

# 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.

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## From the London Literary Gazette. GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

The vessel, while the dread event draws nigh,  
Seems more impatient o'er the waves to fly—  
Fate spurs her on—"Falconer's Shipwreck."

Why, Sir, sailors that know the construction of a ship, how the timbers and knees are jointed together, and where every trussel is drove, are far more timorous in a gale of wind, than those who are ignorant of her frame work. By the same rule, I have known some surgeons who were skilled in anatomy, apt to be nervous upon occasions. But howsoever, a gale of wind is no plaything, Sir. You have never Witnessed one at sea; but mayhap you'd like a rough description, from an old weather-beaten tar, who, once he was the height of a quart pot, has been working against wind and tide, and braved every billow, from the Bay of Biscay to the Bay of Bengal; but bless you, what's the use on it?—I went to windward like smoke. Well, Sir, I was in a transport, of 600 tons—a pretty ship, sailed like a mermaid and sat on the water like a duck; but no matter. We sailed from St. Anders, with sick and wounded troops, and women; there were some officers too, with their families, and we were bound to our own dear native land. But before I proceed, I'll just give you a sketch of our passengers: And first was Captain R—, of — regiment, a fine, Dalgetty-looking, old veteran, with flowing locks, as white as a snow-bell; he had sought the bubble reputation, even in the cannon's mouth; but he'd no interest, Sir, and having buried his wife in a foreign land, was now returning home with his two daughters, lovely girls, the prop and stay of his declining age, they were sweet flowers; and when they used to sit on the deck, each side of their father, administering the balm of consolation to his wounded spirit, 'twas like the picture of Mercy and Benevolence, soothing the sorrows of Time. Then there was Lieutenant N— and his wife, a very interesting couple, and yet they were out one in mind; he had been severely wounded, and she had quitted her country to attend the partner of her heart; but now, through grief, and too close attention to his wants, drooped like a lily withering in the storm, and seemed fast hastening to that bourne whence no travellers return; they had one little boy, about eight years old, the mother's darling and the father's pride. Next, there was Doctor Mac I—, a native of auld Rerrick; he was a staunch kirk o' Scotland man, as kind a soul as ever broke the bread of life, and treated the poor fellows under his care, with the tenderness of a parent; he had national prejudices to be sure—called Dr. Johnson an ig-no-rant-ass, and used to boast of his acquaintance with Rab Burns, who was an old croney of his father's; I k-n-d him fu' well, (said he,) when he bigg'd ne'r the Brig of Ayr; he would come to the house and sit with my gude fether, for the hour thegither, o'e the brandy-stoup, and crack of auld lang syne; but they are gan the way of aw flesh, and we must prepare to follow.

But I must n't forget Lieutenant B— he was what you call an in-fel-hell, I don't know what it means, but some of the soldiers told me he'd no more religion than a puppe; he had committed a fox-paw by profaning one of the Spanish churches, but he got over that for his uncle was a nobleman; however, one day his regiment was order'd on some dangerous and honorable service, and so he throws himself into the sick list with a gum boil in his throat; but it wouldn't do, and he was near getting an emetic which would have made him throw up his commission, so the General, to save him, sent him home to take charge of the troops; but he was much despised, particularly by the ladies. He would often fall foul of the doctor, and one fine clear night, when the stars were all glowing, I was at the helm, and the good old Scot was pointing 'em out by name to one of the ladies, and, says he, "The Heavens declare the glory of God! Who but a gowk wad suppose that yon bright orbs were produced by blind chance, and that they have continued precessely in the same place for nearly six thousand years, without a superintending power?" Up comes the young spark, and overhauls a great deal of lingo; but I couldn't understand it; I recollect the Doctor saying, "hoot, hoot, wait a wee, mon—wait a wee—If there's a God, I'm right; and if there's nae God, I'm right still."

Well, Sir, these were our principal cabin passengers; there were others, but I shall tire you to describe 'em all. The soldiers, poor souls, were most of 'em in a very low state, and the incessant quarrelling of the women deprived them of rest; to be sure there were some exceptions,

where the wife attended to the wants of her wounded but brave husband, and another's harsh complainings with a voice of soft-ten'd tenderness, and these were generally the youngest and prettiest amongst 'em. But to proceed: We had been out about ten days with tolerable fair weather, when just at the end of the dog-watch (that's about eight o'clock in the evening, Sir,) a sudden squall hove the ship on her beam ends, and away went the main-top-sail clean out of the bolt-ropes—what a scene of confusion! The shrill howl of the wind—the shrieks of the women—the flapping of the fragments of the sail—the groans of the sufferers below—the dashing of the waters, and the yo-hoy of the sailors, with the bel-lowing of the captain, formed a concert which I dare say you have no desire to hear. We clued up till the squall was a little abated, and then all hands were employed in heading a new top-sail: this occupied us till near midnight, and the gale continuing, we furled the fore and mizen topsails, and set the reef'd foresail and trysail. By the reckoning, we were at no great distance from U-shant, and the wind being fair, we entertain'd hopes of soon getting into Plymouth; indeed, by the time we had got all snug, the storm abated considerably, so, instead of turning in, we were oblig'd to remain on deck and set the top-sails again; but scarce had we loos'd the sails, when the wind took us right ahead, and blew harder than ever. Of all places in the world, the Bay of Biscay is the worst for a cross sea; you never know where it will take you. "Hold on aloft!" roared the captain, who saw it coming, and clung to the weather-shrouds: "Hold on fore and aft; mind your helm; ease her, bay, ease her." The sea struck us midships, and a whole body of waters burst upon the deck; away went bulwarks, boats, benches, and every thing moveable. "A man overboard, a man overboard!" was echoed from all sides, and as soon as our eyes were clear of salt spray we saw three poor fellows buffeting with the waves; one was the helmsman, the others were invalids, who had crawl'd on deck for air. Oh, Sir, 'twas a distressing sight! At first we could hear their balloning for assistance, and then their voices were lost in the howling of the gale; but we saw them, sir, a long while. The helmsman had got hold of a spar, and one of the others on the boat's keel; the third had sunk! We kept sight of the first no-sely all day, but couldn't save him, for another sea had carried away the bowsprit & foremast, the second, after remaining some time on the boat's bottom, let go his hold, the boat still floated on the wave, but he was gone forever! Oh, what must have been my poor mesmate's feelings—his ship in view, though leaving him—himself devoted to destruction—the dark waters yawning on all sides to receive their prey, every billow a threatning grave—no hope. Thought he then of home? his wife his little ones? Oh, Sir, what must have been his feelings! A night approach'd, so darker grew each scene of horror, and its deep'ning shades fell heavy on the seaman's soul. We had but little command of the ship, and were fast drifting to leeward. Night came, and sky and ocean seem'd blend'd together in the distance, while the sea around was one white foam. Wave after wave wash'd over us; the well was sounded, alarm was pictured on every countenance—he had sprung a leak. All hands muster'd at the pumps, but the water gain'd so fast—death stared us in the face! From the commencement of the sea, all the hatches were batt'n'd down, so that the poor creatures below were in total darkness, and nearly without food or air; some had fallen out of their bannocks, and unable to rise, had been dash'd from side to side with the motion of the ship till they expired. The good Doctor exerted himself to the utmost, but to little purpose. About four in the morning the water had gain'd so much that every hope had fled, and the ship was sinking fast. The passengers, after many struggles, crowd'd on the deck, but scarcely were they secured when a dreadful shock told us another fatal truth. The ship had struck! Men, women and children, rush'd from below, and every breaker carried off its victims. Oh, what a scene of horror! We saw our companions washed from our side—witness'd their struggles as a prelude to their own—heard the loud yell when the last death-pang parted soul and body—and saw the children clinging round the parents as they sunk together! Every wave threw us higher on the rocks, and hope dash'd with the day, but vain were our efforts to discover land, all was one raging foam. I had assisted to secure Capt. R—and his daughters to the taffrail; the captain and mate had done the same by Lieut. N—and his wife; the Doctor had shifted for himself, supporting Lieut. B.—who clung round him in trembling alarm till a sailor observing his situation, gave him a lashing to the ring-bolt, and there he sat pale and quivering, wishing the bitterness of death had pass'd yet dreading its approach, trying to pray, yet mingling curses with his prayers—shrieking as the roaring billows dash'd over us, and then laughing in all the convulsed agony of bitter despair. What a contrast to the worthy Doctor! there was no fear in his look

'twas calm resignation, and an eye of tender compassion bent upon his fellow-sufferers: I heard him repeating to himself, "I know in whom I have believed, I know that my Redeemer liveth."

