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## ADVERTISEMENTS

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ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for  
every subsequent insertion.

## Legislature of Maryland.

## HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

## ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

## Petitions presented by

Mr. Spencer—from John M. Freburger, of Talbot, for divorce—referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Hughelett—from Paul Sheppard, of Easton to be paid out of the treasury for attendance on the court of appeals—referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Hughelett—from Ann Speddon for revolutionary pension—referred to the committee on revolutionary claims.

Election of President and Vice President of the U. States.

Mr. Steuart, of Baltimore, submitted sundry resolutions proposing a change in the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of the President and Vice President.

1st—Goes to prevent the election of the President for more than one term;

2d.—That the election of President and Vice President, through the agency of electors chosen by the people, has been found convenient in practice, is a system well adapted to the nature of our republican institutions, and only requires proper amendments, (which are within the power of the people,) to bring about uniformity, and thus to secure to the system, all the benefits expected from it by the wise framers of the constitution."

The method proposed, is to have the elections for electors held in April instead of November, and that they shall meet in May in each state and give their votes as now prescribed by law. On the 4th July the voters are to be opened and counted by the Vice President, pro tem; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Secretary of State; and proclamation forthwith to be made of the result. In case neither of the candidates should have the required majority, a second election by the people is to take place in November following, in which only the two persons having the greatest number of votes at the former election shall be candidates. The candidate having at this second election, a majority of the States in his favor, to be the President—if neither should have a majority then the person having the greatest number of all the votes given by the people shall be the president.

Internal Improvement of the Eastern Shore.

Mr. Lee, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report:

The committee on internal improvement, which was instructed to inquire into the practicability and expediency of improving the navigation of Pocomoke river, and more especially that section thereof which lies between the town of Snow Hill, in Worcester county and the line of the State of Delaware, and of connecting the same, by a navigable canal, with Sinepuxent Bay, and also to inquire into the practicability and expediency of improving the navigation of the said river by a canal across the southern extremity of Somerset county, to the waters of Tappahannock Sound, have considered the several matters of this reference, and beg leave to present the following report:

From a view of the topography of that section of the state into which the committee have been instructed to inquire, and from information to be relied upon, they are convinced that the river Pocomoke passes through a very fertile region, covered with valuable timber, a considerable distance between the town of Snow Hill in Worcester county, and the line of the state of Delaware; and they are induced to believe that the navigation thereof may be improved to an extent very beneficial to the internal commerce of this state, to the augmentation of the public capital, and to the immediate interests of a numerous and enterprising population.

And from the same sources the committee are of opinion that the connexion of that division of the said river, by a navigable canal, with the waters of Sinepuxent Bay, would very essentially tend to draw into the trade of the Chesapeake not only that vast amount of produce, which is now constrained to seek an outlet through uncertain and dangerous channels, and exposed through all the hazards of the Atlantic coasts, to find a market without the state; but also and more especially in time of war, to supply our navy with masts and spars, and other rich productions of the forest, and the indispensable article of salt to any extent which the wants of many millions may demand.

Pursuing the downward course of the Pocomoke, the committee perceive that it meanders through a large extent of Worcester and Somerset counties, until it debouches in an expanded bay of the same name on the northern border of Virginia, and they have been informed that the difficulties of the shallow water, which interrupt the navigation of the mouth of that river, might be overcome by a canal across the southern extremity of Somerset county.

The committee, therefore, in pursuance of that liberal policy which has distinguished the legislature of this state, with intent to ascertain the practicability and probable cost of the several improvements in contemplation, beg leave to recommend the adoption of a resolution authorizing Littleton U. Dennis, of Somerset, and David K. Hopkins and Johnson Gray of Worcester counties, to act as commissioners to employ engineers, and cause a survey, and to report upon the subject to the next legislature—The executive to pay expenses incurred thereon.

The report was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Denny reported an act authorising the shutting up a road in Talbot county.

Mr. Hitch reported an act to confirm an act entitled, an act to alter and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Worcester county into election districts, passed December session, 1827, chapter 50.

Mr. Teackle, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the 21st section of the act of 1827, chap. III—(appropriating

\$20,000 annually to deepening the Harbor of Baltimore.)

## Tax on Pleasure Carriages.

Mr. Lee, proposed an order, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of laying a tax upon all Hacks and Pleasure Carriages, &c. over the value of one hundred dollars each.

Mr. Teackle moved to amend the order by adding instructions to said committee to enquire whether such tax was allowed by the bill of rights.

Some conversation took place on the two propositions.

Mr. Grason observed, that they had before them a general assessment bill, which designed to include every single thing upon the face of the earth—and when every thing upon the face of the earth was taxed, he supposed pleasure carriages must be included. If the gentleman was serious in attempting a specific tax upon carriages over and above the general tax in which they were to be included, he should regard it as an attempt to tax the Eastern Shore specially and should move to exempt the Eastern Shore from its operation.

Finally Mr. Teackle's amendment was sustained, and the order adopted.

## General Election Law.

The bill reported by Mr. Teackle, reducing into one the several Acts of Assembly in relation to Elections, was again called up on Wednesday last. Some amendments were made in the progress of reading the bill. We found a motion made by Mr. Ely, under debate, for striking out the clause which provides for the employment of constables on the days of elections to attend the polls—after debate

The question was taken on striking out the clause, and determined in the affirmative.

The final question was then taken upon the bill, which passed by a large majority.

## Closing the Session.

Mr. Phelps proposed a resolution to prevent the introduction of new business after the 10th February.

Ordered to lay on the table.

Mr. McMahon of Baltimore, proposed an order of considerable length, which we shall be able to insert in our next paper proposing to recommit the General Assessment bill, with various instructions, going radically to change the system of taxation in this state.

The order was laid upon the table.

## License Law.

A debate of some considerable length occurred on Thursday, upon the second reading of the law reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, for amending the present law regulating licenses to dealers, &c.

The bill proposes a remedy for the grievance of the original bill, requiring persons who had taken out license under the former license law to take out license again under the new law, on the 1st day last. The omission to provide for these cases in the new law, it appeared to the course of the debate, had been occasioned at the last session by inadvertence in the course of consultation between the two branches, on the financial bills at the last session. The bill as originally reported, had a provision upon the subject.

The debate upon the subject, arose only as to the best manner of remedying the injustice. Something seemed to be admitted to be due to those that have been agreed—

Amendments were proposed embracing projects for this object, by Mr. Done chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means by Mr. McMahon of Baltimore and by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Buskirk, each of whom as well as Mr. Sommes, Mr. McMahon of Allegany and Mr. Shower, partook of the debate.

After amendments, the bill was passed.

## TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

## Internal Improvement on the Eastern Shore.

Mr. Lee, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, called for a second reading of the report and resolutions submitted by that committee, upon the subject of certain examinations and surveys proposed to be made upon the Eastern shore.

Mr. L. made some observations in favor of the resolutions which he conceived the house would not refuse to pass, when it was recollect that so much had been done for the Western Shore, and so little for the Eastern.

Mr. Grason was opposed to the resolutions.

Mr. Eccleston said that, if he could for one moment be persuaded that a real benefit was to be produced to the Eastern Shore, by adopting the resolution, he should not oppose it. But he feared it was but a lure held out to entrap gentlemen from that section.

We are obliged to abridge the debate—Messrs. Thomas, Grason, Lee and Mr. Teackle, each made some remarks. The amendment limiting the appropriation for the examination to \$500 was at first adopted—but upon motion of Mr. McMahon, the vote was reconsidered, & it was afterwards rejected.

The question was then taken, on the passage of the resolution—Ayes 39, Nays 31.

## FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

## Petitions presented by

Mr. Burchenal, from the clerk of Caroline county, praying the passage of a law, to authorize the Levy Court of said county to levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned—Committee Messrs. Burchenal, Wright, Q. Annes, and Hardcastle of Caroline.

## Bills reported by

Mr. Turpin—repeating the supplement to the act, for the distribution of a certain fund, for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Mr. Hitch—an act to repeal an act, entitled, An act, to renew an act of 1811, ch. 153, and to repeal an act of 1826, ch. 144, concerning the town of Albury, in Somerset county.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

## Petitions presented by

Mr. Teackle had leave and subsequently reported a bill "relating to county clerks." It is designed to avoid the necessity of their part to return a levy list to the governor and council and to the legislature.

## General Election Law.

The act reported by Mr. Donoho, and passed by the House of Delegates on Saturday, (we erroneously stated that Mr. Teackle reported it,) "to reduce into one the several acts of assembly of this state in relation to elections," was rejected by the senate on Saturday.

On motion of Mr. Donoho, a message was sent to the senate yesterday, asking that body to reconsider their vote on this bill, & assigning reasons why it should pass.

The bill to change the constitution as relates to the time and manner of electing senators & filling vacancies in that body, reported by Mr.

Mr. Wright to a considerable extent throughout the Union.

On the subject of this letter, we received the following communication from the editor of the *Baltimore's Press*, of which all the subscribers to the *Press* are subscribers to the *Advertiser*.

It refutes the Manner—Against which all

the subscribers to the *Advertiser* are bound, and a part of them altogether, I think them to be most intelligent and disinterested.

That the Society have ever sold out the *Advertiser* to all in bonds, is a fact.

But with them a great many others.

That the *Advertiser* is provided for the *Advertiser* is a fact.

to-day, unless by the interposition of the previous question; and as there is such a mass of private business to be acted on, it is scarcely more likely that the usual course of legislation will be interrupted to-morrow. In that case, the Cumberland Road will occupy another week.

The Committee on Retrenchment have re-

ported a bill which retrenches the pay, and

allowances to members of Congress.

It will be found in our report of proceedings.

It provides that for four months members shall

be allowed their present pay, provided Com-

gress should remain in session, and the mem-

bers shall certify that they have not been ab-

sent from the seat of government during any

day when the House to which he belongs

may have been in session. Should a session

be protracted beyond four months the per di-

em to be reduced to two dollars a day. Sta-

tions to a specified amount only is to be al-

lowed; a regulation is to be made with respect

to the pay for mileage; and no newspapers to

be furnished on the public account to mem-

bers.

It is difficult to determine how these proposi-

tions will be received; but there is no diffi-

culty in predicting that whenever they shall

be submitted to be acted on in detail, they

will give rise to a warm and lengthened dis-

cussion. The subject matter of the resolu-

tion reported by Mr. Wickliffe is embraced

in the bill; and, judging from the excite-

ment which was then produced, we may be

assured that much feeling will be displayed,

and much time consumed, before the matter

shall be finally disposed of.

FRIDAY, January 26, 1829.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the discus-

sion was renewed on the resolution reported by

Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on Retren-

chment, prohibiting the use of the public station-

ary for the putting up of packages and pamph-

lets not ordered to be printed by the House.

Mr. Vance modified his amendment, so as to

make it a prohibition of stationary of every kind

from the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Cambreleng withdrew his motion for indefinite

postponement, in order to give an opportunity

to Mr. Hamilton, the Chairman of the Retren-

chment Committee, to move to lay the resolution

on the table.

The House then acted on a number of private bills,

in Committee of the Whole.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authoriz-

ing a subscription of stock, on the part of

United States, to the Louisville and Port-

land Canal Company, was passed. The bill to

in his cranium soon rose far dwelling and the wilds came o'er the spirit of his art.

In sober prose, the traveller was unconscious of the duration of his flight, and encountered nothing till he found himself sitting "cheek by jowl" with his former companions of the cottage, in a spacious wine cellar of London. Each of the witches (for so on earth call we them) sat jollily on a cask, quaffing the juice of Burgundy, and discoursing about their "cunmers of the glen." Our traveller, nothing loth, set to after the same fashion, and speedily forgot all his hardships and mishaps in copious libations of the generous liquid. At length, the ladies having gratified their hearts' desires, once more mounted their caps and exclaiming "Off for Kintyre," disappeared in a twinkling. The traveller went to follow their example, but alas! his cap was nowhere to be found. He looked about him in all directions, fumbled in his pockets, searched every where, but all to no effect. He fell asleep, morning came, and with it came the master of the wine vaults. What could our poor friend say for himself? Large quantities of wine had been abstracted, (for the witches could carry as well as drink) and here evidently was one of the felonious Bacchanals, caught in the very fact.

He was committed to "durance vile," tried and condemned. His judge unfortunately was no believer in witchcraft (it had not been Sir Matthew Hale), and no hope was held out to the unlucky man of the mountains. At length the fatal day came, cold, drizzling, and foggy, and the lanes and alleys of the city sent out their motley crowds to witness the "throw off." At this critical juncture our traveller happened to pull out his handkerchief, when lo! the magical cap also appeared. He said nothing, but when that celebrated personage Jack Ketch was crawling about him like a huge spider intent upon his duty, he modestly requested to die with his own cap on.—Assent was instantly given, when the culprit, duly accosted, roared out. "Off for Kintyre"—and away he went, gallows and all, over the uplifted heads of the wondering Cockneys! Whether this last chapter be found in the Newgate Calendar we know not; all we can say is, that it is firmly believed in Kintyre.—*Hibernia Courier*.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Latest from England.

The packet ship Napoleon arrived at New-York on Tuesday from Liverpool, sailed on the 24th, and brought regular files of London papers to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th of December. We are indebted to our correspondents of the Mercantile Advertiser, and the editors of the Evening Papers for the annexed extracts.

The intelligence from the seat of war, the experience of the past will of course put the public on their guard, especially in the absence of all official documents. It is probably true that the Russians have raised the siege of Shumla, or Silistria, or both, and retired into winter quarters, and possibly, that they were more or less harassed in their retreat. But we have yet to learn that they are not as well able to endure cold and storms as their enemies, and prefer to wait for further advices, before we consider them driven to such extremities as some of the accounts would indicate.

#### Journal of Commerce.

London, Dec. 12.—The reports of divisions in the cabinet is received this afternoon. It is stated that the Duke of Wellington having no confidence in the financial talents of Mr. Goulburn, is desirous of bringing in Mr. Huskisson; but the latter has insisted upon the return of Lord Dudley as *sine qua non* in the proposed arrangement. The Duke may at length be driven to the sad alternative of infusing some talent into his "tessellated" administration, or of permitting it to fall in pieces.

#### Weekly Press.

(The Editor of the London Courier in noticing the rumour of differences of opinion in the British Cabinet—of changes of Ministry, reports of negotiation with Mr. Huskisson, states that they are entirely without foundation.)

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The editor of the Evening Post remarks that the papers do not make any important additions to the intelligence received by yesterday's arrival except the confirmation of the reverses suffered by the Russian army, along with some additional details of its retreat. Whatever abatements are to be made from the accounts lately received from that quarter, there is but one conclusion to be drawn—namely, that the campaign which has just ended has been on the whole extremely disastrous to the Russians. In the shock which has dashed against each other the two great despots of the East of Europe, the Russians have evidently suffered the most. Its army of 800,000 men—drawn from the various provinces of an empire containing forty-four millions of souls, differing in language, manners and degrees of civilization—is half destroyed. Their superiority in tactics & discipline, has been met on the side of the Turks by the enthusiasm and obstinacy so often found in men fighting for their native land and the predominance of their own religion. We do not know whether we ought to regret the event. Our sympathies are naturally in favor of Russia because her government, although a despotism like Turkey, is tempered by a further advance in civilization, and is therefore on the whole better for the countries under her dominion—Russia, however, instead of attempting to enlarge her empire by new conquests which she does not want, should have occupied herself in the work of civilizing her inhabitants, of diffusing the blessings of education, and introducing improvements in agriculture and the arts.

She has chosen, however, a different policy; now, after an immense waste of her wealth and the lives of her subjects finds herself no further advanced than when she set out, save the capture of an inconsiderable town on the shores of the Black Sea. In the mean time, it is not improbable that the war disastrous as it is to Russia, may prove fortunate for Greece. In the late attempts of the Allied Ambassadors to fix the boundaries of the newly emancipated nation, it is said that the Russian minister hesitated to assign a boundary so far to the north as was proposed by the others. He was probably thinking of the province of Thessaly, as an addition to the domain of his master. The result of the present campaign we should think must by this time have removed any scruples of this sort. The two contending nations have weakened each other by the war, and have rendered it more easy for France and England to mediate a peace. With respect to the two latter powers, it is not to be supposed that either of them would be willing to see Russia "indemnified for its expenses in going to war" by the possession of some of the finest parts of the Ottoman territory. Austria it is certain, looks with extreme jealousy upon the designs of Russia, and dreads her aggression, and the little compact kingdom of Prussia cannot wish to see her powerful neighbors made more powerful. Under these circumstances, it seems probable that great endeavors will be made during the ensuing winter to effect an accommodation between the parties to the war. Nothing but pride will prevent Russia from acceding to it. She will have the war to begin again in the spring; a new drain to make upon her ex-

ports, and a general economy.

Oct. 17.—10:

"According to the general opinion, the third corps of the army, which followed the 15th its march from Shumla. Up to the 19th it was not in the least disturbed by the enemy; insconsiderable marauding parties, which showed themselves from time to time in the rear, did not venture to attempt to impede the movements of the troops. But on the 19th, when the troops were to pass a woody defile, near the village of Aodochela, the rear guard was attacked by the enemy, who had come from Shumla with 8,000 chosen cavalry and a detachment of infantry and artillery.

"Notwithstanding all his attempts, he was defeated, with great loss on his side, and the march of the 3d corps to the place of its destination was continued without any interruption from the enemy, though the badness of the roads, in consequence of the cold and rainy weather, which set in remarkably early for that country rendered the march every day more difficult. This weather also checked very much the progress of the siege of Silistria, yet they were proceeding as quickly as possible; but when from the incessant torrents of rain, the ground in which the trenches were to be made was entirely under water, and the arrival of materials rendered not merely difficult, but impossible, the ministry. Perhaps, however, the rumour of his lordship's resignation may be all smoke, and this induction goes for nothing. It would not, however, surprise us, were this event to take place for this is plain that unless Ministers are inclined to make unlimited concession to the Catholic, Ireland must be governed by a strong hand.

#### FROM FRANCE.

Letters from Paris, received in London on the 23d Dec. do not give any countenance to the report that it is the intention of the Bank of France speedily to reduce the rate of interest on discounts. French Rentes, however, maintained the price of 107. In Northern Bonds, there had been little or nothing doing; Russian fell from 91 to 91 1/2.

The London Sun, of the 20th Dec. says, the French papers have at length arrived, but their contents supply little of importance from the East of Europe. The sickness in the French army in the Morea has considerably abated. It is supposed that the majority of the committee, to whom the proposal for reducing the interests from four to three per cent was referred, is against it.

The commerce of Marseilles was much less in vessels and merchandise in 1828 than in 1827, 56,428 bales of cotton were imported from Egypt—in 1828, only 29,200 bales. The total imports of cotton into France in 1828 present a diminution of 58,372 bales.

#### FROM SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid, of Dec. 8, says.—"The Russian Ambassador and the United States Minister at our Court, have, within these few days, had several conferences with M. Salmon, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. It is believed that these two diplomats endeavour to renew the question of the independence of the rebel States of America."

#### An article from Barcelona, Dec. 10, says:—

"The rage of the Apostolicks is not yet appeased. Sixteen other Constitutionalists in the dungeons of the citadel are looking for their last hour, & perhaps the execution will take place this day. Persecution is the order of the day in Catalonia; all passports for foreign countries, and particularly for France, are refused. Travellers who arrive from the other side of the Pyrenees, have both the day and the hour fixed by the police at which they must leave this place. Our fine city is begun to be depopulated, and very soon it will become an inhospitable spot—thanks to the rage of an emigrant Frenchman, and to a Spanish Priest, his counsellor, who is the most immoral man in existence."

FROM PORTUGAL.—Despatches from Lisbon to the 13th inst. we received at the Foreign Office. The government had expressed a readiness to meet the views of the British Government and to attend to the remonstrances made by the latter upon the subject of British persons arrested and in prison. Don Pedro the Fourth, which was supposed to have been lost, had arrived outside the Bar. The bulletins relative to Don Miguel's health, from the 6th to the 12th, are drawn up in the same words.

"His Majesty continues without any change."

The Decree of the 31st of July last, against persons taken with arms in their hands, and having committed acts of hostility against the authority of Don Miguel, is to be applied to robbers on the highway, who assemble in bands & infest the provinces, particularly the province of Minho.

GREECE.—The Ambassadors of the Allied Powers were at Poros on the 17th November. Their last conferences are said to have related to the boundaries of the new Grecian state, which have not yet been settled.—The accounts from Toulon state—that orders have been received for the return of the troops, which have been followed by other orders directing the embarkation of fresh troops. [A Naples paper of Nov. 21 states, that a palace on the promontory of Possilippo, is said to have been prepared for the reception of the Ambassadors from Poros, during their performance of quarantine.—The Courier says:—"We are rather inclined to believe that when the Ambassadors quit Poros, Naples will not be their destination."

The last accounts from Constantinople state, that rain continued there for three weeks, to the great annoyance of the Sultan and the troops under exercise. Since the arrival of Count Capo d'Istria, and since the Greeks see such perseverance in the conduct of the Cabinets, everything is improving in a very sensible manner.

The deliverance of the Poloponnesus has brought back the inhabitants to their homes.—Not only are they coming down from the mountains enfeebled by hunger and misery, but they are also returning from the neighboring islands, where the more wealthy had taken refuge and are beginning to repeople the towns. Twenty thousand families have returned from Zante and Corfu. Egiros being no longer subject to the laws of quarantine, there is a great stir among the population.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.—Dec. 23.

The imports of Wheat since Tuesday have considerably exceeded those of the previous week, and the supply is increased by the arrival of two or three cargoes of foreign; it is however, still below the quantity actually leaving the market. Of Oats, Oatmeal, and Flour the imports continue small. 3000 or 4000 quarters of Indian Corn have arrived from the United States, the quality very fine; also about 100 barrels of wheat flour from the same country, and a cargo of flour from the north of Spain. The increased demand for Wheat last Tuesday, occasioned by the purchases of the interior millers, ceased with the day, and the sales since have been on a very moderate scale; a few speculative purchases were effected in the early part of the week, at or near our rates; but on Saturday, both here and in the surrounding country markets, the trade was dull and the prices rather lower.

The transactions in Oats have been extensive, and at full prices, mostly on speculation.—Some large parcels of Oatmeal have also been taken on the same account. Both these articles brought rather more money at the close of the week, in the Manchester market. Prices of Barley, Beans, and Peas, are unaltered; for the first article there has been a little more inquiry. It is estimated that 5,000 or 6,000 quarters of Indian Corn have changed hands within the last few days, and it is now generally held for an advance of 2s per quarter.

The packet Joseph & Molly, was lost near Cork Harbor, and every soul on board perished. Nothing was saved but the masts and bowsprit, which drifted ashore with four bodies attached to them.

It has uniformly acted, and the regulations thus formed, have still have the binding effect of much so as the laws of any community. Our brethren say, they have no "strictly legislative powers." There is but one meaning therefore, that can be given to their present claims, which is, that the Great Head of the Church, in giving a code of laws, both moral and civil, conferred upon the itinerant preachers divine authority to expound them, and under the sanctions of a "moral obligation," to enforce their own decisions.

If this be a fair interpretation, which we think cannot be doubted, the prerogatives now assumed, being of a judicial character, are more dangerous by far to Christian liberty, than the right to legislate without responsibility. The General Conference, therefore in attempting to escape from what they themselves appear to have considered objectionable and dangerous—the power to legislate for those who are not represented, have claimed powers no less at war with the practice of the apostles and early Christian Ministers, than they are with all those feelings which characterize us, American republicans, and enlightened Christians.

We will next call your attention to that part of the report in which our itinerant brethren declare themselves to be divinely authorized to ordain what are "gospel doctrine, and ordinances," and what is "moral discipline," and consequently to fix a standard of faith, and rules of practice in all their variety of form and modification.

#### Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Dec. 27.

"Our Corn market continues very flat and prices almost nominal. The little doing in Flour is at 42s. and by retail at 44s a 45s.; Indian Corn, 36s a 39.—The average of Wheat per returns to day, 74s 7d, aggregate 74s 5d. Aggregate of Barley 39s 2d—of course the duty remain the same.

The Brazilian Ambassador at London, has sent a note to Lord Aberdeen to say that the Island of Terceira, being *de facto* in the hands of the Queen of Portugal, he intends to send there the Portuguese refugees now at Plymouth.

#### [For the Easton Gazette.]

MR. GRAHAM:—

As the Report of a Committee of the late Convention of Reformers held in Baltimore, contains a "true exposition" of the controversy now so much the subject of conversation, and a correct view of the grounds on which the Methodist Reformers (as they are called,) have acted in seceding from the Methodist Episcopal Church, the facts therein stated not being generally known, I have no doubt you will gratify many readers of your useful paper, by publishing it entire.—you will at all events oblige

#### A SUBSCRIBER.

"The Committee to whom were referred the Report of the Committee of the General Conference, in answer to the petition of Reformers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, having examined the same with much care and attention offer the following report:

In order to a proper understanding of the subject it was deemed necessary to refer to the memorial prepared by a Convention of Reformers, which was held in this city, the 15th Nov. last; that document being more particularly alluded to, in the report under consideration; from which we ascertained that four distinct objects were presented to the consideration of the General Conference.—A lay representation in the law making department of the church—a modification of the rule respecting "endeavouring to sow dissensions"—an alteration in the mode of trying members, so as to secure to them the right to a fair trial—and lastly, to vest in the Annual Conferences the right of electing their own Presiding Elders. Two of these points only—the two first, were noticed by the General Conference. Why the others were not, we will not presume to offer a conjecture.

It is due to the importance of the subject to say, that our minds have been arrested, and most solemnly impressed with some of the sentiments contained in the report referred to us;

a candid examination of which, must awaken in the minds of every unprejudiced individual, the most alarming reflections and forebodings.

While a representation in the General Conference was opposed by those in power, the subject of expediency alone, we had no cause to fear the consequences of their uncontrolled prerogatives, as such a defence was an acknowledgment in fact, that the modifications asked for would be granted, when the voice of the church should demand it. But the sentiments avowed by the last General Conference assumes so much the air of infallibility on their parts, that we understand the terms they use, that the local preachers, and the laity, must be considered as sinning highly, to oppose their decisions, whatever they may be.

That we do not err in this matter, we think it will be plainly seen by the following quotations from this very extraordinary document:—"The great head of the church himself, has imposed on us the duty of preaching the Gospel which teaches by example, so sure as the time to fulfil prophecy must arrive—so sure as every effect is produced by a cause—so sure in our opinion, must the Methodist ministry degenerate if they are permitted to exercise the powers which they now hold, and with which they declare themselves to be vested by divine appointment; powers so contrary to reason, and so hostile to those opinions which have for centuries been the glory of Protestants, that nothing short of the most unequivocal language of scripture should have induced any body of men to lay claim to them.

We do not wish to be misunderstood upon this point. We mean then, that where the ministry are vested with great power in any church, allurements are held out to seek clerical employment therein, from motives of ambition and the love of control—the natural tendency of which is, to jeopardize the best interests of the church of Christ, lower the gospel standard of ministerial piety, and introduce into its general administration, either laxity or oppression, as interest or ambition may suggest.

It is due to the importance of the subject to say, that our minds have been arrested, and most solemnly impressed with some of the sentiments contained in the report referred to us;

the Rev. John Emory, Beverly Waugh, Gerard Morgan, & Alfred Griffith, we should remember the tenacious grasp with which power is held when once acquired. Its march is ever onward, and its tremendous tendency is to accumulation;" and as we are noting, "not only for the present age, but for posterity," we will entreat our brethren, both ministers and laymen, to look with calmness and candor to the influences which these "tremendous" powers may have upon them and the church, "and to the aspects with which they will be exhibited upon the page of future history," if supported and encouraged much longer.

These being some of the dangerous consequences of clerical domination, we may fairly infer, that it cannot be of divine appointment. But we are not left to our own imperfect reasonings upon this interesting subject. We have the light of revelation, which has conducted us to conclusions very different from those of the General Conference.

The first Christian assembly ever held to decide upon points of religious duty and belief, is recorded in a memoir of the local preachers and lay members, for only a moderate share in the enactment of those rules and regulations by which they are governed, it must be apparent to every one, that our itinerant ministers claim a divine and exclusive right to govern the church according to their own views, a right which is not conceded for by the ministers of any other church in the protestant world.

