informed several persons confined in Baltimore county Jail, on criminal charges, effected their escape therefrom on Friday night, by undermining the foundation, and making a breach in the wall. Every effort is making to retake them.

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 10. Mr. BAKER, the British Consul General, who has been for some time in Europe, on leave of absence, returned on Friday to his residence in this city.

The return of the strength of the Army of the United States, gives, including Engineer Department, Ordnance Department, and excluding Cadets, the following aggregates: Total of Commissioned officers, 627 Non-commissioned officers & privates, 7,557 Grand Total, 8,184

The distribution of these forces, as minutely reported by the Adjutant and Inspector General, we have not room, nor does it seem important, to publish. The strength of the Northern Division is stated at 4,088; of the Southern at 3,935—by Posts.—Intelligencer.

The Vermont Yeoman states, that it is reported, that some inhuman relation of the Broons, had snubbed a Mr. Merrill, the person who related Jesse Boorn's confession to the Court, to testify falsely, in order to have them hung, that he might come in possession of their property.—Merrill is said to have suddenly disappeared on hearing that Colvin was alive. Where the mystery of this transaction is to end, time alone can determine.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We have seen a letter from an officer in command at Trader's Hill, near St. Mary's, who states that orders have been received from head-quarters, for all the United States troops in that quarter to proceed, forthwith, to Fort Scott. This movement we presume, is intended to be in readiness to occupy Pensacola, so soon as Congress gives the word. There are, we understand, between seven and 800 men at Trader's Hill.

Spanish Treaty.

We have indulged in few observations on this subject, because we were sensible that we were possessed of too imperfect information to render them any better than crude and idle speculation. We have now, at length, become possessed of a history of facts of the most interesting nature, which affords a key to whatever has appeared mysterious heretofore; which, however, we are not yet permitted to disclose at full length, but which enables us to pronounce with strong confidence, that our disputes with Spain will terminate speedily, amicably, and to the entire satisfaction of this country; and which, at the same time, exempts the king of Spain from all censure. In due time the whole may be laid before the public, and will convince the people that the course which the executive has pursued, has been eminently such a one as prudence, wisdom & justice dictated.—N. E. Post.

New-York, Jan. 4. FROM PENSACOLA.

An Officer in the U. S. Army, now in the vicinity of Pensacola, informs his friend in Boston, "that the Spanish governor is erecting new works near the Barrancas, with great zeal; that every man in the garrison is employed on fatigue duty, the Governor himself setting the example; but that whilst every exertion is making to put the city in the best state of defence, the Spanish authorities treat the Americans who visit the place with the utmost respect."—Com. Id.

MANHATTAN, JAN. 1.

At late Sheriff's sales held in this borough, one of the most elegant three story houses in this town was sold for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars. This house is said to have cost \$16,000 to build it, and has all the necessary stables and out-houses that convenience might desire. Even at the present time, when materials and labor are so low, such a house could not be built for much less than 10,000 dollars. Lot that sold for hundreds several years ago have been sacrificed at from 13 to 40 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 12.

An accident of a shocking kind happened near this city on Thursday last. A young man, a native of Ireland, who had been employed during the last summer, on the canal for the new water works by the Schuylkill, principally to excavate rocks by means of blasting, had on this day charged a crevice with powder, for the purpose of forcing a large rock from its bed: when he came to enter his needle, as it is termed, (a small iron rod guarded with steel, at the part which is commonly inserted in the rock, to prevent sparks being easily struck from it) he found that the crevice was too narrow and deep to admit his rod quite to the bottom, and he gave it a blow with his hammer, to drive it to its place—a spark was struck off from the iron, which fell among the powder, and he was blown up; it was thought, thirty feet. In his fall he was dreadfully mangled and bruised but he was carried to the hospital, and, we are happy to learn, that he is doing well, and likely to recover. This may serve as a caution for others engaged in blasting, a species of business in which great caution is needed.

Union.

Proposals will be received at the Inspector's office of Marines, in Washington, until the 24th of this month, for furnishing the following articles of marine clothing, viz. 1000 Uniform Coats of blue cloth 42 Music Coats of scarlet do 1000 pair white Kersey Pantaloons 1000 do Linen do 4000 Linen Shirts 4000 pair Shoes 2000 do Socks, knit 1000 do Gaiters, black kersey or cloth 1000 Fatigue Jackets, dark mixed 1000 do Trowsers do

A decided preference will be given to American manufactured cloths in every instance in which they can be furnished as advantageously as the imported. Samples of the make and quality of the clothing may be seen at all the Marine Posts, where every information will be given. It is expected that patterns of the cloths from which it is intended to manufacture the above clothing, will accompany the proposals; and, as they will, when received, be subject to a rigid inspection, every article that is found to be inferior to the sample, will be thrown upon the contractor's hands.

DIED.

At his seat, in Annapolis, Maryland, on 27th ult. General OSBURN WILLIAMS, a distinguished soldier of the revolution.

Stratsburgh, N. Y. on the 30th ult. Major JOHN PAULDING, aged 87 years. He was a distinguished soldier of the revolution, and was one of the captors of Major Andre.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A communication from a distance on the proposition to form the Peninsula into an Episcopal Diocese, shall be attended to in our next.

Bank of Caroline.

The President & 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 instant; which will be paid to the Stockholders on their legal Representatives, on or after the first Monday in February next. By Order, MATT. DRIVER, Cashier. Caroline, Jan. 17.

FOUNTAIN INN.

JAMES RUI. Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general. That he still continues to keep the FOUNTAIN INN, and he returns them his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received, since he commenced business at that stand, and still hopes to continue a share of their patronage. His House is now in complete order and he assures them that his Table at all times shall be furnished with the best provisions the Market affords, in season, and his bar stocked at all time with the choicest Liquors. He has furnished himself with trusty Servants, and Gentlemen and Ladies, travelling can be entertained at all times without disturbance or noise of any kind, and with private rooms if required. His Stables are in good order and will be always supplied with a good stock of the best Provender, and careful. He assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, to those that think proper to give him a call. The Public's very humble servant, JAMES RUI. Easton, Jan. 17. Boarders by the week, month, and year, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

FOR RENT, AT WYE-LANDING.

And possession given immediately, a comfortable Dwelling House, two rooms below stairs and one above, with a kitchen and garden. The situation of this stand commands the attention of young house-keepers, of the tailoring, Blacksmithing or carpentering business, either of which would find considerable encouragement. For terms apply to STUART REDMAN. Jan. 17—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two Fieri Facias to me directed at the suits of John Goldsborough and James Wilson, against Benjamin Roberts, will be sold for cash, at Easton, on Tuesday the 18th day of January, 1820, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, all the legal and equitable right and title of him the said Benjamin Roberts, in and to the following parts or parcels of Land called Carter's Farm, Perkin's Discovery, and Baker's Pasture, containing about 27 1/2 acres of Land, sold to satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the above 6th's. ALLEN ROWLE, Sheriff. Dec 20—4w

POETRY.

From a London Magazine.
DR. MONRO.

"Dear Doctor, be clever, and fling off your
beaver;
Come bleed me and blister me, do not be
slow,
I'm sick and exhausted, my schemes they are
blasted,
And all driven heels-o'er-head, Doctor Mon-
ro."

"Be patient, dear fellow, you foster your fever.
Pray what's the misfortune that bothers you
so?"

"O, Doctor! I'm ruined! ruined forever!
My lass has forsaken me, Doctor Monro.
I meant to have married and tasted the pleas-
ures,
The sweets, the enjoyments, in wedlock
that will be offered at very tempting prices.
But she's ta'en another, and broken my meas-
ures,
And fairly confounded me, Doctor Monro."
"I'll bleed and I'll blister you over and over;
I'll master your malady e'er that I go;
But raise up your head from below the bed cov-
er,
And give some attention to Doctor Monro."

If Flirta had wed you, she would have misled
you,
And laughed at your love with some hand-
some young beau.
Her conduct will prove it, but how would you
love it?"

"I soon would have lam'd her, Doctor Mon-
ro."

"Each year brings a pretty young son or a
daughter,
"Perhaps you're the father, but how should
you know?
You hug them—her gallant is bursting with
laughter!"

"That thought's like to murder me, Doctor
Monro."

"The boys cost you many a penny and shilling;
You breed them with pleasure and trouble
and wo.
But one turns a rake, another a villain!"

"My heart would not bear it, dear Doctor
Monro."

"The lasses are comely and dear to your bos-
om:
But virtue and beauty has many a foe!
O think what may happen, just nipt in their
blossom!"

"Ah! merciful heaven! cease, Doctor Monro.
Dear Doctor, I'll thank you to hand me my
brooches,
I'm better, I'll drink with you ere that you
go
I'll never more sicken for women or riches,
But love my relations and Doctor Monro.
I plainly perceive, were I wedded to Flirta,
My peace and my pleasures I needs must
forego."

He still lives a bachelor, drinks when he's
thirsty,
And sings like a lark and loves Doctor Monro.

Was Committed

To the goal of Frederick County, on the 2d
inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls
himself

THOMAS THENS

about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, genteel appearance. His clothing a
blue cloth frock coat, drab cloth round about,
pair black lumbazett pantaloons, pair nan-
keen ditto, green bombazett waist coat, cot-
ton shirt, pair of slippers and fine fur hat all
half worn. He says he is a freeman by birth, &
was born in Charles-Town, South Carolina.—
The owner of the above described mulatto
man, is requested to come forward, prove prop-
erty, pay charges and take him away, other-
wise he will be dealt with according to law.—
If a freeman I shall be obliged to any person in
possession of proof of the fact to forward the
same on to me without delay.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.
Nov. 17—2m. (Dec. 6)

Was Committed

To the goal of Frederick County on the 30th
of Oct. last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who
calls himself

JOSEPH SMITH,

About 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, curly look and marked on both arms
with India ink—had on when committed a
blue and white striped cotton round about,
striped pantaloons, linen shirt, wool hat, and
coarse shoes, all nearly worn out. He says
he was manumitted by a Mr. Livingston, of
New-Orleans, that he carried on the Barbering
Business, in North Howard Street Balti-
more, for some time, and that Mr. Luke Til-
man, of Baltimore, is in possession of papers pro-
ving him to be a freeman.—The owner of the
above described mulatto man is requested to
come forward prove property, pay charges
and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt
with according to law.—If a freeman I shall
be obliged to any person in possession of proof
of the fact to forward the same on to me with-
out delay.

Wm. M. BEALL, Jr. Shff.
of Frederick County, Md.
Nov. 17th, 1819.—2m. (Dec. 6)

Was Committed

To the Goal of Frederick county, on the
30th of October last, as a runaway, a black
man who calls himself

GEORGE BRAXTON,

About 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high,
had on when committed a drab cloth round-
about, linen pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old
fur hat and pair of old boot feet, has a scar on
his right shin and one on the inside of his left
hand. He says he is a free man by birth and
was born in Fincastle, Virginia. The owner
of the above described negro man is re-
quested to come forward prove property, pay
charges and take him away, otherwise he will
be dealt with according to law.—If a freeman
I shall be obliged to any person in possession
of proof of the fact to forward the same on to
me without delay.

Wm. M. BEALL, Jr. Shff.

More Cheap Goods WINTER SUPPLY.

CLARK & GREEN,

Have just received from Baltimore and are
now opening an Extensive and General as-
sortment of

GROCERIES & LIQUORS, &c.
ALSO,
A FURTHER ASSORTMENT OF
DRY-GOODS,

Which, in addition to their late Supplies from
Philadelphia, renders their assortment of
DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
WINES, TEAS, SPICES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CASTINGS, CHINA, GLASS
AND QUEENS-WARE, all very complete.

Their Stock on hand, at this time, consists
almost entirely of Articles Imported and Pur-
chased at different times since the middle of
September last, they are therefore all

FRESH CHOICE GOODS,

laid in at the most reduced state of the market
and will be offered at very tempting prices.
They tender their acknowledgments to
their Friends and Customers for late favors,
and respectfully solicit a continuance of the
same.
Dec. 27.

Flax, Seine Twine, Cotton-
Yarn, GROCERIES, &c.

THOMAS & GROOME,

Have lately received a parcel of
Nice Switched and Hacked Flax, Shud
and Herring Twine,

And an assortment of COTTON YARN
from No. 4, to No. 20.

ALSO,

THEIR WINTER SUPPLY OF
Groceries, &c.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Old Madeira | Imperial | Young Hyson | Teas. |
| Sherry | Hyson | Young Hyson | Teas. |
| Malaga & Dry Lisbon | Fresh Muscatel and | | |
| Old Jamaica | Bloom Raisins and | | |
| | Rosin, Marble, and | | |
| Antigua | Shaving Soap | | |
| N. E. Rum | Chewing & Smoking | | |
| Old 4th proof Cogniac | Tobacco | | |
| Peach and Apple | Mould and Dip'd Can- | | |
| Brandies | dles | | |
| Holland Gin | Best New England | | |
| Old Rye and Common | Cheese | | |
| Whiskey | 1st & 2d quality Ham- | | |
| 1st quality Molasses | ilton's Snuff. | | |
| 1st, 2d, & 3d quality | 1st & 2d quality Gar- | | |
| Brown Sugars | ret do | | |
| White Havana do | Macouba and Rappee | | |
| Loaf and Lump do | do | | |
| Old Java | Raw Cotton | | |
| & St. Domingo | Cotton & Wool Cards | | |
| Ground and Race Gin- | Rope, Bed Cords and | | |
| ger | Leading Lines | | |
| Cayenne and black | Bar Lead | | |
| Pepper | Iron Pots, Ovens, Spi- | | |
| Rice & Starch | ders, Skillets, and | | |
| Copras, Alum | Cart boxes, assort- | | |
| Madder & Indigo | ed | | |
| Fig blue | Spades, Shovels, and | | |
| Blown Salt. | Hoes. | | |
| 1st & 2d quality Salt | Cut & Wrought Nails | | |
| Petre | all sizes | | |
| Allspice, Mace, Nut- | Hair, Slics, Sweeping; | | |
| megs & Cloves | Scrubbing & clothe | | |
| 1st & 2d quality Cho- | Brushes | | |
| colate | English and Brandy- | | |
| 1st & 2d quality Mus- | wine Powder | | |
| tard | Shot of all sizes | | |
| Superfine and Com- | Window Glass, 7 by 9, | | |
| mon flour | 8 by 10, & 10 by 12. | | |
| Buckwheat flour | Puity | | |
| Almonds & Filberts | Oil and Paints | | |

They have also received some handsome sets

TEA CHINA,

And a General Assortment of other
CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE,
STONE-WARE, EARTHEN-
WARE, WOODEN-WARE, TIN-
WARE, &c. &c.

The above articles added to their former

Supply of
DRY GOODS, & IRONMONGERY,

Makes their Assortment still more general and
complete, all of which they are determined to
sell at the very lowest Cash prices.
Easton, Dec. 13. (20)

Groome & Lambdin

Embrace the present opportunity to ac-
knowledge the past favours of their Friends
and Customers, and to inform them, that they
have just received from Philadelphia, and are
now opening, at their well known stand, op-
posite the Bank,

1000 yds. 7-8 White Domestic Shirtings.
1000 yds. 3-4 Brown do do
800 yds. 9-8 Whitham Sheatings.

ALSO,

A Box of cheap 4-4 Irish Linens.

Which added to their former Stock, makes
their Assortment General and Complete—all
which will be sold on the most pleasing terms.
Easton, Jan. 3—4t

DISSOLUTION OF

Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under
the firm of Edmondson & Atkinson, was dis-
solved by mutual consent on the 15th inst. The
books of said concern will remain at the Old
Stand, where all who are indebted to them are
earnestly solicited to call, and make imme-
diate payment to Isaac Atkinson, (who is autho-
rized to close the books) or in his absence to
J. Edmondson.

J. EDMONDSON.
I. ATKINSON.

The Subscriber having taken the stock on
hand of the late firm, will continue the business
at the old stand, opposite the Court House,
where he solicits a share of the public patron-
age. In the course of a few days he will open

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

Which he will dispose of low for cash—his
friends and the public generally are invited to
call and inspect them.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.
13th mo. 30th. 1819.

LAND NEAR EASTON, For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale upon the premis-
es, on Saturday the 22d day of January next,
under and in virtue of a decree of the Honora-
ble the Judges of Talbot county Court, at
November Term 1818, in the case of the Ad-
ministrators of Hugh Sherwood, deceased, a-
gainst Robert Sharp Harwood, and John,
James, Henry, and William Harwood, the chil-
dren and heirs of Ann Harwood dec'd, who was
the only child & heir of John Dougherty de-
ceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John
Dougherty, of Talbot County aforesaid de-
ceased, for the payment of his debts. These lands
consist of parts of the tracts of land called,
"Carter's Sconce," "Baker's Pasture and St.
Michaels Fresh Rums, all situate on the road
leading from Easton to Centreville, and near
the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by
estimation the quantity of two hundred and
twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre
more or less.

The above Lands will be sold in two Lots—
viz. The farm next to the Mill in one lot, and
the Dwelling House and lot opposite thereto
in another lot. Robert Sharp Harwood, who
occupies the premises, will shew them to any
person desirous of viewing them.

Terms of Sale.—The Lands aforesaid will be
sold on a credit of twelve months, the purcha-
ser or purchasers giving bond with good and
approved security to the subscriber as Trustee,
for the payment of the purchase money within
that time, with interest thereon from the day
of the purchase money, and not before, there
will be a deed executed, acknowledged and
delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his,
her or their heirs or assigns, convey-
ing all the right, title and estate of the a-
foresaid John Dougherty, in and to the land
& real estate so sold to him, her or them, free,
clear and discharged from all claim of the
defendants or claimants, aforesaid or either of
them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John
Dougherty deceased, are requested to take
notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are
required to exhibit their claims and vouchers,
properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot
county Court, within six months from the day
of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee,
for sale of real estate aforesaid.
Dec. 20—4w

HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

The Trustees of Hillsborough School have
the satisfaction to announce to the public,
that this Institution is in a complete state to
receive pupils, the house having been fitted
up for the purpose of introducing the Lan-
casterian System of instruction, which on trial
meets the most sanguine expectations of its
warmest advocates. This system is coming
into use in many places throughout the coun-
try, and is admired by some of the greatest
men of the nation.

The School is under the direction of Mr.
Nawrot, a gentleman of correct deportment,
and who has shewn himself well qualified for
the charge. In this Seminary there are offer-
ed the advantages of a good English or Classi-
cal Education, on very reasonable terms. Liter-
ary gentlemen and others are respectfully in-
vited to visit the Institution.

The price of tuition is, for Reading, Writing,
Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography,
including common books and stationery, \$12
per annum; and for the higher branches of
the Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek
Languages, \$20 per annum—payable quarter-
ly.

Board for students can be had for 80 to 90
dollars per year.

Signed by order of the Trustees.
HENRY MEEDS, President.
Hillsborough, Dec 2 1819. (13.)—6w

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all
the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically
defined on the three-bared stave, with diagonal
ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity
of the letters—and arranged in classes, accord-
ing to the Author's system of instruction,
the first system of Penmanship, published in
Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this
Office.
Oct. 18

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

The Subscribers offer for sale on very low
terms their Steam-Mill for Grinding Grain,
Plaster of Paris, &c. consisting of a complete
Steam Engine, of twelve horse power, on Bol-
ton and Watts's construction, together with
two pair of Mill Stones, the one five the
other four and a half feet diameter, all iron
gears and in complete order for immediate op-
eration, there is also attached to it a machine
for breaking plaster, on the most approved
plan. The whole being portable may be con-
veniently and at small expense removed to any
other suitable site. It is conceived that an
establishment of the kind would be very pro-
fitable on some parts of the Eastern Shore
where water power is not to be had. For
particulars enquire of Gerard T. Hopkins,
County Wharf, or to the Subscribers at the
Mill, at the intersection of Green & German
Streets Baltimore.

JAMES M'CORMICK & SON.
Baltimore, Jan. 10—4w

In Chancery,

Kent County Court.
Ordered that the sale of parts of the real
estate of Samuel W. Smith, made and reported
by Henry Tilghman the trustee, be ratified and
confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the
contrary, on or before the 1st day of March
next, the report states that two hundred and
fourteen acres and twenty-two perches of land,
part of the said estate sold for three thousand
dollars. It is also ordered that the creditors
of the said Samuel W. Smith, exhibit their
claims in this Court, on or before the 1st day
of September next, or be precluded from all
benefit of the sales of the said estate and that
the trustee shall have a copy of this order
inserted in the Easton Gazette for four weeks
successively, before the 20th day of February
next.