But oh, the anguish of the grey haired father, as each arm was thrown around those lively plants, whose growth he'd watched from earliest infancy; and first he turned to the youngest—"Emma," said he,—and then to the other—"Eliza," as if it was a dreadful dream, whose certainty he feared: "Emma, Eliza, both my children—both doom'd to perish!—Is there no hope? Great God, on me—on me inflict your wrath, but spare, O spare, my children!"

Mr. N— had suffered severely from his wounds, and since the gale, they had burst out afresh; his wife hung round his neck, and feebly he grasped his boy between his knees:—his hold relax'd, and the poor child was washed away! Shrieking, the mother shook her husband, in maddening torture—no notice was returned—his spirit had fled!

And now a tremendous breaker came rolling towards us, as if mustering all its force to close the dreadful scene. It struck the ship—the rending timbers separated, carrying away that part of the stern where the sufferers were lash'd. I saw no more, and recollect but little, except the horrid crash, and the gurgling of waters in my ears, mingled with groans and shrieks. When I recover'd, I found myself lying on an old sail, in a fishing vessel. They had observed me clinging to a part of the floating wreck; and at imminent risk to themselves, had picked me up. Three others were likewise saved, a soldier and two sailors;—all, all the rest had perish'd! We had struck upon those dangerous sunken rocks, on the coast of France, called the Saints, several miles from land, and where many a gallant ship, and hardy tar, have mingled their timbers together. And those sweet girls, to—but they are happy, Sir—they are happy in another and a better world where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

An Old Sailor.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

Mr. Merrick presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Sharnsburg election district in Washington county praying that the number of delegates to the general assembly from each county may be reduced to two, and that the per diem allowance of jurymen, judges of the levy and orphans' court, judges and clerks of elections may be lowered; referred to Messrs. Merrick, Gabby and Bowles.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, the following resolution was read:

Whereas the buildings of St. Johns and Washington colleges are in a situation requiring many necessary repairs and the philosophical apparatus of each institution defective and incomplete, and the funds of the colleges not being sufficient to justify an appropriation on the part of the visitors and governors to so important purposes.

Therefore Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to the visitors and governors of St. John's college or to their order, the sum of twenty five hundred dollars and to the visitors and governors of Washington college or to their order, the sum of twenty five hundred dollars, to be derived from the profits arising from state lottery, number two.

Resolved, That the sums of money hereby granted be applied by the visitors and governors to the repairs of the buildings, and to the improvement of the philosophical apparatus of their respective institutions and they are hereby directed to render to the legislature an account of such expenditures as may be made by them pursuant to these resolutions.

Mr. Hopper reports a bill entitled, an act for the benefit of Sarah Clark and her three small children, of Queen Ann's county; which was twice read. Also a bill entitled, a supplement to an act entitled, an act to lay out and open two roads in Queen Ann's county, passed at December session, 1813, chapter 103; which were twice read by special order, passed and sent to the senate.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.

Mr. Douglass presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Caroline and Dorchester counties, praying for the incorporation of Federalburg; referred to Messrs. Douglass, Elijah Barwick and Willis.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to regulate the payment of the justices of the levy court commissioners of the tax and jurors of the county court, so far as the same relates to Caroline county, endorsed, "will not pass;" and the following message:

By the Senate,

January 27, 1824.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—

The senate propose with the concurrence of your honorable body to invite the governor into the senate chamber at 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday next to sign such bills as may be prepared for his signature; we have nominated Messrs. Price

and Johnson, on the part of the senate, to join such gentlemen as you may name to wait upon his excellency to invite him to the senate chamber for that purpose.

By order, W. KILTY, Clk.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to tax certain officers.

On motion by Mr. W. Stewart, the following order was read: Ordered, that the bill entitled, an act to tax certain officers; be recommitted to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to the committee to report a bill laying a tax upon original suits, letters of administration, and such other specific items as may appear to them advisable, so as to avoid the necessity of making out, at great trouble and expense, semi-annual accounts of the receipts of their respective officers, and in lieu of a percentage as contemplated by the bill; and the question was put, that the house assent to the same. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the following was added to the first section: "Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exclude fees earned by the above named officers, before the passage of this act." On motion by M. Edelin, the question was put, that the words "and also a fair and accurate account of all the necessary expenses and disbursements of their said offices, be inserted before Mr. Semmes amendment. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Turbutt, the question was put, that the blank to limit the compensation to the clerk, be filled up with \$2000. Determined in the negative. Mr. Millard moved 1600. Determined in the negative. Mr. Peter moved 1500. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative 39—Negative 32.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, the blank imposing a penalty on clerks and registers neglecting to comply with the provisions of the law, was filled up with \$3000.

On motion by Mr. W. Stewart, the question was put, that the whole of the section imposing said penalty be stricken out. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative 18—Negative 47.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Chesley; the question was put, that the following be added to the 8th section, viz: "And provided also, that if demanded by such clerk or register, or his or their counsel, the court shall forthwith order a jury to be impanelled to ascertain the fact of such neglect or disobedience." Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Chesley the 2d section was reconsidered and the word "April" stricken out, and the words "make return on the first Monday in October next, and on the first Monday in April and October in each and every year thereafter" were inserted. The question was then put shall the said bill pass.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows: Affirmative 55—Negative 16. Resolved in the affirmative.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

The bill taxing certain officers, was sent to the senate.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from Gates and Seaton, requesting that Mr. Charles H. Simms may be permitted to report the debates on the religious test bill.

On motion by Mr. Peter, ordered, that a suitable situation be assigned for that purpose.

The supplement to the act entitled, an act to revise and amend an act entitled, an act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomack, was read the second time, and the question put, shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative 35—Negative 25.

Resolved in the affirmative and the bill sent to the senate.

Mr. Spencer presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Talbot county, praying for a draw to the bridge over Kent Narrows; referred to Messrs. Spencer, Merrick, Hopper, Meconiken and Loockerman.

On motion by Mr. J. F. H. Worthington, the following message was read assented to, and sent to the senate:

By the House of Delegates,

January 28, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

We have received your message proposing to invite his excellency the governor to attend in the senate chamber at 5 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, to sign such bills as may be prepared for his signature, and concur therein. We have nominated Messrs. J. T. H. Worthington and Purnell on the part of this house to join the gentlemen named by you to wait on his excellency.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

The house according to the order of the day proceeded to the second reading of the bill to confirm an act entitled, an act to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of

the United States. After some time spent in debating the same.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

Mr. Dashiell reports a bill entitled, an act to provide for the completion of certain records of the orphans court of Somerset county.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to confirm an act entitled, an act to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States—and the question was put, shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative 28—Negative 44.

Determined in the negative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

By the Senate,

January 29, 1824.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—

Having received from the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, a memorial accompanied by certain documents since the passage by your honorable body of a bill entitled an act to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state stating that the portion of the tax therein imposed on Baltimore county and city, was estimated upon a mistake of fact, which ought, if found correct, to produce some modification of the provisions of the bill (which from the nature of the bill cannot be made by the senate)—we propose that the committee of finance of the senate shall join such committee as may be nominated by your honorable body to confer and report upon the memorial and documents above mentioned.