This opinion has not been formed in haste, but after the most mature reflection. It will not be denied we presume, that the phrase, "divinely instituted ministry," is used as synonymous with, and intended to apply particularly to the itinerant ministry: it can mean nothing else.

The last sentence of the quotation when first read, having excited in our minds a considerable degree of astonishment, we have deemed it proper to notice it out of its regular order.—

"We arrogate no authority to enact any laws of our own, either of moral or of civil force. We claim no strictly legislative powers." This, we confess, is as new as it is surprising, and affords additional proof that we live in an age of improvement.

Our discipline however, says, "The General Conference shall have full powers to make rules and regulations for our church;" under "Christians," is clearly illustrated and enforced

by the sacred divest itself. This is sufficient out attempting by the laws of

The question at much length is not considered to submit a few points of view.

We will now call your attention to that part of the report in which our itinerant brethren declare themselves to be divinely authorized to ordain what are "gospel doctrine, and ordinances," and what is "moral discipline," and consequently to fix a standard of faith, and rules of practice in all their variety of form and modification.

As the Reformers have not in any respect, controverted the present doctrines of the church nor any of its rules for the promotion of piety and morality, we should have considered it useless to say a word upon this subject, if it were not necessary to shew, that such prerogatives are highly dangerous, and that they lead to an entire, unlimited control, over the conscience and judgement of every individual under the pastoral care of the itinerant ministry.

If they really possess, by divine right, these powers, they may ordain their own infallibility to be a "gospel doctrine," and that all their decisions must be according to truth. They may ordain, that those passages, "let him that is taught in the word communicate to him that teacheth in all good things," and the workmen is worthy of his meat," mean, that every member shall give a tithe of his substance for the support of the Ministry. They may decide, that the sacraments of "confirmation, penance, and extreme unction," are duties which must be attended to. They may prescribe a rule of civil and political conduct, for the members; and or-lain that a non-compliance with any of these injunctions, shall constitute an offence requiring the exercise of "moral discipline." They may place the property of the Church (have they not already done so?) under their own control, though built by the people, for their own benefit; and, in short, they may do any thing, and even everything which their own judgments, or even caprice may suggest; all which, the local preachers and lay members are bound to believe and obey, at the risk of their eternal welfare: for it would be an absurdity to say, that the people have a right to refuse obedience to their authority, if it be of divine origin.

We have the evidence of history for saying, that an older church than ours, (using that term in a familiar sense,) was corrupted by an improper exercise of the powers, now for the first time claimed by the Methodist itinerant ministry. But how far they will follow this example, or with what pace they will travel into those errors and improprieties, which brought about this melancholy state of the Church, is beyond the ken of mortals; but we may be permitted to

by the sacred scriptures,' of which we divest ourselves by becoming Mahometans. This is sufficient for our present purpose, without attempting to prove that we have done so by the laws of nature.

The question of expediency might be at much length; but on the present occasion it is not considered necessary to do so, but merely to submit a few reflections, which we trust will be sufficient to place this subject in a proper point of view.

We have proved, we think, that the local preachers and laity, have a right to representation. Our first reflection, therefore, is, that it was not expedient to deprive them of the exercise of this right; because, in the first place, withholding representation must have inevitable tendency of creating dissatisfaction in the minds of those who believe that they have this right; and, secondly, because the granting it would have the effect of strengthening the itinerant system—the opinion of the General Conference to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is universally admitted by the people, that their spiritual good is promoted by this system, and they have no temptation whatever to induce them to desire its destruction; which cannot be said of the travelling preachers, who, independent of other considerations, may have strong inducements of a domestic kind, to do so. We consider this part of our system highly important, if not absolutely essential, to the accomplishment of the great original design of the economy of Methodism, to spread scriptural holiness over these and other lands, and upon its continuance, we believe, the prosperity of the church very much depends. So far, therefore, from there being any danger to be apprehended in this respect, by a participation of the people in the government of the church, we believe its continuance depends in a great measure upon their having a voice in its legislative councils.—It is a point pretty generally conceded, that not a great number of our preachers are, or have been well qualified for permanent stations; and this may be the reason why no attempt has yet been made to do away this feature of our polity. But we know not what may happen, in the course of time when the General Conference, in the plenitude of its power and influence, shall patronize collegiate education, and a majority of those thus educated shall come into power, what changes in the itinerating system may take place unless the laity shall have a voice to prevent them: for as before observed, we do believe there is more danger in this respect from the Itinerant Preachers, than from the people.

A brief notice of the claim of the itinerant ministry to be "divinely authorized exponents" of "moral discipline" the enforcement of which they will not permit to be authoritatively controlled by others' will, it is hoped, will be sufficient. This we consider the most dangerous doctrine in the report; and its natural results, either oppression, or favoritism. In opposing it, however, we can confidently say, that the truths of revelation are the "weapons of our warfare;" and wherever the gospel is believed, they will prevail over all claims of clerical right to rule. Were the claims of our brethren once admitted by the members to be correct, the necessary consequences must be obvious to every observer. Instead of the word of God being the rule of their lives, they must submit implicitly to the decisions of their spiritual teachers, however adverse they might be to their own judgments of right and wrong. The propagation of these principles, and a submission to them, were the original and prolific source of that moral darkness, which for ages spread desolation over the intellectual world.

That the ministry are not divinely vested with any such powers, we think most certain; but on the contrary, it is evident, that the right to excommunicate, or otherwise punish for immorality, is vested in the church, and not in the ministry alone. In order to prove the correctness of this opinion, it is only necessary to refer to a single passage of scripture. It is to be found in the 5th chapter of the 1st Corinthians, 11th, 12th, and 13th verses. In these verses St. Paul, acting under divine inspiration as an apostle, informs the Corinthian church, (not its ministers alone,) that it was their duty, not to keep company with wicked and profane persons, and to excommunicate them from their society. This instruction was not given to that church only, but intended as a rule of conduct for the members of the church of Christ, in all future ages, both personal and official; and in relation to the punishment of two persons, who, it appears, had acted wickedly, one a member of the church, the other not, he remarks, "What have I to do, to judge them that are without?"—Do not ye judge them that are within? Therefore, put away from among yourselves, that wicked person." Upon this passage Dr. Clarke makes the following paraphrase: "Pass ye sentence on them which are within, which are members of the church. Those which are without, which are not members of the church, God will pass sentence on, in that way in which he generally deals with the heathen world. But put you away the evil from among yourselves."

From this short and imperfect view, it has, we hope, been satisfactorily shewn, that the General Conference have committed a great error in supposing that the "divinely instituted ministry," have a divine right to exclusive government in the church.

And here we would add a few remarks, to prove the unsoundness of their views, by their legitimate and necessary consequences. First, if their opinions be correct, the local preachers are not a part of the "divinely instituted ministry," or our travelling preachers must be inexcusable for keeping them from the enjoyment and exercise of their rightful prerogatives and responsibilities, which, it is said "rests upon the divinely instituted ministry with the force of a moral obligation." And, secondly, as the ministers of no other protestant church have assumed these powers, they must be considered entirely out of the pale of the "divinely instituted ministry," or to have been most shamefully negligent in not attending to those duties which are said to be imposed upon them "with the force of a moral obligation."

A single remark appears to be sufficient in relation to the "privileges and advantages" of the local preachers, which the report says, "have much rather exceeded than fallen short of what was contemplated in their institution." What are their "privileges and advantages?" They may be summed up in a few words. They have the privilege of preaching for nothing, and of supporting themselves by their daily labor; and further, whilst they contribute their means for the support of the gospel, they frequently fill appointments for which the itinerant preachers are paid; and all the seals to their ministry are placed to the credit of the preacher in charge, and his colleague, (if he has one,) at the Conference. These are their advantages.—These are their privileges. We would then appeal to the justice and common sense of the community. Do these privileges equal, much less exceed, what they are justly entitled to, when it is known, that they planted the first seeds of Methodism in America, and have always been, not only the active, but the efficient coadjutors of the itinerant ministers, in "spreading scriptural holiness over these and other lands?"

However painful it may be, duty requires that we should notice a subject, which has been so repeatedly forced upon the public attention, and with such appearance of confidence, as to have acquired strength by its repetition. We mean the assertion, "that our present economy bears with peculiar severity upon the personal and domestic comforts of the itinerant ministry." So far from this being the case we are confirmed in the opinion, from long observation, that the personal situation of our itinerant brethren, with but

all such foreign wares to come in competition. Two persons supposed to be accomplished in the ministry have been engaged and committed to Governor, has issued a proclamation offering 100 dollars Reward for

the apprehension of the fugitives. We should, however, consider the divine right, to exercise a limited government, without suspending to support it by a single passage of scripture, or the least authority from ecclesiastical history. If they had shewn their authority from revelation, it would have put an end to all strife. We would have confessed an error, and submitted with cheerfulness; but that they have not even attempted. But instead of this, they have assumed right to expound the scriptures, they have declared what are their rights, and what are our duties. But we cannot in conscience admit the correctness of their claims, nor recommend the Reformers to abandon the prosecution of an object, which we consider of vital importance to the future welfare of the church. Yet, whilst we would exhort them to prosecute, with zeal and firmness, their claims to representation, we would at the same time entreat them, in their exertions, to let their moderation be known unto all men."

GIDEON DAVIS, Chairman.

## EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 7, 1829.

### SYNOPSIS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The intelligence from abroad has been in rapid succession of late, and comes down to the 27th December. By it we learn that the state of the Foreign markets varies but little—Bread Stuffs keep up in England but do not advance. In two out of the four districts in France for the exportation of grain, bread stuffs are prohibited from being exported, as in those two the price of grain has gone above the average—a decline has rathertaken place in prices in the north of Europe. Tobacco is in more demand and promises better. The grain market is much under the control of speculators—This produces distrust among purchasers and keeps grain lower than it would be—Formerly we have known wheat to be at a dollar sixty here, when flour was only seven dollars fifty cents the barrel—Now, flour is from eight dollars twenty-five to eight dollars fifty and wheat does not command more than a dollar seventy to seventy-five.

The accounts from the seat of war are adverse to the Russians. They have retreated north of the Danube, and abandoned every thing of importance of their conquests except Varna, which is garrisoned by 6000 men, and is said now to be the immediate object of attack on the part of the Turkish Grand Visier. The Grand Sultan is said to be rouzed to the highest pitch of indignation and exertion, his whole power is in requisition for the defence of his Empire. The Russians are also making great preparations for a renewed attack—they ascribe their retreat to the inclemency of the winter—others ascribe it to sheer defeat. The knowing ones think, that the Russian Generals are incompetent and that they have not taken the best course. It is reported that the great military Duke of Wellington has said, that in the course now taken by Russia, she cannot reach Constantinople before the days of our grand children. Feeling as the Premier does upon this subject, this opinion must be very consolatory, as it may afford him the best pretence for keeping out of the scrape.

The destructive disease which has afflicted and carried off so many at Gibraltar is declining. Spain and Portugal are still destined to be harassed by civil importance & Sacerdotal tyranny—both Kingdoms are a prey to misrule and ignorance—and is there any prospect at present of their recovering.

There are reports of dissatisfaction in the British Cabinet—of the contemplated ejection of some of its members and of the introduction of others—but as yet, this is mere report.

Coming nearer home, the Revolution in Mexico is a matter of interest—it seems to indicate that they are not yet quite fitted in point of temper and forbearance for popular elections, as they have decided a contested popular election by the force of arms. An unkind imputation is cast against the American Minister there, Mr. Poinssette, as having been instrumental & abetting the revolution. Mr. Poinssette stands too well before the world to be affected by groundless or gratuitous charges.

The National Gazette of Philadelphia informs us, that a resolution is presented in the Maryland House of Delegates to prevent the use of foreign law books and foreign cases, as authority in the courts of Justice in this State. This we presume is a state right germ of the far famed "American System" prohibiting at once all such foreign wares to come in competi-

tion with American law. Two persons supposed to be accomplished in the ministry have been engaged and committed to Governor, has issued a proclamation offering 100 dollars Reward for

the apprehension of the fugitives. We should, however, consider the divine right, to exercise a limited government, without suspending to support it by a single passage of scripture, or the least authority from ecclesiastical history. If they had shewn their authority from revelation, it would have put an end to all strife. We would have confessed an error, and submitted with cheerfulness; but that they have not even attempted. But instead of this, they have assumed right to expound the scriptures, they have declared what are their rights, and what are our duties. But we cannot in conscience admit the correctness of their claims, nor recommend the Reformers to abandon the prosecution of an object, which we consider of vital importance to the future welfare of the church. Yet, whilst we would exhort them to prosecute, with zeal and firmness, their claims to representation, we would at the same time entreat them, in their exertions, to let their moderation be known unto all men."

Take our Judges and Lawyers to, which the authorities and learning they have acquired from foreign books and cases immediately upon the passage of that resolution—and another, forbidding any case to arise which might be brought into our Courts, that shall require the aid of foreign cases and authorities—Then indeed we might "may please your Honors and Gentlemen of the Jury it" in true home spun style. If they will tarify the law books and law authorities out of the State, for Heaven's sake let us get Congress to take it off from our Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses and such like necessities and comforts of life.

If there should be such a plan in agitation as this resolution purports, we would recommend to its author to reflect how far it would be advisable thus to attempt to repeal a part of an old charter of much authority and veneration in this state, called "A Bill of Rights," the third section of which provides "That the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by Jury, according to the course of that law—and to the benefit of such of the English Statutes, as existed at the time of their first emigration, and which, by experience, have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances—and of such others as have been since made in England, or Great Britain, and have been introduced, used and practised by the courts of law or equity."

—The Levy Court of Talbot County will meet on Thursday 19th inst.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, (acting under an invitation from the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Maryland) will, with Divine permission, visit the following parishes:—

Elkton, Feb. 26th; St. Stephen's, Cecil county, 27th; Shrewsbury, 28th; Chestertown, March 1—St. Paul's in the afternoon at 3 o'clock; Church Hill, March 2; Centreville 3d, Kent Island 4th; Wye Church 5th; St. Michael's 6th; Easton 7th; White Marsh 8th; Cambridge, Dorchester county 9th, at 3 P. M.; Spring Hill Church 11th, Green Hill Church 12th; Princess Anne Church, 13th; Rehoboth Church, 14th; Snow Hill Church 15th; and Berlin Church the 16th.

When no hour is mentioned, 11 o'clock is intended. —Editors of Newspapers on the Eastern Shore, will confer a favor by inserting the above notice, or such part of it as may give information to the parishes in their respective vicinities.

We understand that, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Rush, and the urgent nature of much of the business of the Treasury Department, the President has authorized Mr. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, to perform the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, during Mr. Rush's illness.

George R. Richardson, Esq. has been appointed one of the Executive Council of this state, in place of Luke Tiernan, Esq. resigned.

Extract of a letter, dated WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams last evening took leave of the fashionable world, with one of the most splendid levees that ever was known here. The number of visitors is said to have been greater than on any former occasion. Gen. Porter was the only Secretary present. The three others are now, or have lately been, indispensed, as are many others, in consequence of this ever-varying climate.—The town is rapidly filling up with strangers, and happy he who has a few cubits of room engaged for the next month. General Jackson is expected here on Wednesday or Thursday next week.—People have done speculating as to the next cabinet. Your state will probably furnish one member and it is believed that the selection will be so made as to conciliate rather the great interests and geographical divisions of the country, than the parties by which it has been agitated. Some suppose that the most distant members of the Union will furnish the cabinet—say Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, Mr. Woodbury, of New Hampshire, Gen. Cass, of Michigan, and Mr. Benton, of Missouri. [N. Y. Com. Adr.]

We learn from the Richmond Whig Tuesday fast, that the Convention bill has at last passed the House of Delegates of Virginia. The vote was 123 in favor of it, and 81 against it. It gives to 22 counties, viz. Accomac, Norfolk, Chesterfield, Mecklenburg, Buckingham, Albemarle, Culpepper, Fauquier, Halifax, Campbell, Franklin, Bedford, Berkley, Jefferson, Hampshire, Monongalia, Harrison, Botetourt, Rockbridge, Washington, Wythe and Montgomery, two delegates in the convention; to three counties, viz. Augusta, Rockingham and Pittsylvania, three members—and to three counties, viz. Loudoun, Frederick and Shenandoah, four members. All the other counties, and the towns and boroughs, one member.

In a reply to certain remarks upon the American Quarterly, the editor of the National Gazette makes the annexed comparison between the prices of British and American periodicals, and newspapers. He is no doubt, in both instances, correct. So far as the newspapers are concerned, we know that he is not mistaken. "The difference between the prices of the Edinburgh Review, for example, and the American Quarterly, is so great, that if the sum paid for the former could be obtained for the

latter, it would be a considerable saving to the subscriber."—We have received a communication from the Mint, dated 2d instant, concerning the coinage of gold in the United States. The communication states, that the value of gold coin in circulation is about one thousand dollars per ounce, and that the largest number of subscribers, or the greatest sale of "copies, to be expected for the Literary Review in this country, is four or five thousand—in Great Britain, it is double or treble. A similar inferiority of price and distribution exists in the case of newspapers, and affects the American with still severer detriment. The proprietors have it not in their power to purchase the aid, intellectual and mechanical, which mainly renders the London gazettes what they are. Another and heavy disadvantage, is the bad faith or remissness of subscribers, particularly the distant ones, touching payment—either the point of honor or honesty is more generally observed in Europe, or the order of business is much more convenient and sure."

The following statement of the operations of the MINT, for the past year, has recently been communicated to Congress by the President of the United States.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1829.

SIR—I have the honor to submit the report of the general transactions of the Mint during the last year.

The Coinage executed within that period, as exhibited in the Treasurer's statement, here-with transmitted, amounts to \$1,741,381 24—consisting of 6,196,583 pieces of Coin, viz:

Gold, 28,029 pieces \$140,145 00

Silver, 3,302,200 1,575,600 00

Copper, 2,866,624 25,636 24

6,196,583 \$1,741,381 24

Of the amount of Gold coined within the past year, about 45,000 dollars were received from North Carolina, being more than two fold the value of the receipts from that quarter in any previous year. The proportion received from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, may be stated at 60,000 dollars, and that from Africa at 13,000 dollars; leaving about 21,000 dollars; derived from sources not ascertained.

ELSIE D. WHIPPLE, whose husband was shot in Albany two or three years since, by Strang, her paramour, and who came near being hung with him, was recently married in New-Brunswick, N. J. to Mr. Nathaniel Freeman.—They were once School-mates in that place.

REVOLUTION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.

The fast sailing schooner Shamrock, capt. Alexander, arrived here yesterday evening in 22 days from 'ampico, bringing intelligence that a revolt had taken place in the city of Mexico, which was succeeded by a battle between the adherents of Guerrero, and the Government troops under Pedraza, the newly elected President of the Republic of Mexico. The revolt, it appears, had its origin in the dissatisfaction felt by the friends of Guerrero at the election of his opponent, Pedraza, to the Presidency. The editors of the American are indebted to an esteemed commercial friend for the following copy of a letter from the city of Mexico, which details the particulars of this event:

On the 30th of November, at night, a *grito* for the usual pretext of expulsion of Spaniards was given, and the Regiment of Artillery and one or two Regiments of Militia revolted. On the 1st of December an action began in the suburbs between the rebels and Government troops, and night only put a stop to the firing. On the 2d day, at day break, the fight was renewed, & after some hot work the rebels advanced a few squares. All the convent tops were occupied by Government. On the 3d, the rebels lost 3 or 4 guns, and were forced back to their old posts. The loss on both sides was about equal, perhaps 100 or 200 killed each day. Both sides fought with desperate valor, the action being carried on with cannon in the streets and with musketry from the convents and house tops.—On the 4th December the day was opened by an interchange of messages, and as nothing could be effected by these means, the fighting was renewed with greater violence. At noon one convent surrendered through a forged order, purporting to have come from the President (Pedraza); and the bells being immediately rung, a panic was spread through the Government troops. In three hours the victors (rebels) were in possession of the Palace, and all the convents, and then the cannonade of the town, with the victorious soldiers, rushed to the Parian and Portales, and a few other shops, and in two hours cleared out a property estimated at from three to five millions, and making no distinction between Spaniard and Mexican. The leaders of the insurgents were Garcia, who died of his wounds; Sorata, the three Tolosa, two Frenchmen, and another.

Guerrero arrived on the third day with fresh troops, and gave an impulse to the action, which soon decided the contest. On the 4th & 5th Guerrero and Zavala took summary measures to stop the pillage, by shooting & cutting down the thieves, & they have since collected much of the property, except what the officers kept for themselves, which would be the chief part. They profess to return the goods to the owners, but as this is impossible it will go to the officers and troops. They are acting most wisely and trying to make up the administration as nearly as it was before. It consists of the same President and Ministers, except Pedraza; but they cannot get the Congress or Senate to meet, and the whole affair is still in a state of uncertainty. Their energy and activity however, can accomplish much. Pedraza and Filisola, the commander-in-chief, have left the city with some hundred horse and many officers, & are collecting forces in Puebla. They expect to be joined by Rincon, Calderon, Cortes, Parres and Maizquiero, who can bring into the field probably 10,000 veterans; and the new government has only two regiments of practised or disciplined troops. At first we certainly expected an immediate re-action, which would quash the new party; but they seem to be acting with so much prudence and wisdom, that it begins to look doubtful. No doubt some of the States will resist most resolutely, and the country will be divided for a long time; but the usurpers may keep their post in the city and state of Mexico. The Conducta is at present safe at Puebla, under Maizquiero, and another.

The editors of the American are also indebted to the same source for city of Mexico papers to the 10th ult. inclusive. That of the last date announces that tranquillity had been restored throughout the city. The editor is loud in his praises of Guerrero, whom he styles "the immortal Guerrero," "the hero of the South," &c.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

We give below an extract from a letter from a Gentleman in Norfolk, to show with what good materials the American Colonization Society are laying the foundations of their colony. This undertaking we have long regarded as one of the most important ever suggested to our country, and thus far one of the most successful and encouraging.—*Balt Gaz.*

Extract from a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, Jan. 26th, 1829.

"I have received up to this time, about one hundred and fifty-five emigrants. Among them are several well educated school masters. Also a valuable Presbyterian Minister and his family, and a Methodist and a Baptist Preacher, of more than ordinary talents. Also, a number of valuable mechanics, viz: carpenters, cabinet-makers, turners, blacksmiths, brick-makers, stone-masons, a valuable machinist,

and divers founders, and engineers, &c. I have also received a number of mechanics, & divers founders, and engineers, &c. I have also received a number of mechanics, & divers founders, and engineers, &c. I have also received a number of mechanics, & divers founders, and engineers, &c. I have also received a number of mechanics

## POETRY.

'Tis Home where e'er the heart is.

[From the Winter's Wreath.]

'Tis Home where e'er the heart is!  
Where e'er its loved ones dwell,  
In cities or in cottages,  
Thronged haunts or mossy dell;  
The heart's a rover ever,  
And thus on wave and wild,  
The maiden with her lover walks,  
The mother with her child.

'Tis bright where e'er the heart is;  
Its fairy spells can bring  
Fresh fountains to the wilderness,  
And to the desert—spring.  
There are green isles in each ocean,  
O'er which affection glides;  
And a haven on each shore,  
When Love's the star that guides.  
'Tis free where e'er the heart is;  
Not chains, nor dungeon dim,  
May check the mind's aspirations,  
The spirit's pealing hymn!  
The heart gives life its beauty,  
Its glory and its power,—  
Its sunlight to its rippling stream,  
And soft dew to its flower.

### THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

The following true story says a correspondent was related to me by a gentleman who heard it from one of the officers in the army where it happened:

"At the time the French were crossing the Alps there were two young men in the army who had been educated together and remarkable for their attachment to each other. The sun was just sinking behind the horizon, when we arrived at the inn, the landlord, after apologizing for not being able to accommodate them, communicated the disagreeable intelligence that all the beds were engaged.

"Oh never mind," said one of the officers, "we can sit up all night, only give us plenty of wine."

"Gentlemen," replied the host, "I have a house about a mile or two distant, which is uninhabited, in which I can accommodate you; but to tell you the truth, it has the reputation of being haunted."

"The officers said they should prefer sitting up all night, to sleeping in a house with such a disagreeable recommendation. The two young friends, however, agreed to accompany the landlord. After walking about a mile, they came to a large house before which there was a long avenue of lofty trees. This, said the landlord, is the place where you are to spend the night."

"After having made a fire and prepared supper, he begged them to go back with him as far as the avenue as he was afraid to return by himself. They laughed at his foolish fears but went with him. They then returned to the mansion and partook of the repast which had been prepared for them. However, as it began to grow dark they were a little afraid. Their fears increased with the gloom of the evening."

"What shall we do?" said the one to the other. "They agreed that the one should watch while the other slept; and to make it easier he should sit up in bed—which he did with a dagger in his hand."

"In this way one of them watched until 12 o'clock. He then awoke his companion, saying it was now his turn—and laid down to sleep. In a short time the door slowly opened and an old man of a most gigantic stature entered the room. He beckoned to the officer, and said follow me!"

"He arose and followed the man down several flights of steps, till they came to a large room dimly lighted by a lamp which hung in the centre. Round a stone table were seated eleven other men of the same gigantic stature as the first. The old men then went out leaving him standing in the middle of the room. He could not conjecture what they were doing as they never opened their lips. The old man presently returned carrying a beautiful young female. He laid her down on the table, and uttering a savage yell plunged a knife into her heart. The officer was so exasperated that he drew his dagger and stabbed him to the heart; but what was his horror upon waking—for it was a dream—to find he had murdered his friend! He had only time to say, "You have killed me—I forgive you," before he expired.

"The young man retired to tell his companions the sad catastrophe, but his heart was broken; he wandered about the mountain in a state of distraction for four months, and at last shot himself."—[Lexington Examiner.]

### The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.

"Times have changed," and we consider it as a good proof of the assertion, that Robinson Crusoe has gone out of fashion. We look among the list of "Christmas presents," and into the juvenile Libraries, in vain, for that marvellously attractive book. Alas! as the hermit's parrot was wont to say, "poor Robinson!" Whole flocks of type have been worn out in its composition, and Presses have been established to give new editions birth. It has been read in the nasal twang of the French—the guttural of the German; in Low Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Latin and Greek—but its day has certainly passed; and De Foë's best work may now go to sleep with his "Jura Divina;" unless some of those whose youth found delight in its pages, should, from mere gratitude, "teach their sons to love it too."

"We had a small anecdote to tell of the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, but could not persuade ourselves to enter directly upon it, without a prefatory commendation of the "friend of youth," and an appendant green upon the comparative neglect into which he has fallen.

"We like new books; but touching "Robinson Crusoe," we say, with the song—

"Should said acquaintance be forgot?"

A short time since, a respectable bookseller of this city, purchased, at a trade sale in New York, a quantity of "Robinson Crusoe," which, having paid for, he ordered to be packed up in a box, and sent by sloop to this city, marked J. C. his initials.

Another gentleman of this city, whose attendance in New York was of a less business-like turn, made a purchase of some excellent Champaign, real, J. C. pink sparkling—and as it happened, the wine merchant caused it to be shipped by the same packet that brought the bookseller purchase. "They arrived safe;" and the purchaser of the wine caused immediate enquiry to be made for his box; the shipper's receipt therefore, marked J. C. was presented, and a box delivered to the servant, who carefully deposited it, with its contents, in his master's wine cellar.

The bookseller looked in vain for his "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe." He advertised them as lost; but no "mention" of them was heard; and the concern was given up as one of the evils of trade.

Some two or three months afterwards, the purchaser of the wine was determined to try its quality, and by a full jury, at a dinner party.

The box was therefore placed at hand; and when eating was disposed of, and the proper attention paid to the Madeira, the servant was or-

ried to the cover of the box, turned as this glorious "open sesame" it availed. At length up went the cover, and off were the slight covering of the precious contents, and, lo! before the expectant host and his wailing guests, were displayed, neatly bound and sheep, some fifty copies of the "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe."

### Chancery Sale.

**N**O TICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Talbot County Court, passed the second day of June last, will be exposed to sale and sold on TUESDAY the 24th day of February next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, & five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the Real Estate of Tench Tilghman, dec'd., or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy and pay the debts due by the said Tench Tilghman, (dec'd.) as follows, viz.—A part of a tract of land called Partnership, containing 480 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and now divided into two fields.