A true copy,
Attest
Jan. 10

THOMAS WORRELL.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Clk.
of Kent County Court, Md

For Sale,

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. E. Birk-
head, in New-Market, Dorset county, together
with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty
of which are covered with wood.—For terms,
which will be accommodating, apply to the
Subscriber in Cambridge.

GEORGE WELLS.
Nov. 27, 1819—4f

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed
from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to
the "Easton Hotel," formerly occu-
pied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave
to inform his friends and the public gener-
ally, that this establishment is situated in the
most central part of the town, being contiguous
to the Bank and the general public office; is
large and commodious, and is in complete and
ample order for the reception and accommoda-
tion of travellers and citizens; having a num-
ber of excellent lodging rooms and private apart-
ments well furnished; attached to this estab-
lishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-
Houses, and every convenience to make his
house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges
himself that no expense or labor shall be want-
ing to give entire satisfaction to those who
may favor him with their custom. His Table
shall at all times be furnished with all the
choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his
Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors
of the first quality, and his Stables supplied
with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c.
He is well provided with careful and sober Os-
tlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having
increased his usual number; these inducements
together with his unremitting endeavors to give
general satisfaction he confidently trusts will
ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommo-
dated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. Servt.
SOLOMON LOWE.
N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at
the shortest notice.
Easton, Oct. 4—4f

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the a-
bove stand, formerly occupied by Mr.
Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his
services to the public. The establish-
ment has undergone considerable repair, and
received such alterations and additions, under
the immediate observation of the subscriber,
as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and
comfort of all those who may honor him with
a call.

HIS TABLE
Will be supplied with the best products of
the markets, and his Bar constantly furnished
with the choicest Liquors.

HIS STABLES
Are provided with Grain of every kind, and
Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful
Ostlers.

Hacks with good Horses and careful Driv-
ers, can be furnished for any part of the
Peninsula.—His servants are honest and atten-
tive, and it will be the endeavor of the sub-
scriber to please all of those who may call to
see him.

Dec. 13—

St. Michaels Hotel.

The Subscriber being for some time unde-
termined whether he should continue keep-
ing a House of Public Entertainment or not, owing
to the abuse of the law, respecting the retail-
ing of spirituous liquors in stores, suffering it to
be drank in and about said stores, has at length
determined to continue his establishment and
having gone to considerable expense in re-
pairing and fitting up his House, Stables, &c.
for that purpose, respectfully solicits a share
of the public patronage. He will constantly
keep a supply of liquors of the first quality,
and every other necessary suitable to his occu-
pation, being determined to use every exertion
to please those who may favor him with
their custom.

RICHARD HARRINGTON.
St. Michaels, Jan. 10—3w.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large
and Commodious House, in the central part
of the Town, will accommodate several Young
Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing
year.

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.
Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me
directed, one at the suit of James Wilson
jr. use of Weems and Rawlings, and the other
at the suit of John Goldsborough, executor of
Caroline Goldsborough, against the goods and
chattels of Nicholas S. Rowleson, will be
sold on Tuesday the 18th of January, on the
Court House Green, between the hours of 11
and 12 o'clock the following property viz. All
the right of him the said Rowleson in and to
one Negro woman called Rhoda one Negro
Boy Henry one ditto Alexander—sold to satisfy
the debt interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.

ALLEN BOWIE Shff.
Jan. 3 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias, to me directed,
at the suit of the state use of James N. Austin,
by Noah Ledeban, against John Austin,
will be sold on the 25th day of January,
1820, on the Court House Green, between the
hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the following prop-
erty, viz. All the legal & equitable right and
title of the said John Austin, in and to the
Farm on which he now resides, containing
about 180 acres of land, more or less—sold to
satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above
fi. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Jan. 3—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas
to me directed at the suits of James Will-
son, Jr. use of Baynard & Dickinson, and
Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker, use
of Thomas H. Dawson and James Cockayne,
against William K. Austin, will be sold on
Tuesday the 8th of February 1820, on the
Court-House Green, between the hours of 11
& 12 o'clock, the following property viz. The
life estate of the said Wm. K. Austin in and to
one fifth part of a lot of ground adjoining the
Quaker School house in the town of Easton.
Also his life estate in and to one fifth part of
a Tract of Land called Advantage, containing
One Hundred and Twelve Acres more or less,
situated in Talbot County, sold to satisfy the
debt interest and cost of the above writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.
Jan. 10—ts

Dr. Hanford

Has taken the House formerly occupied by
Dr. Beth. (near Wye Mill) and is in readi-
ness to attend to the different branches of his
profession.
Talbot County, Jan. 3, 1820.

K. F. Holmes

Respectfully informs his customers and the
public generally, that he has just returned
from Baltimore, and is now opening at his
stand, 2d door below the Bank,

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY;

All of which he is determined to manufac-
ture and sell on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,
An assortment of Chaise, Switch and Riding
Whips of the First Quality.

N. B.—K. F. H. requests all those indebted
to him to make immediate payment, as he
cannot without inconvenience to himself wait
longer, he hopes all delinquents will not
further importunity will consider this notice a
sufficient.

Easton, Jan. 10—8w

Notice.

The subscriber begs leave to return his
grateful acknowledgments to his customers for
their liberal patronage, and solicits a continu-
ance of their favors. He has lately received
an extensive assortment of materials, and being
provided with excellent workmen, is prepared
to execute all orders in his line at the shortest
notice, in a workmanlike manner, and on the
most reasonable terms.

Those persons whose accounts stand unset-
tled, are earnestly requested to call and make
payment.

He still continues at his old stand, at the
north end of Washington street.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSEPH PARROTT.
Easton, Jan. 3

Wanted to employ for the ensuing year,
a good Blacksmith

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,
Two Doors below the Bank, and opposite
the Easton Hotel.

Returns his thanks to th Public generally,
for the liberal encouragement he has received,
and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their
favors. He has a variety of articles in his line,
which he offers on pleasing terms, while his
utmost exertions shall be used to please those
giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room, a vi-
riety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of
Draft-Beer, by the Keg, and on tap; Cider,
1st and 2d quality, Crackers, Cheese, &c. &c.
Apples, by the Barrel, Bushel, or less quan-
tity.

Also—A number of very fine Terrapins for
sale.
Easton, Dec. 6.

PATENT WATER PROOF HATS,

The Subscriber having purchased from the
original Inventor, John Henric Tyle, the ex-
clusive privilege of manufacturing Hats in
Talbot County, under the above Patent, takes
the liberty of calling the attention of the pub-
lic to the above important improvement, and
requests them to call and see the principle
tested, which he confidently recommends, (in-
dependent of the economy) it preserves the
beauty of the Hat until worn out, by resisting
moisture and keeping its proper shape.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1820.

NO. 111.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Extract to the Editor of the Patriot, dated
"ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 12, 1820.

"Enclosed you have the report of the Committee of Ways and Means reported this morning."

Mr. Montgomery, from the Committee of Ways and Means, appointed by a resolve of the House of Delegates of the 11th December, 1819, report that they have had under their consideration the subject of the finances of the state, and from a summary estimate of the 8th of December, 1819, reported by the Treasurer of the state, it appears

That appropriations to the 1st December, 1819, and then unpaid, amounted to \$39,852 97

And the journal of accounts for the present session is estimated at 35,000

Together making 74,852 97

To which add the probable demand on the treasury, as estimated to the 1st Dec. 1820, 166,812 17

241,665 14

To which add the journal of accounts for the session of 1820, 35,000

276,665 14

From which deduct the balance in the treasury on the 1st December, 1819, 22,837 19

253,827 95

From which also deduct the probable amount of receipts as estimated to Dec. 1820, 122,398 19

131,429 76

Also the amount received from the U. States on the 4th December, 1819, 100,000

Deficit to be provided for agreeably to the aforesaid estimate 31,409 79

From the depression of bank stock, your committee are of opinion that a sale of either rested or unsubscribed shares of the state in the several banks ought not to be resorted to supply the above deficit, nor can any calculation be made of receiving from lotteries in the current year any aid beyond what is contained in the estimate reported by the treasurer of the probable receipts for the current year.

In the treasurer's estimate of the probable demands on the treasury for the current year is the item of salaries to the Commissioners of Lotteries and their clerk, amounting to 4,600 dollars—Your committee are of opinion that these offices ought to be abolished, particularly when the duties to be performed in the present year, from a great variety of circumstances combined, will be very inconsiderable—Your committee are of opinion that the duties ought to be transferred to the treasurer—

With this view your committee report a bill abolishing the office of Commissioners and their clerk. Should this bill pass, the item of this demand on the treasury will be reduced 4,600 dollars, which deducted from the aforesaid deficit, will leave a deficit of \$26,809 76 to be provided for.

With a view of ascertaining what further sums might reasonably be calculated upon to be received from the state claim against the General Government, in addition to the One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars already received they were informed by the agent of the state that the items of the claim were principally

For Pay rolls \$153,338

Supplies 126,166

Drafted Militia 5,859

Whole amount 285,363

That the 180,000 dollars received might with some certainty be considered as extinguishing the item of pay rolls, and a portion of the item of supplies, so as to leave a balance still due from the General Government of 105,25 dollars, of which balance, it was stated, a sum equal at least to the deficit of \$31,409 76 might reasonably and with considerable confidence be expected to be received in the current year—And here the committee would remark that the same industry, perseverance, ability and attention of the agent of the state, which were exercised by him in obtaining the payment of 180,000 dollars from the General Government, will, in the opinion of your committee, eventually secure the payment of the balance and that too perhaps in the current year—In the event of this amount being received, and the offices of Commissioners and the Clerk, be abolished, there will remain in the treasury in December 1820, over and above the treasurer's estimates of demands on the treasury, the balance in specie of 4,300, that is, the difference between the treasurer's deficit of \$31,409 76

And the reduced deficit 26,809 76

4,600

This balance, in the view the committee have presented, will remain in the treasury for the payment of all the probable demands on the treasury in the current year, as contained in the reported estimates of the treasurer, including the payment in full of the principal and interest of the bank loans of 1817 & 1818, reimbursable in 1820, amounting to 72,080 dollars.

Should the reasonable and in a great degree the confident expectation of the committee & agent of the state not be realized in obtaining any portion of the balance of the claim against the General Government, which they feel assured will not be the case, to meet that possible but improbable event, your committee would propose, that, of the bank loans and interest, amounting to 573,080

One half amounting to 286,540

Should be made payable in the current year—

By thus reducing the estimate of the probable demands on the treasury, which include the whole of the principal and interest, amount-

ing to 72,080, to half that sum, instead of the treasury estimate of a deficit of \$31,409 76, it will leave a balance in favor of the treasury of \$4,630 17; to which add the reduction of the salaries of the Lottery Commissioners and clerk, of 4,600 dollars, the balance in favor of the treasury will amount to \$9,230 17, subject to the future appropriation of the legislature.

Thus, the amount of appropriations to Dec. 1819, then unpaid, the probable demands on the treasury to Dec. 1820, including the whole amount of the bank loans and interest, and the journals of the present session, and the session of 1820, deducting the amount in the treasury in Dec. 1819, is estimated at \$253,807 95

Deduct half of the bank loans & interest, 56,040

Amount of appropriations, &c. and one half of the principal and interest of the bank loans 217,767 95

Which deducted from the probable receipts in the treasury, including the 100,000 dollars received from the General Government, amounting to 222,298 17

Leaves by this operation, in the treasury 4,630 17

To which add the reduction of the salaries of Lottery Commissioners, &c. as stated above 4,600

Leaves in the treasury subject to future appropriation 9,230 17

From the foregoing view, in the event of the amount of the estimated deficit, \$31,409 76, being received from the General Government of which the committee entertain little doubt, and the passage of the bill herewith reported, the treasury will be competent to meet the payment of the whole of the principal and interest of the bank loans—should however the event be unexpectedly otherwise, the treasury will be enabled to discharge without inconvenience one half of the bank loans, and leave a surplus in the treasury. The committee would here remark that they have sufficient reason to be of opinion, that the payment of the loan from the Farmers Bank amounting to 40,000 dollars, which forms the largest portion of the bank loans, would not be insisted upon by the bank in the current year, upon receiving the interest, and perhaps the payment of the balance of the loans due other banks might not be pressed in like manner, yet your committee are of opinion that as under the circumstances detailed the treasury may be enabled to pay the whole of the bank loans and interest, and under different circumstances, the treasury can discharge one half—they therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby authorized to pay the whole principal and interest of the Bank loans of 1817 and 1818, reimbursable in 1820, in the event of the Treasury receiving from the general government on the balance of the state's claim, the sum of 31,400 dollars, during the current year, otherwise, to discharge one half of the principal and interest of said loans to such of the several Banks to whom the same is due as the Governor and Council shall direct.

All which is submitted.

Communicated for the Baltimore Patriot.

LATE FROM CHILE.

Interesting Extract of a letter from a Citizen of the United States in Santiago de Chile, dated 7th October 1819.

"The squadron of Chile, under command of Lord Cochrane, sailed from Valparaiso the 11th ultimo; and after touching at Coquimbo to receive about two hundred troops on board, departed from the coast, destined for Lima, on the 17th; having on board nearly a complete regiment of marines and infantry, including Engineers. It was manned with mixed crews, but nearly all the officers, and more than half the crew were foreigners, chiefly English and American seamen.

The object of this expedition is first to destroy the squadron at Callao, and after to meet that on its way from Spain. In case of success in the first object, perhaps some military movements on a small scale may be attempted with the few troops on board. A grand military expedition upon Lima is meditated; and December or January ensuing is spoken of, as the point of time determined for its embarkation.

The rumour which has so long prevailed respecting a formidable expedition from Spain has given place to a report, and some statements, that Spain is in a state of revolution; that the first act of the new Government will be to acknowledge the independence of the Spanish South American Provinces; and that the court of Madrid, had refused to ratify the treaty respecting the cession of the Floridas to the United States.

Formidable preparations have been made, and are making for the invasion of Peru, by combined operations and concentrated movements; and the money raised at Buenos Ayres, for the defence of that city, is to be appropriated to that object. It is supposed, that an army will march upon Lima, through Alto-Peru, from Buenos Ayres, while one of six or seven thousand men, will go by sea from Chile.

The anniversary of the independence of Chile has been celebrated with great pomp. Illuminations and fire works continued for three days, with the usual ceremonies of reviews, processions, balls, &c. &c. A new regiment, called the Guard of Honor, has been raised, and remains with the escort of cavalry, continually in

the quarter (barracks) of the Palace. The Buenos Ayres troops are here, about twenty-five hundred strong. General San Martin has recruited three thousand men in Mendoza, destined for Peru. Large levies of militia have been made, and a forced loan or rather contribution, has been imposed.—The revenue, this year, will be about three millions of dollars; the expenditures as much or more; but the paper of the government is not current at twenty-five per cent discount.

I think the independence of Chile is secure; but it will be more completely confirmed if Lord Cochrane succeeds in his attack on Callao—if not some delay and discontent will prevail; but it will not avail much, for the government are very securely fixed in their places, by their own energies and that of their allies; if not of right, they are by reason of arms, instead of the arms of reason.

Under the new paper-blockading system, the schooner Montezuma has been captured and condemned; and the brig Macedonian, of Baltimore, robbed of one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

On the Anniversary of Independence, the Supreme Director conferred the order of Legion of Honor, upon a number of persons whose names you will see in the accompanying newspapers. This order has been created during the last year. It gives certain privileges to each of its members, according to the grade or class, and certain annual salaries for life. It is now contemplated to make some other provision for the members out of the confiscated estates. How far this will promote the full and free enjoyment of human rights, I leave to others to judge; but certain it is, that it will act as a cementing bond of union between the government, and those who compose it—it gives some little displeasure; but many of those who speak against it, would accept it if offered to them.

Neither Mr. Prevost nor Mr. Hill resisted the paper blockade. Captain Downs made a partial remonstrance. The Macedonian is expected here from San Blas and Lima. Mr. Prevost will leave here in three weeks for Buenos Ayres.

Mr. John Higginson goes to the United States in the vessel which will convey this, to raise a loan there for the Government of Chile; to foment certain favorable sentiments respecting the acknowledgement of its independence, preparatory to a public or private embassy from this country; and also to canvass for his friend P.

An agent, or ambassador, charge des affaires, or some other public functionary, will soon leave here for Washington. His object will be to act privately, until the public mind is prepared for the exhibition of his credentials. It will, therefore, be necessary to know the sources of information and the motives for giving it, before a correct judgment can be formed of the actual state of things here.

Neither the Government of Buenos Ayres, nor of Chile has paid, nor made provision for paying the arrears upon the two vessels built by their agent, Mr. Aguerre, at New York.

The newspapers and government papers, are intended to aid their objects in the United States.—Rather unfriendly sentiments prevailed towards us, England with her commerce, manufactures, her subjects, and maritime force in this quarter of the world, has the start of us, and I think for some time will retain a great influence. The affairs with Portugal, rather Brazil, bear an aspect of collusion. The squadron which has gone to Peru, consists of ten sail, viz. one ship of 64 guns, 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, and 4 brigs and schooners.

In addition to the above, we have learnt that Don Ignacio Carrera, the father of the Carreras, who were so barbarously murdered in Mendoza, by order of San Martin, died of grief, about the 20th of August last; that Jose Miguel Carrera, who was in this country, had gone round in a merchant vessel, from the river Plate, with the intention of landing alone some where upon the coast of his native country, but the Government of Chile, having been by some means apprised, of his approach, sent out a cruiser, had the vessel seized, and brought into Valparaiso, where he was landed on the 8th of October last; and it was believed, would in a day or two, be led to execution; and that all the rest of the Carrera family and connexion, were either banished or placed under strict surveillance, and the whole of their property confiscated. Thus the Carreras are no more! And, whatever may have been their errors or their faults, in some respects, all acknowledge they were active, brave, enlightened men, and the most distinguished leaders of the revolution, in its commencement. They were never charged with being false to Chile, nor even had a meanness imputed to them. Their rivals have prevailed, they have fallen; and generous Americans will, at least, bestow a sigh of sincere regret over the misfortunes and cruel fate of such men, when they recollect that they were Republicans in principle, and among the most fast friends of the United States, in all South America. We also learn that General Balcarra, next in

command to General San Martin, in the army of Chile, died some months ago. He was a native of Buenos Ayres, about the middle of life, reckoned a brave man and good officer in an inferior station rather than an amiable man than any way remarkable for his abilities.

From the Federal Republican.

We have been politely favored by a highly respectable Mercantile House in this city with the following letter and commercial information from South America, for which they will please accept our thanks:—

VALPARAISO, Oct. 8, 1819.

"It is a long time since there has been an arrival from the United States at Buenos Ayres, and still longer since we have had the pleasure of hearing from you.

"The squadron under Lord Cochrane, consisting of the San Martin, 64 frigates O'Higgins and Lautaro, corvette Independencia, brigs Galvarino, Aracana and Puyredon, and store ship Rosalia, sailed from this port on the 10th, 12th and 14th ult. and from Coquimbo, where they stopped to take 100 men on the 17th. The ships are in fine order, well officered and manned, with about 500 congreve rockets—and his lordship is determined to do something brilliant.

"The schr. Amanda, capt. Davis, arrived here to our address on the 3d inst. from Huaco, in 29 days, via Coquimbo, bringing a cargo of sugar, salt, indigo and specie. She sailed from Baltimore in April, and sold a cargo of flour, German goods &c. on the coast of Peru, to great advantage. She will make a fine voyage, and is to sail for Baltimore via Coquimbo in two or three weeks, with copper.

"The Beaver was at Callao and had made a great freight from Guayaquil. Capt. Cleveland wrote to Mr. Astor, and his letters go by this conveyance. The Cannon was also at Callao, having brought a cargo from Cacasayo. The Pallas of Boston, was also there. The Balloon of Baltimore, had sailed for that port via Guayaquil. The Macedonian of Boston, had taken a freight from Guayaquil to Callao, and from thence had gone to Panama. It was known that the Ellen Maria had brought provisions for the squadron, and her cargo was taken by the government; but she had permission to bring a cargo on freight from Pisco.

"We are afraid Lord Cochrane will fall in with some of these vessels, and as he is desirous of getting prize money, we fear they would be condemned in case of being taken."

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ed, & the debate will be resumed to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.
Mr. Sanford from the committee on finance, to whom had been referred the bill "to continue in force the act of 20th April, 1818, entitled an act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed to 2d day of March, 1799," with an amendment, the object of which is to limit the duration of the bill to two years, instead of leaving it indefinite, reported the same. The subject is now referred to the committee.