By order, W. KILTY, Clk.

Which was read.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill relative to the Susquehanna canal; after some progress—the house adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

The bill to confirm an act entitled, an act to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States, was returned to the senate.

Mr. Pitt presents a petition from sundry militia officers in Dorchester county, praying that the Cambridge extra battalion should be erected into a regiment by adding five companies to it, which forms the lower battalion; referred to Messrs. Pitt, Hutson and Willis.

Mr. Hopper presents a petition of Samuel Meeds, of Queen Ann's county, praying for a law to authorise the execution of a certain deed therein mentioned; referred to Messrs. Hopper, Nicolson and Meconiken.

Mr. Pitt presents a petition from Edward Graham, of Dorchester county, praying for a law to make valid a deed therein mentioned; referred to Messrs. Pitt, Hutson and Willis.

Mr. Boon reports a bill entitled, an act for the relief of Ann Price of Caroline county; which was twice read, passed and sent to the senate.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the making the Baltimore Canal, which occupied the remainder of the day.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31.

Mr. Spencer presents a petition from John and Mary Kennard, praying for the sale of certain property in the town of Easton; read and referred to Messrs. Spencer, Lloyd and Martin.

Mr. Jones, presents a petition from sundry persons of Somerset county, praying for a public landing place in said county, referred to Messrs. Jones, Dennis and Dashiell.

Mr. Elijah Barwick reports a bill, entitled an act for taking lands in execution to the end that no creditors may be defrauded of their just debts due to them from persons who have sufficient real if not personal estate to satisfy the same.

The bill for the relief of Richard Waller, Josiah Broughton and Samuel Heath, securities of William S. Handy, late sheriff of Somerset county. The bill to repeal an act passed December session 1815, chapter 161, for the benefit of the infant children of Jeremiah Crabb, late of Montgomery county; and the supplement to the act, entitled an act, to lay out and open two roads in Queen Ann's county, passed at December session 1813, chapter 103; severally endorsed, will pass, ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Purnell the following message was read, assented to, and with the bill sent to the senate.

By the House of Delegates,

January 31, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

We herewith transmit to your honorable body the bill, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled, an act to prevent the emigration of free negroes into this state, with a hope that your honorable body will reconsider the same, and extend to the suffering citizens of Maryland, the remedy provided by the aforesaid bill.

If the objections to the bill in the senate arose from its too extended particular applications, we hope that your honorable body will curtail it; if from the principle of particular legislation, we hope that you will extend it; if from the principles of the bill itself, we would suggest to your honorable body, that in our view of the matter it neither changes nor extends the principle of the bill to which it is a supplement, but imposes a reasonable fine upon the officer refusing or neglecting upon information, to carry into effect the provisions of the supplement and the original bill, which was passed after mature deliberation upon the evils which then existed, and which have increased in a ten-fold ratio in our territory bordering upon the commonwealth of Virginia, and the remedies provided by that bill.

By order,  
JOHN BREWER, Ck.

Mr. Moffitt reports a bill entitled an act to abolish imprisonment for debt. The bill to provide for the completion of certain records of the orphans' court of Somerset county, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Pitt reports a bill, entitled an act, for the relief of Edward Graham of Dorchester county.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the Baltimore canal. The question was then put shall the said bill pass. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows: Affirmative 56 Negative 15.

Resolved in the affirmative.

By the Senate, Jan. 31.

WHEREAS, it is a matter of great importance to the people of this state, that the decisions of the Court of Appeals should be reported, in order that those rules and legal obligations, to which the citizen is bound, may be known and understood by him; and the publishers of the Maryland reports having been deterred from a further prosecution of their work by the expenses of the publication, and the limited sale of the same.

AND WHEREAS the Court of Appeals have of late years colored their opinions to writing, the only rendering clear of all doubt and ambiguity those principles which regulate and protect the lives, liberty and property of the people, and it being ascertained that the said decisions cannot be reported and published by individuals without the aid of the legislature—Therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor and Council be, and they are hereby authorized and required to contract with any competent person or persons for reporting and publishing the said decisions in the manner which to them shall seem most expedient: Provided, That the state shall not be pledged by such contract for more than two hundred copies of the said reports, at a price not exceeding the usual price of legal publications, and those copies to be at the future disposal of the legislature.

By order, W. KELLY, Ck.

Which was read. And the following letters.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Jan. 31, 1824.

GENTLEMEN—We send enclosed to the general assembly, a letter from Colonel Little, acknowledging the receipt of the preamble and resolution respecting congressional caucus. Answers have now been received from all of our senators and representatives in congress on that subject. We have the honor to be with great respect, your obedient servants,

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.

To the honorable the president of the senate, and the honorable the speaker of the house of delegates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

DEAR SIR—Col. Mitchell put into my hands this morning, your letter to him dated 'Council Chamber, Annapolis January 26, 1824.' Will you have the goodness to ask Mr. Little if he received my letter enclosing resolutions respecting Congressional Caucus? I have received the resolutions alluded to in your letter, and must not be considered as wanting that high respect at all times greatly due to the legislature of Maryland; I did not deem it necessary to respond to the wishes & opinions expressed by them on the subject of a congressional caucus, which accords with my own, long since entertained, and often expressed to my fellow citizens, and immediate constituents—to the governor and his council, I may owe this explanation, if indeed a reply was expected from me; to them I tender my respectful regard—accept for yourself my wishes for the continuation of your health and happiness.

PETER LITTLE.

NINIAN PINNEY, Esq. Clerk to the Governor and Council.

Which were read.

The house adjourns until 5 o'clock P. M.

FIVE O'CLOCK P. M.

The house met. Messrs. Price and Johnson from the senate inform the Speaker that His Excellency, the Governor, is in the senate chamber, to sign and seal the laws, and requests the speaker, together with the members of the house, to attend in the senate chamber for that purpose. The speaker, attended by the members, went to the senate chamber, when His Excellency signed and sealed the engrossed bills from No. 1 to No. 70 inclusive.

The speaker, returned with the members, and resumed the chair.

The house adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

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

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, January 29.

The Packet ship William Thompson arrived last evening, from Liverpool, having been obliged to put into Cork, where she was detained until the 12th of December. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of English and Irish papers to the latest dates; but the news has principally been anticipated by other arrivals—especially those from Havre and Gibraltar.

SPAIN AND HER LAFCE COLONIES.  
The London editors were all busily engaged in discussing the address of the Russian Minister, Count Pozz di Borgo, to the King of Spain.—The general impression seemed to be that the term 'vast dominions' used by the Count, had a direct reference to the late Spanish American colonies.

London papers to the 7th of December, were received in Cork on the 11th. The only news deserving notice, seems to say that the King of Spain still entertains the hope of reconquering the South American colonies; and yet accounts of the very same date present such a picture of the existing state of Spain, as leave not a shadow of doubt, if any doubt could have remained, that that kingdom is in the most deplorable condition to which an afflicted country could have been reduced even by that most fearful scourge of nations, pestilence. It is of course from abroad that Ferdinand would expect the adequate aid for carrying his designs into effect, but it has ere now appeared tolerably evident that the resistance likely to be encountered in such a case, from more quarters than one, will be of no very contemptible character.