The arable land lies in a compact oblong body and may be divided into four fields with good Springs of water in three of them, affording an eligible site for improvements in the Centre, from whence the whole may be overlooked surrounded on three sides by first quality timber of almost every description produced in our forests.

ALSO a lot of ground near the Town of Easton on the Bay-Side road opposite to Mr. Wm. Clarke's Lot, containing about three acres of land.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of Sale, with interest thereon from the day of Sale. On the Sales being ratified by the Court and the purchase money paid and satisfied, the lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Other particulars will be made known and attendance given by the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase are particularly invited to view the lands which will be pointed out by WM. H. TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Jan. 24.

### MARYLAND:

*Talbot County Orphans' Court.*  
23d day of January, A. D. 1829.

**O**N application of Elias Hopkins, Administrator of Jonathan Cheesley, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, & the seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & twenty-nine.

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

In compliance with the above order,

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Jonathan Cheesley, late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claim against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereto, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of August next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 23d day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

ELIAS HOPKINS, Adm'r. of Jonathan Cheesley, dec'd., January 24, 1829.—3w

### HATTING.

#### BENNETT JONES,

**R**eturns his sincere thanks to the Public, for the liberal patronage which he has for 35 years received from his Fellow-Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent Counties, and assures them that he still continues to carry on the Business as usual at the OLD STAND, where having on hand a good stock of Materials, and in his employ the best Workmen, he is enabled to manufacture

**HATS** of every Description,

In the most FASHIONABLE STYLE and upon the most REASONABLE TERMS.

B. J. Hopes, that from his having served the PUBLIC in his occupation for so many years, and his consequent Experience in the Business, he will continue to receive from them a general patronage.

N. B. Two or three SMART BOYS, will be taken as APPRENTICES to the above Business.

B. J.

Easton, January 17. 1829.—tf.

### HATTING.

**T**HE Subscriber, after presenting his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the liberal encouragement conferred on him since he opened a

**HAT STORE IN EASTON,** informs them that he still has on hand and intends keeping, (at his old stand)

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF**

**Beaver, Castor and Roram Water-Proof HATS,**

Of his own manufacture, warranted to be made of as good materials as the BALTIMORE MARKET CAN AFFORD, and by the most skilful workmen, and also of the latest fashions.

ENNALLS ROSELL.

Easton, Md. Jan. 17.

N. B.—Country Merchants and others can be furnished with as good Hats and as cheap as they can be procured in Baltimore or Philadelphia.

E. ROSZELL.

### Notice.

**T**HE Subscriber having disposed of his stock in Trade to Dr. Samuel W. Spencer, and being about to remove from the Eastern Shore most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or elsewhere.

The Public's Ob't Serv't

Easton, Nov. 17.

WM. W. MOORE.

1st mo. 17th—3w

**PRINTING**

Of every description handsomely executed at this

OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

1st mo. 17th—3w

1st mo

Wright & Son, Philadelphia Press.  
RELIEF FUND.—A sum of \$1000 has been received.

WILLIAM H. COOPER,  
RELIEF FUND.—A sum of \$1000 has been received.

## VOL. XII.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1829.

NO. 7.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER  
ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

### ADVERTISEMENTS

NOT EXCEEDING A QUARTER INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR  
ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY FIVE CENTS FOR  
EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

From Fairy Legends, by T. Crofton Crocker.  
**THE WONDERFUL TUNE.**—Maurice Conner was the king, and that's no small word of all the pipers in Master. He could play jig any plausibly without end, and Ollistrum's March, and the Eagle's Whistle, and the Hen's Concert, and odd tunes of every sort and kind. But he knew one, far more surprising than the rest, which had in it the power to set every thing, dead or alive, dancing.

In what way he learned it is beyond my knowledge, for he was mighty cautious about telling how he came by so wonderful a tune. At the very first note of that tune, the brogues began shaking upon the feet of all who heard it—old or young, it mattered not—just as if their brogues had the ague; then the feet began going—going—going from under them and at last up and away with them, dancing like mad—whisking here, there, and every where, like a straw in a storm—there was no halting while the music lasted!

Not a fair, nor a wedding, nor a patron in the seven parishes around, was counted worth the speaking of without "blind Maurice and his pipes." His mother, poor woman, used to lead him about from one place to another, just like a dog.

Down through Iveragh—a place that ought to be proud of itself, for 'tis Daniel O'Connell's country—Maurice Conner and his mother were taking their rounds. Beyond all other places Iveragh is the place for stormy coast and steep mountains, as proper a spot it is as any in freedom to get yourself drowned, or your neck broken on the land, should you prefer that. But, notwithstanding, in Balinskelling Bay there is a neat bit of ground, well fitted for diversion & down from it, towards the water, is a clean smooth piece of strand—the dead image of a calm summer's sea on a moonlight night, with just the curl of the small waves upon it.

Here it was that Maurice's music had brought from all parts a great gathering of the young men and the young women—O the darlings!—for 'twas not every day the strand of Trafraska was stirred up by the voice of a bagpipe. The dance began; and pretty a rinkafada it was as ever was danced. "Brave musick," said every body, "and well done!" when Maurice stopped.

"More power to your elbow, Maurice, and a fair wind in the bellows," cried Paddy Dorman a hump-backed dancing master, who was there to keep order. "Tis a pity," said he, "if we'd let the pipes run dry after such music, 'twould be a disgrace to Iveragh, that did't come on it since the week of the three Sundays." So, as well became him, for he was always a decent man, says he, "Did you drink, piper?"

"I will, sir," says Maurice, answering the question on the safe side, for you never yet knew piper or schoolmaster who refused his drink.

"What will you drink, Maurice?" said Paddy. "I'm no ways particular," says Maurice! "I drink any thing, and give God thanks, barring raw water: but if 'tis all the game to you, mister Dorman, why you wouldn't lend me the loan of a glass of whiskey."

"I've no glass, Maurice," said Paddy, "I've only the bottle."

"Let that be no hindrance," answered Maurice; "my mouth just holds a glass to the drop often I've tried it sure."

So Paddy Dorman trusted him with the bottle—more fool was he, and to his cost, he found that though Maurice's mouth might not hold more than the glass at one time, yet owing to the hole in his throat, it took many a filling.

"That was no bad whiskey neither," says Maurice, handing back the empty bottle.

"By the holy frost, then!" says Paddy, "tis cold comfort there's in that bottle now; and 'tis your word we must take for the strength of the whiskey, for you've left us no sample to judge by; and to be sure Maurice had not."

Now I need not tell any gentleman or lady with common understanding, that if he or she was to drink an honest bottle of whiskey at one pull, it is not at all the same thing as drinking a bottle of water; and in the whole course of my life I never knew more than five men who could do so without being overtaken by the liquor.—Of these Maurice Conner was not one, though he had a stiff head enough of his own—he was fairly tipsy. Don't think I blame him for it: tis often a good man's case; but true is the word that says, "when liquor's in, sense is out;" and puff, at a breath, before you could say "Lord, save us!" out he blasted his wonderful tune.

'Twas really then beyond all belief or telling the dancing. Maurice himself could not keep quiet; staggering now on one leg, now on the other, and rolling about like a ship in a cross sea trying to humour the tune. There was his mother too, moving her old bones as light as the youngest girl of them all; but her dancing, no, nor the dancing of all the rest, is not worthy the speaking about to the work that was going on down upon the strand. Every inch of it covered with all manner of fish jumping and plunging about to the music, and every moment more & more would tumble in and out of the water, charmed by the wonderful tune. Crabs of monstrous size spun round and round on one claw with the nimbleness of a dancing master, and twirled and tossed their other claws about like limbs that did not belong to them. It was a sight surprising to behold.

Never was such an ubalbulloo in this world, before or since; 'twas as if heaven and earth were coming together; and all out of Maurice Conner's wonderful tune!

In the height of these doings, what should there be dancing among the outlandish set of fishes, but a beautiful young woman—as beautiful as the dawn of day! She had a cocked hat upon her head; from under it her long green hair—just the colour of the sea—fell down behind, without hindrance to her dancing. Her teeth were like rows of pearl; her lips for all the world looked like red coral; and she had an elegant gown, as white as the foam of the wave, with little rows of purple and red sea weeds settled out upon it; for you never yet saw a lady, under the water or over the water, who had not a good notion of dressing herself out.

Up she danced at last to Maurice, who was singing his feet from under him as fast as he could; for nothing in this world could keep still while

that tune of his was going on—and says she to him, chanting it out with a voice as sweet as honey—

"I'm a lady of honour  
Who live in the sea;  
Come down, Maurice Connor,  
And be married to me."

Silver plates and gold dishes  
You shall have, and shall be  
The king of the fishes,  
When you're married to me."

Drink was strong in Maurice's head, and out he chanted in return for great civility. It is not every lady, may be, that would be after making such an offer to a blind piper; therefore 'twas only right in him to give her as good as she gave herself—so says Maurice,

"I'm obliged to you, madam:  
Off a gold dish or plate,  
If a king, and I had 'em,  
I could dine in great state."

With your own father's daughter  
I'd be sure to agree;  
But to drink the salt water  
Would not do so with me."

The lady looked at him quite amazed, and swinging her head from side to side, like a great scholar, "Well," says she, "Maurice, if you're not a poet, where is poetry to be found?"

In this way they kept on at it, framing high compliments; one answering the other, and their feet going with the music as fast as their tongues. All the fish kept dancing too: Maurice heard the clatter and was afraid to stop playing, lest it might be displeasing to the fish, and not knowing wht so many of them may take it into their heads to do to him if they got vexed.

Well, the lady with the green hair kept on coaxing of Maurice with soft speeches; till at last she over persuaded him to promise to marry her, and he king over the fishes great and small. Maurice was well fitted to be their king, if they wanted one that could make them dance; and he surely would drink, barring the salt water, with any fish of them all.

When Maurice's mother saw him with that unnatural form in the form of a green haired Lady as his guide, and he and she dancing, down together so lovingly to the water's edge, through the thick of the fishes, she called out after him to stop and come back. "Oh, then," says she, "as if I was not widow enough before, there he is going away from me to be married to that scaly woman. And who knows but 'tis grandmother I may be to a hake or a cod—Lord help and pity me, but 'tis a mighty unnatural thing!—I may be 'tis boiling and eating my own grandchild I'll be, with a bit of salt butter, and I not knowing it!—Oh! Maurice, Maurice! if there's any love or nature left in you, come back to your own old mother, who reared you like a decent christian!"

Then the poor woman began to cry and ululate so finely that it would do any one good to hear her.

Maurice was not long getting to the rim of the water; there he kept playing and dancing on as if nothing was the matter, and a great thundering wave coming in towards him, ready to swallow him up alive; but as he could not see it he did not fear it. His mother it was who saw it plainly through the big tears that were rolling down her cheeks; and though she saw it, and her heart was aching as much as ever mother's heart ached for a son, she kept dancing dancing all the time for the bare life of her.—Certain it was she could not help it, for Maurice never stopped playing that wonderful tune of his.

He only turned the bothered ear to the sound of his mother's voice, fearing it might put him out in his steps, and all the other he made back was—

"Whisth, with yot, mother—sure I'm going to be king over the fishes down in the sea, and for a token of luck, and a sign that I'm alive and well, I'll send you in every twelve-month, on this day, a piece of burnt wood at Trafraska."

Maurice had not the power to say a word more, for the strange Lady with the green hair seeing the wave just upon them, covered her up with herself in a thing like a cloak with a big hood to it, and the wave curling over twice as high as their heads, burst upon the strand, with a rush and roar that might be heard as far as Cape Clear.

That day twelvemonth the piece of burned wood came a shore in Trafraska. It was a queer thing for Maurice to think of sending all the way from the bottom of the sea. A gown or a pair of shoes would have been something like a present for his poor mother; but he had said it, and he kept his word.

The bit of burned wood regularly came ashore on the appointed day, for as good, ay better than a hundred years. The day is now forgotten, and may be that is the reason why people say how Maurice Conner has stopped sending the lucktock to his mother. Poor woman, she did not live to get as much as one of them; for what through the loss of Maurice, and the fear of eating her own grand child, she died in three weeks after the dance; some say it was the fatigue that killed her, but which ever it was, Mrs. Conner was decently buried with her own people.

Sea-faring people have often heard, off the coast of Kerry, on a still night, the sound of music coming up from the water; and some, who have had good ears, could plainly distinguish Maurice Conner's voice singing these words to his pipes—

"Beautiful shore, with thy spreading strand,  
Thy crystal water and diamond sand;  
Never would I have parted from thee,  
But for the sake of my fair Ladie."

ECCLSIASTICAL COMITY.—We find it announced in the Edinburgh Evening Courant, that the Scottish Episcopal Church has enacted in her general synod held this summer at Lauriston-kirk, that in future the Episcopal Clergy of the United States of America, shall be equally eligible with those of the Churches of England and Ireland to hold any cure within the bounds of her jurisdiction. This measure is worthy of praise for the liberal and Catholic spirit of which it is a proof—and will be received well doubt not by the clergy of the Episcopal Church in the United States, as a testimony of respect and good will towards them and their country.—[N. Y. Post.]

A Southern paper mentions on good authority, that Lake Jackson, in Florida, a collection of water about 30 miles in length, not long since suddenly sunk ten feet, and that the Indian Cabins and Beach trees which formerly stood on its shores are still plainly discernible at the bottom.

The foundation of this lake is said to be of limestone, and it is thought that the roof of some

cavern under its bed has fallen in.

Wright and Steuart.

### Legislature of Maryland.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

#### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

#### WAYS AND MEANS.

On Thursday the 29th, Mr. McMahon submitted the orders on the subject of taxation, which will be found in another column—which were read the first time and laid on the table.

On Saturday the same was made the order of the day for Wednesday the 4th of February together with the assessment.

On Tuesday the 3d of February, the Committee of Ways and Means reported on the order submitted by Mr. Lee, to enquire into the expediency of taxing pleasure carriages, &c.—

that at the present stage of the business, it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject; at the early part of the session, a bill for the general assessment of property in the state, had been reported by the same chairman—although the majority of the committee did not agree in the details of that bill, they unanimously concurred with their chairman in the principles on which the bill professed to be based, viz: that recognized in the bill of rights.

The committee had learned that some surprise had been expressed, that a bill should purport to come from a committee, a majority of which was opposed to it—to explain the circumstance, it was further stated, that the bill had been before the legislature at its former session. That by repeated votes, it had received the sanction of the popular branch—that it had been by a resolution appended to the journal of the house and laid before the people, and the committee at the time believed that a large majority of the present House were in favor of it, in the same shape it was formerly acted on.

The committee however, conjured the house to act speedily and effectually on the measure, to pass the law in the shape they professed—to reject it altogether, or to refer it back to them with such instructions as "would enable the committee to meet the opinions of the majority." The session was advancing, the people looked with anxiety for their representatives to redeem their pledge to provide such a system of revenue as would rescue the credit of the state, already suffering from the omissions of former legislatures.

On the same day the order of Mr. McMahon, with the assessment law, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

We understand that the committee on ways and means will probably report early next week.

Mr. Johns; to take the sense of the people on the expediency of electing one Senator from each county in the State, and one from the City of Baltimore—Committee Messrs. Johns, Ely, Mercer, Rogerson, Hardecaste, of Caroline Co.

Teakle, Gough.

General Election Law.

On motion of Mr. Donohoe, a message to the Senate was adopted asking the reconsideration of the General Election Law, rejected by that body on Saturday, and assigning reasons for its adoption.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on Elections reported that they had examined the returns in the case of Hugh Wallis, Esq. and confirm the same.

Divorce Bill.

Mr. Phelps' bill to regulate the mode of granting Divorces and ascertaining the utility of marriages, was considered—several amendments were suggested—motions were made to exempt one county after another from its operation, until finally a motion to refer the bill to a day beyond the session prevailed—amounting to rejection.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Petitions presented by

Mr. Gale; from inhabitants of Cecil county, that the full term of the County Court of Cecil county, be commenced on the third Monday of October annually—referred to the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Mr. Done; from Mason Abbott, of Somerset county, for levy on said county to remunerate him certain expenses in maintaining certain negroes, committed to the jail of said county, and who had petitioned for freedom—Committee Messrs. Done, Gibbons, and Donoho.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Maryland Hospital.

A supplement to the act entitled, An act to incorporate the Maryland Hospital, passed by the Senate, has been referred to Messrs. Steuart, & B. McPherson and Phelps.

On motion of Mr. Hughes, Ordered that the Committee on Ways and Means, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of Taxing Play Actors and Showmen of every description.

Superintendent of Primary Schools

On motion of Mr. Turner of Baltimore county ordered that the executive be requested to inform this House who is the Superintendent of Primary Schools, and if any appointed who he is and what duties he has performed for the last year.

(In reply to these inquiries) a message was received on Thursday, stating that Littleton Dennis Teakle, had been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction, but that his resignation of that appointment had been received and filed, the 28th Dec. last—since which the vacancy has not been filled.

No report had been received by the Executive of duties performed.

The law under which the Superintendent

was appointed, requires him to report not to the Executive, but to the Legislature, to whom his second annual report was made soon after the commencement of the present session.)

Mr. Denny proposed an order that the meeting of this house take place in future at 9 instead of 10 o'clock.

Mr. Beckett; from the Committee on Claims report unfavorably on the petition of Paul Sheppard—concurred in.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

Mr. Hardcastle—from Thomas Hicks, that his acts as Collector of Dorchester county may be confirmed and asking further time to complete his collections—referred to Messrs. Hardcastle, Phelps and Eccleston—

Mr. Done—from inhabitants of Somerset county to the appointment of commissioners to regulate the Town of Princess Anne—referred to Messrs. Done, Gibbs and Donoho—

Mr. Hughes—to authorise the Levy Courts of the several counties, to protect the Roofs of their court-houses from the effects of fire—committee Messrs. Hughes, Dene, Eccleston, Wright and Steuart.

Mr. Price presented a petition from Citizens of Baltimore county, to the same effect—referred to the same committee.

CHESSAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. Hughes, presented the memorial of sundry proprietors of Land upon the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, counter to the memorial from the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—which was read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The memorial complains that the proceedings of the company in constructing the canal, have been and are productive of serious injury to the memorialists and in direct violation of their Chartered privileges and the law of the land—They specify that the company have encroached upon the bonds of the memorialists, and in a most wanton, vexatious and wilful manner, have removed and destroyed fences, cut down, wasted and appropriated to their own use, much valuable timber, excavated, ploughed up and otherwise injured. Meadows and other arable lands &c. &c. contrary to the memorials conclusive to the express provisions of the 13th Section of the act of incorporation.—They pledge that they have ever been ready and willing to enter into reasonable agreements with the

#### Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A letter was received and read from Littleton Dennis Teakle, late superintendent, asking the appointment of a committee with instruction to enquire into the duties discharged by him in that department, and to report generally upon his fidelity or neglect in the discharge of those duties.

Mr. Bol

pany, to abide by the valuation of such men for those injuries, but that the company have forbore to enter into any such arrangements, but have sought a subterfuge under the 17th section of their charter, thereby giving a construction totally at variance with every principle of justice, contrary to the laws of the land, and wholly inconsistent with that guardian care with which your honorable body have ever watched over the individual right, and interests of the good people of this state."

The memorialists protest in warm terms against the extension of the further powers which are prayed for in the memorial presented by the Canal Company to the Legislature.—They argue against exonerating the company from erecting bridges where required—against allowing them to purchase up tracts of land not immediately required for canal purposes; against allowing them the right to sell and dispose of what water powers they may please to accumulate and generally they object to extending to an institution of this nature any prerogatives that are not strictly within the objects of the canal associations and assign their reason at some length.

There are 17 signatures to the memorial.—

Inspection of Weights and Measures.

The supplement to the act for appointing inspectors of Weights and Measures, was considered.

The bill prohibits the levy courts from allowing a salary to the standard keeper, except only as a compensation for examining the Weights and Scales of Tobacco Warehouses, &c.

Their compensation is to be paid by persons whose Weights and Measures &c. are inspected.

Mr. Baskirk, proposed an amendment, exempting Allegany county from the operations of this act—

Montgomery, Kent, Washington, and Frederick, were afterwards each in turn, exempted,—the bill was then passed.

#### NEW BANK.

The Bill incorporating the Washington County Bank at Williamsport, after having undergone a few amendments, passed the house without division.

Mr. Done, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported unfavorably on the application of sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, asking for permission to draw a Lottery—concluded in

#### CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives a great number of resolutions were offered. The house then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Farrow and Harris, whose claim is for a balance due to them on the contract, with the government for the erection of the fortifications on Dauphin Island. After some further discussion, the bill for their relief was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day. When this bill was disposed of, the House went into Committee of the Whole on four private bills, two of which were subsequently ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day, and on the other two the Committee reported progress and obtained leave to sit again, at the desire of gentlemen who wished for further time to make examination. A bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, making an appropriation in aid of the Navy Hospital Fund.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

In the Senate, yesterday, a committee consisting of Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, and Webster, was appointed, to ascertain and report a mode for declaring who is elected President & Vice President of the United States, and to notify the individuals elected of such election.—At a quarter before one, the senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, in which they were occupied till three o'clock.

The presenting of petitions in the House of Representatives yesterday occupied nearly an hour. One or two bills were then reported from various Committees; one of which was a Bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton.

The House then resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, when Mr. A. Stevenson (the Speaker) spoke at some length against the constitutional power of Congress to erect toll gates, or assume any jurisdiction over the road. Mr. Mercer then obtained the floor in reply, but as it was near the usual hour of adjournment, and Mr. Mercer was in a weak state from indisposition, the bill was passed over. The Committee then on motion of Mr. Sprague, took up the Bill to repeal the duties on tonnage, which was also read and passed over. The Committee then took up the Bill to authorize the purchase and distribution of 500 copies of Gordon's Digest of the Laws. There was an amendment made, on motion of Mr. Marvin, on this Bill, giving a copy to each incorporated college in the Union. The Committee then rose and reported progress on the Cumberland Road bill. The Bill to repeal the duties on tonnage was postponed till to morrow. The House adjourned before the question was taken on a motion made to amend the Bill relative to the purchase and distribution of Gordon's Digest, which motion was to reduce the number from 500 to 250, and to prevent their distribution among the members of the two Houses of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, to-morrow, introduce a bill for the gradual increase of the Engineer Corps, and for other purposes. At half past twelve, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. McLean, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a Bill amending the Post Office Law, which repeals so much of the existing law as imposes upon Postmasters the obligation of distributing the mails on Sunday. Accompanying this bill, was a report on the subject of the transportation of the mails on Sunday, which in its tone and decision is adverse, to the prayer of those who desire to interrupt it on that day. There was some conversation, not amounting to a discussion, upon a motion of McLean to print 6000 extra copies of the report, but the motion was finally laid on the table. The House then took up the bill from the Senate to authorize the purchase and distribution of 500 copies of Gordon's Digest of the Laws, which was opposed, on the question of its third reading, but was finally passed by a vote of 96 to 79. The House then resumed in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the discussion of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Mercer commenced his reply to the arguments against the bill, and after speaking about an hour and a half, gave way for a motion that the Committee rise. He will of course continue his reply to-day.

About half an hour had elapsed after the hour of meeting, before a quorum of the House was ascertained to be present. A Resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. Barringer, to be acted on to day, appointing to-morrow for the election of a printer to the House for the next Congress; and another resolution was offered by Mr. Wilde, which also lies on the table until to day providing that no person who has been engaged, or interested in, a public newspaper within the last two years, shall be eligible to the office of public printer.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. McLane presented a memorial from the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company praying that Congress

and proportion adjusting, and an inquiry. If so, all we shall at present remark is, our lot to be cast upon times in which plagues seem to come and go like the tides of consistency wears such a plastic character as to accommodate itself, in form and complexion, to the circumstances which surround it.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Gazette of Feb. 9.  
Latest from England.

By the ship Minerva, from Bristol, whence she sailed on the 29th Dec. we have received a London evening paper of the 25th, no later than received by the George, Clinton, on the 2d inst.

A Bristol paper of the 27th December, contains the following:—We learn from a vessel arrived at this port yesterday, from Liberia (the American colony on the Coast of Africa,) that a French vessel, being cruising off that place in quest of slaves, the authorities were making preparations to attack her, and in preparing cartridges, &c. for that purpose, fire accidentally communicated to the ammunition, which exploded. The Governor, with several of the principle men of the place, were killed, and most of the town was destroyed.

The following very interesting extract of a letter from a very high American source in England, has been politely furnished us by a friend. The prospects to the grain holders, and grain growers in this country are most flattering, and we may anticipate a price for the growing crop of Wheat, nearly sufficient we trust, to extricate the agricultural interest from embarrassment.

[Richmond Whig.]

LONDON, 29th November, 1828.  
"But at this time, the designs of Russia (in regard to Turkey) seem to absorb every attention. There is but one sentiment here, and that of decided hostility against Russian acquisition. The measures of prevention, are less unanimously agreed upon. The cabinet and the nation, hope Turkey will be able single handed, to keep Russia at bay (this is supported by the last news from the seat of war.) In addition, Russia has expressly disavowed conquest. Still she is believed—and she can easily after it is made, find pretexts for retaining—if nothing else she can assign the Lion's reason, that it will be consistent with her convenience. The question discussed is how far should Great Britain interpose to prevent it. Against war measures, she has weighty obstacles—Her enormous debt, her commerce—her scarcity of breadstuffs, and threatening attitude of Ireland, admonish her, by peace, to nurse her domestic resources. But on the other hand, the successful occupation of Constantinople and its dependencies, present to Great Britain a terrifying aspect for the future; and sufficiently to induce a warlike resistance if no other measure is likely to prevent it.

The commerce of Great Britain has I think arrived at its acme. The universal effort making by Nations of the earth to supply themselves with domestic manufactures, is severely felt here. They are boasting of the great demand in the East Indies for their cotton manufactures, what they insisted, would compensate the loss of the market of the United States. It has evenuated lately, in some heavy losses in Scotland; and complaints are beginning now of heavy surpluses. The effect will be felt by the operatives, which coupled with a great scarcity cannot fail to produce much suffering. The deficiency in the crop of wheat is 2,000,000 quarters, equal to 16,000,000 bushels. They have on hand 300,000 quarters of foreign wheat; and sufficient to induce a warlike resistance if no other measure is likely to prevent it.

Mr. Mercer yesterday reported a bill from the Committee on Roads and Canals authorizing a subscription to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

Mr. Hamilton yesterday, from the Committee on Retirement, reported a bill to reduce the interest on the United States six percent Stock, and to provide for the redemption thereof.

Mr. Ingersoll yesterday reported a bill from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to suppress Lotteries, and prohibit the sale of Lottery Tickets in the District of Columbia. The Bill prohibits the sale of Tickets & Shares in any Lottery not authorized by Congress, and makes a violation of its provisions a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than one thousand dollars. The Bill was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

The Senate did not sit yesterday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Smyth's proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States was taken up, modified by himself. Motions were then made to lay the resolutions on the table, and to postpone the consideration of them, as Mr. Smyth was not in the House.

The question to postpone was about to be taken by ayes and noes, when Mr. Smyth appeared, and took his seat. The motion was then withdrawn. His modification of his propositions having been read, Mr. Storrs moved to recommit the re-drafts to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Dwight then moved to postpone the resolutions till the 3d of March, and this question being taken by ayes and noes, was decided in the negative, the ayes being 76, and the noes 107. Mr. Weems then moved to amend the resolution rendering the President ineligible to re-election, by postponing its operation for eight years from the 3d of March next. He desired the ayes and noes on this question, but the call was not sustained, and the motion was negatived.—The hour having then expired, and the House refusing to suspend the rule, the discussion was suspended. The bill to abolish the system of Lotteries in the District of Columbia was read a third time and passed. The House then resumed, in Committee of the whole, the unfinished business of Friday last, being a bill to release the right of the United States to lands in East Florida to the devisees of William Drayton, which was finally rejected, and a bill for the relief of Francis Preston, on which no decision took place, the House having adjourned for a quorum.