The senate considered the proposition of the subject of the Maine bill, (as proposed to be amended by adding Missouri to it) and the proposition by Mr. Roberts, to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to separate the two, and report Maine in a distinct bill as it came from the other house.

The debate on this question was resumed. The motion for recommitment was opposed by Mr. Barbour, Mr. Logan, and Mr. Smith, and supported by Mr. Otis, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Dana.

The question thereon was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative.

For recommitment 18

Against it 25

So the motion was negatived; the separate thus refusing to separate the conjunction of the two states of Maine and Missouri.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of Ways and Means, in pursuance of and in conformity to the resolutions of Mr. Lowndes, referred to the committee on the 29th ult. reported a bill in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War & Navy departments. Mr. S. also, from the same committee, reported a bill extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, which bills were severally twice read and committed.

Mr. Taylor, from the committee of elections, made a report on the petition of James Guyon, jun. contesting the election of Ebenezer Sale, a member of the assembly, elected from the state of New York, declaring that Mr. Guyon is entitled to a seat, and that Mr. Sale is not. The report was read and committed.

The house resolved itself, on motion of Mr. Smith of Md. into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of N. C. in the chair, on the bill (returned from the Senate with amendments, providing a certain sum for the national armories, and another sum for the settlement of outstanding claims) making a partial appropriation for the military service of the current year.

Some conversation passed between Mr. Storrs and Mr. Smith, of Md. arising from an inquiry of the former concerning the disbursement of last year's appropriations for armories, &c. and the propriety of making now a partial appropriation for those objects.

The committee then rose and reported their concurrence in the amendments; which report was agreed to by the house.

The house next proceeded, according to the order of the day, again to resolve itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Livermore in the chair), on the report of the committee of elections on the contested election of Mr. Merrill, of Vt.

The committee rose and reported their concurrence in the resolutions of the committee of elections.

The question was then taken on the resolution declaring that Mr. Merrill is not entitled to a seat in this house, and decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

Before taking the question on the other resolution of the Report, which declares Mr. Mallary entitled to the seat, a motion was made to adjourn.

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of reviving and continuing in force, for a limited time, so much of an act, the provisions of which partially expired on the first day of November last, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the U. States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc pieces," as relates to the gold coins of those countries.

Mr. Brush, of Ohio, moved the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, That a select committee be instructed to consider the expediency of fixing the ratio of representation of the House of Representatives of the U. States, to take effect and be computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution, upon the census next to be taken, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Whitman objected to the resolution, on the ground that it would be

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Mr. Smith, of S. C. from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was read.

The bill from the other house making certain appropriations for the naval service, in addition to those of last year, was read the third time and passed; as was also the bill from the other house for the relief of the heirs of Philip Barbour.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Dickerson, to amend the constitution so as to produce a uniform mode of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Barbour, of Va. delivered his objections at large to the policy of the resolution and the amendment proposed to the constitution.

Mr. Dickerson replied, and supported his proposition.

He was followed by Mr. Morrill, in favor of the proposition; and, after some incidental remarks by Mr. Dana, the further consideration of the subject was, on motion of Mr. Lowrie, postponed to Wednesday next.

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

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, took up, as in committee of the whole, the bill to provide for the admission of Maine into the Union, with the amendment reported thereto by the committee of the Senate. [This amendment embraces provisions for authorizing the formation of a Constitution of State Government for Missouri, without restriction.]

Mr. Roberts moved to recommit the bill to the committee, with instructions so to modify their report, as to leave the bill, as it came from the House of Representatives, a provision for the reception of the state of Maine only into the Union.

This motion gave rise to a Debate, in which Mr. Smith, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Mason opposed the motion, and Mr. Roberts, Mr. Mollen, Mr. Barrill, and Mr. Morrill supported it.

When, on motion, the Senate adjourn-

The Treasury must be replenished by Taxes either direct or indirect. The correct Election is made the order of the day for to-morrow. Wm. Dickinson was elected a Director on the part of the State in the Bank of Baltimore. Mr. Howell reported the bill "for the encouragement of Agriculture in this State." It is substantially the New York system. It is in case any person residing in any county shall form an Agricultural Society for such county and raise a certain sum to be disposed of in premiums, that the State shall make an advance of a certain sum to aid their objects, &c. The Senate assented to the message of the House proposing to proceed to the election of a Register of Wills for Calvert County. Walter Smith and Benjamin Gray, are put in nomination. On motion of Mr. Maulsby, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to proceed on Monday next to the election of Bank Directors. The following are the Democratic nominations. For the Union Bank, William Pinkney, Jr. and Wm. Stansbury. For the Mechanics' Bank, Tobias E. Stansbury, and William Stewart. For the Commercial & Farmers Bank, Upton Bruce, and John H. Barney. For the Annapolis Bank, William Kilty, and John Brewer. For the Eastern Bank, Lambert Reardon, and Lambert Clayland. The House Adjourned.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Eastern Shore, Md. Jan. 10th, 1820.

Mr. Editor, A communication appeared in your paper of the 20th ult. signed a Churchman, the object of which seems to be to attract the attention of the public to the proceedings of half a dozen clergymen, who assembled in Cambridge, to consult whether the general good of the Episcopal Church could not be promoted, and its union cemented, by dividing and dismembering the dioceses of Maryland and Virginia. It would appear from the statement of the Churchman, that the spiritual wants and benefits of Delaware were the prime motives in this business. As the Episcopalians of Delaware have not yet by any expressions, that have come from them, manifested any desire that their deficiencies might be remedied in the way suggested, it is certainly extremely kind, as well as purely disinterested, thus to point out to them not only their destitution and deep need; but the happy means of a gracious supply, and the most direct path to elevation, prosperity and dignity among the churches of the United States. Delaware should be all liquid with gratitude, and it will be most cuttingly unkind if she does not shortly pour out her profoundest acknowledgments to the Churchman.

It is said that the Bishop of Virginia when addressed on this subject, treated it with his usual discretion; returning a polite answer, with the sincerest wishes for the promotion of the general welfare of the church, but expressing no opinion on the proposition. The sentiments and wishes of the Episcopalians of Acomack and Northampton are unknown; but it is doubted whether they would deem even their convenience promoted by the measure. Their feelings, and interests, and general business tend towards their own capital; and no people being more tenacious of all the rights and privileges of state sovereignty, and state dignity, it is believed they will vastly prefer continuing to be a little finger of the great body of the diocese of Virginia, than even a long nose on the more compact corporation of the united peninsula.

But as this subject is abstractedly a very serious one, let us endeavor seriously to discover how the peninsula, and particularly how the E. S. of Maryland is to be benefited by the changes. What are the inconveniences and disadvantages of our present situation? And will they be obviated or increased by the proposed alterations? The most prominent on the list of grievances, and apparently indeed the mother of all the rest, is geographical. We experience the blessed disadvantage of having one of the noblest bays in the world running nearly through the heart of our diocese, and affording us, four fifths of the year the cheapest and most commodious conveyances to Baltimore, where the general concerns of the church are most usually transacted, and where they will no doubt continue to be chiefly exercised. But "the standing committee have been summoned to meet at Washington." The standing committee ought to meet, where the best information can be obtained on the business, which calls them together. If for the trial of a clergyman, for instance, they should assemble where the misconduct has occurred, because there is the testimony, and they have no power to bring the witnesses to them. In the new arrangement then Delaware would claim at least one member of the standing committee. And the first business, after the new organization, may be the trial of a case in Northampton. A member from Wilmington would think nothing of a summons to Eastville within twenty miles of Cape Charles. To obey a summons to the City of Washington at this inclement season it would take a clergyman of Somerset, two days to reach Haddaway's Ferry, and two days more thence to the City. But to a clergyman of Wilmington, the call to Northampton would be merely a pleasant little excursion. A route by land, where there are stages, but for a small portion of the distance, and in his own carriage it would be a ride of not more than five or six days. By water, only a delightful little sea voyage of a week, if he had the good fortune to escape being blown off to the West Indies. This, it may perhaps be said, is an extreme case; it is so, but it is a fair one. Let us however take a member from a more central position; from Dorchester or Talbot, and he can be at Washington in fewer hours and with less fatigue, than he could go to Wilmington or Lewis Town,

and in half the time, that it would take him to reach Eastville in Northampton. "Our good Bishop so seldom comes to see us." Ah! this is another on the sad list of grievances—And this is a grievance really felt, and probably more talked of, than all the others together. It is one however that might be most effectually remedied without cutting up the diocese, and what all good churchmen most devoutly wish to see accomplished. But why do we not enjoy the cheering blessing of his presence as often as both he, and all of us could desire it? Because of the tremendous passage of the Chesapeake bay, which places him within half a days ride of any parish on this shore without the fatigue of travel, and almost without a sense of motion? Indeed—this dreadful, noble bay—I could wish, for the sake of the Churchman, and of the E. S. members of the standing committee, it were all dry land. Our good Bishop does not however avail himself of this boisterous and appalling season. He pleads one of a very different nature. That in truth he has no time—That being obliged to contract with a parish to give them all his time and talents in return for a support for himself and his family, he cannot leave them without injustice. And this is the naked fact. What is there now no bishops fund? Yes, the whole diocese of Maryland raises, not without apparent difficulty, about three hundred and fifty dollars annually to defray the Bishops travelling expenses. From his present very eligible situation, surrounded by able clergymen, engaged in the business of education, he is enabled by their assistance and by the courtesy of his parish to afford to those portions of his diocese, which most need his presence, as much of his time, as fully expends his travelling fund. His parish receives not one cent of remuneration for his absences. If the diocese at large, in addition to the sum for the Bishop's travelling expenses, would raise and pay to the Bishop's parish a compensation for even one fourth of his time, that together with their present courtesy, would enable the Bishop to pay an annual visit to every parish in the diocese, and all complaint on this favorite topic would be effectually placed at rest. But how much more would the new diocese be able to accomplish on this head? Where would it offer to the new Bishop a situation much more eligible, than the one at present enjoyed by the Bishop of Maryland? After the Churchman's own statement of the livings on this shore, these points need not be pressed.

The present blustering and tremendous wind and water obstacles, after the completion of the new bridges, will certainly not impede the progress of the new Bishop of the new diocese—and should his new wheels never cry out for a lack of a little of the sovereign unction, he may possibly travel by land with so much more certainty, ease and expedition, than our present Bishop can move even in a steam boat, that every parish on the peninsula will be blessed with an episcopal visitation at least once a year. All this cheap and expeditious travelling to be performed, and his family supported out of a salary of eight hundred dollars, and his parish perfectly satisfied in the bargain. Wonderful! How is all this to be effected? It has been hinted—thus—instead of half a dozen little Bishops as we once had in this diocese, we are to have in the centre of the new diocese one active little Bishop, and he may be furnished with one of the most improved velocipedes. Then upon the smooth, level roads of the peninsula, the finest in the world, he may ride, or fly to the Borough of Wilmington, (if the Swedish Christians will permit him to come there) thence to Cape Henlopen, and thence to old Hungurs, somewhat on the nether side of the tip end of Cape Charles, almost with the speed of the winds. By the aid of this delightful little vehicle he may be at any post in his diocese nearly with the velocity of thought; and will thus be enabled to be ever where his presence may be most desirable—to pay all his diocesan visits between the Sundays, and still always be at home, and in place for the regular discharge of his parochial, sabbath duties.

I must beg pardon of a serious community for appearing to deal thus lightly with a serious subject. Had this proposition, originated in Delaware, or the Eastern Shore of Virginia, real charity for their situation and wants would have led us to listen to it with sympathy and feeling. But viewing it as a nursing of a member of this diocese, and still, as is believed, confined in reality to a very few persons who seem, why I know not, to lack a due appreciation of the rich blessing they enjoy, the proposition is little less than preposterous; and I confess I have experienced some difficulty in treating it gravely through a whole paragraph.

Local jealousies have been hinted at. How are they felt? When the shores clash on a question affecting the interest of both. A slight attention to our church concerns will probably show that we have as little cause of complaint on this head, as might be expected. We had one meeting out of three of the convention, till, as the Churchman informs us, the Eastern Shore clergy themselves preferred meeting in Baltimore; and our clergy have seldom if ever numbered a third in the diocese. We have also three sevenths of the standing committee, and I have never seen much disposition in the clergy and none in the laity of the Western Shore to intrude upon this number. Of the delegates to the general convention, we have for years had a full half, except I believe in one instance; at a time when there were only about four clergymen on the whole E. Shore, one of the clerical delegates only was selected from this side of the bay, and three from the other. What then are the mighty grievances on this head?—But

will the new diocese amalgamate perfectly, and be for ever harmonious? Will no ambitious jealousies ever show their hideous visages in her councils? Would not Delaware like a preponderance in the standing committee. She has now a right to a representation of eight in the general convention. Will she have no feeling in surrendering a portion, nay, a majority of these? And will Virginia put in no clashing claims of these kinds? O no! Some master spirit will mould the anomalous particles into indissoluble, unjarring union. Every thing will be rounded off, and compact, and smooth. All will be sunshine and fair weather. Even the election of a bishop, too often the cause of extreme excitation in other dioceses, will here fail to ruffle the tranquil serenity of the scene. O! halcyon days, with what joy will we hail ye—O! blessed change, thou hast been shamefully traduced, thou art nearer than the twin sister, thou art Improvement's very self.

In the new arrangements what is to become of our different funds; not very large indeed; but extremely useful in the present diocese? Are the clergy of the E. Shore prepared to surrender all claim to the fund for the assistance of their widows and orphans, &c. Perhaps the master spirits have already organised a scheme, of certain effect to raise at once not only a widows and orphans fund; and a deputies fund; but a handsome fund too for the independent support of the new Bishop. A most desirable object, for which the accomplishers would deserve eternal rewards. Then indeed we might have a Bishop, who could perform his Episcopal duties with fidelity and punctuality, and have ample time too to retire to the deep fountains of sacred lore, drink plentifully of holy wisdom; and come out not only an ornament to his diocese; but a shining and brilliant luminary to enlighten our country. Time, no doubt, will evolve these mysteries; we must wait patiently till we see, and seeing, we will believe.

I know of no inconvenience or disadvantage of our present situation, that will not be augmented by the proposed changes. In the place of two interests, that may sometimes clash, we shall have three, more separate and distinct, and less disposed to union. These different interests would necessarily disperse the members of the standing committee even more, than they are at present, and increase the difficulty of their assemblage. The members of the conventions would be deprived of our present easy and commodious water passages to the general place of meeting, and in exchange would find few land conveyances, but their own. If they used their own, they must be not only at the expense of travelling, but of keeping them during the sessions. In the like ratio would the difficulties of the new Bishop's diocesan visits be increased. It is an indisputable fact, that with the facilities of this same terrible Chesapeake bay, our bishop can visit and communicate with the E. Shore with less fatigue, and in less time, than he can perform the same duties on the W. Shore. Six hours takes him to Elkton, eight to Chester, five to Centreville, ten to Easton, twelve to Cambridge, and with less actual exertion and fatigue, than he would undergo from the performance of a funeral service at Fell's Point. What five counties on the Western Shore can be reached, in less time, to say nothing of twenty times the toil and fatigue. Somerset and Worcester are actually more within his command in point of time and ease of travelling to them, than either St. Mary's Washington or Allegany. In short, place him in the centre of the E. Shore, and put Delaware and Virginia out of the question, and he cannot thence visit and communicate with its parishes with as much facility, with as little fatigue, and in as short a space of time, as he now can from his present situation during five sixths of the year. The Bishop of the new diocese will be deprived of these facilities; his travelling expenses must be increased, while his means of defraying them will almost certainly be diminished. What would be the consequence? We now have our excellent Bishop much less frequently among us, than we all wish. Then, I fear, should the new Bishop be situated just Delaware or Virginia, that we should never see him at all.

In every diocese in the union, that of Jersey perhaps excepted, there are one or more large towns, possessing populous, rich and able parishes. A Bishop is as imperiously bound, as any other member of the community to make due provision for the maintenance and comfort of his family; and indeed his very station has its peculiar expenses. It is a fact that need not be disguised, that even among the professors of religion the temporalities will very generally appropriate the real talents and the high attainments. Is there not then just grounds of apprehension, should the proposed changes be effectuated, if from any cause whatever there should be one among our Bishops less desirable, than the rest, that this very one would generally fall to the lot of the new diocese? This is a point, on which the President clergy will duly reflect; because they have the real good of their parishes, and of our people at heart; but in which they have comparatively much the lesser interest. They are seldom permanently located, and if they do not like the new Bishop, they can soon remove. Widely different is the case with the laity. They are fixed to the soil. Whatever changes take place, they must abide them. If unpropitious, they must bow the neck, and suffer not to-day and to-morrow only, but throughout all their generations. To the laity of the E. Shore of Maryland this is truly a question of the most serious and deepest moment. And this single point, properly considered, will, I have little doubt, be all sufficient to lay this question

quietly to rest. At least until that other Utopian scheme of moulding and cementing the heterogeneous political particles of the peninsula into one smooth, homogeneous, and beautiful little civil corporation, shall have been first completely and perfectly accomplished. Till then we need not spend another thought on this subject. At present we enjoy the blessing of forming no inconsiderable portion of a diocese, whose standing among the churches is very respectable, and which has the happiness to be under the protection of a Bishop, excelled by few, if by any in that able and venerable body, in purity of character, in piety, in zeal talents, and in acquirements. Let us endeavor then to be sensible when we are truly well off; to be sincerely thankful to the bountiful giver of all good gifts for what we already possess; and with grateful hearts and contented minds to improve and enjoy the rich blessings of our present favored situation. PALEY.

APPOINTMENTS

BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL, DORCHESTER.

Justices of the Peace, John Williams, William Byus, Charles Stapleford, Henry Keene, Peter Harrington, James Thompson, Phillip S. Yates, Henry Smoot, Bartholomew Byus, James Dixon Levin Woolford, (parson's creek,) George Lake, Roger Hooper, George Percy, James Brown, Minos Adams, Francis Webb, James Pattison, Job Breerwood, Edward Griffith, Levin Marshall, Thomas Bell, Henry Cliff, Francis Alrey, William M. Robinson, Joseph Cator, Zebedee Foxwell, Samuel Kautleigh, Richard Phillips, William S. Harper, James Layton, George Hurley, Thomas Lee, Mathias Travers, John Travers, (of John,) Henry P. Waggaman, John Brohawn, (Forest,) Matthew Hardestie, John Muir, David Higgins, Levin Richardson, William Geoghegan, Moses Geoghegan, Aaron Rumbly, Samuel Sewall, Eleston Brown, Ezekiel Wheatly, James Willis, John Huffington, John Shehee.

Levy Court, John Newton, George Lake, Jonathan Breerwood, William Wheatly, William M. Robinson, Joseph Byus, James Thompson.

Orphan's Court, Levin Lake, Arthur Rich, Levin Marshall, Matthew Smith.

Coroners, William Hatson, William Dean, John Stewart, (of John.)

SOMERSET.

Justices of the Peace, Francis H. Waters, William Williams, Chas. Jones, John Woolford, John Rider, William Bounds, (of Jas.) Edward Austin, George Regan, John Handy, William Roach, Job Allen, Isaac Kennerly, William Rusaum, John Leathery, George Mulcomb, James Goslo, James Denison, John Douglass, James Dashiell, (of Wm.) Levin D. Jones, William Boggs, Samuel James Littleton Ains, George D. Walter, Francis W. James, Isaac Denison, Joseph Morris, George Jones, (of Robert,) Peter Bell, George Brown, William Crockett, William Waller, Junr. John H. Anderson, Levin Ballard, (of Jarvis,) William Evans, (D. Island,) William Colston, Isaac M. Adams, Richard Bennett, Obediah Standford, Samuel Polk, Wm Fleming, Travis Daniel, John Wilkins, Daniel Dakes, Thomas Marshall, Josiah Broughton, Benjamin Conner, William Coulboun, Thomas Robertson, Benjamin J. Jones.

Levy Court, John Woolford, John Rider, William Bounds, (of James) Edward Austin, George Riggan, John Handy, William Roach.

Orphan's Court, Francis H. Waters, Wm. Williams, Charles Jones.

Coroners, Levin Dorman, Junr. Charles Venables, Benjamin J. Jones, George Brown, Josiah Broughton, Benjamin Lankford, Henry Lankford.