A Spanish writer in the Madrid Gazette in reply to what he calls the 'extraneous declamation of the Jacobin journals of Paris and London, upon the independence of the American Colonies' observes that when the Revolutionists of the Seine and the Rhone, speak of the independent nations of Peru, Mexico, Colombia, &c. they use the same language as they were desirous of applying to the independent nations of Naples, Piedmont, and Spain. When a respectable force approaches to take cognizance of the papers subject to the signatures of the people, nothing is found but a mass of factious persons who are dispersed like smoke.—It will be the same in the new world. The faithful offspring of the mother country, the devoted subjects of the Bourbons, are there, as in their European dominions, a vast majority—a fact which the future will demonstrate. It is argued that the independence of the colonies is founded in right, since the mother country can no longer protect them. Upon this point the Madrid writer says—According to the principles here advanced, Ireland might observe to-morrow would be a sovereign state as soon as I can establish my independence. From that instant, I am independent in fact, for this simple reason, that fidelity, resting upon protection, and not receiving the protection from you, I am not obliged to pay the price of it. Once possessed of the power, and I shall be as independent *de jure* as *de facto*.

In regard to the national air of Spain we find but little that is new, and that little can be easily anticipated. It says a letter from Madrid of November 22, 'the situation of the Kingdom of Naples became critical immediately after the foreign invasion, that of the Peninsula is still more so; for whereas in Naples there were still elements that offered a remedy to the disorder—in Spain, on the contrary, everything seems to conspire to aggravate the evil under which the nation is oppressed. The increased wants of the treasury, the delay in laying down a regular plan of finance, the preponderating influence of the clergy, the increase of the bands of robbers, in consequence of the disbanding of the Constitutional corps, the dismissal of all the officers of the line, even those who by the capitulation of Barcelona, and other places, were to retain their rank and pay—the contempt and insult to which the officers are exposed in all the places through which they pass, on their way to the destination assigned to them—the despair of the families of thirty or forty thousand individuals, who have left the country to avoid the persecutions of their enemies; these, and many other circumstances, seem calculated to lead to fresh convulsions.'

A despatch from Baron d'Eroles in Catalonia announces that after a conference with Llobera, that General, with his division of 5000 men submitted unconditionally to the King. Count Guilleminot remains at Madrid for the present, to regulate the army of observation. Quesada succeeds Morillo in Galicia. Fifty armed militia have been arrested near Bilbao by a detachment of Royal volunteers. These militia seeing themselves surrounded, protested that they were proceeding voluntarily to take the oath of submission to the King. The Empecinado has not yet submitted. Marshal Moitor and Gen. Bourck have arrived at Bayonne. It is again rumored that the Duke d'Infantado is in disgrace, and has been stripped of the command of the royal guard.

### THE GREEKS.

An article from Constantinople of October 25, observes:—Whilst the Journal of Smyrna and their contemporaries were announcing the defeat of the Greeks, the latter gained a signal victory at Lapsi, on the 1st of October and following day, over the Schapetals Albanese of Skodra. The loss of the Turks was 2000 men. The Greeks had 200 men killed and 15 women; for the Etolian females have formed corps which do not yield in alour to their husbands and brothers. They have also to deplore the loss of one of their best cap-

tains, Starnaris Travellas, who died with his arms in his hand. It is said that after this combat the Albanese commenced their retreat; and indeed the thing seems so certain, that we may regard the campaign as terminated.

We have before us a short but interesting letter from Semlin, which confirms our former advices that Marco Bazzari had nobly avenged the death of his gallant brother Constantine, in a manner worthy of him. At the last defeat of the Paçia of Scutari, among the prisoners taken were 600 Latin Christians, whom Bazzari sent to their homes, after reproaching them for having fought against their Christian brethren. According to the latest private letters from Macedonia, and Thessaly, it appears that as far as the Peloponnesus is concerned, the Greeks have nothing more to fear. It is true that bags full of human ears, stated to be those of slain Greeks, and for which the Porte, according to ancient custom, pays a cent in sum, are sent from time to time as trophies to Constantinople. But the Franks are no longer deceived by this, as it is a certain fact, that the Turks cut off the ears of their own dead which they deliver to the Porte as those of Christians.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Funds were improving. A considerable advance took place on the 6th on which day purchases were made by several brokers to a very large amount. Wages had been laid that consols would advance in 8th in the ensuing week, and in one or two instances 1-3 per cent. had been giving for the option of purchasing them at 87. They however experienced a slight decline on the 7th on which day, on 8th, for account opened at 85 3-8, and closed 85 1-8.

The King held a Court at his Palace in Pall-Mall, on the 5th at which a number of foreign envoys attended.

The Greek, Kostol, who was lately tried at Paris along with Madame Bonfanti, and acquitted, for poisoning her husband, has been apprehended as a vagrant, and is to be sent out of France.

The English papers continue to be much occupied with the approaching trial of the murderers of Mr. Ware. Probert has been admitted as evidence of the Crown. The trial has been postponed to the 6th of January. Mr. Justice Park will try the case.

### THE AUTHOR OF LACON.

The name of Hurriot, Probert and Lant, have become familiar with our readers, as being connected with the late horrid murder of Mr. Ware in England. We mentioned a short time since, the mysterious disappearance of the Rev. Mr. Colton, author of *Lacon*, in *Many Things in Few Words*. In that paragraph, a statement was thrown out, that the embarrassment of his circumstances, had driven him to some desperate act. By the late London papers, however, it appears that circumstances have come to light which cast strong suspicions upon the gang concerned in the murder of Mr. Ware.

The Scotsman contains the proceedings of a meeting to establish a new Gas Company, in Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott presided. He stated he had had three months experience of oil gas light in his house at Abbotsford, and he could assure the meeting, nothing could be more pleasant, more useful, safe and convenient.

Intelligence has been received in England, announcing the death of Sir R. Meade, commander of the British naval forces on the coast of Africa.

### A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

Among the documents presented to the House of Representatives in Congress is one containing an account of the expenditures of that department for the year ending 1st Nov. 1823. The items are given in detail, and the sums they cost, some of which are as follows:

Stationery for the House.	
18 reams extra size paper,	\$80 50
133 do. cap paper,	598 50
11 do. folio post,	18 00
157 do. letter paper,	41 00
124 lbs. sealing wax,	169 00
178 doz. tape,	401 50
9300 pens,	139 50
50 quills,	1 50
24 doz. pencils,	31 21
201 penknives,	251 50
201 and boxes,	59 54
200 ivory folders,	5 00
200 ivory letter seals,	200 00
202 ink holders,	60 81
202 ink jugs with ink,	57 25
60 pounds wafers,	90 00
200 wafer boxes,	18 75
200 tin sand boxes,	25 00
16 boxes sperm. candles,	200 63
For printing,	22,314 40
Services of horses and messengers,	3874 50

The expenses of the house for one session, \$337,848 85, add the sum of 16,300, for six assistant clerks, and the messenger of clerk's office, and wages of eight or nine messengers to the house.

A statement—showing the numbers of Revolutionary pensioners on the rolls of the several states and territories of the United States, made in conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 1st March, 1823, calling on the Secretary of War for said information.

In the State of Maine there are	1,208
Do. New Hampshire	836
Do. Massachusetts	1,677
Do. Connecticut	839
Do. Rhode Island	245
Do. Vermont	1,000
Do. New-York	2,948
Do. New-Jersey	423
Do. Pennsylvania	947
Do. Delaware	27
Do. Maryland	222
Do. Virginia	667

	236
Do. North Carolina	111
Do. South Carolina	42
Do. Georgia	432
Do. Kentucky	96
Do. East Tennessee	111
Do. West Tennessee	111
Do. Ohio	661
Do. Louisiana	3
Do. Indiana	106
Do. Illinois	14
Do. Missouri	7
Do. Alabama	9
Do. Mississippi	7
Do. Territory of Michigan	8
Do. District of Columbia	38
	12,981

### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. THE RETROSPECT. No 5.