The resolutions amendatory of the Constitution, submitted by Mr. Alexander Smyth, are now before the House of Representatives, a proposition to postpone the consideration of them till the 3d of March having been negatived by a vote of 107 to 76. If these resolutions are to be fully discussed at the present session, which embraces only twenty days, it is clear that the door is closed against any morning business, such as the presentation of petitions, the offering of resolutions, and the like, from this time. Mr. Smyth has attended his resolutions in the manner stated in our report, and the immediate question before the House is the first resolution, in its modified form, declaring the President to be ineligible to re-election after he has served his term of four years. After a not very unusual flourish concerning his own disinterestedness, independence and consistency, Mr. Weems descended on the propriety of postponing the operation of this amendment, until after eight years from the 3d of March next.—Mr. Buchanan also threw out hints that such a provision might be injurious, as a time might arrive when the country would be in dangers and the only chance of safety would be in the re-election of the existing Chief Magistrate. We will not say that these suggestions had any reference to the re-election of General Jackson; or that these gentlemen, or either of them, intended to intimate that the safety of the country might re-

distinguish abroad, which overcame the diffidence so much admired at home. In all these great soires, I have observed one highly creditable to the male society of Boston. In no place have I ever seen females more universally treated kindly and respectfully, than they are in all the public assemblies here. In the drawing rooms of the Capitol, on the avenue, in the dance, and even in Church, the ladies, old and young, matron and maiden, handsome and homely, rich and poor—all have the deference due to their sex. I who loved my mother, love my sisters, my sweethearts, my wife, and did fondly love my sweet cherub of a daughter, always set down that community for admiration where women are treated with the respect due to mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters. And no community without this saving principle can ever be regarded above the rank of heathens.

If I am running wild with my speculations on these matters, and come back to my original purpose of giving you all the news going here, not to be found in the prints. The Senate has been in secret session the two last days, and it is generally understood, they have under consideration the nominations of the judges, of which you have before heard. Those nominations in my opinion will not be confirmed by the Senate. I could give reasons for this opinion, but at present it is not advisable.

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sales, leaves a balance in favor of Public Lands of \$31,039,634.

And if we add to this sum the lands given for MILITARY BOUNTY or estimate the increase of bounty would have been paid had the U. S. had no lands to have offered the sold, the real value of the lands would probably be equal to the amount of the sales, viz: \$41,950,247.

It is said "that the cost of surveying and sale nearly equals the receipts;" so far from this being true, while the percentage on collecting the customs for 1826 cost 31 per cent, the cost of surveying and sale of the Public Lands was only 3-6-10 per cent.

There are now 210,273,300 acres of land already surveyed, and which if sold at the present prices, deducting cost of sale, would yield a net revenue to the Treasury of \$253,642,179.

Nat. Intell.] FRANKLIN.

## BOSTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 14, 1829.

We learn but little from the Federal City, except that the Chief is hourly expected, and we suppose is there before this, and all due preparations are making for him to take his seat. Daily and nightly councils will of course be held to form the Cabinet, for it seems all that is to do yet, and great exertions are making in a certain quarter to get Mr. Tazewell in.—

A thousand schemes are at work for others—much dumb majesty and the most significant shrugs, that imply enough to fill a volume, are seen every where. Some of the Chieftain's Editors have represented him as so tremendous a fellow, who can neither bend or assimilate, that many are a little afraid to go up to him, and he will for some time it is thought, lose several solicitations on this account—and then the General himself has said to this effect, viz: that if his hair was not seated in ignorance of all the great state concerns that he should undertake, he would cut it off. Now if this is true, there is no getting anything out of him.

We cannot learn who are to be of the privy Council that is to make all the appointments, there are so many dead-sure expectants, that it is hard to say which are the expectants that are sure to die, but a good many must.

Our sister Delaware, it is said, has some expectation, nay hope, of furnishing a member of the Cabinet, and that is the reason, we suppose our friend Harker gets so mad with us when we talk about difficulties, doubts, or unseemly things. Don't be mad with us Mr. Harker, go on and adore the General, and get in if you can—and if it grieves you in the least that we hold the little Post Office, that you talk about, in the spirit of magnanimity, take it Harker and punish your opponents and provide for friends. Did you think a little Office was going to make us swerve from our true opinions? No—no—poor but honest—Harker—that's our motto.

We remark that Mr. HAYNE and Mr. BENTON in the Senate are weaving garlands to adorn the brow of President Jackson, when he shall have accomplished in his presidential the full payment of the national debt. We remember when it was urged as a merit of Mr. Adams' Administration that he had paid off a greater portion than usual of the public debt, and had so far entitled himself to the approbation & applause of the country; it was replied gravely and positively that Mr. Adams had done nothing towards it, that it was the progress of the law. Will the same reply be made to Mr. Hayne and Mr. Benton who have pre-determined that the General shall have glory because he happens to be in the Chair when the progress of the law of Congress does extinguish the public debt? Or will it then be discovered that some credit is due to a President, who, in the execution of the laws providing for the payment of the Public Debt, takes care that they are executed with the utmost efficiency towards the object for which they were intended?

Extract of a letter, dated WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1829.

"Gen. Jackson will, as it now said, reach this city on the 11th or 12th of this month. A part of his suite arrived at Gadsby's last night. They left the General at Brownsville, about 200 miles from this city. I suppose his object is to reach the city, much about the time that the votes are counted, and the Committee prepared to notify him of his election. I am the more inclined to believe this, as the General never studies effect. The Central Committee, as it is called, have taken upon themselves the management of the ceremonies of the entry and of the coronation. He is to be greeted with drum and trumpet, with a loud roar of artillery and other noise and bustle suited to a triumphant entry. It is true that he may also have the greeting of some few sincere and honest hearts. Many visitors of the sort likely to be attracted to the seat of government, by the presence of the President elect, are daily flocking in. The prospect is, that before the fourth of March, the transient population of Washington will outnumber the residents. The Gen-

eral's right to a considerable excitement throughout the house.

On the subject of this letter, we received the following communication some days since, the substance of which has been mentioned in a former letter, on a gentleman order-

in immense quantity of paper, sealing wax, and another with equal gravity, registering his order for half a sheet of paper and two wafers which made the thing so perfectly ridiculous that it was considered expedient to repeal the ordinance. On a par with this, that the reporters in that body shall not be allowed to take letter paper, but may have foolscap—a sort of penny wise and pound foolish regulation, for the foolscap is of very excellent quality and costs as much if not more than the letter paper. I do not mean, however, to disparage their letter paper, for you see by this sheet that it is very respectable and very white."

An awful squinting at Monarchy.—The following is a literal extract of a letter from the Deys of Algiers to Mr. Madison, of the 24th April, 1815:

"To His Majesty, the Emperor of America, its adjacent and dependent Provinces and coasts and wherever his Government may extend, our noble friend, the support of the King of the nation of Jesus, the pillar of all Christian Sovereigns, the most glorious among the Princes, elected amongst many Lords and Nobles, the happy, the great, the amiable, James Madison, Emperor of America, (may his reign be happy and glorious, and his life long and prosperous,) wishing him long possession of the seal of his blessed throne, and long life and health, Amen! Hoping that your health is in good state, I inform you that mine is excellent, thanks to the Supreme Being, constantly addressing my humble prayers to the Almighty for your felicity."

In the Senate of the United States, on Monday last, the Vice President communicated a letter from the President of the United States, transmitting one received from Monsieur David, the artist, Member of the Institute of France, Professor of the School of Paintings at Paris, and Member of the Legion of Honor, who presents to Congress the Bust of Gen. Lafayette, which has been received with it. The President requests the favour that, after it has been received and communicated to the Senate, it may be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for similar communication to that body.

The following is a translated copy of the letter:

PARIS, September 11, 1828.

TO THE PRESIDENT: I have made a bust of Lafayette, and would willingly raise a statue to his honor—not for himself, because he has no need of it, but for ourselves, who approach in so like a manner the desire of expressing the affectionate regard and admiration with which we are inspired for him.

The youth of the French nation is filled with admiration for the virtues of the youth and the old age of him whom I send you a likeness. They envy the glory that was acquired upon the American soil, by the side of the immortal Washington, and the defence of your noble rights.

They envy that glory which has been acquired on the soil of France, in the midst of the troubles of Paris & Versailles, where, in breasting the storm, he wanted courage as little in the struggles of debate, as he did in contending with the sword.

They envy that glory which has been acquired by the front bleached by age, but still sparkling with the fire of liberty and of patriotism.

It is in the name of this youthful feeling of the French nation, ambitious to imitate every thing generous & great, that I offer you a work upon which my hands have been employed for some time, and with great care.

I could wish that it was more worthy of the subject—more worthy of the place which I am desirous to see it occupy. Yes Sir, I would wish that the bust of our brave General or our illustrious Deputy should be elevated on a pedestal in the audience chamber of Congress, near the monument erected to Washington himself, that the son be placed by the side of the father, or, if you please, that the two brothers in arms, the two companions in victory, the friends of order and of law, may be no more separated in our estimation, than they were in their devotion to the cause of liberty and in the hour of peril.

Lafayette is one of the ties that unite the world—he visited the new one to remain there for a few months, and to salute once more your sacred land of justice and equality, and has returned to us after having partaken of your feasts and received the honor and the benediction of your nation.

I hasten to render my homage in return—I present you with his image. It will be a memento, that the original may often recall to the National Assembly those eternal principles upon which the independence of States reposes, and which are the foundation of their safety.

I am, with profound respect, Mr. President, your very humble and obedient servant,

DAVID, Member of the Institute of France, and Professor in the School of Painting—Member of the Legion of Honor.

Register of the Continental Army.

General & Staff of the American Army in 1783. His Excellency George Washington, Esq. General, and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States.

*Jids de Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.*

Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman; Lieut. Col. Deb Cobh, Lieut. Col. William S. Smith; Lieut. Col. David Humphreys; Lieut. Col. Benjamin Walker.

Major Hodijah Baylies, Extra Jid. Jonathan Trumbull, Esq. Secretary. Richard Varick, Recording Secretary.

MAJOR GENERALS

Names. State. Date of Commission.

Israel Putnam Conn. June 19, 1775

Horatio Gates Virginia May 16, '76

William Heath Mass. Aug. 9, '76

Nathaniel Green R. Island " " "

Wm. Earl, Sterling N. Jersey Feb. 18, '77

Arthur St. Clair Penn. " " "

Benjamin Lincoln Mass. " " "

Marquis de Lafayette France July 31, " "

Robert Howe N. C. Oct. 20, " "

Alex' McDougall N. York " " "

Baron Steuben Poland May 5, '78

William Smallwood Md. Sept. 15, '80

William Moultrie S. C. Nov. 14, " "

Henry Knox Mass. " 15, " "

Le Chev. du Portail France " 16, " "

BRIGADIER GENERALS

Names. State. Date of Commission.

James Clinton N. York Aug. 9, 1776

Lachlan McIntosh Georgia Sept. 16, " "

John Patterson Mass. Feb. 21, '77

Anthony Wayne Penn. " " "

George Washington Virginia " " "

Peter Muhlenburg " " "

George Clinton N. York Mar. 25, " "

Edward Hand Penn. April 1, " "

Charles Scott Conn. May 12, " "

Jed'ln Huntington N. H. Oct. 4, " "

Jethro Sumner N. C. Jan. 8, '79

Isaac S. Huger S. C. " " "

Mordecai Gist Md. " " "

William Irvine Penn. " " "

Daniel Morgan Virginia Oct. 13, '80

Moses Hazen N. York June 29, '81

O. H. Williams Md. May 9, '82

John Greaton Mass. Jan. 7, '83

Rufus Putnam " " "

Elias Drayton N. Jersey " " "

the first of the year, he went on until late at night, the subjects of his researches being the flour market, and the transactions have been very limited.

In the early part of the week, a lot of 200 bbls. Howard street was taken at \$8 38—interest added. Subsequently a lot of 200 bbls was sold at \$8 25 on short credit cash. These are all the transactions of which we have been able to hear. Some of the holders are quite willing to sell at \$8 25, while on the other hand, there are others, who are firm in asking higher prices. The wagon price has ranged this week, from \$8 12d and to day seems to be generally fixed at \$8,—although for some loads, a fraction more has been paid.

We have not heard of a single transaction, in City Mills Flour this week. Some parcels, we may, be obtained at \$8, while other holders are asking \$8 25. We therefore quote this description "nominally" at \$8 a \$8 25.

The stock of Susquehanna Flour in market is but small.—We have heard of no sales this week.

had to construct their own bark and charts which necessarily cost them much divided labour and expense. The proposed Exploring Expedition of the South Seas would improve the knowledge of these seas giving unquestionable aid to the rising race of whale men, and effect much for the interest of the nation. We understand, that several of the whale ships have been missing for some time. This has created great anxiety in the breasts of many. Means could be adopted to ascertain the fate of these ships at the same time the other objects of the expedition were prosecuted. The employment of such men as have been brought up in the naval school of Nantucket would also be an advantage. This we learn has been done. Lieut. Pinkham, of the Navy, is a hardy, intelligent and adventurous son of Nantucket, and it is said, will accompany the Expedition.

Extract of a letter, dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

Colonel Hays, accompanied by Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson, the adopted son of the General, has arrived here. The General is coming by easy stages, and will be here about the time the electoral votes shall be counted."

The National Intelligencer of Monday last says—"The President elect of the United States has not yet arrived in this city."

HUMAN COMBUSTION.—The possibility of the spontaneous combustion of the human body has frequently been doubted. A memoir lately read to the Academie des Sciences, however, completely establishes the fact; and states the following as the principle circumstances attending it, derived from chemical and medical observations on no fewer than fifteen cases of its occurrence. 1. The greater part of the persons who have fallen victims to spontaneous combustion, have made an immoderate use of alcoholic liquors. 2. The combustion is almost always general, but sometimes is only partial. 3. It is much rarer among men than among women. There is but one case of the combustion of a girl, seventeen years of age, and that was only partial. 4. The body and the viscera are invariably burnt, while the feet, the hands and the top of the skull, almost always escape combustion. 5. Although it requires several faggots to burn a common corpse, incineration takes place in these spontaneous combustions without any effect on the most combustible matters in the neighbourhood. In an extraordinary instance of a double combustion operating on two persons in one room, neither the apartment nor the furniture was burnt. 6. It has not been established that the presence of an inflamed body is necessary to develop spontaneous combustions. 7. Water, so far from extinguishing the flame, seems to give it more activity; and when the flame has disappeared, secret combustion goes on. 8. Spontaneous combustions are more frequent in winter than summer. 9. General combustions are not susceptible of cure only partially. 10. Those who undergo spontaneous combustion are the prey of a very strong internal heat. 11. The combustion bursts out at once, and consumes the body in a few hours. 12. The parts of the body not attacked are struck with spiculae. 13. In persons who have been attacked by spontaneous combustion, a putrid degeneration takes place, which soon leads to gangrene!"

A correspondent of the N. York American has extracted, from the Register for 1829, the following particulars in relation to the present condition of the Navy:

There are, at this time, thirty five captains,

From Maine,	1	From Maryland,	7
Massachusetts,	1	Virginia,	6
Connecticut,	1	Delaware,	1
New York,	4	England,	1
New Jersey,	4	Ireland,	1
Pennsylvania,	6		

The number of Masters Commandant, is thirty three—of whom there are

From Maine,	1	From Maryland,	3
New Hampshire	1	Virginia,	9
Massachusetts	1	S. Carolina,	1
Rhode Island	2	Louisiana	1
Connecticut	1	England	1
New York,	2		
New Jersey,	3		
Pennsylvania,	4		

The number of Lieutenants is

Surgeons	47






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## POETRY.

[From the Keepsake, for 1829.]  
STANZAS BY LORD F. L. GOWER.  
*On the Execution Militare.*

A PRINT FROM A PICTURE BY VIGUERON.  
It exhibits the moment when the condemned soldier kneels to receive the fire of the party appointed to be his executioners. His friend & the priest are seen retiring. His dog, whom he is endeavoring to shake off, still fawns upon him and seems desirous to share his fate.

His doom has been decreed,  
He has owned the fatal deed,  
And its forfeit is here to abide;  
No mercy now can save,  
They have dug the soldier's grave,  
And the hapless and the brave,  
Kneels beside.

No bandage wraps his eye,  
He is kneeling there to die,  
Unblinded, undaunted, alone;  
His parting prayer has ceased,  
And his comrade and the priest,  
From their gloomy task released,  
Both are gone.

His kindred are not near,  
The fatal shot to hear,  
They can but weep the deed when 'tis done  
They would shriek, and wail and pray,  
It is good for him to day  
That his friends are far away,  
—All but one!

In mute, but wild despair,  
The faithful hound is there;  
He has reached his master's side with a  
spring.  
To the hand which reg'd and fed,  
Till the ebbing pulse has fled,  
Till that hand is cold and dead,  
He will cling.

What art in lure or wile,  
That one can now beguile  
From the side of his master and friend?  
He has burst his cord in twain;  
To the arm which strives in vain  
To repel him, he will strain  
To the end.

The tear drop who shall blame,  
Though it dim the veter'an's aim,  
Though each breast along the line bear  
the sigh?

Yet 'twere cruel now to save,  
And together in the grave,  
The faithful and the brave,  
Let them lie.

From the London Weekly Review.  
THE BARK OF DEATH.

BY WILLIAM BENNET.

In Fancy's world a valley lies  
Of dark and fearful hue,  
Where, noiseless, viewless, vast of size,  
A river oozes through.

Across that river to an fro  
A bark still gliding keeps;  
Yet stirs it not that wave below,  
In silence drear that sleeps.

For spectral as a cloud by night  
That bark appears to view;  
Nor can the form that guides its flight  
Be seen the darkness through.

'Tis Death! a shadow huge and dim  
He sits, to pilot o'er  
Enfranchised ghosts, recalled by him  
From Time's sprite-haunted shore.

O, whither glides that spectral bark?  
Far mid the gloom 'tis gone!  
Again, through vista long and dark,  
It comes, with Death alone!

Once more to Time's o'ershadowed coast  
It speeds!—once more appears,  
Surcharged with many a silent ghost,  
And tow'rds the Future steers.

And thus, while Time's dread course shall  
last,  
O'er that dark river's tide,  
To fill the Future from the Past,  
Death's bark shall ever glide.

### INGENIOUS DEVICE.

The following curious story is told of an old lady living in Buckinghamshire. Some time ago the husband of this ancient dame, died without making his will, for the want of which very necessary precaution, his estate would have passed away from his widow, had she not resorted to the following expedient to avert the loss of the property. She concealed the death of her husband, and prevailed upon an old cobler her neighbor, who was in person somewhat like the deceased, to go to bed at her house and personate him; in which character it was agreed he should dictate a will leaving the widow the estate in question. An Attorney was sent for to draw up the writings. The widow who on his arrival appeared in great affliction at her good man's danger, began to ask questions for her pretended husband, calculated to elicit the answers she expected and desired.—The cobbler groaning aloud, and looking as much like a person going to give up the ghost as possible, feebly answered, "I intend to leave you half my estates, and I think the poor old shoe maker, who lives opposite, is deserving the other half, for he has always been a good neighbor." The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different to that which she expected, but dared not negative the cobbler's will, for fear of losing the whole of the property; while the old rogue in bed (who was himself the poor old shoemaker living opposite) laughed in his sleeve, and divided with her the fruits of a project which the widow had intended for her sole benefit.—*Bucks Gaz.*

A BAD EXCEPTION.—A gentleman finished an elegy on a Lady, with the following words:—"Ah! sir, nothing beats a good wife."—"I beg your pardon," rejoined a bystander, "a bad husband does."

OLD FASHIONABLE CORSETS.—The only healthy corsets, says the Editor of a Georgia paper, for a lady's waist, is a husband's arm.

### Nicholas Donnelly.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that R. his Classical, Mathematical and English Academy, No. 3, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, was opened for the reception of young gentlemen on Monday, Jan. 5th, 1829, at 9 o'clock, A. M. He can accommodate with board, washing, &c. at his residence, No. 139, South Fourth street; a few young gentlemen, together with those whom he has engaged. The strictest attention will be paid to the moral deportment of those entrusted to his care.

Mr. D. has employed Mr. MADISON BROWN to assist in the English department. Mr. Brown's abilities are of the first order, he finished his academic course under the care of Mr. D. and afterwards graduated in Carlisle College, with honour to himself and his teachers.

THE TERMS can be known by applying to Thomas B. Cook, Esq. near Centreville, Queen Ann's County, or to Col. Potter, of Caroline county.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7—9

### Chancery Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Talbot County Court, passed the second day of June last, will be exposed to sale and sold on TUESDAY the 24th day of February next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, & five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the Real Estate of Tench Tilghman, dec'd. or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy and pay the debts due by the said Tench Tilghman, (dec'd.) as follows, viz.—A part of a tract of land called Partnership, containing 480 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and now divided into two fields.

The arable land lies in a compact oblong body and may be divided into four fields with good Springs of water in three of them, affording an eligible site for improvements in the Centre, from whence the whole may be overlooked surrounded on three sides by first quality timber of almost every description produced in our forests.

ALSO a lot of ground near the Town of Easton, on the Bay-Side road opposite to Mr. Wm. Clarke's Lot, containing about three acres of land.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of Sale, with interest thereon from the day of Sale. On the Sales being ratified by the Court and the purchase money paid and satisfied, the lands will be conveyed by the Trustees to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Other particulars will be made known and attendance given by the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase are particularly invited to view the lands which will be pointed out by WM. H. TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Jan. 24.

### MARYLAND:

#### Talbot County Orphans' Court.

23d day of January, A. D. 1829.

ON application of Elias Hopkins, Administrator of Jonathan Cheesley, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, & the seal of my office affixed, this 23rd day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & twenty-nine.

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

In compliance with the above order,

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, bath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Jonathan Cheesley, late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of August next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 23rd day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

ELIAS HOPKINS, Adm'r. of Jonathan Cheesley, dec'd.

January 24, 1829.—3w

### HATTING.

#### BENNETT JONES,

Returns his sincere thanks to the Public, for the liberal patronage which he has for 35 years received from his Fellow-Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent Counties, and assures them that he still continues to carry on the business as usual at the OLD STAND, where having on hand a good stock of Materials, and in his employ the best Workmen, he is enabled to manufacture

HATS of every Description,

in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE and upon the most REASONABLE TERMS.

B. J. Hopes, that from his having served the PUBLIC in his occupation for so many years—and his consequent Experience in the Business, he will continue to receive from them a generous patronage.

N. B. Two or three Smart BOYS, will be taken as APPRENTICES to the above business.

Easton, January 17, 1829.—16.

### HATTING.

The Subscriber, after presenting his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Easton, and the adjoining counties, for the liberal encouragement conferred on him since he opened a

HAT STORE IN EASTON,

informs them that he still has on hand and in

tends keeping, (at his old stand)

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Beaver, Castor and Rorram Water-

### Proof HATS,

Of his own manufacture, warranted to be made of good materials at the BALTIMORE MARKET CAN AFFORD, and by the most skilful workmen, and also of the latest fashions.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Md. Jan. 17.

N. B.—Country Merchants and others can be furnished with good Hats and as cheap as they can be procured in Baltimore or Philadelphia.

E. ROSZELL.

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

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PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per  
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Note.—A square inserted three times for  
ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for  
every subsequent insertion.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—1828.

To the Honorable John Quincy Adams.

SIR.—The undersigned, Citizens of Massachusetts, residing in Boston and its vicinity, take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of a statement published in the National Intelligencer of the 21st of October, and which purports to have been communicated or authorised by you.

In this statement after speaking of those individuals in this State, whom the writer designates as "certain leaders of the party which had the management of the State Legislature in their hands, in the year 1808, and saying, that in the event of a civil war, he (Mr. Adams) "had no doubt the leaders of the party would secure the co-operation with them of Great Britain," it is added, "that their object was, and had been for several years a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate Confederation, he knew from unequivocal evidence, although not provable in a court of law."

This, sir, is not the expression of an opinion as to the nature and tendency of the measures at that time publicly adopted, or proposed, by the party prevailing in the State of Massachusetts. Every citizen was at liberty to form his own opinions on that subject; and we cheerfully submit the propriety of those measures to the judgment of an impartial posterity. But the sentence which we have quoted contains the assertion of a distinct fact, as one within your own knowledge.—We are not permitted to consider it as the unguarded expression of irritated feelings, hastily uttered at a time of great political excitement.—Twenty years have elapsed since this charge was first made, in private correspondence with certain members of Congress; and it is now deliberately repeated, and brought before the Public under the sanction of your name, as being founded on unequivocal evidence, within your knowledge.

We do not claim for ourselves, nor even for those deceased friends whose representatives join in this address, the title of leaders of any party in Massachusetts—but we were associated in politics with the party prevailing here at the period referred to in the statement above mentioned; some of us concurred in all the measures adopted by that party; and we all warmly approved and supported those measures. Many of our associates who still survive, are dispersed throughout Massachusetts and Maine, and could not easily be convened to join us on the present occasion. We trust however that you will not question our right, if not for ourselves alone, at least in behalf of the highly valued friends with whom we acted at that time, and especially of those of them who are now deceased, respectfully to ask from you such full and precise statement of the facts and evidence relating to this accusation, as may enable us fairly to meet and answer it.

The object of this letter therefore is, to request you to state.

First, Who are the persons, designated as leaders of the party prevailing in Massachusetts in the year 1808, whose object, you assert, was and had been for several years, a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate Confederation? And

Secondly, The whole evidence on which that charge is founded.

It is admitted in the statement of the charge, that it is not provable in a court of law, and of course that you are not in possession of any legal evidence by which to maintain it. The evidence however must have been such as in your opinion would have been pronounced unequivocal by upright & honorable men of discriminating minds; and we may certainly expect from your sense of justice and self-respect a full disclosure of all that you possess.

A charge of this nature, coming as it does from the first magistrate of the nation, acquires an importance which we cannot afford to disregard; and it is one which we ought not to leave unanswered. We are therefore constrained, by a regard to our deceased friends and to our posterity, as well as by a sense of what is due to our own honor, most solemnly to declare, that we have never known nor suspected that the party which prevailed in Massachusetts in the year 1808, or any other party in this state have ever entertained the design to produce a dissolution of the Union, or the establishment of a separate Confederation. It is impossible for us in any other manner to refute, or even to answer this charge, until we see it fully and particularly stated, and know the evidence by which it is to be maintained.

The undersigned think it due to themselves to add, that in making this application to you, they have no design nor wish to produce an effect on any political party or question whatever. Neither is it their purpose to enter into a vindication or discussion of the measures publicly adopted, and avowed by the persons against whom the above charge has been made. Our sole object is to draw forth all the evidence on which that charge is founded, in order that the public may judge of its application and its weight. We are, Sir, with due respect,

Your obedient servants,

H. G. OTIS,  
ISRAEL THORNDIKE,  
T. H. PERKINS,  
WILLIAM PRESCOTT,  
DANIEL SARGENT,  
JOHN LOWELL,  
WILLIAM SULLIVAN,  
CHARLES JACKSON,  
WARREN DUTTON,  
BENJ. PICKMAN,  
HENRY CABOT,  
Son of the late George Cabot.  
C. C. PARSONS,  
Son of Theophilus Parsons, esq. dec'd.  
FRANKLIN DEXTER,  
Son of the late Samuel Dexter.

MR. ADAMS' REPLY TO THE PRECEDING LETTER.

Washington, 30th December, 1828.

Messrs. H. G. Otis, Israel Thorndike, T. H. Perkins, William Prescott, Daniel Sargent, John Lowell, William Sullivan, Charles Jackson, Warren Dutton, Benjamin Pickman, Henry Cabot, C. C. Parsons, and Franklin Dexter.—GENTLEMEN.—I have received your letter of the 26th ult., and recognizing among the signatures to it, names of persons for whom a long,

and, on my part uninterrupted friendship, has survived all the bitterness of political dissension, it would have afforded me pleasure to answer with explicitness and candor not only those persons, but each and every one of you, upon the only questions in relation to the subject matter of your letter, which as men or as citizens I can acknowledge your right to ask; namely whether the interrogator was himself one of the persons intended by me in the extract which you have given, from a statement authorized by me and published in the National Intelligencer of 21st October last.

Had you or either of you thought proper to ask me this question, it would have been more satisfactory to me to receive the inquiry separately from each individual, than arrayed in solid phalanx, each responsible not only for himself but for all others. The reasons for this must be so obvious to persons of your intelligence, that I trust that you will spare me the pain of detailing them.