Courier Office, Charleston, } Thursday Morning, Jan. 13, 1820. }

Dreadful Fire in Savannah! By this morning's Southern Mail we have received the following particulars of a most destructive fire in Savannah, which has laid one half of that city in ashes. Extract of a letter to the Editor—Jan. 11. "Savannah has been visited this morning with a destructive fire. About four hundred houses are consumed, and five millions of dollars may not cover the loss. A space of one third of a mile in length and one seventh in breadth, closely built and in the most active part, with a few exceptions, is desolated. It commenced at the Baptist Church Square, and as the wind was N. W. swept to Abercorn street."

MARRIED, At White-Haven, in Dorchester County, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. John Seward, Mr. Thomas Jones, eldest son of Col. John Jones, to Miss Mary, only daughter of James Dail, Esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS: "A Friend to the Education of the Poor," has been received.—The subject is an interesting one, and deserves the serious attention of every friend to his country. We are warm friends of the Lancasterian plan of education, and wish to see it in general use. The writers sentiments, in general are our own, and, with a few alterations, will publish his communications with pleasure. "Nic Fullbottom," in our next.

Notice.

The undersigned, citizens of Worcester County, and petitioners for the relief afforded by the insolvent laws of Maryland, do hereby respectively give notice to their creditors, that they have severally complied with the requisites of said laws, & that the first Saturday in the next May Term, of Worcester County Court, is assigned for a hearing of their several petitions. At which time their creditors respectively will have an opportunity of making allegations why the benefit of said laws shall not be extended to them, & of which they do hereby severally give them notice. William Stevenson, Zachariah Chaille, George W. Hammond, John Bradford, Worcester County, Jan. 24—4w

Birth Night Ball.

A Ball to commemorate the birth of the illustrious WASHINGTON, will be held at the "Cambridge Hotel," (Mr. Wilson's) on Tuesday evening, 23d of February. Gentlemen of this and other counties, are respectfully invited. WILLIAM B. MARTIN, JAMES CHAPMAN, JOHN C. HENRY, DR. WILLIAM JACKSON, JOHN H. HOOPER, JAMES B. SULIVANE, C. S. LOCKERMAN, JOSIAH COLSTON. Cambridge, Jan. 24, 1820.

FLAX, For sale,

The Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, about 1500wt. of superior quality FLAX, (from the Switch) and 200wt. Nice Hacked do. CLARK & GREEN. Jan. 24—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two Fieri Facias to me directed at the suits of John Goldsborough and James Wilson, use of Kurle & Pogue, use of Edward McDonald, against Benjamin Roberts, will be sold for cash, at Easton, on Monday the 21st day of February 1820, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, all the legal and equitable right and title of him the said Benjamin Roberts, in and to the following parts or parcels of Land called Carter's Farm, Perkin's Discovery, and Baker's Pasture, containing about 276 acres of Land, sold to satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the above f. fa's. ALLEN NOWIE, Shff. Jan 24—ts

SALE POSTPONED.

LAND NEAR EASTON, For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale upon the premises, on Saturday the 22d day of January next, under and in virtue of a decree of the honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, at November Term 1818, in the case of the Administrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Robert Sharp Harwood, and John James, Henry, and William Harwood, the children and heirs of Ann Harwood dec'd, who was the only child & heir of John Dougherty deceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot County aforesaid deceased for the payment of his debts. These lands consist of parts of the tracts of land called, "Carter's Scence," "Baker's Pasture and St. Michaels Fresh Run, all situate on the road leading from Easton to Centreville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by estimation the quantity of two hundred and twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre more or less.

The above Lands will be sold in two Lots—viz. The farm next to the Mill in one lot, and the Dwelling House and lot opposite thereto in another lot. Robert Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises, will shew them to any person desirous of viewing them. Terms of Sale.—The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the subscriber as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within that time, with interest thereon from the day of Sale—upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, there will be a deed executed, acknowledged and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land & real estate so sold to him, her or them, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid or either of them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, are requested to take notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee, for sale of real estate aforesaid. Dec. 20—4w

The above Sale is Postponed to the 10th day of February. J. G. Trustee. Jan. 24

FURNITURE.

The Subscriber ever grateful for favors conferred upon him, returns his thanks to the citizens of this and the adjacent counties, for the liberal support received since he commenced business, and has the pleasure of informing them, that he has removed his Shop and Warehouse, next door to Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's Store, and directly opposite the Bank. He has now on hand, an elegant assortment of materials of the first quality, which will enable him to execute all orders for articles in his line, with promptitude, and the attention he is at all time determined to give personally, will ensure neatness and durability. He also intends making a few *Wheat Fans* and *Riddles* of all descriptions. THOMAS MECONEKIN. Easton, Jan. 24th, 1820.

MARYLAND, Caroline County Orphans' Court.

18th of January, A. D. 1820. On application of Mary Stevens, administratrix of James Stevens, late of Caroline county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office fixed, this 18th day of January A. D. 1820. Test, JOHN YOUNG, Regr. of Wills, for Caroline county.

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 at or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, given under my hand, this 18th day of January 1820. MARY STEVENS, adm'rx. of James Stevens, dec'd. Jan. 24—3w

POETRY.

BURNS on the death of his Daughter.

O sweet be thy sleep in the land of the grave,
My dear little angel, forever!
Forever! O no! let not man be a slave,
His hopes from existence sever.
Though cold be the clay where thou pillowest
thy head,
In the dark silent mansion of sorrow:

The spring shall return to thy low narrow bed
Like the beam of the day-star to-morrow.

The flower-stem shall bloom like thy sweet
seraph form,
Ere the spoiler had nipped thee in blossom;

When thou shrunk from the scowls of the
loud winter storm,
And nestled thee close to that bosom.

Oh! still I behold thee, all lovely in death,
Reclined on the lap of thy mother,
When the tear trickled bright; when the short
stified breath
Told how dear ye were eye to each other.

My child, thou art gone to the home of thy
rest,
Where suffering no longer can harm thee:

Where the songs of the good; where the
hymns of the blest,
Through an endless existence shall charm
thee.

While he, thy fond parent, must sighing so
journe

Through the dim distant region of sorrow,
On the hopes and misfortune of being to
mourn,
And sigh for this life's latest morrow.

New-Orleans, Nov. 12.

GENEROUS INTREPIDITY.

On Wednesday evening a dreadful ac-
cident was near to deprive the Orleans
Theatre of Miss Pauline Corcho, a young
and handsome actress lately arrived in
this city. She was repairing on board the
French ship Union, to see the actress-
just arrived from France; when, as she
passed from one vessel to another, she
slipped and fell into the river; a seaman
who was standing by her when the ac-
cident happened, seized a rope and jumped
after her, but unfortunately the rope was
not fastened on board, and the poor sea-
man, who could not swim, was going to
become the victim of his generosity, when
the cries which were heard on board the
Union, made known to Mr. Alex. Bonneval,
who was then on board, the danger in
which the two unfortunates were involved.

Mr. Alexander ran to the stern & plunged
into the river, swam to the spot where the
seaman and Miss Pauline had fallen. He
seized the first, who was about drowning,
put him upon his back, and then went in
search of the other, who had fainted and
was about sinking; he took hold of her
and regained the vessel with the two un-
fortunates whom he snatched from an un-
avoidable death. He got hold, in the dark,
of a rope's end which was hanging along
side of the ship, made himself fast to it
and called for assistance. Boats arrived,
and took them on board.

COBBETT vs. PAINE.

The following is an Extract from Cob-
bett's Works vol. 5.—It places in a very
clear light, the character of a man who
has made such a conspicuous figure, we
might say in the World, and shows of
what duplicity and infamy, human nature
is capable.

WILL.

Item, to Tom Paine the author of Com-
mon Sense, Rights of Man, Age of Reason,
and a letter to General Washington—I
bequeath a strong hempen collar, as the
only legacy, I can think of that is wor-
thy of him, as well as best adapted to
render his death in some measure as in-
famous as his life: And I do hereby direct
and order my Executors to send it to him
by the first safe conveyance; with my
compliments; and request that he would
make use of it without delay, that the
National razor may not be disgraced
by the head of such a monster.

INDIAN JURISPRUDENCE.

The Cherokees, it is said have estab-
lished something like a judiciary system,
and introduced into their society, many of
the laws and usages of civilization. Some
of their savage institutions are disappear-
ing under the ameliorating influence of
moral justice. Bigamy, we understand is
done away with, and prohibited by severe
penalty. As a specimen of the manner
in which they dispense justice in case of
trivial import we relate the following anec-
dote, said to be authentic:

An Indian assaulted another, of which
regular information was made. The judge
ordered the sheriff to bring the parties be-
fore him. The sheriff went in pursuit of
them, but returned without them. "Where
are your prisoners?" said the judge. "I
caught them," replied the sheriff. "What
did you do with them?" "I gave the de-
fendant fifteen lashes." "What did you
do with the plaintiff?" "Gave him fifteen
too." "What with the informer, or wit-
ness?" "Why I gave him twenty-five lash-
es—for had he held his tongue, there
would have been none of this fuss and
trouble.—It would be well if all the dis-
pensations of justice could be so equally
and promptly administered.

[Savannah Museum.

"HLL TREAT!"

Several people at a landing place in
Saratoga county, N. Y. were spectators of
the following scene:
A ruffian, who had drank a little

too freely, fell from a raft of the raft
where he was employed, and was near
drowning, when his brother plunged in to
his relief, seized him by the hair, and was
struggling with him to the shore. The tide
was strong, and the brother's strength be-
ing nearly exhausted, he was about relin-
quishing his hold, when the despairing one,
raising his head above the water, exclaim-
ed, "Hang on, Sam! hang on! I'll treat!
I swear I will!"
His words were stimulating, and his
brother at length saved him.

ADVERTISEMENT

From a St. Louis Paper.
COL. EUGENE LEITENDORFER,
Formerly of that part of the army of
the U. S. which crossed the desert, and
assisted in the capture of Derne, from the
Bey of Tripoli, now an inhabitant of Car-
ondelet, (near St. Louis,) where he is
married and where by labor the most he-
culean he has almost brought to perfection
a vine-yard, and a vegetable garden,
which would yield him a comfortable sup-
port were it not for the deceptions prac-
tised on him by the circulation of spurious
bank notes.

Now in order to put a stop to further
evil, he proposes to the states and territo-
ries, to make laws, punishing capitally,
the president and directors of such banks
as will not redeem their notes in silver—
and he the said Col. E. Leitendorfer will
hold himself in readiness to march
at a moment's notice, to put the hempen
cord about the necks of the Rag-barous,
gratis.

N. B. He has a quantity of Nashville
paper which he will exchange at a discount
for 50 per cent, for Pumpkins.

Bank of Caroline.

The President & Directors of this Institu-
tion, 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 instant which will be paid to the Stock-
holders or their legal Representatives, on or
after the first Monday in February next.
By Order,
MATT. DRIVER, Cashier.
Caroline, Jan. 17.

Was Committed

To the goal of Frederick County, on the 2d
inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls
himself

THOMAS THENS

about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, genteel appearance. His clothing a
blue cloth frock coat, drab cloth round about,
pair black bombazett pantaloons, pair nau-
keen ditto, green bombazett waist coat, cot-
ton shirt, pair of slippers and fine fur hat all
half worn. He says he is a freeman by birth &
was born in Charles-Town, South Carolina.—
The owner of the above described mulatto
man, is requested to come forward, prove prop-
erty, pay charges and take him away, other-
wise he will be dealt with according to law.—
If a freeman I shall be obliged to any person
in possession of proof of the fact to forward the
same on to me without delay.

WILLIAM M. REALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.
Nov. 17—2m. (Dec. 6.)

Was Committed

To the goal of Frederick County on the 30th
of Oct. last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who
calls himself

JOSEPH SMITH,

About 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, curly look and marked on both arms
with india ink—had on when committed a
blue and white striped cotton round about,
striped pantaloons, linen shirt, wool hat, and
coarse shoes, all nearly worn out. He says
he was manumitted, by a Mr. Livingston, of
New-Orleans that he carried on the Barbering
Business, in North Howard Street Balti-
more, for some time, and that Mr. Luke Tier-
nan, of Baltimore, is in possession of papers pro-
ving him to be a freeman.—The owner of the
above described mulatto, man is, requested to
come forward prove property, pay charges
and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt
with according to law.—If a freeman I shall
be obliged to any person in possession of proof
of the fact to forward the same on to me with-
out delay.

Wm. M. BRALL, Jr. Shff.
of Frederick County, Md.
Nov. 17th, 1819.—3m. (Dec. 6.)

Was Committed

To the Goal of Frederick county, on the
30th of October last, as a runaway, a black
man who calls himself

GEORGE BRAXTON,

About 20 years of age, 5 feet 7-8 inches high:
had on when committed a drab cloth round-
about, linen pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old
fur hat and pair of old boot feet, has a scar on
his right shin and one on the inside of his left
hand. He says he is a free man by birth and
was born in Fincastle, Virginia. The owner
of the above described negro man is re-
quested to come forward prove property, pay
charges and take him away, otherwise he will
be dealt with according to law.—If a freeman I
shall be obliged to any person in possession
of proof of the fact to forward the same on to
me without delay.

Wm. M. BRALL, Jr. Shff.
of Frederick County, Md.
Nov. 14, 1819.—3m (Dec. 6.)

In Chancery,

Kent County Court.
Ordered that the sale of parts of the real
estate of Samuel W. Smith, made and reported
by Henry Tighman the trustee, be ratified and
confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the
contrary, on or before the 1st day of March
next, the report states that two hundred and
fourteen acres and twenty-two perches of land,
part of the said estate sold for three thousand
dollars. It is also ordered that the creditors
of the said Samuel W. Smith, exhibit their
claims in this Court, on or before the 1st day
of September next, or be precluded from all
benefit of the sales of the said estate and that
the trustee shall have a copy of this order
inserted in the Easton Gazette for four weeks
successively, before the 20th day of February
next.

THOMAS WORRELL,
A true copy,
Attest,
WILLIAM SCOTT, Clk.
of Kent County Court, Md.
Jan. 10

More Cheap Goods

WINTER SUPPLY.
CLARK & GREEN,
Have just received from Baltimore and are
now opening an Extensive and General as-
sortment of
GROCERIES & LIQUORS, &c.
ALSO,
A FURTHER ASSORTMENT OF
DRY-GOODS,

Which, in addition to their late Supplies from
Philadelphia, renders their assortment of
DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
WINE, TEAS, SPICES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CASTINGS, CHINA, GLASS
AND QUEENS-WARE, all very complete.

Their Stock on hand, at this time, consists
almost entirely of Articles Imported and Pur-
chased at different times since the middle of
September last, they are therefore all

FRESH CHOICE GOODS,
laid in at the most reduced state of the market
and will be offered at very tempting prices.
They tender their acknowledgments to
their Friends and Customers for late favors,
and respectfully solicit a continuance of the
same.
dec. 27.

Groome & Lambdin

Embrace the present opportunity to ac-
knowledge the past favours of their Friends
and Customers, and to inform them, that they
have just received from Philadelphia, and are
now opening, at their well known stand, op-
posite the Bank,

1000 yds. 7-8 White Domestic Shirtings,
1000 yds. 3-4 Brown do do
800 yds. 9-8 Whatham Sheatings.
ALSO,
A Box of cheap 4-4 Irish Linens,

Which added to their former Stock, makes
their Assortment General and Complete—all
which will be sold on the most pleasing terms.
Easton, Jan. 3—4t

DISSOLUTION OF Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under
the firm of Edmondson & Atkinson, was dis-
solved by mutual consent on the 15th inst. The
books of said concern will remain at the Old
Stand, where all who are indebted to them are
earnestly solicited to call, and make immedi-
ate payment to Isaac Atkinson, (who is autho-
rized to close the books) or in his absence to
Jos. Edmondson.

J. EDMONDSON,
F. ATKINSON.

The Subscriber having taken the stock on
hand of the late firm, will continue the business
at the old stand, opposite the Court House,
where he solicits a share of the public patron-
age. In the course of a few days he will open

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable Goods,

Which he will dispose of low for cash.—His
friends and the public generally are invited to
call and inspect them
JOSEPH EDMONDSON.
17th mo. 20th 1819.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE belonging to Mrs. E. Birk-
head, in New-Market, Dorset county, together
with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty of
which are covered with wood.—For terms,
which will be accommodating, apply to the
Subscriber in Cambridge.

RICHARD HARRINGTON,
St. Michaels, Jan. 10—3w.

Dr. Hanford

Has taken the House formerly occupied by
Dr. Seth, (near Wye Mill) and is in readi-
ness to attend to the different branches of his
profession.
Talbot County, Jan. 3, 1820.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

The Subscribers offer for sale on very low
terms their Steam-Mill, for Grinding Grain,
Plaster of Paris, &c. consisting of a complete
Steam Engine, of twelve horse power, on Bol-
ton and Watt's construction, together with
two pair of Mill Stones, the one five the
other four and a half feet diameter, all iron
gears and in complete order for immediate op-
eration, there is also attached to it a machine
for breaking plaster, on the most approved
plan. The whole being portable may be con-
veniently and at small expense removed to any
other suitable sites. It is conceived that an
establishment of the kind would be very pro-
fitable on some parts of the Eastern Shore
where water power is not to be had. For
particulars enquire of Gerard T. Hopkins,
County Wharf, or to the Subscribers at the
Mill, at the intersection of Green & German
Streets Baltimore.

JAMES M'CORMICK & SON.
Baltimore, Jan. 10—4w

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all
the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically
defined on the three-bared staff, with diagonal
ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity
of the letters—and arranged in classes, accord-
ing to the Author's system of instruction,
the first system of Penmanship, published in
Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this
office.
Oct. 18

BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large
and Commodious House, in the central part
of the Town, will accommodate several Young
Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing
year.
JOHN STEVENS, Jr.
Easton, dec. 27, 1819.

FOR RENT, AT WYE-LANDING,

And possession given immediately, a com-
fortable Dwelling House, two rooms below
stairs and one above, with a kitchen and gar-
den. The situation of this stand commands
the attention of young house-keepers, of the
Tailoring, Blacksmithing or carpentering
business, either of which would find consider-
able encouragement. For terms apply to
STUART REDMAN.
Jan. 17—3w

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed
from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to
the "Easton Hotel," formerly occu-
pied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave
to inform his friends and the public gener-
ally, that this establishment is situated in the
most central part of the town, being contiguous
to the Bank and the several public offices; is
large and commodious, and is in complete and
ample order for the reception and accommoda-
tion of travellers and citizens; having a number
of excellent lodging rooms and private apart-
ments well furnished; attached to this estab-
lishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-
Houses, and every convenience to make his
house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges
himself that no expense or labor shall be want-
ing to give entire satisfaction to those who
may favor him with their custom. His Table
shall at all times be furnished with all the
choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his
Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors
of the first quality, and his Stables supplied
with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c.
He is well provided with careful and sober Os-
tlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having
increased his usual number, these inducements
together with his unremitting endeavors to give
general satisfaction he confidently trusts will
ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommo-
dated with private rooms.
The Public's Ob't. Ser'vt.
SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hooks and Gigs, provided at
the shortest notice.
Easton, Oct. 4—1f

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the a-
bove stand, formerly occupied by Mr.
Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his
services to the public. The establish-
ment has undergone considerable repair, and
received such alterations and additions, under
the immediate observation of the subscriber,
as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and
comfort of all those who may honor him with
a call.

HIS TABLE
Will be supplied with the best products of
the markets, and his Bar constantly furnished
with the choicest Liquors.

HIS STABLES
Are provided with Grain of every kind, and
Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful
Ostlers.

Hacks with good Horses and careful Driv-
ers, can be furnished for any part of the
Peninsula.—His servants are honest and atten-
tive, and it will be the endeavor of the sub-
scriber to please all of those who may call to
see him.
JESSE SHEFFER.
Dec. 13—

St. Michaels Hotel.

The Subscriber being for some time unde-
termined whether he should continue keep-
ing a House of Public Entertainment or not, owing
to the abneg of the law, respecting the retail-
ing of spirituous liquors in stores, suffering it to
be drunk in and about said stores, has at length
determined to continue his establishment and
having gone to considerable expense in re-
pairing and fitting up his House, Stables, &c.
for that purpose, respectfully solicits a share
of the public patronage. He will constantly
keep a supply of liquors of the first quality,
and every other necessary suitable to his occu-
pation, being determined to use every exertion
to please those who may favor him with
their custom.

RICHARD HARRINGTON,
St. Michaels, Jan. 10—3w.

FOUNTAIN INN.