In tracing the causes of our late and present calamities, and the general depression of the monetary interest in the State, after looking into the effects produced by the embargo and restrictive system, and the mob of Baltimore in 1812, we come to the Bank Robberies in Baltimore by a certain set of distinguished gentlemen, several of whom have borne high places in political rank, and all have been leading and influential men in controuling the politics of the State. In reviewing this subject calmly, as we are fortunately all enabled now to do, the impression is irresistible, that these Bank robberies, (so called because they were unauthorized and clandestine takings and usings of the Bank Money by certain individuals), were the necessary consequence of embarrassment brought into the affairs of certain commercial and trading men by the restrictive system and by the effects of the mob.

These men who were guilty of the unauthorized and clandestine taking and using of the money of the bank to a most enormous amount, were extensively engaged in trade, most of them reputed to be very rich. Of them reading and influential democrats who gave the tone to the politics of the State, and went all lengths with the embargo, and War. It was an immense thing, that such men, activity and extensively engaged in trade, should be severely crippled in their money concerns by the ill effects of the restrictive system and mob, which affected all other men, and as they were conspicuous in the mercantile world and renowned as political leaders, it became absolutely necessary, as a means to keep up their credit as merchants, and to preserve their standing and influence as political men, and before as they had had access to the Bank, either from the station they held in the Bank or as Boarders, or from their close connection with those who had, they had no other means to keep themselves above water, than by these unauthorized and clandestine takings and usings of the Bank's money, and of these they availed themselves with a negligent breach of trust and a most unpardonable fraud upon the Bank and the community at large. It is asked how this could be general trade and interest of the State if it is ascertained, that the amount of money thus fraudulently taken from the Bank was considerably upwards of three millions of dollars—this reduced the value of stock from being upwards of 25 per cent advance (for we don't speak of the ordinary price of more than 20 per cent advance) produced by these gentlemen for a short time by their plans and schemes to save themselves after they had outwitted the money of the Bank by their frauds) to a much less than par—This obliged the Bank Directors to curtail and withhold their discounts for a long time, until they could 'revert the stupendous fraud' and ascertain its extent, and then remedy the injury—By this withholding of discounts other commercial men were checked in their progress, in Baltimore as well as in other places—the accommodations from the Bank, the means of trade, being stopped, trade was checked, and the evil influence spread and was felt throughout the Union.

The influence in Baltimore was the greatest because there was the seat of prudence—the injuries produced by the embargo and restrictive system had not yet passed away—the distrust occasioned by the mob still existed—and the frauds upon the Bank, coming upon the back of these were new to the property and the hopes of Baltimore as a snip run upon a rock.

What would be the reasoning of dispassionate, sagacious men upon such a series of things as these, who wanted to invest their money in trade and to locate their property? would they go to a city where a violent and cruel mob had been suffered to defy the law and usurp all power as long as it pleased and to terrify and massacre the citizens—and where its most distinguished men for business, wealth and political control had feloniously taken from a Bank millions of its money and appropriated it to their own use? Would wise and cautious men go to a city to reside labouring under such ruinous reproaches if they could get to any other place which afforded them hopes of security and protection in their business from the influence of fraud?

To reason the most favourably upon these matters they might suppose that the mob was the work of the vilest and most despicable of the population of a large city who acted of their own accord from the drunken feelings of the moment; and that they were not instigated and incited by some leading spirits of the higher class of citizens, as is universally true of all mobs—But the question instantly arises, why was this mob not suppressed by the magistracy, the military and the orderly citizens? why was it left to riot as long as it pleased until it dispersed of its own accord? Still supposing against all this, that the lowest & vilest orders in society were alone concerned in this terrific violation of law and order, we come to the Bank robberies

(which was exclusively confined to the highest orders of society, the great men, the rich men, the men in office, the men in rule, the men who governed the democratic politics of the state, and who were the favourites of and patrons of the administration at Washington—Here then what a spectacle is presented to the eyes of the world—a great commercial city, whose lower orders of citizens constitute invincible mobs to utterly all opposition, and whose higher order of its most influential men are too d robbing the Banks of millions to subvert their own private purposes! After such a state of things, can any man be astonished at, or at a loss how to account for, the declining prosperity of Baltimore, and with it, that of every part of the State and Country that depends upon her for a market? Yet these my worthy fellow-citizens of Maryland, are the very men in whom you have been made to repose a confidence, for whom you have muzzled and straggled, who have actually ruled you and all the politics of Maryland, by giving their cue to your leaders and favourites in the different counties, whom they got together in Baltimore at different times, and gave them good dinners and fine champagne wine, (bought as doubt with some of the very money of which they robbed the Banks) and told them fine stories all of which they retained in their minds, and how that they were the best fellows in the world,—that the embargo was the true thing to starte Great Britain,—and the mob the best method of putting down the dis-ordered federalists—but they did not tell you, how that robbing a Bank was the only means left them to keep up their consequence and to enable them to rule you a little longer. But this is rather too grievous, too lamentable a subject to relax on—Party contest however, is all now done, and nothing more is desired than to show to the people, where we are all guilty, by what sort of men and what means they have been so long led and mismanaged.

### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham,

Having observed that the Editor of the Star inserted in his paper every scrap, which he could collect from every newspaper published in the United States friendly to Mr. Crawford, I was induced to send him the accompanying essay, with a view that his readers might see that some of the other candidates had friends on the Eastern Shore,—not at all suspecting that the Editor of the Star, or those by whom he is guided, had determined to pursue a policy in hostility to every principle of republicanism. This paper not only supports a congressional caucus; but in subservience to the very principles upon which that measure is founded it excludes all discussion, before the people, of the merits of the several contending candidates, except the candidate for whose promotion the caucus is intended. I would appeal to a candid and enlightened public if such a system of electionering be fair and honourable. If the caucus candidate have claims, we contend that several of the other candidates have greater claims upon the people and we proceed to attempt to prove it, but are told that the good of the democratic party demands that our friends should not be brought into notice. The friends of Crawford fear a comparison. If not, why not give them a hearing? They wish to smother him into silence upon ex-parte testimony and do not wish the people to judge for themselves. We wish them to hear all sides and not suffer themselves to be duped by the intrigue and management of a few individuals who wish at all hazards to elect Mr. Crawford. So very fearful do we find our Editor to publish any thing which could militate against his side of the question, that in giving the proceedings of the Legislature of this state, he omits whatever he thinks would be prejudicial to the caucus. To this cause may be ascribed the non-publication of Mr. McMahon's proposed message to the Senate upon Mr. Hayward's letter. He gives us the substitutes offered and the yeas and nays upon the original; but does not give us the message itself. Such shuffling deserves to be exposed and held up to public contempt. We hope Mr. Smith is guided in this matter by his own sound and discriminating judgment and that the friends of Mr. Crawford, some of whom we know to be intelligent and honourable men, do not fear the light as he does. I will thank you, Mr. Graham, to let the essay appear in your paper. It may probably reach some of the readers of the Star and they will then discover the means which are used by some of the friends of Crawford to deceive and mislead the public mind on the Eastern Shore.

January 31st 1824.

For the Star.

Mr. SMITH,

Presuming, that whatever may be your own sentiments upon the Presidential question, that your columns are open to a free and dispassionate discussion of the merits of the several candidates for that office, I take the liberty to offer to you;

Mr. GRAHAM,

Since I find published in the House of Mr. Mahon until one private appearance unavoidable have taken proceedings come off thought vindictive remarks. Queen Jan.