But, Gentlemen, this is not all. You undertake your inquisition, not in your own names alone; but as the representatives of a great and powerful party, dispersed throughout the States of Massachusetts and Maine: A party commanding, at the time to which your inquiries refer, a devoted majority in the Legislature of the then United Commonwealth; and even now, if judged by the character of its volunteer delegation, of great influence and respectability.

I cannot recognize you, on this occasion, as the representatives of that party, for two reasons; first, because you have neither produced your credentials for presenting yourselves as their champions, nor assigned satisfactory reasons for presenting yourselves without them. But, secondly, and chiefly, because your introduction of that party into this question is entirely gratuitous.—Your solemn declaration that you do not know that the Federal or any other party, at the time to which my statement refers, intended to produce the dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a new confederacy, does not take the issue, which your own statement of my charge (as you are pleased to consider it) had tendered.—The statement authorized by me, spoke, not of the federal party, but of "certain leaders" of that party. In my own letters to the members of Congress, who did me the honor at that agonizing crisis to our National Union of soliciting my confidential opinions upon measures under deliberation, I expressly acquitted the great body of the federal party, not only of participating in the secret designs of those leaders, but even of being privy to or believing in their existence. I now cheerfully repeat that declaration.

I well know that the party were not prepared for that convulsion, to which the measures and designs of their leaders were instigating them, and my extreme anxiety for the substitution of the non-intercourse for the embargo arose from the imminent danger, that the continuance and enforcement of this latter measure would promote the views of those leaders, by goading a majority of the people and of the legislature to the pitch of physical resistance, by State authority, against the execution of the laws of the Union, on the only actual means by which the Union could be dissolved. Your modesty has prompted you to disclaim the character of "leaders" of the federal party at that time. If I am to consider this as more than a mere disavowal of form, I must say that the charge, which I lament to see has excited so much of your sensibility, had no reference to any of you.

Your avowed object is controversy. You call for a precise state of facts and evidence; not affecting, so far as you know, any one of you, but to enable you fairly to meet and to answer it.

And you demand,

1. Who are the persons designated as leaders of the party prevailing in Massachusetts in the year 1808—whose object I assert was, and had been, for several years, a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate confederacy?

2. The whole evidence, on which that charge is founded.

You observe that it is admitted, in the statement of the charge, that it is not provable in a court of law, and your inference is, that I am of course not in possession of any legal evidence, by which to maintain it. Yet you call upon me to name, the persons affected by the charge; a charge in your estimate deeply stigmatizing upon those persons; and you permit yourselves to remind me, that my sense of justice and "self-respect" oblige me to disclose all that I do possess. My sense of justice to you, gentlemen, induces me to remark, that leave your self-respect to the moral influences of your own minds, without presuming to measure it by the dictation of mine.

Suppose, then, that in compliance with your call, I should name one, two or three persons, as intended to be included in the charge. Suppose neither of those persons to be one of you. You however have given them notice, that I have no evidence against them, by which the charge is provable in a court of law—and you know that I, as well as yourselves, am amenable to the laws of the land. Does your self-respect convince you that the persons so named, if guilty, would furnish the evidence against themselves, which they have been notified that I do not possess? Are you sure that the correspondence, which would prove their guilt, may not in the lapse of 25 years have been committed to the flames? In these days of failing and of treacherous memories, may they not have forgotten that any such correspondence ever existed? And have you any guarantee to offer, that I should not be called by a summons more imperative than yours, to produce in the temple of justice the proof, which you say I have not, or be branded for a foul and malignant slanderer of spotless and persecuted virtue?

Is it not besides imaginable that persons may exist, who though twenty-five years since driven in the desperation of disappointment, to the meditation and preparation of measures tending to the dissolution of the Union, perceived afterwards the error of their ways, and would now gladly wash out from their own memories their participation in projects, upon which the stamp of indelible reprobation has past? Is it not possible that some of the conspirators have been called to account before a higher than an earthly tribunal for all the good and evil of their lives; and whose reputations might now suffer needlessly by the disclosure of their names? I put these cases to you, gentlemen, as possible, to show you that neither my sense of justice nor my self-respect does require of me to produce the evidence for which you call, or to disclose the names of persons, for whom you have and can have no right to speak?

These considerations appear indeed to me so forcibly, that it is not without surprise, that I am compelled to believe they had escaped your observation. I cannot believe of any of you that which I am sure never entered the hearts of some of you that you should have selected the present moment, for the purpose of drawing me into a

controversy not only with yourselves, but with others, you know not whom—of doing me to the denunciation of names which 20 years since I declined committing to the ear of confidential friendship, and to the production of evidence which, though perfectly satisfactory to my own mind, and perfectly competent for the foundation of honest and patriotic public conduct, was inadequate in a court of law neither to the conviction of the guilty, nor to the justification of the accuser, and so explicitly pronounced by myself.

You say that you have no design nor wish to produce an effect on any political party or question whatever,—nor to enter into a vindication of the measures publicly adopted and avowed by the persons against whom the above charge has been made. But can you believe that this subject could be discussed between you and me as you propose, when calling upon me for a statement, with the avowed intention of refuting it, and not produce an effect on any political party or question. With regard to the public measures of those times and the succeeding, which you declare to have had your sanction and approbation, it needs no disclosure now, that a radical and irreconcileable difference of opinion between most of yourselves and me existed.

And can you suppose that in disclosing names and stating facts, known perhaps only to myself I could consent to separate them from those public measures, which you so cordially approved and which I so deeply lamented? Must your own defence against these charges forever rest exclusively upon a solemn protestation against the natural inference from the irresistible tendency of action to the secret intent of the actor? That a statesman who believes in human virtue should be slow to draw this inference against such solemn asseverations, I readily admit; but for the regulation of the conduct of human life, the rules of evidence are widely different from those, which receive or exclude testimony in a court of law. Even there, you know that violent presumption is equivalent, in cases affecting life itself, to positive proof; and in a succession of political measures through a series of years, all tending to the same result, there is an internal evidence against which mere denial, however solemn, can scarcely claim the credence even of the charity that believeth all things.

Let me add that the statement authorised by me, as published in the National Intelligencer, was made, not only without the intention, but without the most distant imagination of offending you or of injuring any one of you. But, on the contrary, for the purpose of expressly disavowing a charge, which was before the public sanctioned with the name of the late Mr. Jefferson imputing to certain citizens of Massachusetts treasonable negotiations with the British government during the war, and expressly stating that he had received information of this from me.—On the publication of this letter, I deemed it indispensably due to myself, and to all the citizens of Massachusetts, not only to deny having given such information, but all knowledge of such a fact. And the more so, because that letter had been published, though without my knowledge, yet I was well assured, from motives of justice and kindness to me. It contained a declaration by Mr. Jefferson himself, frank, explicit, and true of the character of the motives of my conduct, in all the transactions of my intercourse with him, during the period of the embargo.

This was a point upon which his memory could not deceive him, a point upon which he was the best of witnesses; and his testimony was the more decisive because given at a moment, as it would seem, of great excitement against me upon different views of public policy even then in conflict and producing great exacerbation in his mind. The letter contained also a narrative of a personal interview between himself and me in March 1808, and stated that I had then given him information of facts, which induced him to consent to the substitution of the nonintercourse for the embargo; and that I had apprised him of this treasonable negotiation by citizens of Massachusetts, to secede from the Union during the war, and perhaps rejoin after the peace. Now the substitution of the nonintercourse for the embargo, took place twelve months after this interview, and at a succeeding session of Congress, when I was not even a member of that body. The negotiation for seceding from the Union with a view to rejoin it afterwards, if it ever existed, must have been during the war. I had no knowledge of such negotiation, or even of such a design. I could therefore have given no such information.

But in giving an unqualified denial to this statement of Mr. Jefferson, and in showing that upon the face of the letter itself it could not be correct, it was due to him to show, than the statement on his part was not intentional; that it arose from infirmity of memory, which the letter itself candidly acknowledged; that it blended together in one indistinct mass, the information which I had given in March 1808, with the purport of confidential letters which I had written to him and my friends in Congress a year after, and with events, projects, and perhaps mere speculations, natural enough as consequences of the preceding times, but which occurred, if at all, from three to six years later, and of which he could not have had information from me.—The simple fact of which I apprised Mr. Jefferson was, that in the summer of 1807, about the time of what was sometimes called the affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake, I had seen a letter from the governor of Nova Scotia, to a person in Massachusetts, affirming that the British government had certain information of a plan by that of France, to conquer the British possessions and effect a revolution in the United States, by means of a war with Great Britain.

As the United States and Great Britain were in 1807 at peace, a correspondence with the Governor of Nova Scotia, held by any citizen of the United States, imported no violation of law, nor could the correspondent be responsible for anything which the governor might write. But my inferences from this fact were, that there existed between the British government and the party in Massachusetts opposed to Mr. Jefferson, a channel of communication through the Governor of Nova Scotia, which he was exercising to inflame their hatred against France and their jealousies against their own government. The letter was not to any leader of the federal party; but I had no doubt it had been shown to some of them, as it had been to me, without injunction of secrecy; and, as I supposed, with a view to convince me that this conspiracy between Napoleon and Mr. Jefferson really existed.

How that channel of communication might be further used was matter of conjecture; for the mission of Mr. John Henry was nine months after my interview with Mr. Jefferson, and precisely at the time when I was writing to my friends in Congress the letters urging the substitution of the nonintercourse for the embargo.

Of Mr. Henry's mission I knew nothing till it was disclosed by himself in 1812.

It was in these letters of 1808 and 1809, that I mentioned the design of certain leaders of the federal party to effect a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a Northern Confederacy. This design had been formed, in the winter of 1803-4, immediately after, and as a consequence of the acquisition of Louisiana. Its justifying causes to those who entertained it were, that the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcended the constitutional powers of the government of the United States. That it formed in fact a new confederacy to which the States, united by the former compact, were not bound to adhere. That it was oppressive to the interests and destructive to the influence of the Northern section of the confederacy, whose right and duty it therefore was to secede from the new body politic, and to constitute one of their own.

This plan was so far matured, that the proposal had been made to an individual to permit himself, at a proper time, to be placed at the head of the military movements, which it was foreseen would be necessary for carrying it into execution. In all this there was no overt act of treason.—In the abstract theory of our government the obedience of the citizen is not due to an unconstitutional law. He may lawfully resist its execution. If a single individual undertakes this resistance, our constitutions both of the United States and of each separate State, have provided a judiciary power, judges and juries to decide between the individuals and the legislative act, which he has resisted as unconstitutional. But let us suppose the case that legislative acts of one or more States of this Union are passed, conflicting with acts of Congress and commanding the resistance of their citizens against them, and what else can be done? A letter of your first signer recently published has disclosed the fact, that he, although the putative, was not the real father of the Hartford Convention. As he, who has hitherto enjoyed unrivaled, the honors is now disposed to bestow upon others the shame of its paternity, may not the ostensible and the real character of other accidents attending it, be alike diversified, so that the main and ultimate object of that assembly, though beaming in splendor from its acts, was yet in dim eclipse to the vision of its most distinguished members?

However this may be, it was this project of 1803 and 4, which, from the time when I first took my seat in the Senate of the United States, alienated me from the secret councils of those leaders of the federal party. I was never initiated in them. I approved and supported the acquisition of Louisiana; and from the first moment that the project of separation was made known to me, I opposed it to a determined and inflexible resistance.

It is well known to some of you, gentlemen, that the cession of Louisiana, was not the first occasion upon which my duty to my country prescribed to me a course of conduct different from that which would have been dictated to me by the leaders and the spirit of party.—More than one of you was present at a meeting of members of the Massachusetts Legislature, on the 27th of May, 1802, the day after I first took my seat as a member of that legislature.

I took my seat in the senate the next day.—Bills were immediately brought into Congress making appropriations to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars for carrying the convention into effect, and for enabling the president to take possession of the ceded territory. These measures were opposed by all the members of the senate who had voted against the ratification of the conventions. They were warmly and cordially supported by me. I had no doubt of the constitutional power to make the treaties. It is expressly delegated in the constitution.—The power of making the stipulated payment for the cession, and of taking possession of the ceded territory, was equally unquestioned by me: they were constructive powers but I thought them fairly incidental, and necessarily consequent upon the power to make the treaty. But the power of annexing the inhabitants of Louisiana to the Union of conferring upon them, in a mass all the rights, and requiring of them all the duties, of citizens of the United States, it appeared to me had not been delegated to Congress by the people of the Union, and could not have been delegated by them; without the consent of the people of Louisiana themselves. I thought they required an amendment of the constitution and a vote of the people of Louisiana; and I offered to the senate resolutions for carrying both those measures into effect, which were rejected.

It has been recently ascertained, by a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Dunbar, written in July, 1803, after he had received the treaties, and convened Congress to consider them, that, in his opinion, the treaties could not be carried into effect without an amendment to the constitution: and that the proposal for such an amendment would be the first measure adopted by them, at their meeting. Yet Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States, did approve, explicit, and true of the people of Louisiana; and I offered to the senate resolutions for carrying them into effect, which were rejected.

If, in the exercise of their respective functions, the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities of the Union on one side, and of one or more states on the other, are brought into correct collision with each other, the relations between the parties are no longer those of constitutional right but of independent force. Each party constitutes the common compact for itself. The constructions are irreconcileable together. There is no umpire between them and the appeal is to the sword, the ultimate arbiter of right between independent states but not between the members of one body politic. I therefore hold it as a principle without exception that whenever the constituted authorities of a state, authorized resistance to any act of Congress, or pronounced it unconstitutional, they do thereby declare themselves and their State *out of* the pale of the Union.

That there is no supposable case in which the people of a State might place themselves in this attitude, by the primitive right of insurrection against oppression, I will not affirm but they have delegated such power to their legislatures or their judges; and if there be such a right, it is the right of an individual to commit suicide—the right of an inhabitant of a populous city to set fire to his own dwelling house. These are my views. But to those, who think that each State is a sovereign judge not only of its own rights, but of the extent of powers conferred upon the general government by the people of the whole Union, and that each State, giving its own construction to the constitutional powers of Congress, may array its separate sovereignty against every act of that body transcending this estimate of their powers—to say of men holding these principles that for the ten years from 1804 to 1814, they were intending a dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a new Confederacy, is charging them with nothing more than with acting up to their principles.

To the purposes of party leaders intending to accomplish the dissolution of the Union and a new Confederacy, two postulates are necessary. First an act or acts of Congress, which may be resisted as unconstitutional; and sec-



as some of her former provinces in South America.

**Americans in France.**—The popular romance of the Spy, by our countryman Cooper, has furnished Paris with a Comedy and a Melo-drama, which are now night after night drawing full houses. In the comedy, Harvey Birch is no other than *le grand Washington*, in disguise. In the melo-drama, which is said to be very effective, General Lafayette performs many of the exploits which in the novel are attributed to Harvey Birch; besides some others not mentioned in the book. We need only particularize *entrechat* which the General performs under the gallows, and which elicits so much admiration from the French troops surrounding him, that they rescue him from his perilous situation.

**Voyages of Discovery.**—According to a statement in *Le Globe*, there are at present no less than fifteen vessels actually employed in voyages of discovery. Of these, France has three, England five, Russia two, Sweden one, Holland one, and the United States one. It remains to be seen whether the last mentioned expedition will ever put to sea. We want yet the example of Spain, Portugal, and the small Italian States.—*Paris Enquirer.*

## EASTON GAZETTE,

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 21, 1829.

We commence to day the publication of the correspondence between Mr. Adams and certain Gentlemen of Massachusetts respecting a charge made by Mr. Adams that "CERTAIN LEADERS" of the Federal Party, in that State, had in 1808, a design to effect a dissolution of the Union & form a Northern Confederation.

The correspondence consists of three documents.—1st. A letter Addressed to Mr. Adams requesting him to name the persons whom he designates as leaders of the Federal Party, &c., &c. Mr. A.'s answer.—3d. An Appeal to the Citizens of the United States. The first and second of these documents will be found in our paper of to-day.—The 3d we shall spread before our readers in our next.

It is gratifying to learn, says the Baltimore American, that amidst the excitement created by the party feelings which have arrayed one portion of our country against the other, the most friendly sentiments still animate the two distinguished individuals who have been the cause of this fervor. We understand that as soon as Gen. Jackson was apprised that the family of Mr. Adams were making arrangements to vacate the President's House, in time to have it prepared for his reception on the 4th of March, he sent a polite message to Mrs. Adams, expressive of his regret at the information, and assuring her that he would be highly gratified if the family would continue to occupy it as long as it suited their convenience.

### COUNTERFEITING ON A LARGE SCALE.

We were yesterday shewn a twenty dollar bill purporting to be of the Mechanick's Bank of New Haven. The plate is the same from which the Malepar bills were issued, and has only been so far altered as to admit the writing. The high constable has procured nine thousand of them, and has arrested a person implicated, from whose examination it appears that a great number of the bills have been sent to the South, where it is probable they are distributed to a very serious extent. From the information of one of the officers, we learn that there is a mystery in this affair, which being developed will, it is very probable, excite no ordinary interest.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

The New York Journal of Commerce says that a number of forgeries have recently taken place in that city, and that four promissory notes, respectively issued bear counterfeit signatures.—The circumstance has occasioned considerable excitement in a certain circle of merchants and has led to the apprehension of an individual in Boston, who is now in close keeping.

By the following paragraph, it would seem that the legislature of Virginia has yielded to the wishes of the people, and a convention is to be held for the purpose of revising the constitution of that state.

The house of delegates on yesterday, by vote 114 to 93, accepted the bill sent them from the senate, organizing the convention upon the present arrangement of the senatorial districts, under the census of 1810. The bill as it has passed both houses, also extends the limit of selection for members to the whole state, fixes upon the courts in May as the time of election and upon the first Monday of October (instead of June) as the time of the meeting of the convention."

### MURDER!

On the 4th inst. a murder was committed, near the mouth of Octoraro Creek, in Cecil county. The particulars of which, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are as follows:—John Taylor Kidd had been shooting in the neighbourhood of the Canal, in company with several others, among them David M'Laughlin. A dispute arose between Kidd and M'Laughlin, and a scuffle ensued, in which Kidd knocked the other down with a piece of scantling. Previous to this he had several times snatched his gun at M'Laughlin, but without effect, as it was not loaded. At length Kidd loaded his gun with large shot, such as are used in shooting ducks, after which the personal contest above mentioned took place. When M'Laughlin arose he drew a knife, and threatened to stab any one who should offer to touch him. He was about six feet from Kidd when the latter levelled the gun and discharged the load into M'Laughlin's left side, which occasioned his death in three hours after. Kidd is about 23 years of age, 6 feet in height, fair complexion, aquiline nose, and pleasing countenance.

His dress was usually blue cloth coat and pantaloons, and white hat. He is a

skillful gunner. Two persons supposed to be accountants in the number have been arrested and committed for trial.—The governor has issued a proclamation offering 100 dollars reward for his apprehension.—*Baltimore Press.*

[From the National Journal.]

An melancholy case of suicide occurred on Monday morning at a public house in North Third street, which as it has excited a considerable degree of interest, we have taken some trouble to obtain all the particulars of the individual, and the circumstances in our power. In pursuit of information, we met with a friend of the deceased, who has furnished us with the following account of him. His name was Joseph H. Jones; he was a native of England and being left an orphan with some property, he and his brother Charles came to this country about three years ago. The deceased employed some months in travelling in the Western country, and at length agreed to join a Cousin of his of about his own age, who lived at St. Louis, (Ky.) in mercantile business in that place. A little more than a year ago Charles returned to England and the deceased sat himself down at St. Louis, where with his cousin he commenced an extensive business. Shortly after he came to this city and made purchases of goods to a considerable amount. The recommendations of his friends added to his own character for attention, probity and honor, procured for him the best connections and abundant credit.

About a month ago he arrived in this city to settle for former purchases and make new ones. Previous to his quitting St. Louis, a mercantile house there of the respectable firm of Scott & Rule, begged him to take charge of a parcel stated to contain a large sum of money, consigned to a house in Pittsburgh, through which place he was expected to pass on his way hither. On arriving at Cincinnati, however, some obstruction in the navigation, occasioned by the weather, prevented a boat coming up to Pittsburgh, and the passengers were taken to Wheeling. Being thus diverted from his destined route and having no opportunity of delivering his charge, in person, at Pittsburgh, he left the parcel with a highly respectable house at Wheeling, of the firm of Knox & McKee, with instructions to forward it to its destination. The deceased soon after arrived in this city. It appears that the parcel was afterwards delivered to the Clerk, or Steward of a steam boat, who undertook to place it in the hands of the consignees at Pittsburgh. A parcel in due time was delivered to them, which it is stated, on the opening was found to contain nothing but a few old newspapers.—An enquiry was set on foot, and one of the parties concerned came on to Philadelphia, and had several interviews with the deceased. It is said that the gentleman frequently expressed himself satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Jones, and never imputed to him a suspicion of incorrectness. He left Philadelphia it is understood yesterday morning, without having bid adieu to the deceased.

This circumstance with others, operated so strongly upon a mind highly sensitive, that he formed the dreadful resolution of destroying his own life. He ate, it is said, a hearty breakfast yesterday at the public table, after which he ordered a fire to be lighted in his bed room, to which he soon after retired, as if for the purpose of writing. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the report of a pistol was heard, in his own room, where, upon entering, the deceased was found lying on his back quite dead. It appeared he had stood before a looking glass, and applied a heavily charged pistol to his mouth. The ball went literally through his head. The pistol was so overloaded as to burst, and the lock of it was driven with great violence, into the breast of Mr. Jones.

On his table was found a scrap of paper, on which he had written a few words solemnly protesting his innocence of all knowledge in relation to the contents of the packet.

A coroner's inquest was promptly assembled, which, after the examination of some witnesses, gave a verdict of "Suicide, cause unknown."

The deceased was about 26 years of age, remarkably sober, and sedate in his conduct, regular in his habits, and with a mind, actuated, it is believed, by the strictest sense of honor, and too sensitive, it would seem, to bear even the slightest suspicion of guilt. His remains were buried yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in St. James' burying ground.

[WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.]

Yesterday being the day appointed for the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, the Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded with spectators who were admitted to become spectators and auditors. A considerable number of ladies occupied the space without the bar of the House. After the Tellers had made their report, the Vice-President proclaimed ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, as elected President of the United States for four years, from the 4th of March next, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, Vice President for the same term. A national salute was fired immediately afterwards from the Mall.

[From the National Journal.]

It will be seen on reference to our abstract of the remarks made by Mr. Wright, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, upon the amendment to the Constitution offered by Mr. A. Smyth, that he referred to a letter headed "confidential," which had been circulated among some of the members of Congress to induce them to vote in favor of the proposition of Mr. A. Smyth. He stated that he had the original draft of the letter he had read on a preceding day, on his table, open to the inspection of gentlemen in order that they might identify the hand writing. A great many members instantly advanced to the ta-

ble of Mr. Wright to examine the manuscript, and consider the excitement throughout the house.

On the subject of this letter, we received the following communication some days since the publication of which it had heretofore been excluded in consequence of the stress of other matter. As the subject has now produced no new curiosity & conversation, and as this communication contains a copy of the letter referred to as well as the copy of another letter, which may also be referred to, we think that a better time could not be chosen for laying it before our readers than the present. We therefore present it to them for their perusal.

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"Ought not every gentleman, who thinks that he may one day have a fair claim to the Presidential Chair, be on the alert to double his chances?"

The following is the copy of a note in the same hand writing received by another member on Saturday morning, when the discussion of the same project was to be continued.

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"Suppose that a gentleman should conceive that he will at some future day, say 25 or 30 years have a fair claim to the presidential chair? would he not do well to reflect that 6 times 8 makes 48, and 6 times 4 only 24 years so that if six citizens stand before him he has no chance according to usage and the Constitution as it stands at present, and that if changed according to the proposed amendment he will."

Now, Mr. Editor the whole country may probably be disposed to deny that such notes could ever have been addressed by one member of Congress to other members of Congress but the originals shall be put in your possession if the fact is denied—and before the author of them taken that step, let me recommend to SPIKE THE BUGLE.

[From the Washington Correspondent of the United States Gazette.]

[WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—1829.]

"GENTLEMEN:—The arrival of Gen. Jackson has set speculation again in motion. It is known that the applications to him for office, are in the proportion of about a thousand to one, to his ability to satisfy them. The political lottery has as many blanks to a prize as any scheme of combination and permutation, which was ever issued from those fountains of delusion and misery, the lottery offices of — street.—The post office has been filled with letters addressed to the General, and I have heard it stated that he has had, or may have, a postage bill, before he obtains the privilege which belongs to the office of the President, which will be a deduction of ten per cent from his first year's salary. A very edito waited on the General yesterday. With the exception of Major Noah, who bears with him a goodly rotundity of figure, and a rubicund countenance, which bids defiance to care of every character, the editorial representatives in this city, are of Pharoahian kind. It would seem as if the half starved, the halt and the dyspeptic had been gathered from all the lanes of life, in order to devour the public banquet, which is to be administered. They are hungry, and must be satisfied. But the editors are by no means the most troublesome guests to the General. We have committeees here, as I understand, representing the Jackson party in the principal cities. They are delegated to represent the feelings of their party at the appointments which the General is expected to make, and how they will be received, and how they will succeed, it is, at present, difficult to tell. The General was out early this morning having left Gadsby's at about seven o'clock to pay a visit to Mr. Mitchell of Tennessee, who has been for some time confined to his room by a disposition.

There was considerable excitement in the House to day. In some remarks, which were made by Mr. J. C. Wright, a day or two ago, on Mr. A. Smyth's amendment to the constitution, he alluded to a "confidential" letter which had been circulated through the house, with a view to induce members to vote for the proposition making the President ineligible for a second term. To-day Mr. Wright in reference to this letter informed the House, that he had then the original draft of the letter upon his table; and, without giving his own opinions as to the writer he invited the members generally, to peruse it, and to form their own judgement. There was immediately a very considerable gathering of the members round the table of Mr. Wright, to examine the draft, but Mr. A. Smyth himself, who seems to be implicated by a sort of general consent, did not move from his seat. The letter recommends gentlemen who desire to promote the interest of any favourite candidate, to vote for the proposition, because it would double the chances of success.

The Senate has been engaged again to-day in executive business, but whether they have as yet come to any decision on the important question of postponing the appointments, is at present among these matters, from which the injunction of secrecy is not yet removed.

In reference to the new cabinet, every thing is yet uncertain. It appears to be the general impression still, that Judge M'Lean will be removed from the Post Office, to the cabinet, but to which of the departments, I cannot say. I see Mr. Baldwin of Pittsburgh, among the visitors here, and hear it whispered that he may be placed in the Post Office. There is also a rumour in circulation that the delegation from South Carolina, will keep themselves clear from office. The reason assigned is, that they cannot accept office, without receiving from Gen. Jackson a pledge that he will exert himself to procure a modification of the Tariff. They do not desire to force him into such a course, but prefer to have him to act as his own judgement may dictate, and at the same time to shew the indecision of the feeling which have induced them to vote for his election. This is a respect which I think entitled him to some credit.

[WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.]

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"Suppose that a gentleman should conceive that he will at some future day, say 25 or 30 years have a fair claim to the presidential chair? would he not do well to reflect that 6 times 8 makes 48, and 6 times 4 only 24 years so that if six citizens stand before him he has no chance according to usage and the Constitution as it stands at present, and that if changed according to the proposed amendment he will."

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## POETRY.

[For the Boston Gazette.]

### LINES

*Written impressions on the Blank: Leaf of a Lady's Testament.*

This is the dear, the holy, sacred Book! Which man may ope, in penitence may look And find a plan, by pure devotion giv'n, Which frees the soul, and fits it for its Heav'n! Though veild in darkness! a mysterious cloud! Which doth from sin, eternal wisdom shroud! Yet here is shown, a Saviour's kindest love, Examples giv'n, which point us far above; Here mayst thou read; reading, believe thou must!

For never were laws so wise, and yet unjust! Here mayst thou light religion's holy lamp, And thy young heart with virtue's impress stamp,

Then with thy God, in sweet communion live, 'Till earth shall cease to move, & ocean leave! LEBEID.

Nesborough, Feb. 17th, 1829.

(From the Emerald.)