JAMES RUE,
Respectfully informs his friends
and the Public in general. That he
still continues, to keep the FOUN-
TAIN INN, and he returns them his
sincere thanks for the encouragement he has
received, since he commenced business at
that stand, and still hopes to continue a share
of their patronage. His House is now in com-
plete order and he assures them that his Ta-
ble at all times shall be furnished with the best
provisions the Market affords, in season; and
his Bar stocked at all time with the choicest
Liquors. He has furnished himself with trusty
Servants, and Gentlemen and Ladies, travel-
ling can be entertained at all times without
disturbance or noise of any kind, and with
private rooms if required.

His Stables are in good order and will be
always supplied with a good stock of the best
Provender, and careful Ostlers, & he assures
them that nothing on his part shall be wanting
to give general satisfaction, to those that think
proper to give him a call.
The Public's very humble servant,
JAMES RUE.
Easton, Jan. 17.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias, to me directed,
at the suit of the state of James N. Aus-
tin, by Noah Ledebam, against John Austin,
will be sold on the 25th day of January,
1820, on the Court House green, between the
hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the following prop-
erty, viz. All the legal & equitable right and
title of the said John Austin, in and to the
Farm on which he now resides, containing
about 180 acres of land, more or less—sold to
satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above
f. fa.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Jan. 3—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas
to me directed at the suits of James Wil-
son, Jr. use of Baynard & Dickinson, and
Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker, use
of Thomas H. Dawson and James Cockayne,
against William K. Austin, will be sold on
Tuesday the 8th of February 1820, on the
Court-House Green, between the hours of 11
& 12 o'clock, the following property viz. The
life estate of the said Wm. K. Austin in and to
one fifth part of a lot of ground adjoining the
Quaker School house in the town of Easton.
Also his life estate in and to one fifth part of a
Tract of Land called Advantage, containing
One Hundred and Twelve Acres more or less,
situated in Talbot County, sold to satisfy the
debt interest and cost of the above writs.
ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.
Jan. 10—ts

K. F. Holmes

Respectfully informs his customers and the
public generally, that he has just returned
from Baltimore, and is now opening at his
stand, 2d door below the Bank,

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY;

All of which he is determined to manufac-
ture and sell on the most reasonable terms.
ALSO,
An assortment of Chaise, Switch and Riding
Whips of the First Quality.

N. B.—K. F. H. requests all those indebted
to him to make immediate payment, as he
cannot without inconvenience to himself wait
longer, he hopes all delinquents without fur-
ther importunity will consider this notice suf-
ficient.
Easton, Jan. 10—8w

Notice.

The subscriber begs leave to return his
grateful acknowledgments to his customers for
their liberal patronage, and solicits a contin-
uance of their favors. He has lately received
an extensive assortment of materials, and being
provided with excellent workmen, is prepared
to execute all orders in his line at the shortest
notice, in a workmanlike manner, and on the
most reasonable terms.

Those persons whose accounts stand unset-
tled, are earnestly requested to call and make
payment.
He still continues at his old stand, at the
north end of Washington street.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSEPH PARROTT.
Easton, Jan. 3
Wanted to employ for the ensuing year,
a good Blacksmith

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,
Two Doors below the Bank, and opposite
the Easton Hotel.

Returns his thanks to the Public generally,
for the liberal encouragement he has received,
and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their
favors.—He has a variety of articles in his line,
which he offers on pleasing terms, while his
utmost exertions shall be used to please those
giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room, a va-
riety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of
Draft-Beer, by the Keg, and on tap; Cider,
1st and 2d quality, Crackers, Cheese, &c. &c.
Apples, by the Barrel, Bushel, or less quan-
tity.

Also—A number of very fine Terrapins for
sale.
Easton, Dec. 6.

PATENT WATERPROOF HATS,

The Subscriber having purchased from the
original inventor, Johan Henric Tilge, the ex-
clusive privilege of manufacturing Hats in
Talbot County, under the above Patent, takes
the liberty of calling the attention of the pub-
lic to the above important improvement, and
requests them to call and see the principle
tested, which he confidently recommends, (in-
dependent of the economy) it preserves the
beauty of the Hat until worn out, by resi-
sting moisture and keeping its proper shape.
JOHN W. SHEPHERD.
11 mo. 8th. 1819.

To be Rented.

The Stable and Granary on the lot occu-
pied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick
McNeal.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Nov. 29—1f

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

John Sewel an insolvent debtor having ap-
plied to me as one of the Justices of the Or-
phans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the
benefit of the several insolvent laws of this
state, & having produced at the time of his ap-
plication, evidence of his residence within the
state during the period required by law, to-
gether with a schedule of his property and a list
of his creditors, so far as then recollected,
and a certificate from the gaoler of his con-
finement within the goal of said county was
forthwith discharged.—And I do thereupon
direct that the said John Sewel give notice to
his creditors of his application and discharge
as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to
be inserted four weeks, successively in one of
the newspapers published in Easton, before
the second Saturday of May Term, of the said
county court, and that he be and appear on
that day before the said court, for the purpose
of answering such interrogatories as may be
propounded by his creditors and of obtaining
a final discharge.
Given under my hand this 5th day of Janu-
ry 1820.
JOHN EDMONDSON. J
Jan. 10—4w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

Whereas Benjamin Roberts, an imprisoned
insolvent debtor, on his application by petition
in writing, was brought before me, the sub-
scriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans'
Court of Talbot county; and having delivered
the schedules, proved the residence, and
made the oaths concerning his effects and cred-
itors, which the Laws in such case require;
& having given bond & security for his appear-
ance at the County Court to answer such al-
legations as may be made against him: I there-
fore hereby order the discharge of the said
Benjamin Roberts from confinement: And I
do also direct the said Benjamin Roberts to
give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy
of this order to be inserted in one of the new-
papers in the town of Easton, once a week
for four successive weeks, at least three
months before the second Saturday of the next
May Term, of the aforesaid county court, to ap-
pear before the said County Court at 10 o'clock
in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose
of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and
to shew cause if any they have; why the said
Benjamin Roberts should not have the full ben-
efit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An
Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,"
and of the several supplements made there-
to.
Given under my hand this 27th day of No-
vember in the year 1819.
TENOR TILGHMAN.
Jan. 10—4w.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-
ABLE TERMS.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1820.

NO. 112.

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EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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ADDRESS

To the Agricultural Society of Maryland, Delivered on Wednesday the 15th December, 1819, at their Anniversary Meeting held in the Chamber of the House of Delegates, at Annapolis, by the Hon. Virgil Maxcy, one of its members.
Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society of Maryland,

Having been requested to deliver an address at this anniversary meeting, I have thought it best, after a few preliminary remarks upon the relative importance of agriculture, in comparison with other pursuits, to invite your attention to a brief view of its condition in Maryland, and to an examination of the means, by which individuals as well as the legislature, may most effectually contribute to its improvement, which has now become equally essential to the welfare of the agricultural class and the general prosperity of the state.

Political writers have, from the beginning, differed with respect to the sources of the wealth of nations, some attributing it to agriculture, some to commerce, some to manufactures, and others to labour and capital employed in all three. The last appears to me to be the true theory: for agriculture originates, manufacture improves, and commerce gives value, by creating demand, while labour and capital stimulate all. But however various opinions may have been, or still are, with respect to these several hypotheses, all must agree that whatever may be the value, imparted by the labour & ingenuity of man to the productions of nature, the earth is the original parent of them all. Agriculture is the art, by which these productions are multiplied, so as to meet the wants of civilized men. Most of these wants are comized to all—to the agriculturists, the manufacturer and the seaman, as well as to the artist, the man of letters & the statesman. As all equally derived their origin from the earth, all are equally dependant upon it for their subsistence and accommodation. However then commerce and manufacture may polish the shaft, or learning and the fine arts, may decorate the capital, it is agriculture, which forms the deep and solid base, on which the column of civilized society reposes.

Agriculture is an unobtrusive art. It performs its silent labours in retirement and out of the view of the multitude on the other hand, the arts throng the cities and bustle in the crowd; while commerce, appropriating the products of both, hoists its gaudy flag, spreads its swelling sail, traverses the globe, and challenges the gaze of men in opposite hemispheres.

Nations, as well as individuals, are governed by external appearances and first impressions, until philosophy, by teaching them to think, enables them to trace effects to their true causes and to assign to them their relative importance. Hence commerce, from the display it makes before the eyes of men, was generally considered the first and greatest agent in the production of national wealth, and manufactures were ranked next; whilst modest agriculture, hidden in the privacy of the country, was forgotten; or if remembered, was remembered only to be undervalued or despised. Agriculture therefore in Europe, even half a century ago, formed the occupation almost exclusively of the lowest order of the people, without knowledge to enlighten, or capital to enable them to improve. Of later years, however, since political economy has assumed the form of a science, and has caused statesmen to be more sensible of the importance of an improved state of agriculture, it has attracted more attention from the better informed and wealthier classes of society, it has excited the inquiry of the learned, and is at length beginning to obtain that degree of consideration, which its importance so justly demands.

In England nothing has had a more powerful effect in attracting to it the public notice, than the establishment of agricultural societies. Many patriotic men of rank, fortune, learning & talents gave them their closest attention, & by their personal example, drew to them the regard and respect of that class of people, who had the means of undertaking improvements upon an enlarged and liberal scale. A general emulation was excited amongst the country gentlemen; public opinion became enlightened; the government felt its influence, and at length listening to the able representations of that patriot farmer, Sir John Sinclair, established the British Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. This board, while it serves as a centre of information to inquiring agriculturists, performs the same office to the government and points out to it such measures, as are best calculated to pro-

mote their prosperity. Under the combined influence of this board, and of the numerous societies in all parts of the country, agriculture has been inspired with new spirit and activity. Men of speculative minds have begun to investigate, statesmen to examine, and political philosophers to analyze, with a deeper scrutiny, the sources of England's power; and to the utter astonishment of all, it has been ascertained, that wide spread as is her commerce & extensive as are her manufactures, it is to her agriculture, more than to both, she was indebted for the support of her system of public credit—a system, whose amazing energy enabled her singly to breast the furious and towering flood of united Europe's rage, and finally to roll back its agitated waves over the head of the potent Prospero, whose magic had raised them!

This fact, extraordinary and surprising as it may appear, has been proved beyond a doubt by the result of the tax, which was levied indiscriminately upon all classes of the people, having an income of more than 50L sterling per annum.

The proceeds of that tax from the proprietors and occupiers of land were, **76,455,475**

The proceeds of it from all other classes—merchants, manufacturers, office holders, professional men, &c. were only **13,021,187,** less than one half of the amount, received from the agricultural class.

The number of proprietors and occupiers of land, who came within the operation of the income tax, was three times as large as that of all other classes together.*

As in political calculations it is proper to consider all men, as spending the amount of their income, it is also fair to consider them, as paying indirect taxes in proportion to their expenditure. And, as a vast deal of commercial property escapes direct taxation, we may, without fear of error, take it for granted, that the agricultural class, in relation to their property, pay far more than their just proportion of the direct taxes. We may then safely conclude, that at least three-fourths of the vast revenue of Great-Britain is derived directly or indirectly, from the owners and cultivators of the soil. And in her darkest hour, when invasion threatened all her coasts, when thick gathering perils appalled the merchant and the fund-holder in the midst of London, where, but among the yeomanry of the country, were found the fearless hearts and toil-strung arms, that presented an impenetrable barrier to her foes?

If such then be the relative importance of agriculture, and the portion of her population engaged in it, in Great-Britain, whose commerce and manufactures are so extensive, but whose whole territory is almost equalled by several of our single states, of how much greater consequence is agriculture and the agricultural class in the United States, whose territory stretches from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean? If agriculture be the nerve of England's power, and the source of her wealth, and if commerce & manufactures, even there, are merely useful hand-maids to distribute improve, convert into other forms, or consume its products, of how much greater importance must it be, in all points of view, to our country? And who shall calculate the limits of its wealth and prosperity, its grandeur and power, should the people adopt, throughout its almost unlimited territory, an improved and enlightened system of cultivation?

Massachusetts and New-York, since the termination of the late war, have set a good example for the imitation of their sister states, by enacting laws for the direct encouragement of improvement in agriculture. By the provisions of their acts, a sum of money proportioned to the amount, that may be raised by an agricultural society in each county, is ordered to be paid out of the treasury, to be distributed in premiums under its direction. In several other states, societies owe their origin and progress to the public spirit of individuals. A circumstance worthy of notice, (which, while it is gratifying to the friends of the plough, is at the same time illustrative of the simple habits & manners of our country,) is, that citizens of the highest distinction have not only given the countenance of their name and character to these useful associations, but have accepted appointments in them requiring active duty, and taken a leading part in their management.†

* Vide Sir John Sinclair's Code of Agriculture, page 343, 315.

† In evidence of this fact, may be cited amongst many other honourable examples, the addresses of Mr. Madison, late president of the United States, now President of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle County, in Virginia; of Col. Pickens, once Secretary of War, afterwards Secretary of State, and now President of an Agricultural Society in Massachusetts; of General Davie, formerly minister to France, now President of the Agricultural

No state in the union would derive greater benefit from the establishment of such societies and from a diffusion of correct information on agricultural subjects and rural economy, than Maryland.

In the Conococheague and Monocacy valleys, and in some other parts of the northern counties of the state, a good system of husbandry is established, and excellent practices prevail; but in the southern parts of the state, on either side of the Chesapeake, agriculture languishes in the most wretched condition. On the E. Shore a severe course of cropping, without a judicious rotation, has reduced a soil, originally fertile, to a state of sterility. If here and there you come to a farm or neighbourhood, where better habits prevail, and an improving system of cultivation has in part restored the original productiveness of the land, your eye is regaled with the same sort, though not the same degree, of pleasure, with which a wanderer haunts the spots of green on the deserts of the East.

Nor do the lower counties of the Western Shore exhibit a more exhilarating prospect. This is generally a waving country, blest with a soil originally fertile covered with the noblest forests, and intersected with navigable streams and creeks, falling either into the great Chesapeake or Potomac, and affording the easiest and cheapest means of transporting all its produce to market. Look over the map of the United States—nay, of the world—and you will hardly find a spot, where the choicest advantages for successful agriculture have been so bountifully showered by a beneficent Providence, as upon this tract of country. And yet what a melancholy prospect does it now exhibit! The original settlers first cleared a corn-field in the forest; next, a tobacco lot; and cultivated both with successive crops of the same articles, until their powers of reproduction being completely exhausted, resort was again had to the forest, and a new corn field, and a new tobacco lot were cleared. The same process was repeated, until almost the whole of this highly favored region was despoiled of its valuable wood and timber. Shallow cultivation came in aid of this system of destruction by fire and axe. The plough the greatest blessing, when properly used, ever bestowed by the inventive powers of man upon the human race, became a most powerful auxiliary in effecting this scene of desolation. When the plough sinks deep, the loosened earth absorbs the heaviest rains and preserves the moisture for the nourishment of the crop, if drought succeeds; but when it stirs the surface only, the light top soil becomes fluid at a copious or sudden fall of rain, and both soil and water are precipitated from the hills to the creeks and branches below. Whenever fertility was by these means completely destroyed, the field was thrown out of cultivation; stunted pines uniformly succeeded to the occupation of land, originally covered by the finest oak, hickory, beech and poplar; and wherever a few of the latter have escaped destruction, they serve, beside their dwarfish neighbors, as monuments of the magnificent bounty of God, in melancholy contrast with the thoughtless improvidence of man!

This gloomy picture is but too faithful a representation of this interesting portion of our state. 'Tis true, there are scattered, in different parts of it, enterprising, intelligent and spirited individuals, whose husbandry would do credit to Frederick and Washington counties. But though the improvements which they have made, have doubled the produce and value of their lands, and their efforts have been crowned with the most distinguished success, their example has had but little effect in reforming the habits of the country in general. These habits, must finally reduce those, who indulge in them, to poverty, and banish them from their homes.

And must this beautiful region be deserted? Are its inhabitants doomed to join in the current of western emigration and leave abodes, endeared to them by a thousand tender recollections? And must the hospitable fires of the Eastern Shore be extinguished? Shall that social warm-hearted and generous people, be compelled to seek new and more fertile lands in the south or the west, while in deep-felt sadness, they cast many a "longing, lingering look behind" upon the receding homes of their childhood?

I trust not. I confidently hope, that the spirit of improvement, which has totally changed the face of the country and the condition of the people in other parts of the state, will extend to them. An enlightened system of agriculture is all that is wanting. The means of improvement are at hand on both shores. Let the marl beds, which abound on the Chesapeake, be explored and spread upon the fields—let the plough be driven deeper into the

Society of South Carolina—and of Major General Brown, who is now at the head of our army, and whose late Speech before an Agricultural Society in the state of New York, of which he is Vice President, is distinguished by a vigorous and energy of thought and expression at once characteristic of his mind and profession.

surface—let gypsum stimulate the sleeping energies of a soil newly turned up to the fertilizing dews and atmosphere of heaven—let clover and other improving crops restore to the exhausted earth, the vegetable matter indispensable to fertility—let the rich soil, washed from the hills into the low grounds and branches, be hauled to the farm-yard and mixed with the offal of the cattle—let the sea-ware, which every tide drives upon the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, and lime, so easily procured from its inexhaustible banks of marine shells, be spread upon its fallows and mixed with the soil. But above all, let Agricultural Societies be formed in every county in the state. These, when conducted with zeal, are most powerful agents for the introduction of the good practices, I have enumerated, and for the dissemination of information, derived from experience; for the overthrow of errors and the establishment of useful truths; for the excitement and maintenance of a generous emulation among agriculturists; for inspiring a strong desire for the distinction and reward, which excellence in their art will confer; in a word, for adding to the all-prevailing impulse of interest, the ennobling stimulus of ambition. The planter and the farmer, in common with all other human beings, acknowledge the dominion of this powerful principle; but the circumstances of their lives bring it but seldom into operation. The lawyer, the physician, the manufacturer and the mechanic exercise their professions in the presence of witnesses; their respective skill becomes the subject of comparison in the city or neighbourhood, where they reside; and they immediately feel the result of that comparison in the increase or diminution of their profits as well as reputation. On the contrary, the agriculturist has rarely a witness of his labours to excite his pride, or amend his practice by the communication of useful knowledge. This is the great & predominant cause of the slow progress of improvement in husbandry and rural economy. Agricultural associations are the most obvious, as well as most effectual, means of removing this cause. They bring to light the merit of good cultivators, and while they reward the deserving, they instruct and stimulate the ignorant. By means of cattle shows, ploughing matches, and exhibitions of produce, stock and implements of husbandry, they bring together those, who are interested in agriculture, for purposes connected with their pursuits. Information of various practices is communicated from one to another; conflicting opinions excite discussion, inquiry and experiment; the knowledge of each becomes common to all, and a general desire of improvement is encouraged and diffused. The prudence, which deters the cultivator from adopting new practices, which may result in embarrassment, no longer prevents their reception, when the success of others has established their safety and utility. This success is made known at such meetings, and invites imitation. New and more profitable modes of culture are thus introduced, and a general melioration of the condition of agriculturists takes place.

If these reasons be not sufficient to satisfy every one of the utility of agricultural societies, let me call your attention to the example of such nations, as have encouraged & multiplied them. The best and most intelligent writers upon agriculture in France, Germany, England and Scotland, attribute the rapid improvement of those countries to the efforts and influence of such associations. There is now scarce a district of any extent or importance in Great Britain, which has not its agricultural society. Such associations first diffused a spirit, that led to the establishment of the British Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement; and that, in return, has caused the formation of more agricultural societies, than ever before existed in any nation in any age. This board collects, in a focus, all the rays of knowledge, emanating from these numerous bodies; while each of them, in return, receives from it the concentrated intelligence of all the others, and brings it within the reach of every individual in the kingdom, devious of acquiring it. Agriculture, in that commercial and manufacturing country, is now gaining its share of the public attention and regard, which have hitherto been bestowed exclusively on commerce and manufactures, and is obtaining the rank and dignity, to which it is intrinsically entitled. Shall it be held in less estimation and its improvement be deemed of less importance in this great agricultural country? Enterprise seems to be the presiding genius of our people. His giant foot-prints are visible in every part of our broad territory. Having with a magical rapidity settled the country and built up the cities of the Atlantic, he has transcended the Alleghany, he has levelled the forests of the vast extent on this side of the Mississippi; he has planted three villages and populous towns; he has crossed that monarch river of the west and now explores the interminable regions of the Missouri. Shall he become the destroying demon, or the beneficent deity of the country, he has uncovered to the sun? Shall he scourge the fertile soil, till sterility and its attendant poverty, succeed, or shall he, by a judicious system of cultivation preserve for ever its original productiveness?