Mr. GRAHAM,

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and through you to the public some thoughts on that subject. Uncommon pains have been taken to impress upon the public mind, that Mr. Calhoun is too young to be elevated to the Presidential chair. This allegation is made; because such are the intelligence, patriotism and sterling republican worth of this gentleman, as to admit of no other charge. This objection when calmly investigated will appear to the candid and intelligent reader, as light as air. It is admitted on all hands that Mr. Calhoun will be forty three years old at the time of the inauguration of the next President. Then let me ask if his judgment will not be as ripe at that time, as it ever will be? The constitution does not require that he shall be thus old; and shall we say at this day, that the framers of that instrument, were not competent judges of this matter. Reason and common sense teach us, that any man, who is called to govern this young and growing nation, ought to possess in full vigour all his faculties unimpaired by the ravages of time. This objection being silenced, Mr. Calhoun stands before the people unimpeached and unimpeachable. His enemies admit that he is virtuous and competent; and he will be found almost universally to be the second choice of the friends of all the other contending candidates. This simple circumstance speaks loudly in his favour. No man has ever dared to breathe a slander against his moral rectitude; or accuse him of a change in his politics. If we take a view of him during the most gloomy period of the last war, we shall find him in the councils of his country discovering by his unrivalled penetration the means to disentangle the nation from the difficulties in which she was involved;—dissipating at once the cloud, which hung over her destinies and directing her footsteps to victory and honour. It was then his superior talents anguished to the nation the high virtue which awaited him, as the chief Magistrate of the only free people under Heaven. His speeches even at that time while they awakened the gratitude commanded the admiration of his countrymen, and young Calhoun became the favourite of the people. Great pains have been taken to excite public indignation and public feeling, with a view to mislead public sentiment in regard to this subject. It is a subject, which takes hold upon the most important consequences. It should therefore be calmly investigated and discussed; and the man whose mind is the most vigorous, and whose integrity and character are unassailed should be selected. Let the voice of the nation prevail untrammelled by dictation from any source whatsoever. The people are competent to judge for themselves and will act prudently on a matter so vitally important to their own interests.

Queen Ann's County, }  
Jan. 28th, 1824. }  
For the Easton Gazette.  
MR. GRAYMAN,  
Since I sent you my remarks, the other day, I find that the Editor of the Star has published the message adopted by the House of Delegates on the motion of Mr. McMahon. This paper was kept back until one of Mr. Smith's subscribers, in a private note, enquired the cause of its non-appearance. Mr. Smith says that it was unavoidably omitted, why so? Would it have taken up more space than the other proceedings which he inserted. This come off will not avail the Editor. I have thought it necessary to say thus much in vindication of the position insisted on in my remarks.  
Queen Ann's county, }  
Feb. 5, 1824. }

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7.

**Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.**  
At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held on the 21st of January, 1824, the following communication was received from the examining engineers:

Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1824.  
"To the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company."

"Gentlemen—After a careful investigation of all the circumstances, connected with the important question of the most eligible route for a canal across the Delaware Peninsula, we unanimously recommend the following project—viz. Beginning on the Delaware river near Newbold's landing, where an artificial harbour and a tide lock must be provided, the Canal should be cut through St. George's meadows to St. George's mill dam; there to be lifted by a lock of eight feet;—thence through St. George's mill dam, through the dividing ridge of the peninsula, and through Turner's mill pond, to a lock of six feet fall at Turner's mill dam; and thence along Broad and Back Creeks to a tide lock near the mouth of Long Creek. Which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servants,  
BENJAMIN WRIGHT,  
CANVASS WHITE,  
JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,  
BERNARD, Brig'r. Gen'l."

Which communication having been read, it was Ordered that a special call of the Board be made on Monday next at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.  
And at a meeting of the President and Directors held on Monday, the 26th day of January, 1824, the communication from the examining engineers being under consideration, it was  
Unanimously resolved, the whole board being present; that the route and plan of

canal, recommended by Messrs. Wright, White, Totten, and Bernard, be and the same are hereby approved and adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a Chief Engineer, when Benjamin Wright, Esq. of New York, was unanimously chosen.  
Ordered That the foregoing proceedings be published.  
JAMES C. FISHER, President.  
H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.

A very lively debate occurred on Tuesday last in the House of Delegates, upon the bill for taxing certain officers, clerks of the county courts, and courts of appeal, register of the chancery and register of wills, &c.

The bill requires that the clerks, &c. shall from the first March next, make out and return half yearly, under oath, an exact account of all their receipts of office. And all sums over \$1500 per annum, which they may receive, they shall pay twenty five per cent thereof into the treasury of the state.

The bill was advocated by Mr. Semmes, Mr. Merrick and Mr. MacMahon, on the ground that those officers were amongst the most lucrative employments and the best secured of any office in the country and therefore whilst exactness were necessary that they should justly be required to partake in payment of public charges—that the bill had been carefully framed to avoid reducing the profits of offices of the smaller counties, where the clerks barely obtained support from their offices, as all sums received up to \$1500 was entirely exempt from taxation under it. That it was impossible to reduce the amount payable by the people for officers fees, without injuring the small counties, and reducing the compensation of those small offices so low that good officers could not be obtained to perform the duties.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. W. Stewart, Edelin, Kingour, and W. G. D. Washington, on account of its manifest inequality, requiring the large counties and cities to pay considerable sums to the treasury, from sources which you exempt a considerable part of the state from contributing from;—on account of its being in principle wrong to tax the labour of any particular set of men for the support of government; because it would be ineffectual in many cases taxing them for the very money they paid to their clerks and for other contingent expenses of their offices—that to be equitable it should at least be modified, so as to tax the net income instead of the total receipts of the office.

The debate consumed nearly five hours—the bill however was passed by a large majority. It is not to effect the receipts for labor performed previous to the passage of the law. And as the fees are now put into the hands of officers for collection for some months, and the officers are not bound to make returns of their collections for a considerable period thereafter, there cannot be any material revenue derived at any rate from the operation of this law before the 1st of 1825.  
Md. R. p. of Feb. 3.

The Baltimore canal bill (to Susquehanna) occupied the house of delegates nearly the whole of Friday and Saturday. The features of the bill were so materially altered and "mangled" as it was termed by some of the speakers, during the proceedings, that when put upon its final passage its first most earnest friends seemed indifferent of its fate, and many of those who had been considered the title left few objections to its passage in the form it ultimately presented.

The proceedings as presented in Saturday's and to days paper, will give a pretty distinct view of its history—the principle debate on Friday arose upon the section guaranteeing the obligations which Baltimore was authorised to enter into, in which Messrs. W. Stewart, Woodson, Carroll and Hughes were opposed to Messrs. Merrick, Semmes and M. Mahon. The debate on Saturday was principally upon the provisions respecting the claims of the old Susquehanna Company, in which Messrs. M. Henry and M. Mahon, were opposed to Messrs. Kingour, W. Stewart and Hughes. Mr. Chesley and several other members partook incidentally in the course of discussion.

The bill as passed authorises Baltimore City to cut the canal at her own proper charge, without granting any other means than she now enjoys, except the right of taxing her citizens to a greater amount than heretofore.

The house of delegates yesterday morning on motion of Mr. Pitt, resolved to reconsider the above bill; Mr. P. gave as his motive for the motion, a wish to reinstate the guarantee which had been stricken out of the bill. It is therefore again upon the table.

Mr. Lockerman's bill directing the appropriation of \$50,000 to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal was the subject under consideration when the house adjourned yesterday—immediately after which it is expected the Anne Arundel and Calvert line question will be taken up.—ib.

### CONGRESS.

The house of Representatives, on Tuesday last, took up the bill for obtaining surveys for roads and canals, which subject was opened by Mr. McLane. On Wednesday the consideration of the same subject was resumed, and Messrs. Archer of Va. and Stewart of Pa. spoke upon it. On Friday and Saturday the senate was occupied in considering the propositions to amend the constitution of the United States. That providing that no person shall be eligible for the office of President of the U. States, for more than two terms was adopted by a vote of 36 to 3. In the House of Representatives, on Friday, on motion

of Mr. Webster, the committee on the Post Office, was instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing Editors of newspapers, to inclose accounts, on such conditions as may be thought proper. The amendment of the senate to the resolutions respecting the visit of the Marquis de La Fayette, to this country, was agreed to, and Messrs. Stewart, A. Stevenson and Storrs spoke on the bill for obtaining surveys for Roads and Canals. On Saturday Mr. McLane reported a bill making appropriations for certain fortifications for 1824, and Messrs. Randolph and Clay spoke on the surveying bill.—Del. Gaz.