### THE WALTZ.

Waltz (*w. G. Walzen, to roll*) a modern dance and time, the measure of whose music is triple, three quavers in a bar. *Bussy.* WEBSTER.

To Waltz, v. to get drunk. Flungudget.

Mr. Editor.—The above definitions were the only ones that I could find for the word at the head of my article, after having thumbed several dictionaries. It is well known that a lady paid Johnson a compliment for his not having any *noughty* words in his dictionary; and, be it said to his praise, he has left out the word "waltz," though it is one of standard importation and rolls, without, beautifully from the tongue.

The learned Flungudget appears to have hit upon the right meaning of the verb; for a person who is not used to Waltzing, attempting to wind through its various mazes, will, most assuredly look for the floor upwards. Give me a pint of fifth proof brandy, and there is some hope of my walking straight; but, if you would have me dead drunk, order me to perform a Waltz of an hour's length with a fair one whose eyes swim in "liquid sea of fire," as she moves to three quavers in a bar, her feet undulating to the measure, and her airy form feeling, in every joint, the empire of the triple melody.

Oh! for the glorious days of reels and contrades! when the sole-inspiring fiddle acted like a galvanic battery upon the nerves, when every limb shook in time to the merry set-to; and grace and activity were rewarded by applause. A Waltz! judge! it will do well enough for the French, whose licentiousness is proverbial; but our American ladies were never intended to arrive at such a degree of refinement. Heaven forbid that they should! and I am proud to say there is something in our nature, that revolts at the idea.

I might say much on this subject, Mr. Editor, but my principal object was to state that a few evenings ago, (blush not for the fallen honors of France,) I made bold to peep into the window of a negro ball-room; when, lo and behold! damsels from the ebony black to the golden mulatto, were gliding with their sooty partners through the graceful windings of the Waltz! Pompey's arm gently clasped the sylph-like waist of the lovely Cloe, and away they went, the former with a look of exultation, exclaiming "Go way you—white folk no hold a candle to me!" Klopplinger Waltz. BENEDICT.

We copy the following ANECDOTE from the Boston Evening Bulletin:

"The Attorney General, now nearly eighty years of age, and said to be more competent to the discharge of the arduous duties of his highly Honorable station than almost any practitioner at the Bar, on account of his great learning and experience, as well as a remarkable retention of mental power, was managing a case in behalf of the Commonwealth, in Middlesex county, where a man was indicted for gouging out the eyes of a Girl, because she had made oath that he was the father of her illegitimate child. Her brother, an intelligent Lad of nine years of age, was on the stand as a Government witness; and his relation of the facts which he saw, produced an electrical effect on the whole audience. The Girl was also present, in total blindness; and every circumstance attending the investigation of this horrible barbarity, was highly exciting. The boy stated the preliminary circumstances, and then said—"I was cutting bean poles round the barn, and my sister was milking; I heard her scream, and then I ran with a pole in my hand, and as I came up, I saw that he had pulled her over backwards; then he looked over his shoulders to see who was coming, and I struck him with the pole, and broke his jaw."—"Why did you not repeat the blow?" exclaimed the Attorney General, carried away with the tremendous interest—"why did you not repeat the blow, and knock his d—d brains out?" "Mr. Attorney," said the judge, "you well know that profanity in Court is a high offence, punishable with imprisonment; but, in consequence of the unusual excitement of the case, it will, in this instance, be overlooked."

PETER FRANCISCO, who has lately applied to Congress for a pension for Revolutionary services, was supposed, when in the prime of manhood, to be the strongest man in the U. States. We do not know whether, like Maximus, he could break a horse's jaw bone with a stroke or birthright with a kick but we have heard the following story told in illustration of his strength:

The fame of Francisco's great strength spread far and wide through Virginia. Every man who could whip his weight in wild cats' burned with the desire of reaping renown by an encounter with Francisco. Among others, a bully from near the mountains, next to the land of half Horse and half Alligator men, determined on comparing his prowess with that of the reputed strongest man in the State. He deliberately commenced this journey with the intent of whipping Francisco, or being whipped himself. He arrives in the neighbourhood of his intended antagonist, and meeting a man in a lane with a stake and rider fence on each side, he enquired of him if he knew Peter Francisco, and where he lived. The man answered that he was himself Peter Francisco. The business was made known and Francisco, who was a peaceable man, remonstrated against such a foolish contest between two men who had never injured each other. But in vain, the man would not be put off, and dismounting and tying his horse to the fence, told Francisco, that he must either fight or run. Francisco very coolly dismounted and replied that he had never been in the habit of running—if he must fight he could not help it. They met—Francisco seized his antagonist like he had been a child, and threw him entirely over the fence—when he got up, he very good naturally asked him to be so good as to toss him over his horse also—he wished to be travelling—Georgia Courier.

A schoolmaster who was as fond of the use of his grog as the use of globes, was asked the difference between gravity & gravitation—"When I've drank five glasses of grog, I repaid the demagogues, 'my gravity vanishes,' and my gravitation begins to operate."

### STOP MY PAPER!

Every man must have some object whereon to vent his spleen—"energetic bile" must have its way, or one gets jaundice. We once knew a man who as often as he was kicked and cuffed by the world, was sure to flog his wife and children, by way of balancing the account. Another had his nose pulled in a ball-room, and instantly he posted off to his lodgings and caned his negro. Lord Byron used to swear, when anything went wrong with him—that old bear, Doctor Johnson swallowed oceans of tea and the impetuous Alfieri mounted a wild horse. Every one to his taste, in this country the taste is for a man to drop his newspaper incontinently, when he becomes bilious. Let us take a few examples.

A man wakes up with the tooth ache, eats no breakfast, and goes off grumbling to his place of business. He takes up his newspaper—finds something in it not exactly in accordance with his own opinions, and instantly sends a note to the editors with instructions to stop his paper.

He has his tooth pulled in the course of the day feels the want of his paper the next morning, and puts his name anew to the subscription list. "Stop my paper!" bawls A. B. "you are opposed to the tariff, and like a liberal man as I am, I will not listen to your arguments against it." "Stop my paper," C. D. "you are a confounded Turk, and I'll have nothing to do with you." "Stop my paper," cries E. F. "you refused to insert a puff for my newly invented flea trap." "Stop my paper roars G. H. "You have dared to express an opinion of your own, when you knew that I thought differently." "Stop my paper," exclaims I. J. "I cannot make a fool of you" and you will not do for me and so on until you come to Y. Z. Magnanimous mortals, what fine editors you would make.

N. Y. Courier.

The Jersey Prison-Ship.—A person in Providence, R. I. proposes to publish, by subscription, the interesting Journal kept by the late Capt. T. Dring, while confined as a prisoner on board that ship. Very little of an authentic character is supposed to have been published heretofore, concerning the sufferings of the American prisoners on board—though much has been said on the subject. From the character of Capt. Dring, the work, it is thought, will be a faithful narrative.

### Chancery Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Talbot County Court, passed the second day of June last, will be exposed to sale and sold on TUESDAY the 24th day of February next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, & five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the Real Estate of Tench Tilghman, dec'd. or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy and pay the debts due by the said Tench Tilghman, (dec'd.) as follows, viz.—A part of a tract of land called Partnership, containing 480 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and now divided into two fields.

The arable land lies in a compact oblong body and may be divided into four fields with good springs of water in three of them, affording an eligible site for improvements in the Centre, from whence the whole may be overlooked surrounded on three sides by first quality timber of almost every description produced in our forests.

ALSO a lot of ground near the Town of Easton, on the Bay-Side road opposite to Mr. Wm. Clarke's Lot, containing about three acres of land.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of Sale, with interest thereon from the day of Sale. On the Sales being ratified by the Court and the purchase money paid and satisfied, the lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Other particulars will be made known and attendance given by the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase are particularly invited to view the lands which will be pointed out by WM. H. TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Jan. 24.

### HATTING.

#### BENNETT JONES,

Returns his sincere thanks to the Public, for the liberal patronage which he has for 35 years received from his fellow-Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent Counties, and assures them that he still continues to carry on the Business as usual at the OLD STAND, where having on hand a good stock of Materials, and in his employ the best Workmen, he is enabled to manufacture

#### HATS of every Description,

In the most FASHIONABLE STYLE and upon the most REASONABLE TERMS.

B. J. Hopes, that from his having served the PUBLIC in his occupation for so many years, and his consequent Experience in the Business, he will continue to receive from them a general patronage.

N. B. Two or three Smart BOYS, will be taken as APPRENTICES to the above Business.

B. J. Easton, January 17, 1829 —tf.

### HATTING.

THE Subscriber, after presenting his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the liberal encouragement conferred on him since he opened a HAT STORE IN EASTON,

Inform them that he still has on hand and intends keeping, (at his old stand)

#### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Beaver, Castor and Roram Water-

#### Proof HATS,

Of his own manufacture, warranted to be made of good materials as the BALTIMORE MARKET CAN AFFORD, and by the most skilful workmen, and also of the latest fashions.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Md. Jan. 17.

N. B.—Country Merchants and others can be furnished with as good hats and as cheap as can be procured in Baltimore or Philadelphia.

E. ROSZELL.

### THROUGH IN A DAY.

FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland, via Delaware City, St. George's, Middle-town—Warwick—Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester to Centreville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam-boat BARTONIAN, Captain W. WHILLDN.—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—in time to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. Georges, and from thence in stages to Middle-town, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville, arriving at Centreville the same evening at eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's, Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this line a stage to convey passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a stage from Dover at St. George's.

#### FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1.25  
Do. St. George's, - 1.50  
Do. Middletown, - 2.00  
Do. Warwick, - 2.25  
Do. Head of Sassafras, 3.50  
Do. Head of Chester, - 3.00  
And Do. Centreville, - 4.25.  
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & CO.  
Sept. 13—W. PROPRIETORS.

#### FOR RENT

For the ensuing year, that large & convenient three story brick dwelling situated on Washington street, lately occupied by Mr. Jas. Gaskins, to an approved tenant the terms will be liberal. Apply to A. Graham

JABEZ CALDWELL.

Easton, Dec. 20.

#### NOTICE.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Diocese of Maryland, will hold a meeting by Divine permission, on the 4th of March, 1829, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Vestry Room of St. Paul's Church, in the City of Baltimore.

J. V. BARTOW, Secretary S. C.

February 7.

#### WANTED.

TWENTY bushels good IRISH POTATOES 20 do Planting, do.  
10 do Hominy-beans,  
10 do Peas—

or 3 hundred weight of LARD—and a few Barrels prime CIDER; for which the highest cash price will be given by applying to JO: CHAIN.

Easton, January 31, 1829.—tf.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against John Garey, Jr. at the suit of Jesse Scott, will be sold at Public Sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 24th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit—all the Estate, right, title, interest and claim of him that John Garey, Jr. of, and in, to that FARM or PLANTATION situated in the Chapel District, on which John Garey (his father) did formerly reside, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid ffa. ffa.

Jan 31—WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

#### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Saturday night last, a negro man called DANIEL, who is about 32 years of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark mulatto colour, has broad shoulders and broad face, is rather lusty and well made, has large white teeth, his eyes are of a reddish colour, and when he is spoken to has a smile on his countenance. Daniel was hired out in Easton, and went off under pretence of going to Camp Meeting, and there is reason to believe that he was accompanied by a negro man, the property of Mrs. Smyth, who was also hired out in Easton, and is of a chestnut colour and rather tall. I have no knowledge of what clothes Daniel took with him, other than a blue jacket and fur nearly new. It is more than probable that these negroes will make their way either to Delaware or New Jersey. The above reward will be paid for apprehending Daniel if taken out of the State, and Fifty Dollars if taken in the State and lodged in jail so I get him and all reasonable expenses paid if brought to Easton and lodged in jail.

EDWARD O. MARTIN.

Head of Wye, Talbot Co. Md.

Sept. 27, 1828.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on or about the 15th of April last, a negro woman who calls herself MARGARET—she is about 23 years of age, stout and well made, rather light complexion for a negro.—The subscriber understands the above negro has made her way to Baltimore, where she has no doubt hired herself as a free woman.

Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS D. MONNELLY.

Chappel, Talbot County, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or elsewhere.

The Public Ob't Servt

Easton, Nov. 17 JOHN WRIGHT.

Magistrate's Blanks  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### DR. SAMUEL W. SPENCER

HAVING purchased the Drug and Medicine store, formerly owned and conducted by Moore & Kellie and recently by Wm. W. Moore opposite the Market House in Easton, begs leave to inform the public that he has on hand and for sale

#### A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Dye Stuffs.

Together with all other articles in his line, and solicits from the former customers of the store and the public in general the continuance of their patronage.

# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XII.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1829.

NO. 9.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per  
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for  
ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for  
every subsequent insertion.

## APPEAL

To the Citizens of the United States.

The following Appeal is made to you because the charges which have rendered it necessary were exhibited by your highest public functionary, in a communication designed for the eyes of all; and because the citizens of every State in the Union have a deep interest in the reputation of every other State.

It is well known, that, during the embargo,—and the succeeding restrictions on our commerce, and also, during the late war with Great Britain, the State of Massachusetts was sometimes charged with entertaining designs, dangerous, if not hostile, to the Union of the States. The calumny, having been engendered at a period of extreme political excitement, and being considered like the thousand others which at such times are fabricated by party animosity, and which live out their day and expire, has hitherto attracted very little attention in this State. It stood on the same footing with the charge against Hamilton, for peculation; against the late President Adams, as being in favor of monarchy and nobility, and against Washington himself, as hostile to France, and devoted to British interests. Calumnies which were seldom believed by any respectable members of the party which circulated them.

The publication by the President of the United States, in the National Intelligencer of October last, has given an entirely new character to these charges against the citizens of Massachusetts. They can no longer be considered as the anonymous slanders of political partisans;—but as a solemn and deliberate impeachment by the first magistrate of the United States, and under the responsibility of his name. It appears also that this denunciation, though now for the first time made known to the public, and to the parties implicated, (whoever they may be,) was contained in private letters of Mr. Adams, written twenty years ago, to members of the general government; and that he ventures to state it as founded on unequivocal evidence within his own knowledge.

It was impossible for those who had any part in the affairs of Massachusetts during the period in question, to suffer such a charge to go forth to the world, and descend to posterity, without notice. The high official rank of the accuser, the silent, but baneful influence of the original secret denunciation, and the deliberate and unprovoked repetition of it in a public journal, authorized an appeal to Mr. Adams, for a specification of the parties, and of the evidence, and rendered such an appeal absolutely imperative. No high minded honorable man, of any party, or of any State in our confederacy, could expect that the memory of illustrious friends deceased, or the characters of the living, should be left undestroyed, through the fear of awakening long extinguished controversies, or of disturbing Mr. Adams' retirement. Men who feel a just respect for their own characters, and for the public esteem, and who have a corresponding sense of what is due to the reputation of others, will admit the right of all who might be supposed by the public to be included in Mr. Adams' denunciation, to call upon him to disperse the cloud with which he had enveloped their characters. Such persons had a right to require that the innocent should not suffer with the guilty, if any such there were; and that the parties against whom the charge was levelled, should have opportunity to repel and disprove it. Mr. Adams had indeed admitted that his allegations could not be proved in a court of law, & thereby prudently declined a legal investigation; but the persons implicated had still a right to know what the evidence was which he professed to consider as "unequivocal," in order to exhibit it to the tribunal of the public, before which he had arraigned them. He had spoken of that evidence as entirely satisfactory to him. They had a right to ascertain whether it would be alike satisfactory to impartial, upright, and honorable men.

It being determined that this denunciation could not be suffered to pass unanswered, some question arose as to the mode in which it should be noticed. Should it be by a solemn public denial, in the names of all those who came within the scope of Mr. Adams' accusation, including, as it does, all the leaders of the Federal party from the year 1803 to 1814? Such a course indeed would serve in Massachusetts,—where the characters of the parties are known most fully to countervail the charges of Mr. Adams; but this impeachment of their character, may be heard in distant States, and in future times. A convention might have been called of all who had been members of the Federal party in the legislature during these eleven years, and a respectable host they would be, in numbers, intelligence, education, talents and patriotism; yet it might then have been said "You mean to overpower your accuser by numbers: you intend to seize this occasion to revive the old and long extinct federal party: your purpose is to oppress by popular clamour a failing Chief;—you are avenging yourselves for his ancient defection from your party; you are conscious of guilt, but you endeavour to diminish the odium of it by increasing the number of your accomplices." These reasons had great weight; and the course adopted after deliberation appeared to be free from all objection.

The undersigned, comprising so many of the federal party, that Mr. Adams should not be at liberty to treat them as unworthy of attention, and yet so few that he could not charge them with arraying a host against him, addressed to him the above letter of November 26th. They feel no fear that the public will accuse them of presumption in taking upon themselves the task of vindicating the reputation of the federal party. The share which some of them had in public affairs during the period over which Mr. Adams has extended his charges and insinuations, and the decided, powerful, and well merited influence enjoyed by their illustrious friends now deceased, most assuredly gave to the undersigned a right to demand the grounds of the accusation; a right which Mr. Adams himself repeatedly admits might have been justly and properly exercised by each of them severally. Their demand was founded on the common principle, recognised alike in the code of honor and of civil jurisprudence, that no man should make a charge affecting the rights or character of others, without giving them an opportunity of knowing the grounds on which it was made,

and of disproving it, if untrue.—To this plain & simple demand the undersigned received the answer contained in the above letter of Mr. Adams, dated on the 30th of December.

It will be seen that Mr. Adams altogether refuses to produce any evidence in support of his allegations. The former part of his letter contains his reasons for that refusal; and in the other part he repeats the original charges in terms even more offensive than before. When addressing to him our letter, we thought we might reasonably expect from his sense of what was due to himself, as well as to us, that he would fully disclose all the evidence which he professed to consider so satisfactory; and we felt assured, that in that event we should be able to explain or refute it, or to show that it did not affect any distinguished members of the federal party. And if, on the other hand he should refuse to disclose that evidence, we trusted that the public would presume, what we unquestionably believe, that it was because he had no evidence that would bear to be submitted to an impartial and intelligent community. Mr. Adams has adopted the latter course; and if the reasons that he has assigned for it should appear to be unsatisfactory, our fellow citizens, we doubt not, will join us in drawing the above inference. We therefore proceed to an examination of those reasons.

Mr. Adams first objects to our making a joint application to him; acknowledging the right of each alone to inquire whether he was included in this vague and sweeping denunciation. It is not easy to see why any one should lose this acknowledged right by uniting with others in the exercise of it; nor why this mere change of form should authorize Mr. Adams to disregard our claim. But there are two objections to the course which he has conceded to point out, as the only one in which he could be approached on this occasion. Any individual who should have applied to him in that mode might have been charged with arrogance; and to each of them in turn he might have tauntingly replied, "that the applicant was in no danger of suffering as one of the 'leaders' in Massachusetts, and had no occasion to exculpate himself from a charge conveyed in the terms used by Mr. Adams." The other objection is still more decisive. After allowing to this denunciation all the weight that it can be supposed to derive from the personal or official character of the accuser, we trust there are few citizens of Massachusetts who would be content to owe their political reputation to his estimation of it, and condescend to solicit his certificate to acquit him of the suspicion of treasonable practices.

Mr. Adams next objects, that we make our application as the representatives of a great and powerful party, which, at the time referred to, commanded, as he says, a devoted majority in the legislature of the Commonwealth; and he denies our right to represent that party.—We have already stated the objections to a joint application by all, who might be included in this denunciation, and to a separate inquiry by each individual; and some of the reasons which we thought, justified the course, which we have pursued. We certainly did not arrogate to ourselves the title of 'leaders'; and Mr. Adams may enjoy, undisturbed, all the advantage which that circumstance can give him in this controversy. But we freely avowed such a close political connexion with all who could probably have been included under that appellation, as to render us responsible for all their political measures that were known to us—and we, therefore, must have been either their dupes, or the associates in their guilt. In either case, we were interested, and, as we apprehend, entitled to make this demand of Mr. Adams.

As to the suggestion, that he spoke only of certain leaders of the federal party, and not of the party itself; we certainly intended to deny our knowledge and belief that any such plot had been contrived by any party whatever in this State; and it is explicitly so stated in our letter. This language would include any number,—whether large or small, who might be supposed to have leagued together, for the purpose suggested by Mr. Adams. There seems, therefore, to be but little ground for this technical objection, that we do not take the issue tendered by his charge.

But we wish to examine a little further this distinction which Mr. Adams relies upon, between a political party and its leaders. From the nature of representative government, it results, that, in conducting the business of their legislative and popular assemblies, some individuals will be found to take a more active and conspicuous part than the rest, and will be regarded as essentially influencing public opinion, whilst they are generally themselves merely impelled by its force. But this influence, in whatever degree it may exist, is temporary, and is possessed by a constant succession of different persons. Those who possess it for the time being, are called 'leaders,' and, in the course of ten years, they must amount to a very numerous class. Their measures and political objects must necessarily be identified with those of their whole party. To deny this is to pronounce sentence of condemnation upon popular government. For, admitting it to be true, that the people may be occasionally surprised and misled by those who abuse their confidence, into measures repugnant to their interests and duty, still, if the majority of them can, for ten years together, be duped, and led hoodwinked to the very precipice of treason, by their perfidious guides, without participating in their secret designs, or being privy to their existence, they show themselves unfit for self-government. It is not conceivable, that the federal party, which at that time, constituted the great Majority of Massachusetts, will feel themselves indebted to the President of the United States, for a compliment paid to their loyalty, at the expense of their character for intelligence and independence.

In the above sense only, that a few people can recognise any individuals as leaders—and in this sense, every man, who is conscious of having enjoyed influence and consideration with his party, may well deem himself included in every opprobrious and indiscriminate impeachment of the motives of the leaders of that party. But it would be arrogance to suppose that he himself 'alone' intended, when the terms of the accusation imply a confederacy of many. And while, on the one hand, it would betray both selfishness and egotism to confine his demand of exculpation to himself;—so, on the other, it is impossible to unite in one application "all" who might justly be considered as his associates.—It follows then that any persons, who, from the relations they sustained to their party, may apprehend that the public will apply to them charges of this vague description, may join in such numbers as they shall think fit, to demand an explanation of charges, which will probably affect some of them, and may affect them all.—The right, upon the immutable principles of justice, is commensurate with the injury, and should be adapted to its character.

Again, who can doubt that the public reputation of high minded men who have embarked in the same cause and maintained a communion of principles; is a common property, which all who are interested are bound to vindicate as occasion may require—the present for the absent—the living for the dead—the son for the father.

Any responsible individual at Washington should declare himself to be in possession of unequivocal evidence, that the leaders of certain States in our confederacy, were now maturing a plot for the separation of the States, might not the members of Congress, now there, from the States thus accused, insist upon a disclosure of evidence and names? Would they be diverted from their purpose by an evasion of the question, on the ground that as the libeller had not named any individuals, so there was no one entitled to make this demand? or would they be satisfied with a misty exculpation of themselves? This cannot be imagined. They would contend for the honor of their absent friends, of their party, and of their States. These were among our motives for making this call. We feel an interest in all these particulars, and especially in the unsullied good name of friends and associates, who venerable for eminent talents, virtues and public services, have gone down to the grave unconscious of any imputation on their characters.

Mr. Adams admits our right to make severally, the inquiries which have been made jointly;—though in a passage eminent for its equivocation, he expresses a doubt whether we can come within the terms of his charges. On this remarkable passage, we submit one more observation. As Mr. Adams declares, that he "well knew," from "unequivocal evidence," the existence of such treasonable designs, he must have known whether the parties who addressed him were engaged in those designs. Why then resort to the extraordinary subterfuge,—that the signs of that letter were not legible, then the charges did not refer to them?

There is then no right on the part of Mr. Adams to prescribe to the injured parties, (and all are injured who may be comprehended in his vague expressions) the precise form in which they should make their demand. And his refusal to answer that which we have made, is like that of one who, having fired a random shot among a crowd, should protest against answering to the complaint of any whom he had actually wounded, because they could not prove that his aim was directed at them.

Another reason assigned by Mr. Adams for his refusal to name the individuals whom he intended to accuse, is that it might expose him to a legal prosecution. He certainly had not much to apprehend in this respect from any of the undersigned. As he had originally announced that he had no legal evidence to prove his charge, and the undersigned had nevertheless called on him to produce such as he did possess, he must have been sufficiently assured that their purpose was not to resort to a court of justice, but to the tribunal of public opinion; and that they had virtually precluded themselves from any other resort.

Mr. Adams suggests another objection to naming the parties accused, on account of the probable loss of evidence, and the forgetfulness of witnesses, after the lapse of twenty years.

He undoubtedly now possesses all the evidence that he had in October last, when he published his statement. If he then made this grave charge against certain of his fellow-citizens,—with the knowledge that there was no evidence by which it could be substantiated, where was his sense of justice! If he made it without inquiring, and without regarding, whether he had any such evidence or not, intending, if called upon, to shield himself from responsibility by suggesting this loss of documents and proofs, where was then his self-respect?

But did it never occur to Mr. Adams, that the parties accused might also in this long lapse of time have lost the proofs of their innocence. He has known for twenty years past that HE had made this secret denunciation of his ancient political friends; and he must have anticipated the possibility that it might at some time be made public, if he had not even determined in his own mind to publish it himself. He has therefore had ample opportunity, and the most powerful motives to preserve all the evidence that might serve to justify his conduct on that occasion.

On the other hand, the parties accused and especially those venerable patriots, who, during this long interval have descended to the grave, unconscious of guilt, and ignorant that they were even suspected, have foreseen no necessity, and had no motive whatever, to preserve any memorials of their innocence. We venture to make this appeal to the conscience of Mr. Adams himself.

Mr. Adams in one passage appeals to the feelings of the undersigned, and intimates his surprise that they should have selected the present moment for making their demand. He did them but justice in supposing that this consideration had its influence on their minds. Their only fear was that their appeal might be considered as an attack on an eminent man, whom the public favor seemed to have deserted. But the undersigned had no choice. Their accuser had selected his own time for bringing this subject before the world; and they were compelled to follow him with their defense, or consent that the seal should be set on their own reputations, and on those of their deceased friends forever. We said, with truth, that it was not our design nor wish to produce an effect on any political party or question. We were not unaware that our appeal might lead to such measures as would seriously affect either Mr. Adams or ourselves in the public opinion. But whilst we did not wish for any such result, so neither were we disposed to shrink from it.

The necessity of correcting some mistakes in a letter of Mr. Jefferson, which had been lately published, is assigned by Mr. Adams as the reason for his publication. If that circumstance has brought him before the public at a time, or in a manner injurious to his feelings, or unpropitious to his political views and expectations, we are not responsible for the consequences. We would observe, however, that it would have been apparently a very easy task to correct those mistakes, without adding this unprovoked denunciation against his native State.

Finally, Mr. Adams declines all further correspondence with us on this subject; and even intimates an apprehension that he may have already conceded too far, and waved, "even the proprieties of his situation," in giving us an answer as he has given.

He very much misapprehends the character

of those who can doubt that the public reputation of high minded men who have embarked in the same cause and maintained a communion of principles; is a common property, which all who are interested are bound to vindicate as occasion may require—the present for the absent—the living for the dead—the son for the father.

We have thus examined all the reasons by which Mr. Adams attempts to justify his refusal to produce the evidence in support of his allegations; and we again appeal with confidence to our fellow citizens throughout the United States, for the justice of our conclusion, that no such evidence exists.

The preceding observations suffice, we trust to show that we have been reluctantly forced into a controversy, which could not be shunned without the most abject degradation; that it was competent to us to interrogate Mr. Adams, in the mode adopted, and that he declines a direct answer for reasons insufficient, and insatisfactory; thus placing himself in the predicament of an unjust accuser.

Here, perhaps, we might safely rest our appeal, on the ground that it is impossible strictly to prove a negative. But though we are in the dark ourselves, with respect to the evidence on which he relies, to justify his allegation of a 'project,' at any time, to dissolve the Union, and establish a northern confederacy, (which is the only point to which our inquiries were directed,) it will be easy by a comparison of dates and circumstances founded on his own admissions, to demonstrate (what we know must be true) that no such evidence applies, to any man who acted, or to the measures adopted in Massachusetts at, & posterior to the time of the embargo. The project itself, so far as it applies to those men and measures, and probably altogether, existed only in the distempered fancy of Mr. Adams.