This is a question of the greatest magnitude to those parts of this vast empire, which are still unexplored. But a question of still nearer interest to Maryland forces itself on the mind. How shall fertility be restored to its worn-out soil, and depopulation be prevented?

Some of the means, depending upon individual exertions, and the efforts of agricultural societies, I have already attempted to point out but much, in aid of them, may be done by the government of the state.

It is essential to the prosperity of the cultivators of the soil, that they should have access to markets, where such prices may be obtained, as will repay past labour and encourage re-production. In reference to this object, the utility of good roads, bridges, railways and canals, and the removal of obstructions in rivers and creeks, is too obvious to require a single remark to illustrate it.

Great undertakings of this sort, where several states are concerned, and where rival interests may excite jealousies and present obstacles, seem properly to belong to the general government. Had the plan of that profound and eloquent statesman, who presides over the war department, for the establishment of a fund for internal improvements, succeeded many of those, now present, might have lived to see national highways and national canals intersecting our great country in all important directions, facilitating communication between all its parts, and forming those bonds of connexion, that have now, since the application of steam to the purposes of navigation become more necessary than ever to the preservation of the union. However desirable to this country independence of foreign nations for necessities, inconveniences, or even luxuries may be, all must acknowledge, that a mutual dependence between our different states for the promotion of their prosperity is the strongest tie, that can bind them together. The course of commerce, which has heretofore made the Atlantic cities the market of the productions of the west, and the source, from which it derived supplies of foreign goods, constituted the most powerful ligament between them. Should steam navigation on the Mississippi ever be able to supply the vast regions, from which it gathers its waters, with the products of foreign commerce at a cheaper rate, than they can be afforded by the Atlantic cities across the mountains; and should New-Orleans or some other city on that river, become the great mart of their agricultural produce, this ligament is burst asunder; and a patriot might well tremble at the agitation of any question, involving a real or even an apparent conflict of interests between the people, residing on the different sides of the Alleghany. In such an event, that great ridge, instead of being, what it has been emphatically styled, the "back-bone of the United States, which no human strength can break, no sword can sever," might become the barrier between two hostile empires. To prevent so calamitous a result, no means are so well adapted as the establishment of roads and canals. And who, in this eventful age, shall despair of seeing the day, when steam, applied to railways upon railways, shall perform prodigies on land, that will rival those, which it has already exhibited on the water? Had the general government adopted the proposed plan of internal improvements, the offspring of a wise foresight, that looked to distant political as well as commercial results, no state in the union would have derived so much benefit from it as Maryland. The waters of the Potomac approach nearer to streams, that intersect the Western country, than any other river of the United States. To remove the obstacles to its navigation would probably have attracted the attention of the general government. One of the next would probably have been the completion of the great communication by land between the west and our great commercial capital. These objects effected, Washington and Baltimore would have become the great marts of western trade.

We might, moreover, have expected to see the waters of the Eastern Branch connected by a canal with the waters of the Patuxent and the Chesapeake joined to the Delaware. The greater part of the state might then have had a choice of the three markets, Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia. How great a stimulus this would have been to our agriculture, is more easily imagined than told.

The general government, however, have declined entering into this career of internal improvement, and have thereby devolved that important duty upon the several states in their separate capacities.

New-York, Virginia, South-Carolina, Tennessee, and several other states, have engaged in it with a spirit highly honorable to themselves, and worthy the imitation of all the others.

Shall Maryland be indifferent to these noble examples? Shall she witness, unmoved, the gigantic efforts of New-York, now cutting through her territory a canal of nearly three hundred miles, which by opening a vast extent of fertile country to a market, will invigorate her agriculture and, by the junction of the Hudson with the Lakes, draw off to her chief commercial city a part, at least, of that western trade, which proper exertions might retain to our? Shall she be insensible to the example set her, still nearer home, by her neighbor Virginia, whose Board of Public Works are not only planning canals and removing obstacles to navigation from her rivers and creeks, for the benefit of the country adjacent to them; but are extending their views farther and inquiring into the practicability of a water communication with the west? Shall she too rob us of a portion of the western trade? And can we look with indifference upon the strenuous exertions of our jealous rival, Pennsylvania, to accomplish the same object? In a competition for the western trade nature has given us the advantage, in the geographical position of our territory, and if we lose it, it will be entirely owing to our own listless negligence. Will it be said, that we have contributed large sums of money for making the Potomac navigable; that we have incorporated several canal and road companies; that we have devoted the bonus, which might have been demanded for a renewal of the bank charter, to the completion of a turnpike to join the great national western road, and pledged the proceeds of two annual lotteries, for the promotion of literature, science, and the establishment of benevolent institutions? All these measures, we may merit approbation; but more ought to be done. An ample fund, immediately productive, ought

* Vide an able pamphlet, published last year by a late member of the executive council, entitled, "Remarks on the intercourse with the Western Country."

to be created and pledged for these all important purposes, so intimately connected with the character, dignity and prosperity of the state.

May we not be allowed to hope, that the wisdom of the General Assembly, many of whose members have honored our meeting this evening by their presence, will be directed to the accomplishment of these interesting objects? By adopting such measures as will effectually attain them, they will give themselves an incontestable title to the lasting gratitude of an enlightened people: for such measures, aided by the influence, example and intelligence of such societies throughout the state, as you, Gentlemen, have formed in this, its ancient capital, will revive its drooping agriculture; will lay the foundation of a permanent prosperity, by restoring fertility to the districts now worn out by a destructive system of cultivation; will check those ever flowing currents of emigration to the south and west, which are constantly thinning the population of many parts of the state; will thereby increase our numbers and of course our relative political weight in the great national family; and what is of at least equal consequence, will elevate the character of our state, will add dignity to its name, and challenge the respect and applause of the union. Should such a course of measures be heartily adopted and vigorously pursued, a new era will open upon Maryland; she will take a high stand among her sister states; her citizens will feel a conscious pride in her character; and the lofty, patriotic state feeling, which will ensue, will carry her, through a long course of liberty and honour, to the farthest goal of wealth, prosperity and happiness.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 17.

Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, gave notice that he should on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill by the title of, "A bill to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the U. States North and West of the contemplated State of Missouri."

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the admission of the State of Maine into the Union, as proposed to be amended by the annexation of Missouri. And the said proposed amendment being under consideration—

Mr. Edwards offered an amendment, having in view the principle of compromise (by exclusion of slavery from the other territories of the U. States)—but subsequently withdrew it, to give an opportunity of the following motion:

Mr. Roberts moved to add to the amendment (whereby Missouri is proposed to be admitted to form a constitution) the following proviso:

"Provided, that the further introduction into said state of persons to be held to slavery, or involuntary servitude, within the same, shall be absolutely and irrevocably prohibited."

This motion was supported at length, by Mr. Roberts, opposed by Mr. Elliot, and supported by Mr. Morrill.

And then the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Agreeably to notice given, Mr. Thomas asked and obtained leave to bring in the following Bill, which was read and passed to the second reading.

A bill to prohibit the introduction of Slavery into the territories of the U. States north and west of the contemplated state of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the 6th article of the ordinance of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, for the government of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and held applicable to, and shall have full force and effect in and over, all the territory belonging to the United States, which lies west and north of a line beginning at a point on a parallel of north latitude thirty degrees and thirty minutes, where the said parallel crosses the western boundary line of the United States; thence running east, along that parallel of latitude, to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas river, where the same empties into the Missouri river; thence, from the point aforesaid, north, along the said meridian line, to the intersection of the parallel of latitude, which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence, east, from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines; thence, down and along the middle of the main channel of the said river Des Moines; to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi river; thence, due east, to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence, up and following the course of the main channel thereof, to its source and thence due north, to the northern boundary of the United States.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union, as proposed to be amended by the super addition of provisions for the admission of Missouri. The proposition of Mr. Roberts for annexing a certain condition to the admission of Missouri, being under consideration—

Mr. Morrill concluded the speech which he yesterday began, in favor of the restriction. It being late before Mr. M. concluded the Senate adjourned, on motion of Mr. Walker, of Georgia, who, it is presumed, will next take the floor in this debate.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The sitting to-day was almost wholly spent in the debate on the Missouri question. At an early hour Mr. Walker, of Geo. took the floor against the right of impos-

ing the proposed restriction on the state of Missouri.

Mr. Mellen, of Mass. advocated the restriction.

Mr. Edwards, of Illinois, spoke against the restriction—and

Mr. Leake, of Mississippi, followed on the same side. When he had concluded.

The Senate adjourned, on motion of Mr. Roberts, who of course has the right to the floor to-morrow.

The business which was acted on previous to the debate, was not important, but shall be stated hereafter.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

The debate on the Missouri question was resumed this morning.

Mr. Lowrie, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate in support of the restriction.

Mr. Burrill, of Rhode Island, followed on the same side; and

Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, closed this day's debate by a speech against the restriction.

The Senate adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, who will take the floor to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 17.

The House then on motion of Mr. Strother, proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions submitted by him on Friday—the question being on the amendments proposed thereto by Mr. Lowndes—

The first amendment for striking out the words "without delay" was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Strother opposed the second amendment proposing to strike out that part of the 4th resolution which requires the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury whether, if the price of stock is above par, it will probably continue so until the period at which the stock issued in the late war becomes redeemable, &c.

Mr. Smith of Md. said it was customary to ask of the Secretaries a statement of facts, but very seldom their opinions on public matters.

The motion was lost, and the three first resolutions were successively agreed to without a division.

The question being put, on agreeing to the 4th resolution, requiring of the Secretary of the Treasury to report the price of the public stocks, with his opinion "whether it would not be advisable to apply the surplus of the Sinking Fund to the annual expenses of the Government, rather than resort to loans and taxes"

After a short debate, The question was taken on agreeing to the resolution, and negatived, without a division: and

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

FOURTH CENSUS.

The House then on motion of Mr. Campbell, took up the report of the committee of the whole House on the bill providing for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States.

The amendments made to the bill by committee of the whole (as reported in the proceedings of the 6th inst.) were successively concurred in. In the course of their consideration some discussion arose, as well on these, as on additional amendments which were proposed.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

Mr. Smith of Md. from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred an enquiry into the expediency of allowing Archibald Frew a collector of the revenue in North Carolina, commission on \$19 or 20,000, collected by him on a warrant issued by the Comptroller of the Treasury, made a report unfavorable thereto—which was read and concurred in.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee on manufactures, reported a bill to regulate the payment of duties on merchandise imported, (requiring cash payments on certain imports,) & for other purposes—also a bill laying duties on sales of merchandise at auction—which bills were severally twice read and committed.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Cuthbert, of Geo. submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on the Slave Trade be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a registry of slaves, more effectually to prevent the importation of slaves into the U. States or the territories thereof.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the quarter-master-general relative to the terms of the contract for transportation of troops, &c. of the Yellow Stone Expedition—made in obedience to a resolution of this House which was ordered to lie on the table.

LOST PROPERTY IN THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then agreed, on motion of Mr. Jones of Tennessee, by a vote of 63 to 37, to resume the consideration of the bill providing for the payment of horses and other property, lost, captured, and destroyed in the Seminole war.

An animated discussion again took place on the merits of this bill, and on various propositions to change or amend its provisions—which it is not necessary to attempt a view of the arguments, pro and con, having been already so fully reported. Some of the most prominent motions only are noticed.

Mr. Smith of Maryland made an unsuccessful motion to recommit the bill with the view of introducing certain amendments.

Mr. Cobb then moved to strike out all the provisions of the bill after the enacting clause, and insert the following substitute:

"That when any horse, mule, waggon, cart, harness, or other property of any in-

habitant or inhabitants of the United States, has been impressed or taken by public authority, for the use of the United States, or for the use or subsistence of the army thereof, during the late war with the Seminole Indians, and the same shall have been lost, destroyed or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss or destruction of any horse, mule, waggon, cart or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract by or under the authority of the same, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss or destruction was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner, or who had sustained damage in the loss of a waggon, or harness, in consequence of the impressment of the horses belonging thereto, by public authority, for the use of the army, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the third Auditor of the Treasury Department, to decide upon all cases arising under this act, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the War Department; and a certificate of his decision and adjudication in favor of any claim, duly signed by the said Auditor, shall entitle the claimant or his legal representative to payment of the amount thereof, at the Treasury of the U. States.

Mr. C. earnestly supported this amendment, and it gave rise to much discussion, but was finally rejected.

Mr. McCoy next proposed to amend the bill by adding a proviso, "that on the settlement of accounts for horses lost in said war by the mounted volunteers, the sum paid to each individual for the use and risk of his horse, shall be deducted from the value of the horse;" which amendment, after some debate, in which Messrs. Cannon and Jones opposed it, was agreed to.

The question was finally taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the negative:

For engrossing the bill 64
Against it 90
So the bill was rejected—and

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

Mr. Archer of Md. moved the adoption of several resolutions respecting the Circuit Court of the U. S. which related principally to the District of Columbia, among which was the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be directed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the laws in relation to the fees of clerks and marshals of the several judicial districts of the U. S. of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the U. States, and of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, when attending the said Court, as gives to the said Clerks and Marshals a daily compensation during the sessions of the said courts.

Mr. Whitman offered an amendment to the resolutions—but before the question was taken on the substitute, the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Foot, offered the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of regulating by law, the election and returns for Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Williams of N. C. the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Neale, the report of the committee of claims on the petition of the levy court of Calvert County, Md. was committed to a committee of the whole and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill providing for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

And the House Adjourned.

IMPORTANT MANUFACTURE.

The following account of an important manufacture is from the Providence Manufacturers' Journal.

Some years ago, a yankee gentleman was in one of the southern states, whither commercial enterprise had called him, and lodged in a boarding house, where were two English females, who made and sold bonnets of the celebrated Dunstable braid. They were very particular to let no females into their working-room for fear of having their trade divulged. Of the yankee gentleman, however, they had no distrust; and, as he was a man of general address and figure, and could, on occasion enter into the agreeable chat conversation in which females of all ranks so much abound, he was frequently invited by them into the sanctum sanctorum of the trade. He improved the opportunity thus offered him, of gratifying his curiosity; observed the whole process of the straw, from its crude and native state, till it was completely carried through its metamorphoses, and worthy of adorning the heads of the Carolinian belles. On his return to his native soil, he imparted his discoveries to his female friends, by whom a successful experiment was made. Bonnets were fabricated of American Straw Braid, were sent to the Southern towns and brought a price little inferior to that of the imported ones. Improvements were gradually made in the elegance and strength of the braid, and in the methods of bleaching. The art was propagated from one to another, till at last the manufacture became an object of importance in trade. The most considerable improvement, was the construction of a machine, by which the straw is regularly cut and smoothed.

The business has for several years, been an extensive and lucrative one; the process of cutting and smoothing, bleaching, braiding, making up and trimming, has each, become a separate trade. Those who employ a capital in the business, buy the braid of young girls; who to the number of some hundred, earn their cloaths by the neat employment of making it. The ends of the straw are then cut off by others, and the braid thus prepared, is put into the hands of those who are to sew it into patterns. We have heard of some who employ capitals of from ten to fifteen thousand dollars each in the business. It is a moderate calculation to state the value of this branch of manufacture in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Con-

necticut, at 300,000 dollars in 1817. A farmer who has a crop of rye which is large and bright and fit for bonnets, can get twice as much for the straw in the milk, as for the ripened grain.

ANOTHER NEW INVENTION.

We understand a patent has lately been taken out, by a gentleman from Massachusetts, for an invention which seems to promise extensive advantage to navigation, if once fairly brought into operation. It consists, principally, in a new method for sub-marine ploughing, to any necessary depth, by the power of a steam boat. When the matter is effectually loosened up and pulverized, it cannot reasonably be doubted but the rapidity of ebb-tides, united with the natural current of the rivers, will soon carry it off, and keep the channel open. The inventor is now in this city, giving a perspicuous view of his plan, which appears uncommonly simple and practicable. The advantages of being able to plough open channels through the shoals which so frequently form in many of our immense rivers, would alone, be an object of very great advantage to our southern and western states; but, when we consider the invention as extending to opening channels for large ships to enter the harbors and rivers throughout our whole sea-board, the advantages presented to view are incalculable.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

The following is an official list of the vessels of war of the United States:

Ships of the Line.	
Columbus	74
Independence	74
Chippewa	74
New Orleans	74
Franklin	74
Washington	74
Frigates.	
Constitution	44
Java	44
Congress	36
Macedonian	36
Constellation	36
Mohawk	32
Fulton (steam frigate)	44
Superior	44
United States	44
Guerrero	44

Ships.

Alet	18	Louisiana, receiving ship	18
Cyane	24	Ontario	18
Erie	18	Peacock	14
General Pike	24	Queen Charlotte	18
Hornet	18	Saratoga	22
John Adams	24	Block-ship	22
Brigs.			
Detroit	18	Niagara	18
Enterprise	12	Oneida	14
Etna	none	Ranger	14
Jefferson	18	Raven	14
Jones	18	Sylph	16
Lawrence	20	Spark	12
Madison	18	Sputfire, (bomb)	

Schooners.

Asp	2	Linnet	16
Corporation	none	Lynx	6
Despatch	2	Nonsuch	6
Eagle	12	Porcupine	6
Fox	4	Surprise	1
Ghent	1	Ticonderoga	14
Hornet	6	Vengeance, (bomb)	

Sloop.

Lady of the Lake	1
Barges, Gallies, Gun Boats, &c.	
At Sacketts Harbor, 15 barges, no armament.	
At Whitehall, 6 galleys, 2 guns each.	
At Boston, 1 anchor hoy.	
At Newport, gun-boat No. 95	
At New York, gun-boat No. 8.	
At Baltimore, 3 barges No.	
At Norfolk, gun-boats No. 72, 76.	
At Charleston, S. C. gun-boats No. 158, 162.	
At New-Orleans, Bull-dog (felucca) 2 guns and 2 launches.	

More of the Fire at Savannah.

Copy of a letter from the Editor of the "Savannah Republican," to the Editor of the Charleston City Gazette, dated Savannah, January 11, 5 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir: I have only time to say to you, that our city was this morning, about two o'clock visited with the greatest calamity that it has ever before met with. At the time mentioned, the appalling cry of FIRE! struck upon the ears of our citizens. It proved to be on the lot belonging to the estate of Isaac Fell, in Baptist Church Square. The whole of the buildings were immediately consumed. The wind being high, and blowing directly from N. W. the fell monster continued its ravages until about twelve o'clock this day, when, through the intercession of Divine Providence, the wind lulled, and the progress of the flames was checked. Our city is a heap of ruins. Our proud and flourishing Savannah is no more. Thirty years will not make up for this awful calamity. One Hundred and Twenty four Lots have been stripped of their buildings. I cannot say, at this time how many houses have been consumed; but I know I shall not be too high in my estimate, when I state three hundred & ninety dwellings are a heap of ashes! It commenced in Baptist Church Square, as I have stated and consumed every thing from that place to the Square in which the Planters' Bank is situated. The whole of the town north of Broughton street to the Bay, is also gone. The Branch Bank of the United States, is consumed the amount of the property lost will not fall short of Ten Millions of Dollars. I have not understood yet how the Fire originated. We have not a Printing Office in our city to tell this awful tale! Every one is burnt out. I have not time to say any thing more to you at present; only to request that you will pardon this scrawl, for it is written among the ruins, and the hurry and bustle of the moment.

Your obedient Servant,

Frederick S. Fell.

Manufactures of Connecticut.

Hartford, Jan. 15.

At a meeting of a number of gentlemen from various parts of the State who are friendly to the encouragement of national industry, lately held in this city—a committee was appointed to procure returns from all parts of the State of the present condition of different Manufacturing establishments;—and although the returns are deficient, and many establishments are known not to have been reported, yet the following result appears:—

COTTON.

There are more than sixty Cotton manufacturing establishments, containing fifty thousand spindles—cost, \$1,500,000—employing if all were employed, of manufacturing nine millions nine hundred and sixty thousand yards per annum of common shirting, and other goods of like quality—of employing ten thousand persons, exclusive of weavers—of paying out annually, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for labor.

WOOLEN.

There are thirty six woollen manufactories, (exclusive of five hundred clothiers' shops,) which are worth at the present valuation, \$400,000—these are capable of producing goods at present value to the amount of \$400,000 per annum—will work one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of wool per annum—will pay annually, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars for labor.

IRON.

This article is not less important than Cotton and Woollen. With suitable encouragement (by protecting duties) from 4 to 500,000 dollars value might be annually made—a great proportion of its value would be paid out for the labor in manufacturing.