Mr. Webster's Greek resolutions, occupied the House of Representatives about 10 days, and elicited a most splendid display of eloquence, wit and sarcasm, indulged to so great an extent at length that it was likely to produce fighting even before the Grand Seigneur had time to hear of the measure. They have been finally laid upon the table, and the heat excited has been rapidly dissipated by the cold weather that has fortunately succeeded.  
Md. Rep.

Legislature of New York.—By looking over the list of members, we find that printers are looking up—four printers and editors of newspapers published in various parts of the interior of this state, having been elected members of the House of Assembly, viz.—Mr. Riggs, of the Schenectady County; Mr. Follet, of the Batavia Times; Mr. Hubbard, of the Norwich (Canaan) Journal, and Mr. Flagg, of the Flatburgh Republican.

We hope among these sons of the type, they will not destroy the fair form of the state by squabbles, not blur a single page of the journals by employing poor workmen. Every thing iniquitous we trust will be unrolled, all Rats speedily chased from the treasury—and the strong box locked up when they have taken full enough for themselves.—New-York Spectator.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has by law forbidden the substitution of an affirmation for an oath, in a court of justice by those who are conscientiously scrupulous upon the subject, as the Quakers &c. because it would have a mischievous tendency, to discredit witnesses in civil and criminal cases. We regret such an oppressive decision by the General Court in so respectable a state, and really think that something less than sound judgement must have been exercised when the bill proposing an opposite course was rejected. It certainly could not have entered the heads of these Legislators that a man would be prevented from perjury by the trifling difference between *I swear* and *I affirm*. It is the poverty and covousness of perjury that enter truth in court, and not the *I swear* of an unprincipled person. There is something a little contradictory in the practice of the good people of Massachusetts. The constitution of the state makes provision (we speak from our impressions) for the affirmation of the Governor if he is conscientiously scrupulous on an oath, and the legislature refuses the admission of an affirmation in a *fi penny* but not before a justice. We think such a discussion *unbecoming a moral and religious people*, and ought to be expunged from the legislative records.  
U. S. Gazette.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 20, 1824.  
The Report on the Penitentiary of this State, which we published last week, was presented to the House of Delegates by a committee of the Directors of that Institution were attending at Annapolis. The Committee immediately prepared a Remonstrance denying the facts stated in the Report, representing the true state of the Institution and praying that their Remonstrance might be placed in the journals of the House, which was presented by Mr. Spencer—was read in the House and the motion to place it in the journals excited a very sharp debate—it was however withdrawn by the mover, finding that a majority opposed it.  
Mr. Pitt, the chairman of the committee, made the Report then moved that it be placed in the journals, to explain the intentions of the committee as far as the motives of the directors were concerned.  
"The Committee appointed to visit the Penitentiary, having understood that some parts of their report are construed to impugn the motives of the Directors in the management of that institution, thus publicly disclaim any such intention."  
And the House adopted a message to the Senate proposing a joint committee to consist of three members of the House of Delegates, and two members of the Senate, who shall proceed to Baltimore, and be vested with power to examine books and papers, and examine witnesses on oath—which was agreed to—the House appointed Messrs. Pitt, Edelin, and Semmes.

### PITTSBURG

This place is a port of entry, and ship building has been carried on with some spirit—even here, at the source of the Ohio. A curious incident, connected with this subject, was mentioned by Mr. Clay on the floor of congress.—"To illustrate the commercial habits of the American people, (he said) he would relate an anecdote of a vessel, built and cleared out at Pittsburg for Leghorn. When she arrived at her place of destination, the master presented his papers to the proper officer, who would not credit them, and said to him, 'Sir, your papers are forged—there is no such place as Pittsburg in the world!—Your vessel must be confiscated!' The trembling captain laid before the officer the map of the United States—directed him to the Gulf of Mexico—pointed out

the mouth of the Mississippi—led him a thousand miles up to the mouth of the Ohio, and thence another thousand up to Pittsburg. 'There, Sir, is the port where my vessel cleared out!' The astonished officer, before he had seen the map, would as readily have believed that this vessel had been navigated from the moon."

### KIDNAPPER

The Delaware Gazette states that the notorious Joseph Johnson, who was so long concerned in kidnapping negroes, and conveying them out of the state, was tried and convicted at the last session of the court of common pleas for the county of Sussex, and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back at the public whipping-post, to stand in the pillory for an hour, to have his ears nailed thereto, and the soft part cut off.

### LIFE OF PINKNEY

It is announced that Henry Wheaton Esq. an eminent practitioner of law, in the supreme court of the United States, has proposed to publish "an account of the life, writings, and speeches" of the late William Pinkney.

The Westchester, (Penn.) paper announces that the Small Pox is extensively spreading from the city of Philadelphia over the surrounding country. Several cases have occurred in West Goshen, some of which have already terminated fatally. Several cases have also occurred in Brandywine township. In truth, says the editor, the contagion is so widely diffused, that to the unprotected, there is no safety.

Remedy for short blankets.—An Irishman who was on board a ship, and who believed in ghosts, inquired of his messmates if the ship was haunted. "As full of ghosts as a churchyard," replied they. "They are ten thousand strong every night." This terrified Pat, that whenever he turned into his hammock, he pulled the blanket over his head and face, so that from his knees downwards he was naked and cold. "That there purser's a terrible rogue!" (say Pat) he serves out blankets that don't fit at all; they are too long at top and too short at bottom, for they cover my head and ears and my feet are always perishing with cold. I have cut several pieces off the top and sewed them on the bottom, but it don't make it a bit longer."

### PRICES CURRENT

BALTIMORE, JAN. 31.	
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.	
Flour wharf	\$5 37 1-2
Howard-street wagon	5 62 1-2
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 10
Do white do	1 20
Rye bushel	43
Indian Corn bushel	35
Oats do	33

### MARRIED

On Thursday evening 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. SCOTT Mr. JOHN CATHER, to Miss ANN MARIA BARNOW, all of this county.  
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Lot Warhild, Mr. Robert Robertson, to Miss Maria Hopkins, all of this county.

### DIED

In this town, on Wednesday night the 4th inst. after a short but painful illness, ALEXANDER, eldest son of the editor of this Gazette.

### COMMUNICATED

### OBITUARY.

Died suddenly in Cambridge, on Tuesday the 20th inst. MRS. CATHARINE SHIPLEY, in the 62d year of her age—It has since fallen to our lot, to record the loss of a more interesting character than the deceased. The dignity of her manners and appearance, united with an agreeable disposition, & a mind highly improved by education, endeared her to all who were acquainted with her—in the social circle she was truly engaging; it was there that the brilliancy of her imagination, and the sublimity of her mind, shone with peculiar lustre; which, not only rendered her conversation deeply interesting, but highly instructive—Fortitude under the ills of life, was a striking characteristic of the deceased—Few in their pilgrimage through this valley of tears, were ever called to encounter more real difficulties, and endure more severe afflictions both of body and mind; few ever bore up under them, with more firmness and apparent cheerfulness. Early instructed in the fundamental doctrines of the christian religion; she ever manifested a preference for the Bible over every other book. It was her delight to search the scriptures, and to meditate therein day and night—it was no doubt, owing to the comfort she derived from observing the precepts laid down in this book, that she was enabled to say, with a conversing on the subject of death, "I am not afraid to go to the Judgment!"—However affecting the stroke may be, which deprives her children of an affectionate parent, and her friends of a most interesting companion; yet they have great cause to rejoice in the reflection, that "their loss is her eternal gain."