"This design," (he says) "had been formed in the winter of 1803—4, immediately after, and as a consequence of, the acquisition of Louisiana. Its justifying causes, to those who entertained it were, that the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcended the constitutional powers of the government of the United States. That it formed in fact a new confederacy to which the states, united by the former compact, were not bound to adhere. That it was oppressive to the interests, and destructive to the influence of the northern section of the confederacy, whose right and duty it therefore was, to secede from the new body politic, and to constitute one of their own. The plan was so far matured, that a proposal had been made to an individual, to permit himself at the proper time to be placed at the head of the military movements, which it was foreseen would be necessary for carrying it into execution."

The interview with Mr. Jefferson, was in March, 1808. In May, Mr. Adams ceased to be a senator. In the winter of 1808—9, he made his communications to Mr. Giles. In August 1809 he embarked for Europe, three years before the war; and did not return until three years after the peace—and he admits the impossibility of his having given to Mr. Jefferson information of negotiations between our citizens and the British, during the war, or having relation to the War—conceding to declare that he had no knowledge of such negotiations.

The other measures, to which Mr. Adams alludes, were of the most public character, and the most important of them better known, in their day, to others, than they could be to him, residing in a foreign country; and if the chain by which these measures are connected with the supposed plot shall appear to be wholly imaginary these measures will remain to be supported, as they ought to be, on their own merits. The letter from the Governor of Nova Scotia, as will presently be seen, is of no possible significance in any view, but that of having constituted the only information (as he says) which Mr. Adams communicated to Mr. Jefferson at the time of his first, and only confidential interview. It was written in the summer of 1807, this country being then in a state of peace. The Governor's correspondent is to this hour unknown to us. He was not, says Mr. Adams, a leader of the Federal party. The contents of the letter were altogether idle, but the effect supposed by Mr. Adams to be contemplated by the writer, could be produced only by giving them publicity. It was communicated to Mr. Adams without any injunction of secrecy. He has no doubt it was shown to others. Its object was, he supposes, to discredit a calumny, that Mr. Jefferson, and his measures, were subversive to France. That the British government were informed of a plan, determined upon France, to effect a conquest of the British Provinces on this continent, and revolution in the Government of the United States, as means to which, they were first to produce a war between the United States and England.—A letter of this tenor was no doubt shown to Mr. Adams, as we must believe upon his word. The discovery would not be surprising, that British as well as French officers, and citizens, in a time of peace with this country availed themselves of many channels for conveying their speculations and stratagems, to other countries as well as to those of Mr. Adams, with a view to influence public opinion. But the subject matter of the letter was an absurdity—Who did not know, that in 1807, after the battle of Trafalgar, the crippled navy of France could not undertake to transport even a single regiment across the British Channel? And if the object was the conquest of the British Provinces by the United States alone, how could a revolution, in their government, which must divide, and weaken it, promote that end?

The folly of a British governor in attempting to give currency to a story which savours so strongly of the burlesque, can be equalled, only by the credulity of Mr. Adams, in believing it calculated to produce effect; and if he did so believe, it furnishes a criterion by which to estimate the correctness and impartiality of his judgement concerning the weight and the application of the other evidence which he still withholds and from which he has undertaken with equal confidence to draw his inferences. After the adjustment of the diplomatic preliminaries, with Mr. Giles and others, Mr. Adams communicated nothing to Mr. Jefferson, but the substance of the Nova Scotia letter. If Mr. Adams had then known and believed in the 'project' (the key to all the future proceedings) it is incredible that it should have been deemed worthy of disclosure—at that time, and on that occasion.

In this connexion we advert for a moment to the temper of mind, and the state of feelings, which probably gave rise to, and accompanied this communication of Mr. Adams. Circumstances had occurred tending to embitter his feelings, and to warp his judgement. Mr. Adams, just before the time of his interview with Mr. Jefferson, had voted for the embargo. He had been reproached for having done this on the avowed principle, of voting and not deliberating, upon the Executive recommendation. He had been engaged with his colleague in a controversy on this subject.

His conduct, as he affirms, and as was the fact had been censured, in terms of severity, in the public press. The Legislature of Massachusetts had elected another person to succeed him in the Senate of the United States, and had otherwise expressed such a strong and decided disapprobation of the measures which he had supported, that he felt compelled to resign his seat before the expiration of his term. These might be felt as injuries, even by men of pliable tempers. It is probable that his feelings of irritation may be traced back to the contest between Jefferson and the elder Adams. It is no secret, that the latter had cherished deep and bitter resentment against Hamilton, and certain other leaders of the federal party, supposed to be Hamilton's friends. It would not be unnatural that the son should participate in these feelings of the father. When Mr. Adams visited Mr. Jefferson, and afterwards made his disclosures to Mr. Giles and others, having lost the confidence of his own party, he had decided, as subsequent events doubtless confirmed, to throw himself into the arms of his father's opponents. But there was a load of political guile, personal and hereditary, still resting upon him, in the opinions of the adverse party. No ordinary proof of his unqualified abjuration of his late politics would be satisfactory;—some sacrifice which should put his sincerity to the test, and place an impassable barrier between him and his former party, was indispensable. And what sacrifice was so natural, what pledge so perfect, as this private denunciation!

Not does the effect seem to have been miscalculated or overrated. Mr. Jefferson declares that it raised Mr. Adams in his mind. Its eventual consequences were highly, and permanently advantageous to Mr. Adams. And though he assured Mr. Giles, that he had renounced his party, without personal views; yet this 'denial' considering that he had the good fortune to receive within a few months, the embassy to Russia, connected with other circumstances, which ended in his elevation to the presidency, does indeed, according to his own principles of presumptive evidence, require an effort of 'the charity which believeth all things,' to gain it 'credence.'

leaders" as resting on distinct considerations from the "transient calamities," and for which present redress ought neither to be sought, nor expected.

To the embargo imposed in December, 1807 nearly all the delegation of Massachusetts was opposed. The pretexts for imposing it were deemed by her citizens a mockery of her sufferings. Owing nearly one third of the tonnage in the United States, she felt that her voice ought to be heard in what related to its security. Depending principally on her foreign trade and fisheries for support, her situation appeared desperate under the operation of this law, in its terms perpetual. It was a bitter aggravation of her sufferings to be told that its object was to preserve these interests. No people, at peace, in an equal space of time ever endured severer privations. She could not consider the annihilation of her trade as included in the power to regulate it. To her lawyers, statesmen, and citizens in general it appeared a direct violation of the constitution. It was universally odious. The disaffection was not confined to the federal party. Mr. Adams, it is said, and not contradicted, announced in his letters to the members of Congress, that government must not rely upon its own friends. The interval from 1807 to 1812 was filled up by series of restrictive measures which kept alive the discontent and irritation of the popular mind. Then followed the war, under circumstances which aggravated the public distress. In its progress, Massachusetts was deprived of garrisons for her ports—with a line of sea coasts equal in extent to one-third of that of all the other maritime States, she was left during the whole war nearly defenceless. Her citizens subject to an incessant alarm—a portion of the country invaded and taken possession of as a conquered territory. Her own militia arrayed, and encamped at an enormous expense, pay and subsistence supplied from her nearly exhausted treasury, and reimbursement refused, even to this day.

Now, what, under the pressure and excitement of these measures, was the conduct of the federal party, the "devoted majority," with the military force of the State in their hands—with the encouragement to be derived from a conviction that the Northern States were in sympathy with their feelings, and that government could not rely on its own friends? Did they resist the laws? Not in a solitary instance. Did they threaten a separation of the States? Did they array their forces with a show of such disposition? Did the governor or people of Massachusetts in any one instance avenge from their allegiance to the union. The reverse of all this is the truth. Abandoned by the national government, because she declared, for reasons which her highest tribunal adjudged to be unconstitutional, to surrender her militia into the hands of a military prefect, although they were always equipped, and ready and faithful under their own officers, she nevertheless clung to the union as to the ark of her safety; she ordered her well trained militia into the field, stationed them at the points of danger, defrayed their expenses from her own treasury, and garrisoned with them the national forts. All her taxes and exercises were paid with punctuality and promptness, an example by no means followed by some of the states, in which the cry for war had been loudest. These facts are recited for no other purpose but that of preparing for the inquiry, what becomes of Mr. Adams' "key," his "project," and his postulates. The latter were to all intents and purposes, to use his language, "consummated."

Laws unconstitutional in the public opinion, had been enacted. A great majority of an exasperated people were in a state of the highest excitement. The legislature (if his word be taken,) was under the management of the leaders. The judicial courts were on their side, and the juries were, as he pretends, contaminated. A golden opportunity had arrived. "Now was the winter of their discontent made glorious summer." All the combustibles for revolution were ready. When, behold! instead of a dismembered Union, military movements, a northern confederacy & British alliance, accomplished at the favorable moment of almost total prostration of the credit and power of the national rulers, a small and peaceful deputation of grave citizens, selected from the ranks of civil life, and legislative councils, assembled at Hartford.—There, calm and collected, like the Pilgrims from whom they descended, and not unmindful of those who had achieved the independence of their country, they deliberated on the most effectual means of preserving for their fellow citizens and their descendants the civil and political liberty which had been won and bequeathed to them.

The character of this much injured assembly has been subjected to heavier imputations under an entire deficiency not only of proofs, but of probability, than ever befel any other set of men discharging merely the duties of a committee of a legislative body, and making a public report of their doings to their constituents. These imputations have never assumed a precise form, but vague opinions have prevailed of a combination to separate the union. As Mr. Adams has conceded, by the manner in which he speaks of that convention, to adopt or countenance those imputations on its proceedings, we may be excused for making a few more remarks on the subject, although this is not a suitable occasion to go into a full explanation and vindication of that measure.

The subject naturally resolves itself into four points or questions:

First, the constitutional right of a state to appoint delegates to such a convention;

Secondly, the propriety and expediency of exercising that right at that time;

Thirdly, the objects intended to be attained by it, and the powers given for that purpose by the state to the delegates; and

Fourthly, the manner in which the delegates exercised their power.

As to the first point, it will not be doubted that the people have a right in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble to consult upon the common good; and to request of their rulers by the way of addresses, petitions or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer. This is enumerated in the constitution of Massachusetts among our natural, essential and unalienable rights; and it is recognized in the constitution of the United States; and when shall dare to set limits to its exercise, or to prescribe to us the manner in which it shall be exerted? We have already spoken of the state of public affairs and the measures of the general government, in the year 1814, and of the degree of excitement amounting nearly to desperation, to which they had brought the minds of the people in this and the adjoining states. Their sufferings and apprehensions could no longer be silently endured, and numerous meetings of the citizens had been held on the occasion in various parts of the country. It was then thought that the measures called for in such an emergency would be more prudently and safely matured and promoted by the government of the state than by unorganized bodies of individuals, strongly excited by what they considered to be the unjust and oppressive measures of the general government. If all the citizens had the right, jointly and severally, to consult for the common good, and to seek for a redress of their grievances, no reason can be given why their legislative assembly, which represents them all, may not exercise the same right in their behalf.

We nowhere find any constitutional prohibition or restraint of the exercise of this power by the state; and if not prohibited, it is reserved to the state. We maintain then, that the people had an unquestionable right, in this as well as in other nodes, to express their opinions of the measures of the general government, and to seek, by addresses, petitions or remonstrances, to obtain a redress of their grievances and relief from their sufferings.

If there was no constitutional objection to this mode of proceeding, it will be readily admitted that it was in all respects the most eligible. In the state of distress and danger, which then oppressed all hearts, it was to be apprehended, as before suggested, that large and frequent assemblies of the people might lead to measures inconsistent with the peace and order of the community. If an appeal was to be made to the government of the United States, it was likely to be more effectual if proceeding from the whole state collectively than from insulated assemblies of citizens; and the application in that form would tend also to repress the public excitement and prevent any sudden and unadvised proceedings of the people, by holding out to them the prospect of relief through the influence of their state government. This latter consideration had great weight with the legislature; and it is believed to have been the only motive that could have induced some of the delegates to that convention to quit the seclusion to which they had voluntarily retired, to expose themselves anew to all the fatigue and anxiety, the odium, the misrepresentations, calumnies and unjust reproaches, which so frequently accompany and follow the best exertions for the public good.

If each one of the states had the right thus to seek a redress of grievances, it is clear that two or more states might consult together for the same purpose and the only mode in which they could consult each other was by a mutual appointment of delegates for that purpose.

But this is not the only ground, nor is it the strongest, on which to rest the justification of the proceedings in question. If the government of the United States in a time of such distress and danger should be unable or should neglect, to afford protection and relief to the people, the legislature of the State would not only have a right, but it would be their duty to consult together, and if practicable, to furnish these from their own resources. This would be in aid of the general government. How severely the people of Massachusetts experienced at that time the want of this ability or disposition, in the general government, we need not repeat. If the legislature of a single State might under such circumstances endeavor to provide for its defence, without infringing the national compact, no reason is perceived, why they might not appoint a committee or delegates, to confer with delegates of neighboring States who were exposed to like dangers and sufferings, to devise and suggest to their respective legislatures measures by which their own resources might be employed in a manner not repugnant to their obligations as members of the Union. A part of New England had been invaded and was then held by the enemy, without an effort by the general government to regain it; and another invasion which was then threatened and generally expected, had taken place, and the New England States had been still deserted by the government, and left to rely on their own resources, it is obvious that the best mode of providing for their common defence would have been by a simultaneous and combined operation of all their forces. The states originally possessed this right, and we hold that it has never been surrendered, nor taken from the people by the people.

The argument on this point might be easily extended; but we may confidently rely on the two grounds above mentioned, to wit, the right of the people through their State legislatures or otherwise to petition and remonstrate for a redress of their grievances; and the right of the State in a time of war and of threatened invasion to make the necessary provisions for their own defence. To these objects was confined the whole authority conferred by our legislature on the delegates whom they appointed. They were directed to meet and confer with other delegates, and to devise and suggest measures of relief for the adoption of the respective States; but not to represent or act for their constituents, by agreeing to, or adopting any such measures themselves, or in behalf of the states.

But whilst we strenuously maintain this right of the people to complain, to petition, and to remonstrate in the strongest terms against measures which they think to be unconstitutional, unjust, or oppressive, and to do this in the manner which they shall deem most convenient or effectual, provided it be in an orderly and peaceable manner, we readily admit that a wise people would not hastily resort to it, especially in this imposing form on every occasion of partial and temporary discontent or suffering. We therefore proceed to consider,

Secondly, the propriety and expediency of adopting that measure in the autumn of 1814: On this point it is enough to say, that the grievances that were suffered and the dangers that were apprehended at that time, and the strong excitement which they produced among all the people which is stated more particularly elsewhere in this address, rendered some measures for their relief indispensably necessary. If the legislature had not undertaken their cause, it appeared to be certain we have already suggested, that the people would take it into their own hands; and there was reason to fear that the proceedings in that case might be less orderly and peaceful, and at the same time, less efficacious.

Thirdly, we have already stated the object which our state government had in view in proposing the convention at Hartford, and the powers conferred on their delegates. If, instead of these avowed objects there had been any secret plot for a dismemberment of the Union, in which it had been desired to engage the neighboring States, the measures for that purpose we may suppose would have been conducted in the most private manner possible. On the contrary, the resolution of our legislature for appointing their delegates, and prescribing their powers and duties, was openly discussed and passed in the usual manner, and a copy of it was immediately sent by the direction of the legislature, to the Governor of every State in the Union.

Fourthly, the only remaining question is whether the delegates exceeded or abused their powers. As to this, we have only to refer to the report of their proceedings, and to their journal, which is deposited in the archives of this state.

That report, which was published immediately after the adjournment of the convention, and was soon after accepted by the legislature, holds forth the importance of the Union as paramount to all other considerations; enforces it by elaborate reasoning, and refers in express to Washington's *farewell address*, as its text book. If, then, no power to do wrong was given by the legislature to the convention, and if nothing unconstitutional, disorderly, or tending to disunion, was in fact done (all which is manifest of record) there remains no pretext for impeaching the members of the convention by putting to them covert and nefarious designs,

except the uncharitable one, that the characters of the men justify the belief, that they cherished in their hearts, wishes and intentions, to do what they had no authority to execute, and what in fact they did not attempt. On this head, to the people of New England, who were acquainted with these characters, no explanation is necessary. For the information of others, it behoves those of us who were members to speak without reference to ourselves—With this reserve we may all be permitted to say, without fear of contradiction, that they fairly represented whatever of moral, intellectual, or patriotic worth, is to be found in the character of the New England community; that they retained all the personal consideration & confidence, which are enjoyed by the best citizens, those who have deceased, to the hour of their death, and those who survive to the present time. For the satisfaction of those who look to self love, and to private interest springs of human action it may be added, that among the mass of citizens, friends, and connexions, whom they represented, were many, whose fortunes were principally vested in the public funds, to whom the disunion of the States would have been ruin. That convention may be said to have originated with the people. Measures for relief had been demanded from immense numbers, in counties and towns, in all parts of the State, long before it was organized. Its main and avowed object was the *defence of this part of the country against the common enemy*. The war then wore its most threatening aspect—England was destitute of national troops; her treasures exhausted; her taxes drawn into the national coffers.

The proceedings, and report of the convention, were in conformity with this object. The burden of that report consisted in recommending an application to Congress to permit the States to provide for their own defence, and to be indemnified for the expense of reimbursement, in some shape from the National Government, of at least, a portion of their own money.

This convention adjourned early in January.

On the 27th of the same month, an act of Congress was passed, which gave to the State Governments, the very power which was sought by Massachusetts, viz.—that of "raising, organizing and officering" state troops, to be employed in the state raising the same, or in an adjoining State, and providing for their pay and subsistence.

This we repeat was the most important object aimed at by the institution of the convention, and by the report of that body. Had this act of Congress passed, before the act of Massachusetts, for organizing the convention, he affirms his convictions of the reality of the old project, persists in connecting it with later events, and dooms himself to the vocation of proving that the federal party were either traitors or dupes. Thus he has again (but not like a healing angel) troubled the pool, and we know not when the turbid waters will subside.

It must be apparent, that we have not sought, but have been driven into this unexpected and unwelcome controversy. On the restoration of peace in 1815, the federal party felt like men, who, as by a miracle, find themselves "safe" from the most appalling peril. Their joy was too engrossing to permit a vindictive recurrence to the causes of that peril. Every emotion of animosity was permitted to subside. From that time until the appearance of Mr. Adams' publication, they had cordially joined in the general gratulation on the prosperity of their country, and the security of its institutions. They were conscious of no deviation from patriotic duty, IN ANY MEASURE wherein they had acted,—or which had passed with their approbation.—They were not only contented, but grateful, in the prospect of the duration of civil liberty, according to the forms which the people had deliberately sanctioned. These objects being secured, they cheerfully acquiesced in the administration of government, by whomever the people might call to place of trust, & of honor.

With such sentiments and feelings, the public cannot but participate in the astonishment of the undersigned, at the time, the manner, and the nature, of Mr. Adams' publication. We make no attempt to assign motives to him, nor to comment on such as may be imagined.

The causes of past controversies, passing as they were, to oblivion among existing generations, and arranging themselves, as they must do, for the impartial scrutiny of future historians, the revival of them can be no less distasteful to the public, than painful to us. Yet, it could not be expected, that while Mr. Adams, from his high station, sends forth the unfounded suggestions of his imagination, or his jealousy, materials for present opinion, and future history, we should, by silence, give countenance to his charges: nor that we should neglect to vindicate the reputation of ourselves, our associates, and our Fathers.

H. G. OTIS, WM. SULLIVAN,  
ISRAEL THORNDIKE, CHAS: JACKSON,  
T. H. PERKINS, WARREN DUTTON,  
WM. PRESCOTT, BENJ: PICKMAN,  
DANIEL SARGENT, HENRY CABOT,  
JOHN LOWELL, SON OF THE LATE GEORGE CABOT.  
C. C. PARSONS, Esq. dec'd.

Boston, Jan. 28.—1829.—

I subscribed the foregoing letter, and not the reply, for the following reasons: Mr. Adams in his statement published in the National Intelligencer, spoke of the leaders of the Federal party, as the object of the intended application to Congress, had been attained. And, Secondly, if the contingencies mentioned in that resolution had occurred, the question of forming such a new convention, and the appointment of the delegates, must have gone into the hands of new assemblies; because all the legislatures of the New England states would have been dissolved and there would have been new elections, before the time proposed for the second convention. And, lastly, it is matter of public notoriety, that the report of this convention produced the effect of assuaging the public sensibility, and operated to repress the vague and ardent expectations entertained by many of our citizens, of immediate and effectual relief, from the evils of their condition.

We pass over the elaborate exposition of constitutional law in the President's letter, having no call, nor any inclination at this time to controvert its leading principles. Neither do we comment upon, though we perceive and feel, the unjust, and we must be excused for saying, insidious mode in which he has grouped together distant and disconnected occurrences, which happened in his absence from the country, for the purpose of producing, by their collocation, a glaring and sinister effect upon the federal party. They were all of a public nature. The arguments concerning their merit or demerit have been exhausted; and time, and the good sense of intelligent people, will place them ultimately in their true light, even though Mr. Adams should continue to throw obstacles in the way to this harmonious reaction of public opinion.

We have also published in Salem as Mr. Adams' *letter*.

Mr. Adams in his answer has extended his accusation to a subsequent period. In the events of that time I have not the same interest as in those preceding it; and as the Reply was necessarily co-extensive with the answer, that reason prevented me from joining in it. I take this opportunity, however, to say for myself, that I find in Mr. Adams' answer no justification of his charges; and, in reply to that portion of his letter particularly addressed to me, that I have seen no proof, and shall not readily believe, that any portion of my father's political course is to be attributed to the influence there suggested.

FRANKLIN DEXTER.

Boston, January 28, 1829.

THE RULING PASSION.—A lady's beauty is dear to her in every situation,—in sickness, and even in death. Mrs. B——, daughter of Dean Stanhope, was a lovely woman. She was worn out with a long and painful sickness. As, in her last faintings before death, her attendants were rubbing her temples with Hungary water, she begged them to desist, for it would make her hair grey!—

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. on the 5th of February inst. as a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself CHARLES GRANT.—

About 5 feet 6 inches high, about 22 years of age, and of a bright copper colour, grey eyes and free countenance, with a large scar upon his right arm above the wrist; had on when committed a blue casinet roundabout, blue cloth pantaloons, striped awnsdown vest, old fur hat, says his father purchased him time from Mr. George Barnes of Baltimore, the owner of said negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away—otherwise he will be released according to law.

CHRISTIN NEWCOMER, Jr. Shf.

Boston, Jan. 28.—1829.

## CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, Feb. 16.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. A. Smyth, amendatory of the Constitution, was again taken up. The question being upon the amendment proposed to the resolution by Mr. J. C. Wright, that gentleman being entitled to the floor, again addressed the House, and continued his observations until they were again arrested by the expiration of the hour. The bills which had been acted on in Committee on Friday, were then again read a third time and passed.—The House then took up the bill, postponed until that day, for the relief of the heirs of Walter Livingston. The bill, which appropriates about 23,000 dollars claimed on the score of contract, was opposed, and led to a discussion, in the middle of which it was ascertained that there was no quorum in the House, and an adjournment took place.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill appropriating ninety-five thousand dollars to the relief of Thomas L. Winthrop and others, directors of an association called "The New-England Mississippi Land Company," was read a third time, and rejected by the casting vote of the Vice President. Subsequently Mr. Ruggles gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move that the Senate reconsider the above vote. The bill authorizing the States of Illinois and Missouri to sell their school lands and saline, was passed.—The Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report and sundry documents, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 5th instant, calling for information as to the expenses hitherto incurred in fitting out an expedition for exploring the Pacific Ocean and South Seas; the probable future expenses of the expedition; the amounts transferred to this object from appropriations made for other objects, and the authority for such transfer. The report and documents were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed. Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the hour appropriated by the rules of the House for the morning business was occupied in the presentation of petitions and reports of Committees. The resolution offered by Mr. A. Smyth, amendatory of the Constitution, was therefore not taken up, but lies over until to-day. The special orders of the day were then postponed, and the House proceeded to consider the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Ramsay then renewed in the House the motion he had made in Committee to amend the bill by striking out the first seven sections, and substituting a provision to cede the road to the States through which it runs, on condition that they erect gates, and keep it in repair; and on this question the ayes and noes were ordered. A discussion then ensued, in which Mr. T. R. Mitchell, Mr. Bunner, and Mr. Sergeant took part, but before Mr. Sergeant had concluded his remarks, he gave way to a successful motion made by Mr. Vance to adjourn.

The bill reported by the Select Committee for the relief of James Monroe, appropriates \$37,838, to be paid to him out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, gave notice that he would, on Thursday, move that the Senate proceed to the election of Printer. Mr. Tazewell reported that, in discharge of his duty, as the Committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to notify ANDREW JACKSON of his election as President of the United States, for four years, from the fourth of March next, that the President Elect, in signifying to them his acceptance of this office, expressed his deep sensibility of its responsibilities, and his gratitude to his country for this recent proof of its confidence. He, moreover, instructed the Committee to convey to the respective Houses the assurance of his high consideration and regard. The Senate spent three hours and a half in the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the unfinished business, being the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Sergeant then concluded his observations in favor of the bill, and in opposition to the amendment, and was followed by Mr. Hoffman, who argued against the power of the government, and opposed the bill. As soon as he had concluded, Mr. Sturz, who had moved the previous question, which was seconded by a majority of the House. The ayes and noes were then called on and the question—"Shall the main question be now put?" which was decided in the negative—ayes 83, noes 87. Mr. Sturz then moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the bill respecting the fifth census; but before the question was taken on the motion, the House adjourned.

The debate on the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road has not yet been brought to a termination. The previous question was yesterday called and seconded—yet, strange as it may appear, the motion to put the main question was negative. We presume the question will be taken to-day on the engrossment of the Bill. As Friday and Saturday are appropriated, by a rule of the House, to the consideration of private bills, there are but six days left during which either House can act upon public bills, so as to send them to the other; and none of the appropriation bills have yet passed through Committee.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Southard, has made a report to Congress from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund from which we learn that during the year 1827, there was paid, on account of the public debt, the sum of \$10,001,585 99, of which the item of interest and charges is \$3,519,831

to the President of the United States; which was agreed to. The Senate spent three hours in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a decisive question has at length been taken on the bill to authorize the establishment of toll gates on the Cumberland Road, and otherwise to provide for keeping it in repair; and the bill has been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a majority of 14 votes.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

The Senate, yesterday, elected Duff Green as Printer to the Senate for the next Congress. Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing a subscription, on the part of the United States, of 2,500 shares to the stock of the "South Carolina Rail-Road Company." Some private bills were acted upon.—Three hours were spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the consideration of the report and resolution of the Committee on the Library, in relation to the printing of the documents of the early Congresses, was resumed; but, after a few words from Mr. Ward, who desired to amend the resolution, Mr. Hamilton moved to postpone their further consideration until Monday, when he expected that a report which he had now to present from the Committee on Retrenchment, in reference to the accounts of Messrs. Gales & Seaton for printing, would be printed and laid on the tables of members. The motion was successful. The House then resumed the discussion of the resolution amendatory of the Constitution, offered by Mr. A. Smyth. Mr. Wright then concluded his remarks upon the subject, and was followed by Mr. A. Smyth, who defended the arguments contained in the anonymous letters which had been brought before the House, until the expiration of the hour compelled him to desist, the House having refused his motion for a suspension of the rule.—The House then passed the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, by a vote of 103 to 79. The general Appropriation Bill, and the bill making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States, were then successively acted on in Committees of the Whole on the state of the Union; but, before the last named bill had been gone through, the Committee rose for want of a quorum. There were then several motions to adjourn, and motions for a call of the House by Mr. M'Duffie, and the House finally adjourned by a vote of 52 to 46, no quorum being present.

From the Washington Telegraph.

The Joint Committee of the two houses, appointed to notify General Jackson of his election, have performed the duty assigned them, and have made reports to their respective Houses. We are informed by an eye-witness of the interview between the committee and the President elect, that the scene was one of much interest.