Glass, Powder and Paper.

Returns have been made from very few towns, but from East-Hartford only, it appears that the capital employed in these three branches amounts to \$3,000.

A resolution was passed at the last session of the legislature, requiring the different banks of this state to make an exhibit of their actual situation to the legislature at its present session. In compliance with this resolve, returns have been made by some of the banks. The following from the Bank of Westminster, is the only one we have seen.

State of the Bank of Westminster, Md. December 1, 1819.

Capital paid in	179,715 00
Circulation	35,000 81
Deposits	29,284 44
Due other Banks	350 04
	\$244,350 99
Bills and notes discounted	208,715 00
Real Estate	3,000 00
Specie	10,000 00
United States Bank Notes	5,000 00
Baltimore Notes and Notes of other Banks,	10,000 00
Due from other Banks	1,672 29

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of "The Bank of Westminster."

JOHN WAMPLER,

Cashier pro tem.

Sword to, before me the subscriber Mayor of Frederick, this 3d day of December, 1819.

HENRY KUHN.

"John Walsh, Esq. Cashier of the Bank resigned his salary early in September to go to Ohio for the benefit of his health, and to attend to some private business.

A HINT TO SMOKERS.

The city of New-York, is said to contain 150,000 inhabitants. Let 50,000 of them smoke only three Spanish segars a day, and it will amount in the year to the enormous sum of \$1,095,000; a sum sufficient to pay the salary of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy, and the Attorney General, for 20 years, 10 months, and 8 days.—N. Y. Gaz.

A HOAX.

We are informed by the last Albany Register, that the late Hon. Gideon Granger has made a donation to the state of one thousand acres of land, in Steuben county, towards completing the Grand Canal. Now this is a very liberal act. But we are informed by persons who are well acquainted with the situation of this land, that they would not pay the taxes on this thousand acres, if they could receive gratis, twice the number of acres of the same quality of land!!!

N. Y. Paper.

PARIS (FRANCE) Nov. 1.

Cornelius Sakayonta and his troop of Oneidas, departed on the day before yesterday for Havre, where he will embark on board the Seine, to return to his own country by way of New York. His receipts not equaling his expenses, this chief has not been able to prolong his residence in France, whither he had been brought at the expense of a French emigrant, an old *Guarded Corps*, established at Oneida, and to whom it has cost about 20,000 francs to procure for his neighbors the pleasure of seeing this country. It is to the generosity of Mr. Gallatin, the minister of the United States in France, who has disbursed the expenses of the return, and to the care of Mr. Carr Barnet, the Consul of the United States in Paris, that Sakayonta and his followers owe the happiness of again visiting their forests and their cabins.

Petersburg, Va. Jan. 13.

Letter from a friend to the editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, dated Richmond, Jan. 14. According to your request and my promise, I give you the following as the news of the day. You have heard no doubt of the defalcation of the Treasurer; it is ascertained, that the deficit amounts to \$101,800, at the end of the last fiscal year; which was the 1st of October last; what has been the disposition of the public money since that period, no one can tell. You know, that since the 1st of Oct. the whole revenue of the commonwealth has been, or ought to have been, paid into the treasury; and if the treasurer has made as free with this money as he has with that which was previously in his hands, it will take several years to restore our finances to their former condition. To-morrow the committee will report, and we shall see the true state of things since the 1st of October.

A resolution has this day passed the house of delegates, directing the Auditor to sue the Register of the Land office for 10,000, being the amount of his bond, forfeited for malfeasance in office. I believed that if his election was now to take place he would go out of office. They say here that the order of the day is to "clear the deck." Indeed it is the drama of "Turn Out."

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid to the 5th of Nov. have been received. Another revolution in the ministry had taken place. The celebrated Lozano Torres, who has made a figure so distinguished for several years, has at length fallen from the high station of "minister of grace and justice." The minister of the finances, Inaz, has been also removed, and this new turn of the wheel has brought Antonio Gonzalez Salomon into the charge of the finances—this is the brother-in-law of Don Onis. No minister had left Madrid for America, nor was such a mission even expected to take place before August, 1820—if then the disease had disappeared at Cadiz; but distress pervaded all Spain—commerce and agriculture all paralyzed.

Aurora.

A wild goose chase is usually so uncertain as to have passed into a proverb for an unsuccessful pursuit; but the following particulars will show that it is not always so. At the early dawn of Thanksgiving day, Mr. Eliphaz Thayer, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, took his gun and went to Neponset river with the purpose of getting a shot at gulls. He saw seven wild geese in the river, at which he fired, and hit the gander so as to break his wing. The other geese immediately flew; but the call of the gander brought them down again, so that he had the chance of firing again, and killed the old gander, and one of the young; the four others rose, but the wounded gander by his calls served as a decoy, and they again alighted by him. The third shot crippled another. Mr. T. then took a boat, and from it killed two as they rose to fly; and soon after shot the seventh. He returned home to his breakfast, about 9 o'clock, bringing his seven geese, which weighed about 8 pounds each, and produced him 3 lbs of feathers.

[Boston Centinel.

A Good Natured Postmaster. We have been informed that a certain Post-Master in the state of Illinois keeps an old flour barrel, or something of the kind, to deposit the letters and newspapers in for safe-keeping when the rider does not think it altogether convenient to carry them all; the quantity not unfrequently accumulates till the barrel gets nearly or quite full, when the good natured post-master, by means of capsizing it, lets us have some from the bottom; we received letters last mail, that should have arrived several weeks ago.

[St. Louis Enquirer.

Counsellor Bethell, a lawyer, who stood well in his own opinion; was particularly fond of stating a case to a jury. This gentleman was the son of a respectable and industrious citizen of Dublin, who was by trade a shoe-maker. The young lawyer was one day in the zenith of his glory, making one of his long-winded speeches, when Mr. Curran happened to come into court, & with a view to some merriment, interrupted Mr. Bethell, who, in a rage exclaimed, "Mr. Curran, you have broke the thread of my discourse." "Well my dear fellow," replied the facetious Curran, "was it?"

Scriptural Names.

In the last century it was a custom in England for the Puritans to give their children scripture names.—Every body has heard of "PRAISE-GOD BARNEBONS," a member in Parliament in Oliver Cromwell's time. Hume has given us a list of a jury impaneled in the county of Sussex, which is as follows: Accepted Trever,—Releemed Compton,—Faint-not Hewit,—Make-peace Heaton,—God-reward-Smart,—Standfast-on-high Stringer,—Earth Adams,—Called Lower,—Kill-sin Himple,—Return Spellman,—Be-Faithful Joiner,—Fly-Debate Roberts,—Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith White,—More fruit Fowler,—Hope-for Reading,—Graceful Harding,—Weep-not Billing,—and Beneek Brewer.

New Year.

We take this opportunity (says the Portland Gazette) to jog the sluggish memories of our delinquent customers, and earnestly entreat them to think of the Printer.

Hath not a Printer eyes? Hath he not hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Fed with the same food, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter that another man is? If you prick us do we not bleed? If you wrong us do we not suffer? And if you neglect to pay us shall we not starve?

The above will apply with equal force to various other newspapers as well as the Portland Gazette.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Abstract of Proceedings.

Saturday, Jan. 22.

The house proceeded to the election of a register of wills for Calvert county. Upon counting the ballots, it appeared that Walter Smith had forty-nine votes, and Benjamin Gray had forty votes.

The house, according to the order of the day proceeded to the consideration of the Calvert contested election.

On motion of Mr. LeCompte, the following resolutions were read. Resolved, That Thomas Mitchell, Jr. James Marquess, John Simmons, James Sly, James J. Bowen, William Dossey, Joseph Wilson, John Robinson and John Turner, were minors, under the age of twenty one years at the last October election in Calvert county, and were not legal voters.

Resolved, That James Gray, John Gray, Wm. Beverly, John Hance, Wm. Spicknell and Thomas O. Parran, were not legal voters at the last election in Calvert county, for the want of residence.

Resolved, That Henry Cockran was not a legal vote at the said last election, because he was an unnaturalized foreigner.

On motion of Mr. Maulsby, That the whole be stricken out from the first word "Resolved," for the purpose of inserting the following: "Thomas Mitchell, James Marquess, John W. Simmons, John Hance, James Sly, James J. Bowen, Wm. Dossey, James Gray, John Gray, Henry Cockran, Joseph Wilson, John Robinson, Wm. Beverly and John Turner, persons who voted at the last Calvert election, from the evidence submitted to this house, were at the time of said election, illegal and disqualified voters, and that they be called to the bar of the house and examined, upon oath, or affirmation, touching their votes at said election."

A division of the question was called on by Mr. LeCompte and put on striking out—Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, that the words "James Sly" be stricken out of the substitute proposed by Mr. Maulsby? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow.

Affirmative 21—Negative 43. Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 24.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Washington, that the election in district number two may be held at Williamsport.

Ordered to a second reading on Friday.

The house resumed the consideration of the Calvert county election. On motion by Mr. LeCompte, That "James Gray" be stricken out of the resolution; The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow.

Affirmative—Key, Milward, Blackstone, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jennifer, Dorsey, Garner, A. H. Price, Lucas, J. Polk, Dennis, King, LeCompte, Duchs, Griffith, Jackson, Somerville, Washfield, Ross, Keller, Peter, Gaither, Washington, Forrest, Greenwell—28.

Negative—Speaker, E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, C. Stewart, Hayward, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffit, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, W. R. Stuart, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, A. Spence, J. S. Spence, Quinton, Riley, Hams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Salsbury, Hardcastle, Willis, Whitely Montgomery, Brackenridge, Schnebly, Gabby, Kennedy, Tomlinson, W. Price, Blair—46.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, That the name of "John Gray" be stricken out? The yeas and nays appeared as follow.

Affirmative 63—Negative 7.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

On motion of Mr. Marriott, the following resolution was read.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council, of the city of Annapolis, or to their order, the sum of dollars, to be applied by them to the purchase of a Hose Engine and Buckets, for the benefit & preservation of the public property at the seat of government, and the same, when purchased, to be under their care and management, whose duty it shall be to keep the same in complete repair, and provide an engine house for its reception and protection.

This house resumed the consideration of the Calvert county election.

On motion by Mr. Stonestreet, that the name of "Henry Cockran" be stricken out of the resolution.

Resolved, That the words "and any other witness which any member of this house may deem necessary," be inserted after the word "Cockran." Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the order? Determined in the negative—yeas 28, nays 41.

The question was then put on striking out Henry Cockran. Determined in the negative yeas 16, nays 46.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, That the name of Joseph Wilson be stricken out? Determined in the negative—yeas 9, nays 59.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, That the name of Thomas O. Parran, be inserted in said resolution? Determined in the negative—yeas 29, nays 36.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, That the words "and examined upon oath or affirmation touching their vote at said election" be stricken out, for the purpose of inserting "and be informed that the house will proceed to investigate their right to vote on the fourth day of October last, in Calvert county, and hear any evidence which they may adduce in support of their right to vote." Determined in the negative—yeas 23, nays 43.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey the question was put, That the following be added after the words "disqualified voters"—"and whereas this house have determined that a legal voter cannot be coerced, & that an illegal voter alone can be coerced to disclose for whom he voted—and as it does not appear by any proceeding to which said persons have been parties, that they are illegal voters, and as the 19th section of the bill of rights provides for the security of the citizens; that in all criminal prosecutions every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time if required, to prepare for his defence, to be allowed counsel, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have process for his witnesses, to examine witnesses for and against him on oath, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty, and as these proceedings have not been had in relation to these persons, therefore, Ordered by this house, That the said persons shall not be called to the bar, to be coerced to disclose for whom they voted." The yeas & nays appeared as follows: Affirmative 20 Negative 44

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Stonestreet, That the house consider the first part of the resolution for the purpose of striking out, William Beverly? Determined in the negative—yeas 22, nays 43.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, That the words "and it shall be in their discretion whether they will give the information or not" be added to the resolution? Determined in the negative—yeas 21, nays 42.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the resolutions?—Resolved in the affirmative, as follows, Affirmative 43 Negative 23 Adjourned.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31.

To the politeness of a correspondent we are indebted for a copy of an Address, delivered before the Agricultural Society of Maryland, in Annapolis, on the 15th ult. by the Hon. Virgil Maxcy, which our readers will find on the first page of this week's Gazette. Mr. Maxcy has passed a warm eulogium on the inhabitants of this shore, but considers our advancement in agricultural improvement, below mediocrity.—It is really an able address, and highly deserving the attention not only of the Farmer, but of every Marylander.

Court Martial.—A letter from Washington to the editor of the Evening Post, mentions that "Colonel King has been found guilty of the charge preferred against him for issuing the order to shoot deserters in Florida. He was also found guilty of other charges, and has been sentenced by the court martial to be suspended from his pay and command for the period of five years. The sentence has been transmitted by General Jackson to the President. It is not known whether it has been yet confirmed."

From our Correspondent.

Annapolis, Friday, Jan. 28.

The Calvert election has been under consideration from last Saturday. Since Tuesday the substance of the proceeding have been as follows.

The house having determined that certain persons were illegal voters, had them called to the bar, and attempted to coerce them to disclose the names of the persons for whom they voted at the late Calvert election. Five of them refused to answer—they were directed to retire.

The House then determined that inasmuch as these voters had refused to disclose the names of the persons for whom they voted, that hearsay evidence should be received as to the names of the persons for whom they voted.

It was also determined, that inasmuch as several of the illegal voters had not attended, although not summoned, that hearsay evidence should be admitted to discover the names of the persons for whom they voted. It was also determined that no evidence should be received except on the part of the memorialists; and that the sitting members should have no power or opportunity to test the credibility of witnesses. That even if the sitting members had a record of the conviction of perjury by any person sworn as a witness on the part of the memorialists, that it should not be read as evidence.

Mr. Ross, upon this subject, made one of the most able and cutting speeches that ever was delivered in any public deliberative assembly. It was felt most sorely, but the majority determined to brave it. It was gratifying to observe that some of the democrats condemned and rejected such a procedure; among others we name with pleasure Mr. Hayward and Mr. Harrison; and even Mr. John Montgomery thought it a most unjustifiable resolution, as calculated to suppress the truth.

The house has proceeded in the enquiry, so far as to prove by hearsay, how five of the witnesses, declared to be illegal voted—Of several others how they voted they have no proof, but it is expected they mean to presume that they voted federal. No definitive proposition is now before the house, although it is expected on to-morrow resolutions will be submitted to vacate the seats of Reynolds and Blake, and to admit Kent and Becket to seats in the house.

As this subject will form the subject of a special publication, and all the proceedings connected with this matter, will be displayed before the public, it is thought unnecessary to say more at this time. Before we close, we should state, that with respect to the vote of John Gray, a most singular discussion took place. His vote was attempted to be rejected, upon the ground that no boatman or craftsman had a right to vote. This doctrine was supported by Messrs. Boyle and Maulsby, and opposed by Messrs. LeCompte, Hayward and Brackenridge. It was contended on one side that they had no fixed or settled residence—On the other it was contended that such a doctrine would disfranchise, and reduce to slavery a great number of persons, who were now deemed legal voters. That in Talbot, Dorset, and Somerset, the hardship of such a principle would be particularly felt. The proposition, after undergoing a very warm and animated discussion, was rejected. The yeas and nays appear in the proceedings of Monday.

No other business has been attempted since last Saturday.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM. I hear there is a war with Fignie—because she made her justices take our poor oystermen—now sir I think the governor and council is a mind for to retaliate; as I see by your last list of justices there are some there just fitting for to catch oyster boats. But I dont think thats the right way. It would be better to send General Toby Sulfer, and Colonel Woollysager and Major Mummy, with all their mob that escaped the yellow fever last year; I'll be bound they would be as valliant against old Fignie as they were against a parcel of unarmed, cooped up Marylanders. Dear sir, if they could only get the Fignie men close pent up without arms, how they would cleaver them & skin them! & then Gen. Toby would try them in the right place—he would not carry them to no Muntgomery, no not he. Mr. Graham do you think that the governor of Fignie will make Mr. Madison command her armies, if General Sulfer was sent against her? If he did, I expect there would be rare running every way—Dont you remember how bold they both ran at Bladensburg, and made the British bite the dust, for such a dust, they say as Mr. Madison raised there was never seen afore. It would be a pity amost for two such fine generals to meet—but then this war must be fought I expect like all others, so no more at present.

From yours, Humble to sarve, NIC FULLBOTTOM.

From the Federal Gazette.

We learn from Annapolis, that the ancient city is now very attractive. That philanthropist, Joseph Lancaster, is there, delivering lectures on national education; Mr. Smyth on oratory, and Mr. Van Antwerp exhibiting his ground and lofty tumbling. The exhibitions of the latter are the best attended. The democratic party in the house of delegates, and the office hunters from Baltimore, crowd his room every evening. The first to improve their knowledge, already very extensive, as to the best mode of making the federalists throw somersets; the latter to become masters of the science of working the secret wires, so as to play off the ostensible puppets to the best advantage. Attractive as those amusements are, they are as nothing to, what is promised for the next week.

The tragedy of the Torture will then be represented, in the chamber of the House of Delegates. It has been written and will be got up for the clear benefit of Messrs. Becket and Kent, as the state is to pay all the expenses of the players and machinery.

We hear that the stage machinery cannot be had at Annapolis, and that some of our most skillful artists have been employed, to make the instruments of torture, being a rack and a large gridiron, to be constructed after models obtained from the dungeons of the Spanish Inquisition. Naturalists, anatomists, the lovers of variety and the curious, are invited to attend. As the subjects to be racked and roasted, are the hardy young men of Calvert, a fair opportunity offers, for those who are fond of speculating on the quantum of suffering and pain which man can sustain, and yet retain life, to test their different theories by actual experiments.

It is presumed that the torture will be frequently applied, at proper intervals, and persisted in for a length of time, as it is designed to coerce the criminals to confess what names were written on certain slips of paper, and by them deposited in a ballot box, in Calvert county, on the first Monday in last October.—What must add greatly to the interest of the experiment, some of the said criminals can neither write nor read!!!

Seats are to be furnished to parents free of expense, that they may be taught from the plot of the play, the necessity of locking their children up on the first Monday of every October, from the intrigues and solicitations of candidates, as the only practicable mean of preventing anguish of mind to themselves, and disgrace and torture to their children.

A list of the dramatis persone will be published in due time.

Tickets to be had at the sign of Janus with two faces. To guard against imposition, the public are informed, that all those are forgeries which are not inscribed: "liberal policy—it is time to restore harmony."

The Honorable Jacob Stout, has been elected Governor of the State of Delaware, vice Henry Mollenstun, deceased.

New York, Jan. 22.

U. S. SHIP ERIE ARRIVED. The U. S. ship Erie, Lieutenant Stockton; came into the Hook yesterday morning, and anchored in the Bay. She left Gibraltar on the 28th of November, and touched at Madeira, Canary, Cape de Verd Islands and St Croix.

Captains Macdonough, Ballard & Nicholson, and Lieutenants Gallagher and Page, the officers who composed the late court martial on board the Mediterranean Squadron, and who were put under arrest by Commodore Stewart, have come out in the Erie. Lieut. Crop is also a passenger on board.

Lieut. McCalls, of the Erie, came up yesterday morning and immediately proceeded to Washington, with despatches for government. The crews of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean were healthy.

A daring attempt was made between Saturday evening and Monday morning by some villain or villains, to enter the City Bank, by cutting out the pannels of the front door.—They succeeded in climbing over the iron railing and removing two large pannels of the door, where they came in contact with sheet iron plates, placed between the outer, and

inner pannels for security. Not being able, however to penetrate the iron part of the door, they made good their retreat after much hard labor with their chisels and gimblets. We hope these industrious gentlemen who must have had much fatigue without success, will, at some future period, be richly rewarded for their trouble.—N. F. Gaz.

COACH, GIG AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

The Subscribers having taken that Large and commodious Shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Hopkins & Spedden, in Easton, takes this method of informing the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they are now prepared (having received an extensive assortment of materials) to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

THOMAS & HOPKINS.

Easton Jan. 31.

Boots & Shoes.

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice. The Subscriber thankful for the encouragement he has received, takes this method of informing the public generally, that he contemplates to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valiant, two doors from Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's Store, one from the Easton Hotel, and directly opposite the Bank. Having the best workmen that can be procured on the Eastern Shore, both for BOOTS & SHOES, he is now able to dispatch work at the shortest notice. He promises to use his best exertions to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

PETER TARR.

Easton, Jan. 31.

Wanted, A HOUSE-KEEPER.

A respectable and careful woman, who understands House-keeping and would be attentive to Children, might secure good wages and a home by applying immediately at this office, by letter or otherwise.

Easton, Jan. 31st, 1820.

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber wishes to dispose of a tract of land containing between 900 and 1000 acres of land, situated upon Blackwater river in Dorchester county. About 800 acres of this land is covered with excellent timber, chiefly such Pine and Oak as are well adapted to vessel building. The timber being near a good landing, the purchaser will have every facility of employing it to advantage.—The cleared land is of good soil and pleasantly situated.

ROBERT GRIFFITH.

Cambridge, Jan. 31, 1820—8w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

Whereas, William K. Austin, an imprisoned insolvent debtor, on his application by petition in writing, was brought before me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county; and having delivered the schedules, proved the residence, and made the oaths concerning his effects and creditors, which the laws in such case require; and having given bond and security for his appearance at the county Court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him; I therefore hereby order the discharge of the said William K. Austin from confinement. And I do also direct the said William K. Austin to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the town of Paston, once a week for four successive weeks, at least three months before the second Saturday of the next May Term, of the aforesaid county court, to appear before the said county court at the Court House of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William K. Austin should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February in the year 1820.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

Jan. 31—4w.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, November Term, 1819.

On application of Samuel Hopkins, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the Court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition. And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Hopkins, has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said Court, that the said Samuel Hopkins (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, for one week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court, on the first Saturday in May Term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Hopkins, ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 31—4w.

Notice.

The undersigned, citizens of Worcester County, and petitioners for the relief afforded by the insolvent laws of Maryland, do hereby respectively give notice to their creditors, that they have severally complied with the requisites of said laws, & that the first Saturday in the next May Term, of Worcester County Court, is assigned for a hearing of their several petitions. At which time their creditors respectively will have an opportunity of making allegations why the benefit of said laws should not be extended to them, & of which they do hereby severally give them notice.

William Stevenson, Zachariah Chaille, George W. Hammond, John Bradford, Worcester County, Jan. 24—4w

POETRY.

A FAVORITE SONG.

When the black lettered list of the Gods was presented,
A list of what Fate for each mortal intends,
At the long string of ill & kind angel relent-
ed,
And slipped in three blessings—wife, children
and friends.

In vain angry Lucifer swore he was cheated,
That justice divine could not compass its
ends:
The scheme of man's fall, he maintained was
defeated,
For earth becomes heaven with wife, children
and friends.

If the stock of our bliss be in strangers hands
vested,
The fund, ill secured, oft in bankruptcy ends,
But the heart issues bills which are never pro-
tested,
When drawn on the firm of wife, children and
friends.

The soldier, whose deeds live immortal in sto-
ry,
Whom duty to, far distant latitudes sends,
With transport would barter whole ages of
glory,
For one happy day with—wife, children and
friends.

Though valor still glows in his life waning em-
bers,
The death wounded tar, who his colors de-
fends,
Drops a tear of regret as he dying remem-
bers,
How blest was his home with—wife, children &
friends.

The spice breathing gales o'er his caravan
hovers,
And around him Arabia's whole fragrance de-
scends,
The merchant still thinks of the woodbine's
that cover,
The bower where he sat with—wife, children &
friends.

The day-spring of youth, still unclouded by
sorrow,
Alone on itself for enjoyment depends
But dreary's the twilight of age, if it bor-
row,
No warmth from the smiles of—wife, children
and friends.

Let the breath of renown ever freshen and
nourish,
The laurel which on her dead favorite bends,
O'er him wave the willow, which only can
flourish,
When dewed by the tears of—wife, children &
friends.

Let us drink—for my song growing graver and
graver,
To subjects too solemn insensibly tends,
Let us drink—pledge me high, love and beau-
ty will favor

The glass which we fill to—wife, children and
friends.

And if, in the hope this fair country to plun-
der,
Any tyrant of Europe to invade us pretends,
How his legions will shrink when our arm'd
freemen thunder

The war-song of Columbia—WIFE, CHILDREN
AND FRIENDS.

We are assured by a Representative
in Congress that the following statement
of facts may be relied upon as substan-
tially true.—*Nat. Intell.*

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio), Jan. 5.

Specie Payments in Ideal

Mr. Samuel Chandler, who was boring
for salt, on his land on Salt Creek, about
11 miles from this town, having penetrated
to the depth of 130 feet from the surface,
came to something unusually hard and
difficult to penetrate, and the hard sub-
stance, when raised to the surface by the
process usually made use of when boring
for salt, proved to be a metallic substance
which excited no great curiosity for some
time, till last week a quantity of this me-
talic substance was brought to Putnam,
where it was tested by an ingenious sil-
ver-smith and analyzed by one of the most
learned Chemists in the Western coun-
try, & both unite in pronouncing the spe-
cimen offered them to be silver, nearly or
quite as pure as the common silver coin
now in circulation.—It is ascertained that
the stratum of silver, at the place where
the auger penetrated, is 6 feet 7 inches
thick. Some of our readers may wish to
know how the thickness of the stratum
was ascertained with so much precision.

The instrument called the auger is from
12 to 18 inches in length, to which a pole
of suitable size and convenient length
is firmly attached and as occasion re-
quires, an additional pole is attached to
the preceding one till they descend, in
some instances, more than 500 feet in a
rock which extends all through this part
of the country, with generally, from ten
to 20 feet of good soil covering it. The
depth of the rock is unknown; but as far
as it has been penetrated is found to be
mostly free or sand stone; but in boring it,
whenever the auger strikes a stratum of
limestone, or any other very hard sub-
stance, it is instantly known by those who
manage the auger, and the auger pole is
marked, and it is as easily known when
they get through, and that the thickness
of any hard stratum is accurately ascer-
tained.

A company is now forming to sink a
shaft to the above mentioned etc.

Birth Night Ball.

A Ball to commemorate the birth of the
illustrious WASHINGTON, will be held at
the "Cambridge Hotel," (Mr. Wilson's) on
Tuesday evening, 22d of February. Gentle-
men of this and other counties, are respect-
fully invited.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES CHAPLAIN,
JOHN C. HENRY,
DR. WILLIAM JACKSON,
JOHN H. HOOPER,
JAMES B. SULIVANE,
C. S. LOCKERMAN,
JOSIAH COLSTON.

Cambridge, Jan. 24, 1820.

FLAX, For sale,

The Subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia, about
1500wt. of superior quality FLAX, (from
the South) and
200wt. Nice Hacked do.

CLARK & GREEN.

Jan. 24—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two Fieri Facias to me direct-
ed at the suits of John Goldsborough and
James Wilson, use of Kurle & Pogue, use of
Edward M. Donald, against Benjamin Roberts,
will be sold for cash, at Easton, on Monday
the 21st day of February 1820, between the hours of
11 and 12 o'clock, all the legal and equitable
right and title of him the said Benjamin Ro-
berts, in and to the following parts or parcels
of Land called Carter's Farm, Ferkin's Discov-
ery, and Baker's Pasture, containing about 276
acres of Land, sold to satisfy the debt, inter-
ests and costs of the above fi fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Jan 24—ts

SALE POSTPONED.

LAND NEAR EASTON, For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale upon the prem-
ises, on Saturday the 22d day of January next,
under and in virtue of a decree of the Honora-
ble the Judges of Talbot county Court, at
November Term 1818, in the case of the Ad-
ministrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, a-
gainst Robert Sharp Harwood, and John
James, Henry, and William Harwood, the chil-
dren and heirs of Ann Harwood dec'd, who was
the only child & heir of John Dougherty deces-
ed, all the lands and real estate of the late John
Dougherty, of Talbot County aforesaid deces-
ed for the payment of his debts. These lands
consist of parts of the tracts of land called,
"Carter's Scone," "Baker's Pasture and St.
Michael's Fresh Run, all situate on the road
leading from Easton to Centerville, and near
the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by
estimation the quantity of two hundred and
twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre
more or less.

The above Lands will be sold in two Lots—
viz. The farm next to the Mill in one lot, and
the Dwelling House and lot opposite thereto
in another lot. Robert Sharp Harwood, who
occupies the premises, will show them to any
person desirous of viewing them.

Terms of Sale.—The Lands aforesaid will be
sold on a credit of twelve months, the purcha-
ser or purchasers giving bond with good and
approved security to the subscriber as Trustee,
for the payment of the purchase money
within that time, with interest thereon
from the day of Sale—upon the payment
of the purchase money, and not before, there
will be a deed executed, acknowledged and
delivered to the purchaser or purchasers,
his, her or their heirs or assigns, convey-
ing all the right, title and estate of the a-
foresaid John Dougherty, in and to the land
& real estate so sold to him, her or them,
free, clear and discharged from all claim of the
defendants or claimants, aforesaid or either of
them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John
Dougherty deceased, are requested to take
notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are
required to exhibit their claims and vouchers,
properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot
county Court, within six months from the day
of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee,
for sale of real estate aforesaid.

Dec. 20—4w

The above Sale is Postponed to the
10th day of February.

J. G. Trustee.

Jan. 24

FURNITURE.

The Subscriber ever grateful for favors con-
ferred upon him, returns his thanks to the cit-
izens of this and the adjacent counties, for the
liberal support received since he commenced
business, and has the pleasure of informing
them, that he has removed his Shop and Ware-
Room, next door to Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's
Store, and directly opposite the Bank.

He has now on hand, an elegant assortment
of materials of the first quality, which will en-
able him to execute all orders for articles in
his line, with promptitude, and the attention
he is at all times determined to give personally,
will ensure neatness and durability.

He also intends making a few *Wheat Fans*
and *Riddles* of all descriptions.

THOMAS MECONEKIN.

Easton, Jan. 24th, 1820.

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

18th of January, A. D. 1820.

On application of Mary Stevens, adminis-
tratrix of James Stevens, late of Caroline county,
deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased's estate, and
that the same be published once in each week
for the space of three successive weeks in both
of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings
of the Orphans' Court of the county
aforesaid, I have hereto set my
hand and the seal of my office af-
fixed, this 18th day of January A.
D. 1820.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of Wills,
for Caroline county.

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 at or before the first day of August
next, they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate, given under
my hand, this 18th day of January 1820.

MARY STEVENS, adm'rx.
of James Stevens, dec'd.

Jan. 24—5w.

More Cheap Goods

WINTER SUPPLY.

CLARK & GREEN,

Have just received from Baltimore and are
now opening an Extensive and General as-
sortment of

GROCERIES & LIQUORS, &c.

ALSO,

A FURTHER ASSORTMENT OF DRY-GOODS,

Which, in addition to their late Supplies from
Philadelphia, renders their assortment of
DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
WINE, TEAS, SPICES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CASTINGS, CHINA, GLASS
AND QUEENS-WARE, all very complete.

Their Stock on hand, at this time, consists
almost entirely of Articles Imported and Pur-
chased at different times since the middle of
September last, they are therefore all

FRESH CHOICE GOODS,

laid in at the most reduced state of the market
and will be offered at very tempting prices.

They tender their acknowledgments to
their Friends and Customers for late favors,
and respectfully solicit a continuance of the
same.

dec. 27.

Groome & Lambdin

Embrace the present opportunity to ac-
knowledge the past favours of their Friends
and Customers, and to inform them, that they
have just received from Philadelphia, and are
now opening, at their well known stand, op-
posite the Bank,

1000 yds. 7-8 White Domestic Shirting.

1000 yds. 3-4 Brown do do

800 yds. 9-8 Waltham Sheatings.

ALSO,

A Box of cheap 4-4 Irish Linens,
which added to their former Stock, makes
their Assortment General and Complete—all
which will be sold on the most pleasing terms.
Easton, Jan. 3—4t

DISSOLUTION OF

Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under
the firm of Edmondson & Atkinson, was dis-
solved by mutual consent on the 15th inst. The
books of said concern will remain at the Old
Stand, where all who are indebted to them are
earnestly solicited to call, and make im-
mediate payment to Isaac Atkinson, (who is author-
ized to close the books) or in his absence to
Jos. Edmondson.

J. EDMONDSON,
I. ATKINSON.

The Subscriber having taken the stock on
hand of the late firm, will continue the business
at the old stand, opposite the Court House,
where he solicits a share of the public patron-
age. In the course of a few days he will open

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

Which he will dispose of low for cash—His
friends and the public generally are invited to
call and inspect them

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

19th mo. 20th 1819.

For Sale,

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. E. Birk-
head, in New-Market, Dorset county, together
with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty
of which are covered with wood.—For terms,
which will be accommodating, apply to the
Subscriber in Cambridge.

GEORGE WELLER.

Nov. 22, 1819—1f

Dr. Hanford

Has taken the House formerly occupied by
Dr. Seth, (near Wye Mill) and is in readi-
ness to attend to the different branches of his
profession.

Talbot County, Jan. 3, 1820.

STEAM MILL

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers offer for sale on very low
terms their Steam-Mill, for Grinding Grain,
Plaster of Paris, &c. consisting of a complete
Steam Engine, of twelve horse power, on Bol-
ton and Watts's construction, together with
two pair of Mill Stones, the one five the
other four and a half feet diameter, all iron
geared and in complete order for immediate o-
peration, there is also attached to it a machine
for breaking plaster, on the most approved
plan. The whole being portable may be con-
veniently and at small expense removed to any
other suitable sites. It is conceived that an
establishment of the kind would be very pro-
fitable on some parts of the Eastern Shore
where water power is not to be had. For
particulars enquire of Gerard T. Hopkins,
County Wharf, or to the Subscribers at the
Mill, at the intersection of Green & German
Streets Baltimore.

JAMES M'CORMICK & SON.

Baltimore, Jan. 10—4w

THE ART OF

PENMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all
the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically
defined on the three-bared stave, with diagonal
ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity
of the letters—and arranged in classes, accord-
ing to the Author's system of instruction,
the first system of Penmanship, published in
Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this
office.

Oct. 18

BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large
and Commodious House, in the central part
of the Town, will accommodate several Young
Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing
year.

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, dec. 27, 1819.

FOR RENT, AT WYE-LANDING,

And possession given immediately, a com-
fortable Dwelling House, two rooms below
stairs and one above, with a kitchen and gar-
den. The situation of this stand commands
the attention of young house-keepers, of the
Tailoring, Blacksmithing or carpentering
business, either of which would find consid-
erable encouragement. For terms apply to

STUART REDMAN.

Jan. 17—3w

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed
from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the
"Easton Hotel," formerly occupied
by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave
to inform his friends and the public gener-
ally, that this establishment is situated in the
most central part of the town, being contiguous
to the Bank and the several public offices; is
large and commodious, and is in complete and
ample order for the reception and accommoda-
tion of travellers and citizens; having a number
of excellent lodging rooms and private apart-
ments well furnished; attached to this estab-
lishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-
Houses, and every convenience to make his
house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges
himself that no expense or labor shall be want-
ing to give entire satisfaction to those who
may favor him with their custom. His Table
shall at all times be furnished with all the
choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his
Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors
of the first quality, and his Stables supplied
with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c.
He is well provided with careful and sober Os-
tlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having
increased his usual number; these inducements
together with his unremitting endeavors to give
general satisfaction he confidently trusts will
ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommo-
dated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. Ser'vt.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at
the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—1f

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the a-
bove stand, formerly occupied by Mr.
Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his
services to the public. The establish-
ment has undergone considerable repair, and
received such alterations and additions, under
the immediate observation of the subscriber,
as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and
comfort of all those who may honor him with a
call.

HIS TABLE

Will be supplied with the best products of
the market, and his Bar constantly furnished
with the choicest Liquors.

HIS STABLES

Are provided with Grain of every kind, and
Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful
Ostlers.

Hacks with good Horses and careful Driv-
ers, can be furnished for any part of the
Peninsula.—His servants are honest and atten-
tive, and it will be the endeavor of the sub-
scriber to please all of those who may call to
see him.

JESSE SHEFFER.

Dec. 13--

St. Michaels Hotel.

The Subscriber being for some time un-
determined whether he should continue keep-
ing a House of Public Entertainment or not, owing
to the abuse of the law, respecting the retail-
ing of spirituous liquors in stores, suff'ring it to
be drank in and about said stores, has at length
determined to continue his establishment and
having gone to considerable expense in re-
pairing and fitting up his House, Stables, &c.
for that purpose, respectfully solicits a share
of the public patronage. He will constantly
keep a supply of liquors of the first quality,
and every other necessary suitable to his occu-
pation, being determined to use every exertion
to please those who may favor him with
their custom.

RICHARD HARRINGTON.

St. Michaels, Jan. 10—3w.

FOUNTAIN INN.

JAMES RUE,

Respectfully informs his friends
and the Public in general, that he
still continues to keep the FOUN-
TAIN INN, and he returns them his
sincere thanks for the encouragement he has
received, since he commenced business at
that stand, and still hopes to continue a share
of their patronage. His House is now in com-
plete order and he assures them that his Table
at all times shall be furnished with the best
provisions the Market affords, in season; and
his Bar stocked at all times with the choicest
Liquors. He has furnished himself with trusty
Servants, and Gentlemen and Ladies, travel-
ling can be entertained at all times without
disturbance or noise of any kind, and with
private rooms if required.

His Stables are in good order and will be
always supplied with a good stock of the best
Provender, and careful Ostlers, & he assures
them that nothing on his part shall be wanting
to give general satisfaction, to those that think
proper to give him a call.

The Public's very humble servant,
JAMES RUE.

Easton, Jan. 17.

Boards by the week, month, and year,
can be accommodated on moderate terms.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni expo-
nas to me directed at the suits of James Wil-
son, Jr. use of Baynard & Dickinson, and
Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker, use
of Thomas H. Dawson and James Cockayne,
against William K. Austin, will be sold on
Tuesday the 8th of February 1820, on the
Court-House Green, between the hours of 11
& 12 o'clock, the following property viz. The
life estate of the said Wm. K. Austin in and to
one fifth part of a lot of ground adjoining the
Quaker School house in the town of Easton.
Also his life estate in and to one fifth part of a
Tract of Land called Advantage, containing
One Hundred and Twelve Acres more or less,
situated in Talbot County, sold to satisfy the
debt interest and cost of the above writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

Jan. 10—ts

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occup-
ied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick
McNeal.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Nov. 29—1f

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-
ABLE TERMS.

SEE TOWN.

K. F. Holmes

Respectfully informs his customers and the
public generally, that he has just returned
from Baltimore, and is now opening at his
stand, 2d door below the Bank,

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY;

All of which he is determined to manufac-
ture and sell on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO;

An assortment of Choice, Switch and Riding
Whips of the First Quality.

N. B.—K. F. H. requests all those indebted
to him to make immediate payment, as he
cannot without inconvenience to himself wait
longer, he hopes all delinquents without fur-
ther importunity will consider this notice arbi-
trary.

Easton, Jan. 10—3w

In Chancery,

Kent County Court.

Ordered that the sale of parts of the real
estate of Samuel H. Smith, made and reported
by Henry Tilghman the trustee, be ratified and
confirmed, unless cause be shown to the
contrary, on or before the 1st day of March
next, the report states that two hundred and
fourteen acres and twenty-two perches of land,
part of the said estate sold for three thousand
dollars. It is also ordered that the creditors
of the said Samuel H. Smith, exhibit their
claims in this Court, on or before the 1st day
of September next, or be precluded from all
benefit of the sales of the said estate and that
the trustee shall have a copy of this order
inserted in the Easton Gazette for four weeks
successively, before the 20th day of February
next.

THOMAS WORRELL.

A true copy,
Attest
WILLIAM SCOTT, Clk.
of Kent County Court, Md.

Jan. 10

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

Two Doors below the Bank, and opposite
the Easton Hotel.

Returns his thanks to the Public generally,
for the liberal encouragement he has received,
and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their
favors. He has a variety of articles in his line,
which he offers on pleasing terms, while his
most exertions shall be used to please those
giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room, a vari-
ety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of
Draft-Beer, by the Keg, and on tap; Cider,
1st and 2d quality, Crackers, Cheese, &c. &c.
Apples, by the Barrel, Bushel, or less quan-
tity.

Also—A number of very fine Terrapins for
sale.

Easton, Dec. 6.

PATENT WATER PROOF

HATS,

The Subscriber having purchased from the
original inventor, John Henric Tilge, the ex-
clusive privilege of manufacturing Hats in
Talbot County, under the above Patent, he
requests the liberty of calling the attention of the
public to the above important improvement, and
requests them to call and see the Hats man-
ufactured, which he confidently recommends as
dependent of the economy of the consumer,
and the beauty of the Hat until worn, and its
moisture and keeping its proper shape.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.