The committee consisted of Mr. Tazewell, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hamilton, of S. Carolina and Bell, of Tenn. of the House. Very soon after the committee were ushered into the drawing room, the President elect also came in, when Mr. Tazewell, the chairman, met him, and addressed him to the following effect:

Sir—in obedience to the orders of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the U. States, and by the direction of this, their joint committee, appointed for that special purpose, it is my duty to notify you, that you have been duly elected President of the United States for the term of four years, to commence with the 4th day of March next. While performing this act of duty, I beg leave to offer you my own, and the cordial congratulations of each of my associates of this committee, on this event, an event which we all very confidently believe will redound less to your fame, and to the future benefit of our common country, than any other of those occurrences which have signified your past life, and secured to you that respect and esteem, and confidence of your fellow citizens, which have been so fully illustrated in your recent election. The particulars of this election will be made known to you by the record which I have now the honor to place in your hands.

Mr. Tazewell then handed him a transcript of the Journal of the two Houses, containing their proceedings on the day of opening and counting the ballots.

To this address General Jackson with much apparent feeling, replied:

Sir—the notification that I have been elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next which by the directions of the Senate and House of Representatives, you have so politely presented, impressed with feelings of the deepest sensibility.

I desire you to communicate to the respective Houses of Congress, my acceptance of the high trust which has been conferred by my fellow-citizens, with an acknowledgment of the responsibility which it enjoins; and that I can make no suitable return for so flattering a proof of their confidence and attachment. All that I can offer, is my willingness to enter upon the duties which they have confided to me, with an earnest desire to execute them in a manner the best calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of our common country; and, to the attainment of these objects, shall my unceasing efforts be directed.

I beg you, Sir, to convey to the Senate and House of Representatives, assurances of my respect and regard.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the United States Gazette, dated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1829.

Gentlemen—You have seen the letter in the Kentucky paper, reflecting in very severe terms upon the course and opinions of Mr. Crockett, one of the representatives from that state and you must also have read the reply of Crockett, in which he declared that he would call to account the author of the calumny if he could discover him. On Thursday morning, Mr. Lea, another of the Tennessee members, avowed himself, through the columns of the Telegraph, to be the author of the letter. A considerable sensation was, in consequence, produced throughout the house yesterday, the furious bearing of Mr. Crockett being well known, as well as the threats he had uttered against the individual who had thus assailed him.—Yesterday, however, passed over, and nothing was heard, except that Mr. Crockett had declared that he could not return to his family until this matter should be settled. Both the gentlemen were in the house yesterday Mr. Crockett appearing to be very much agitated. To-day an hour or two elapsed after the house had assembled, before either Mr. Crockett or Mr. Lea appeared, and some apprehensions were entertained that serious results were in progress. But after some time, it was discovered that an arrangement more pacific in its character, had been effected. It is whispered that a great change has been produced in the character of Mr. Crockett since the last session, and that he has become religious, and the pacific termination of this affair is attributed to that circumstance.

## BOSTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 28, 1829.

Correspondence between Mr. Adams and the Massachusetts Gentlemen.

Having now given the whole of this correspondence, it may be desired that we should take some notice of it. It stands before us as an affair between Mr. Adams and particular Gentlemen upon a point of charge, made by the former against a few persons unknown by name but particularized by a former party. Prone as we all are to work up every new occurrence into a party topic, and to mould it to suit some party view, this discussion is possessed of so little relish that it will soon be lost amidst surrounding interest & fall into general oblivion.

For the moment, it has a run—it will serve as a last morsel to those who have cultivated incensed feelings against Mr. Adams, and will be a matter of some regret to those who have had an identity of sentiment with the parties censured.

The circumstance of the interview between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson is not altogether new, the particulars of that interview and the causes that led to it are however now distinctly set forth. That in times of great party strife and long exasperation, opinions of the most derogatory nature are taken up by individuals on each side against individuals of the other, is the history of all people where freedom of opinion has existed, and has been particularly the character of our own. It generally happens, that when these contests are allayed, that the bitter feelings and extravagant opinions they engender pass off with the periods that gave them birth, and nothing has distinguished the American people more than this. We were therefore not a little surprised to find Mr. Adams reiterating his belief, that there were certain federalists in New England who had desired a separation of the Union previous to the year 1808, as he disavows any knowledge of such intent afterwards.—That such opinions were passionately entertained and hazardously expressed by many distinguished and leading men of the Democratic party of that day, few will deny; and if it had become as important, in a great political struggle, to get at their private conversations and rummage up some of their confidential correspondence, we should probably have found as much said by others as by Mr. Adams—but this hypothesis is no aid to Mr. Adams.

The idea of a party or of a few individuals in New England, however jealous of the acquisition and addition of Louisiana to the Union, or however incensed against the impolicy of the Embargo, making preparations or pursuing plans to dissolve the Union of the States, is one of those extravagancies that a high state of impassioned excitement sometimes betrays men into, but it can neither be yielded to, nor sustained at a period when deliberate reason bears away; & we would regard the reiteration of such an impression, at this time, on the part of Mr. Adams rather as the revival of something of the old excitement, when he considered himself bearded by the frank and intrepid inquiry of the Massachusetts Gentlemen, than as his better thought-of and revised opinion.

What evidences Mr. Adams relies on we know not, but we are persuaded, present them when he will, they will not bear him out. We are well aware of the caution he pursues, the diary of events he treasures up, and the sagacity and power he is capable and accustomed to display upon all questions in which he puts himself at risk; but our impression is, that except the development of names and perhaps the addition of some circumstances or events that seem somewhat adapted to the case, that he has already let us much into the view of his argument upon the question, which, so far as we understand his brilliantly written letter, is more constructive than direct.

We think Mr. Adams erred in the needlessly full exposition he authorized on the 21st of October last. A simple statement of the fact, that he was absent from the country from August 1808 to August 1817 would have controverted the erroneous impression set forth in Mr. Jefferson's letter dictated by a failing & indistinct remembrance that he had received from Mr. Adams unquestionable evidence that certain citizens of the Eastern States were in negotiation with British Agents, the object of which was that N. England should take no further part in the war—for it was impossible, Mr. Adams being in Russia three years before the war, during its whole continuance, & for two years next after, that he could have made such disclosure.

The full disclosure that he did make may be imputed to magnanimity or hardihood, or to a worse passion, as the different feelings of his interpreters may direct them, but we are decidedly of opinion that it was unnecessary.

If Mr. Adams believes in the opinions he states, (& we are not justified in doubting that he does) he must meet the responsibility in his own proper person; none but such as think with him can bear him up. The secret opinions of men only become mischievous when divulged, and if confidants will basely betray the trust reposed in them to answer sinister ends, the sufferer who is betrayed must act his own part in the extinction, whilst those who are attempted to be worked on by the treachery should proudly hold the miscreant & his faithlessness in equal contempt.

These broils are so often repeated they become disgusting. We have seen Washington accused of being shorn by the whore of England, and the federal party, or its leaders, as aiming to throw the Country into the arms of Great Britain—We have seen Mr. Jefferson denounced as recommending the Embargo to the views of Bonaparte, and the democratic party, or their leaders, as governed by French influence & devoted to France. We have seen the elder Adams, Hamilton, Jay, Pickering,

Aimes, Pinkney, Marshall, Madison, Monroe,

Gallatin, Nicholas, Clinton, Gerry, all in their turn assailed by every reproach that contumely could fling at them.—We have seen State after State in high opposition to the Laws, threatening rebellion and disunion, and every calamity that could be imagined.—Nay, at this moment, the table of your Senate of Congress is cumbered up with the most angry remonstrances, resistance against the existing laws, and this after public meetings of the people who have openly proclaimed that they will not count the cost of Union.

Is the patriotism of these individuals, of these states, or of their citizens, even made a question of now? New divisions of parties are forever making new friends and new opponents, and while men act honestly, even if they do act passionately, they find forgiveness in calmer seasons. Error is not necessarily the evidence of vice—men are often as honest in error as in right—and the fault is frequently as much in ourselves who interpret motives without charity, as in those who persevere in error through heated zeal.

To return to the subject and to conclude—we are not surprised at the wounded sensibility of the Massachusetts Gentlemen who have called on Mr. Adams. That section of the Union which was the cradle of American Liberty, and every man in it a faithful Nurse and Defender, has been, in the course of party strife, particularly subjected to severe and unmerited aspersions. The elevated standing of Mr. Adams legitimated the call upon him which he had the option to gratify or decline; his refusal recalls rather than confirms, and the pride of New England may consider itself unharmed.

Conscious that the people of New England, collectively and individually, are as patriotic as any men on earth, and deriding the idea that there are or were any in that quarter who could be worked up to an attempt at disunion, much less systematically to plan it. We dismiss the whole affair with but little concern in it at all, having gratified the curiosity of our patrons with laying the whole proceeding before them, attended by these our cursory remarks.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—We understand the Assessment Bill has passed the House of Delegates and is now before the Senate.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20.  
Latest from England.

By the packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris from Liverpool, the editor of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of London papers to the 7th of January, and Liverpool of the 8th both inclusive.—The political intelligence is of little interest.

THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, 20th Feb. 1829.  
"The whole City is intensely engaged in the discussion of a report, that yesterday, the Cabinet was formed; whether by nomination of Gen. Jackson, and the consent of the Senate, I cannot tell; but the confidence with which it is stated authorises the communication of the arrangement.

Messrs. Van Buren of N. Y. Department of state Ingham, Pa. " Treasury. Eaton, Tenn. " War Branch, N. C. " Navy Berrien, Geo. Attorney General Baldwin, Pa. Minister to Mexico Tazewell, Va. Minister to England U. S. Gazette.

THE CABINET.

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1829.  
"The Senate have confirmed the appointment of Mr. Huskisson as Judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania. By arrangement, Messrs. McLean and Eaton exchange, and the Cabinet is considered now as definitely arranged as follows:

Van Buren, Secretary of State. Ingham, do Treasury. McLean, do War. Branch, do Navy. Berrien, Attorney General. Eaton, Post Master General.

"Mr. Brown, Minister to France, Mr. Poinsett, Minister to Mexico, and Mr. Tudor, Charge d'Affaires to Brazil, have each asked for and obtained permission to return home.—ib.

GREAT FIRE AT DEMERARA.

EASTPORT, (MAINE,) FEBRUARY 14.—By the brig Indian Queen, just arrived at Indian Island, in 43 days from Demerara, we learn that that city has been destroyed by fire. We have been unable to obtain the particulars, but hear that the fire lasted upwards of three days, and had extended about three miles. The loss is reported at £500,000 sterling. It originated in an extensive warehouse, by some rum which a man was pumping from a hoghead taking fire from a candle.

A fire broke out in the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, in the city of Washington, on Friday afternoon, by which the officers quarters were entirely consumed, and some injury sustained by the other buildings.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

We have to record the occurrence of a dreadful accident which happened yesterday on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. The Coroner, LAMBERT THOMAS, Esq. was called to the tenth section of the Road, for the purpose of holding an inquest over the bodies of Patrick Hackett, Edw'd. McGreary, Thos. Hughes, and Daniel Ragon, all natives of Ireland and labourers on that section of the road. It appears that these unfortunate men were at work under a bank of earth, when it suddenly fell in, and crushed them to death. The body of the first named was dreadfully mangled, and it is believed that not a bone was left unbroken; the skull of the second was fractured; the third was suffocated by the earth; and the neck and both thighs of the fourth were broken. The verdict of the jury was in conformity with these facts. Two other labourers were at work at the same spot, one of whom had both legs broken, and the other escaped with slight injury.

These broils are so often repeated they become disgusting. We have seen Washington accused of being shorn by the whore of England, and the federal party, or its leaders, as aiming to throw the Country into the arms of Great Britain—We have seen Mr. Jefferson denounced as recommending the Embargo to the views of Bonaparte, and the democratic party, or their leaders, as governed by French influence & devoted to France. We have seen the elder Adams, Hamilton, Jay, Pickering,

Aimes, Pinkney, Marshall, Madison, Monroe,

Gallatin, Nicholas, Clinton, Gerry, all in their turn assailed by every reproach that contumely could fling at them.—We have seen State after State in high opposition to the Laws, threatening rebellion and disunion, and every calamity that could be imagined.—Nay, at this moment, the table of your Senate of Congress is cumbered up with the most angry remonstrances, resistance against the existing laws, and this after public meetings of the people who have openly proclaimed that they will not count the cost of Union.

THE SNOWSTORM which we experienced here last week, was also felt with increased violence east of us. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday says

—“We had no means of ascertaining the depth of snow which fell—but suppose it must have been between 16 and 18 inches. Landsmen, however, know nothing of the terrors of the storm—the poor souls who are approaching our coasts, can best appreciate its horrors.”

From the New York Commercial of Friday Evening we copy the following:

FURIOUS SNOW STORM.—Believing that our readers are all sensible people, we have no right to suppose that any of them have been in the streets today. We therefore state, for the information of all those who are sitting in happy ignorance around their cheerful grates, that thus far, the day has been signalized by one of the most furious snow storms that we ever witnessed, in any age, climate or country—not excepting the driving storms of Nova Zembla.

Snow Storm.—On Friday last we had the heaviest snow storm in this place that has been experienced for, perhaps twenty years. It commenced falling very early, and continued throughout the whole day. It must have been we should think fifteen inches deep, if it had lain as it fell; but being driven about by a very high wind, it was banked up in places so as to render the roads literally impassable. The southern mail, due at four o'clock in the morning of Saturday, was brought here about three o'clock in the afternoon, on horseback, the stage having been left behind in consequence of the impossibility of bringing it on. The Dover stage, which should have reached here at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, was left at Smyrna, and the horses reached here with the mail sometime during the next day.

Del. Gaz.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.—The Legislature of Delaware, now in session, have enacted a Law, altering the mode of choosing Electors in that State.—The General Ticket is adopted

The Alexandria Gazette, says, “There is a book in progress at Washington, purporting to be a history of the present administration.—This work is in able hands and near completion. It will be announced very soon and published in the course of the ensuing summer.”

DIED  
At his residence, Lewistown, Sussex County, Delaware, on the 15th of January last, Mr. BRINKLEY EWING in the 19th year of his age.

DIED at Montpelier, Va., the residence of JAMES MADISON, on Wednesday, February 11th, Mrs. ELEANOR MADISON, the venerated parent of our Ex-President.

After some few days of suffering, surrounded by her family, at the advanced age of 88 years, she fell into that eternal sleep which awaits all the human race.

A sufficient eulogium, merited by a long life of benevolence and usefulness, cannot be expected from so hasty a notice.

COTILLION PARTY.

THE CITIZENS of Talbot and the adjoining Counties are respectfully informed that a COTILLION PARTY will be held at Mr. Thos. Peacock's Assembly Room, (Easton Hotel,) on THURSDAY evening the 12th of March next.

MANAGERS.

Easton, Feb. 28.

N. B. TICKETS to be had at the BAR.

Agricultural Repository,  
SEED STORE AND NURSERY.

SINCLAIR & MOORE

OFFER for Sale (Pratt St. Wharf,) a full Stock of their approved Barshare & Freeborn or Woods Patent PLOUGHES, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

200 bushels fresh CLOVER SEED just received.

Baltimore, Feb. 28—3t

Wanted.

CASH will be given for a NEGRO WOMAN, who can be well recommended as a COOK and accustomed to house work. She must not exceed thirty years in age, and must be unencumbered with Husband or Children. Enquire of the Printer.

Feb. 28.

MARYLAND:

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

21st day of February, 1829.

On application of Daniel C. H. BORDLEY, Administrator of Matthias Bordley, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of

## POETRY.

[From the *Amulet* for 1829.]  
A daring Captain of Hussars,  
Dressed in the livery of Mars,  
Mustachio, lace and sabre,—  
Who talks soft nonsense—sings a song,  
Waltzes, quadrilles the whole night long,  
To fiddle pipe and tabor.—

O! grant me such a man ya Fates!  
Some giggling girl ejaculates,  
Whose heart is Cupid's Etna;  
She loves his golden epauets,  
He loves her gold to pay his debts,  
So off they dash to Gretna.

The Scottish Vulcan who unlocks,  
To runaways, Pandora's box,  
That holds his marriage charters,  
Soon makes them one, and they who came  
False worshippers of Hymen's Flame,  
Return as Folly's Martyrs.

Forger of Gretna chains! that gall  
And grind the very soul, could all  
That erst thine altar flew to,  
Their present wretchedness reveal,  
From thee such iron tears would steal  
As once were shed by Pluto.

From forperry, lucre, rashness, free  
Your minds, if ye expect to be  
By marriage bliss rewarded;  
For its pure joys can never greet  
The thoughtless and the indiscreet  
The froward and the sordid.

The knave who traffies in a wife,  
Content, if rich, to take for life,  
A wanton or a ninny,  
Will gain small pity if instead  
Of Fortune's fool, his chance to wed  
A fool without a guinea.

She who for fashion, figure, birth,  
Not kindred tastes or moral worth,  
Her happiness will barter,  
Who th'ks each dear Adonis-love,  
Must needs be constant as the dove,  
May sometimes catch a tartar.

Unless when both are thus deceived  
To balance which is most aggrieved,  
Each may lament the other;—  
Nor need relations scold and huff,  
The wretched pair are sure enough  
To punish one another!

[From the Boston Lyceum.]

## THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

The white mountains have become objects of curiosity and research to almost every traveller. In early times, the adventurers had the pleasure of ascertaining and describing their altitude, soil, and productions: such were Jocelyn and Neal, who, in 1632, explored their regions and told many marvellous stories of precious stones concealed in their centre, and suspended over lakes, which could make the fortune of any one who obtained them.—Our more intellectual and disinterested age has abandoned the pursuit of seeking carbuncles among the hills of New-Hampshire, and contents itself with hunting for some new species of lichen or rough fossil, that may afford material for a botanical or geological treatise. But now, a description of the White Mountains is "thrice told tale," and their snow crowned summits and silver cascades are their own narrators. He who explores, must be contented to admire for himself. Those, however, who love the wild scenery of nature, and have health, activity and enterprise, cannot fail of reaping their reward in this excursion. To the mere lounger, it presents but little; there are no bowling-greens in the neighborhood, and a currie and pair are not to be had for love or money. The fair lady who cannot be tempted to quit her luxurious carriage, will return fatigued and disappointed, for there are few pleasures to be procured without labour.—This remark applies particularly to travellers. The summit of the Kaatskill is a weary ascent; the finest view of the falls of Niagara, below Table Rock, is a still more weary descent. It is not on the "dry smooth shaven green" that we are to look for fine prospects, but among mountains and valleys, that borrow some of their charms from the difficulty of attainment. There are pleasures of imagination, however, connected with almost every remarkable spot, which the indolent as well as the active may enjoy. For my own part, I have but little satisfaction in travelling over a country with a rapidity that puts one out of breath;—I love to stop and linger, and feel that in so doing, I am busy in the object of my excursion. Perhaps it was this idea that excited an interest in the following little tradition, which has been immortalized by Mrs. Hemans.

A few miles below the Notch of the White Mountains, now celebrated by the painter and the poet, in the bosom of the valley through which the Saco winds, rises a little eminence which was pointed out to me as Nancy's Hill. Nash was a celebrated hunter; the storms of winter, terrible as they were amid the desert of mountains which was his home, and the tempests of the sultry summer, equally terrible, and more appalling, were alike indifferent to him. In one of his numerous excursions, he did more for the benefit of the country than all the philosophers before, or since his time, for he first explored the wonderful passage, which opened an easy intercourse between the inhabitants east and west of the Gap.—Yet he wrote no book on the subject, and never claimed the honor of the discovery. Many people thought he loved hunting, merely for the hardships he encountered, for he never grew rich, and often gave

away what he had gained by weeks of toil; but he had only himself to provide for, and without a wife, or children, and with no object of peculiar interest to engage his attention, he cared little whether he spent the night on the highest peak of Mount Washington, or in one of the valleys, seven or eight thousand feet below it. There was no body to be anxious about him, or to count the long hours while he was away, and he often boasted that his home was every where.

But this could not last always; for Nash was yet but a stripling, and it is not surprising, that among his wanderings, he should find a girl pretty enough to make him think it were well for a hunter to have a home. He told strange stories to Nancy, (for that was her name,) of what dreadful precipices he had scaled, what chasms he had leaped, what fierce & blood-thirsty animals he had encountered, and she listened till, like Desdemona, she lost her heart!—

She was the gentlest of human beings, and tho' only a domestic, had a heart as tender, and a complexion as fair, as any born gentlewoman. It almost overwhelmed her, to think of the hardships poor Nash endured, while she enjoyed the comforts of an old fashioned kitchen corner, with a forest of logs, blazing in the chimney, and the privilege of sitting at the table with the conscientious Puritan family, who would have thought it a sin to make a difference on earth, when the Supreme Being made none in Heaven.—It is not wonderful then that when Nash proposed marrying Nancy, and promised to run no more "hair breadth escapes," she should listen to him and consent to become his lawful wife. But it was necessary that he should make another hunting excursion before they were married—he said he must go once more through his favorite gap of the mountains and bring back subsistence for the winter. It was in vain that Nancy assured him that she should want nothing; Nash knew better, and after many a kind embrace, he set off, promising to be back in a very short time. Nancy's idea of time and his, did not agree—weeks passed away, and winter came on with its usual threatening aspect—at length she heard accidentally, that the hunter was about forty miles distant.—The strange purpose came into her head of going to him—it was wonderful that such a timid, gentle being should have thought of such a thing—but she knew that next to herself, Nash loved the chase, and she feared that perhaps, he might content himself with hunting bears and wolves all winter. The family tried hard to dissuade her from the wild scheme—but she determined to go—and as poor Nancy belonged to nobody, nobody had a right to control her. She wrapped herself in her cloak, (one of the celebrated red riding hoods) and set off to follow her lover through the gap. The snow was already deep, and there was not a house for many a mile. Storm after storm came on—the family with whom she had lived became very anxious about her: they said "it was distraction in her to go, it was tempting Providence, and she must take the consequences." In the mean time Nash was unusually successful, and began his course homeward, laden with riches. It was just one week after Nancy's departure that he reached the little hill before mentioned. It was late at night; the whole earth was covered with crusted snow—you might walk on the hill tops without making any impression. The trees hung with icicles & glittered in the moonlight like diamonds. Nash ascended the little hill, when he came into the little valley through which the Saco runs; he loved such scenes and such evenings—he thought of Nancy and wished she was there—he knew he could wrap her up in his large moose skin and keep her warm. He was not apt to be imaginative, and yet all at once he thought he perceived his mistress standing opposite to him and leaning her head against a tree. He strained his eye-balls to look at the object. "Moonlight," said he, "makes strange work of things—my head was always full of her," and he looked another way—but when he turned, she still stood there. He approached nearer; the moon never shone brighter, and not an object intercepted its beams—they fell upon the pale, unearthly countenance of the maiden—her eyes were closed as if in sleep—he took her hand; it was cold and hard like marble. Weary and benumbed, she had reclined against the tree—it was sweet to rest there and dream of her lover! She slept and awoke no more! Her form was slightly inclined forward, the glittering branches bent over her, and her winding sheet was a robe of ice.

Such is the tradition of Nancy's Hill.

## HATTING.

BENNETT JONES,  
Returns his sincere thanks to the Public, for the liberal patronage which he has for 35 years received from his Fellow-Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent Counties, and assures them that he still continues to carry on the Business as usual at the OLD STAND, where having on hand a good stock of Materials, and in his employ the best Workmen, he is enabled to manufacture

HATS of every Description, in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE and upon the most REASONABLE TERMS.

B. J. Hopes, that from his having served the PUBLIC in his occupation for so many years, and his consequent Experience in the Business, he will continue to receive from them a general patronage.

N. B. Two or three Smart BOYS, will be taken as APPRENTICES to the above Business.

Easton, January 17, 1829.—tf.

**Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

## Easton and Baltimore Packets.

### THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.

Will leave Easton Point or Wharf for Baltimore on Wednesday the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on Saturday the 28th inst. at the same hour.

### THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY,

Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton Point on Sunday the first of March at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on Wednesday the 4th of March at the same hour.

These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,  
THOMAS HENRICK,  
BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Feb. 21

Should sufficient encouragement offer, Capt. Kenney will take passengers to the City of Washington, in the Sloop Edward Lloyd, to witness the inauguration of President Jackson.

### THROUGH IN A DAY.



FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland, via Delaware City, St. George's, Middle-town—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and Head of Chester to Centreville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam-Boat BANTIMORE, Captain W. WHILLIDIN.—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. Georges, and from thence in Stages to Middle-town, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville—arriving at Centreville the same evening at eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam-Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

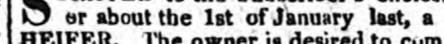
Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's, Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam-Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam-Boat.

Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

### FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City—\$1.25  
Do. St. George's, - - 1.50  
Do. Middletown, - - 2.00  
Do. Warwick, - - 2.25  
Do. Head of Sassafras, 2.50  
Do. Head of Chester, - - 3.00  
And Do. Centreville, - - 4.25.  
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & CO.  
Sept. 13—w PROPRIETORS.



### STRAYED HEIFER.

STRAYED to the Subscriber's enclosure on

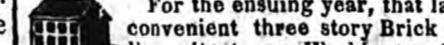
or about the 1st of January last, a PIED HEIFER. The owner is desired to come forward, pay charges, and take her away.

Easton, Feb. 21—31 PETER TARR.

JABEZ CALDWELL.

Easton, Dec. 20.

FOR RENT



For the ensuing year, that large & convenient three story Brick Dwelling situated on Washington Street, lately occupied by Mr. Jas. Gaskins—  
to an approved tenant therewith will be liberal.

Apply to Mr. Graham or

EDWARD H. HARRIS.

February 7.

### WANTED.

Twenty bushels good IRISH POTATOES  
20 do Planting, do.  
10 do Hominy-beans,  
10 do Peas—

Or 3 hundred weight of LARD—and a few  
Barrels prime CIDER; for which the high  
Cash prices will be given by applying to

JO: CHAIN.

Easton, January 31, 1829.—tf.

J. V. BARTOW, Secretary S. C.

February 7.

NOTICE.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of the Diocese of Maryland, will hold a meeting

by Divine permission, on the 4th of March, 1829,

at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Vestry Room of St. Paul's Church, in the City of Baltimore.

JOHN MANROSS, (Principal.)

Feb. 14—4w

EDUCATION.

Nicholas Donnelly.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that

his Classical, Mathematical and English

Academy, No. 3, South Fourth st. Philadelphia,

was opened for the reception of young gentlemen

on Monday, Jan. 5th, 1829, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

He can accommodate boarders, washing,

&c. at his residence, No. 139, South Fourth

street; a few young gentlemen, together with

those whom he has engaged. The strictest

attention will be paid to the moral deportment

of those entrusted to his care.

Mr. D. has employed Mr. MADISON BROWN

to assist in the English department. Mr. Brown's

abilities are of the first order, he finished his

academic course under the care of Mr. D. and

afterwards graduated in Carlisle College, with

honour to himself and his teachers.

THE TERMS can be known by applying to

Thomas B. Cook, Esq. near Centreville, Queen

Ann's County, or to Col. Potter, of Caroline

county.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7—9t

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Oct. 27 tf

## The Mount Hope Institution.

THE Dedication of the Chapel of the Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution, situated in the vicinity of Baltimore, will take place on the 8th of January at 11 o'clock, A. M. Besides the exercises, appropriated to the Dedication, two or three addresses from distinguished individuals are expected on the subject of Education. All persons friendly to the object of this new Establishment, are respectfully invited to attend.

Parents and Guardians, who intend to place Children at the Mount Hope Institution the ensuing year are requested to make known this intention without delay to the Principals as it is their desire, that all the members of the Seminary should be present on the morning of the day preceding that of the Dedication furnished with the Uniform Dress.

TERMS.—Tuition and board \$250 a year. Washing done at \$3 hundred pieces; Stationery charged at the Book-store prices. No Student will be allowed to have pocket money except at the discretion of the principals.—Each pupil must furnish a Bed, or mattress, with its usual accompaniments, a Chair, a Table and a looking Glass.

THE UNIFORM.—A dark blue cloth Coatee single breasted, with three rows of plain gilt small coat buttons, eight in front and ten on each side, two on the hips, and two into the plait below, cross flaps with a point in the centre, plain Cuffs forming a point on the outside sleeves, standing Collar, bound all around with broad black braid, and an ornament of narrow braid at each end.