### Dissolution.

The Co-partnership, heretofore existing under the title of HOPKINS & MOORE, was by mutual consent, dissolved on the 31st ult. All persons indebted to the late firm will please settle with JOHN HOPKINS, who is fully authorised to settle up the affairs of the house, and who will pay all claims against it.  
JOHN HOPKINS,  
BENJ. P. MOORE.  
1 mo. 1st, 1824.

### JOHN NICOLS,

HAIR-DRESSER,  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has re-commenced the above business, in Washington street two doors below Mrs. Bells, and nearly opposite James Neal's Cabinet Ware-Room, where he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.  
Easton, Feb. 7.  
N. B. Coats, Pantalons, &c. Scoured in the first rate style, without injuring the cloth.

## Notice.

Daniel B. Hall, an insolvent debtor, hereby notifies his creditors, to appear in Somerset County Court, the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not receive the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, as prayed for in his petition.  
Feb 7 4w

## NOTICE.

Daniel Gravenor, an Insolvent Debtor, hereby notifies his creditors, to appear in Somerset County Court, the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not receive the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, as prayed for in his petition.  
Feb 7 4w

## Notice.

GERARD T. HOPKINS, and his son-in-law Benjamin P. Moore, having connected themselves in trade, under the firm of  
GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE.  
The business will be conducted at the stand occupied by Gerard T. Hopkins, No. 1, Light street wharf, head of the Basin, where their friends and customers will find a large and general assortment of GROCERIES on the most reasonable terms.  
GERARD T. HOPKINS,  
BENJAMIN P. MOORE.  
Baltimore, 1st mo. 8th (Feb 7) 4w

## Saddle & Harness MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has re-commenced the above business at his old stand in Easton, Md. second door below the Bank, and opposite the Easton Hotel.  
Where all kinds of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS will be manufactured and sold on the most reasonable terms—As he is determined to sell very low, he hopes those who deal in his line will favour him with a call.  
KENDAL F. HOLMES.  
An apprentice wanting at the above business.  
Feb 7 4w

## Female Academy AT EASTON.

The Subscriber respectfully informs Parents and Guardians of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that having engaged the Pupils of the Academy, which has been occupied by the Miss HARRISSES for several years past, she will commence the duties of said Seminary on the first of April next, at which time the present teachers will resign.

The usual course of literature will be continued, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, History, ancient and modern, Geography, illustrated with Maps and Globes, of the most modern engraving, Embroidery, Drawing, and Painting, &c. &c.

Parents and Guardians, who may think proper to continue their patronage to this institution may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the subscriber, who hopes, from experience in the education of Young Ladies, to merit public approbation.  
SUSAN QUINN.  
Feb 7 4w

N. B. Price of Tuition as formerly. Public Examinations will be held semi-annually. Satisfactory recommendations may be seen at the office of the Easton Gazette. S. Q.

## Fruit Trees.

### GRAFFED APPLE TREES

Of the most approved kinds, for Cider or House use, with divers kinds of other fruit trees, may be had on moderate terms, by an application to  
JOSEPH TOWNSEND,  
No. 18, Baltimore street, in the City of Baltimore.

From the ready conveyance per the Steam Boats, very little time need elapse between their being taken from the Nursery and delivery on many parts of the Eastern Shore, it is therefore requested that all orders for the above may be forwarded previous to the 20th March, when strict attention will be paid to the execution of them in due season.  
Feb 7 5w

## J. Swain's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIN'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from \$3 50 to \$2 50, or by the dozen \$24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor, will be supplied gratis.  
If the citizens of the principal towns, will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.  
This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases; scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bowels, and all cases generally, of an ulcerous character and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially, from syphilis, or ailments arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver."

### CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swain's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.  
N. GHAPMAN, M. D.  
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swain in numerous instances, within the last three years and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.  
W. GIBSON, M. D.  
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823.

JOHN SHINN, Chemist.  
N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's N. E. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.  
Jan 3

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Grooms & Lambdin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—And as it is desirable to close the concern, all persons indebted are respectfully solicited to make payment as speedily as possible, to either of the parties, both of whom are duly authorized to settle the business of said firm.

SAMUEL GROOMS,  
JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

Easton, Jan. 31—3w

The Editors of the Federal Gazette in Baltimore, and the Philadelphia Gazette in Philadelphia, will please copy the above once a week, for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Business will be continued at the old stand opposite the Bank by Samuel Grooms, who invites a share of patronage from the friends and customers of the old concern, and from the public generally, where they may expect goods at fair prices.

## New Dry Goods STORE.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the corner store opposite Messrs. Thomas & Grooms, and lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Co. as a Drug Store; where he has opened and intends keeping a general

ASSORTMENT OF

## DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

All which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash.

JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

Easton, Jan 31

## Negroes for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at Public sale at Easton Point on Saturday the 7th of February next; about 11 o'clock A.M. on a credit of nine months, the terms of service of a number of VALUABLE NEGROES, who are to serve till the age of thirty-five years respectively, and then to be free.

THOMAS HENDRIX, Agent, for Mary Cross, Adm'r. of Blaney E. Cross dec'd.

Jan. 31—2w

## \$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living near New-Market, in Dorchester county, Maryland, on the first day of January, 1824, a negro man called SHADKACH; He is a bright mulatto, about twenty-one years old, five feet, six or seven inches high, slender made, thin lips and a down look when spoken to, and is fond of drink; Had on when he ran away blue country make over jacket and trousers and a wool hat, but may have changed his clothes. Who ever takes up said Negro and delivers him to the subscriber, taken in the state of Maryland shall receive a reward of fifty dollars, but if taken out of the state aforesaid, the above reward and all reasonable charges paid when delivered, by ISAAC WRIGHT, Dorchester County, Jan. 31

## NOTICE.

The respective State Debtors, whose Money is made payable in the Eastern Shore Treasury, will please to take notice that, if their respective balances are not paid into said Treasury on or before the first day of March 1824, immediately thereafter legal means will be taken to enforce the payment.

WILL RICHARDSON,

Treasurer, Eastern Shore, Md.

Jan 31

## STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of OMBRIAN C. SNOW, of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the said petitioner having given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot county court, on the first Saturday of May term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Ombrian C. Snow, be discharged from his imprisonment, and be by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Eastern newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of May term next—give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, on the first Saturday in said court, in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for the benefit of said creditors and to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" and the several supplements thereto.

Given under my hand this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1823.

LAMBERT REARDON.

Jan 31

## SPECULATORS LOOK OUT.

## For Sale,

A sharp built SCHOONER, now on the stocks & nearly ready to launch, of about two hundred tons burthen, she is copper fastened and her masts are considered by judges to be equal to any schooner ever built—there can be no better materials than that of which she is built, except live oak. Persons wishing to purchase would have a better opportunity of viewing the vessel and judging of the workmanship before she is launched: should the above described vessel not be sold before the month of March, she will then be taken to Baltimore and be there offered for sale.

JOHN DAWSON.

Near Easton, Talbot Co. E. S. Md.

Jan. 17 3w

The editor of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and the Philadelphia Gazette, Philadelphia, will please publish the above three times and send their account to this office.

## Notice.

The creditors of James Colston, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby warned to present their claims against said deceased to the subscriber legally authenticated for settlement on or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Debtors are particularly invited to call and settle their accounts without delay.

MARTIN L. WRIGHT.

Church Creek, Jan. 17 3w

## Notice to Creditors.

This is to give Notice, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, that the Subscriber of Talbot county, Maryland, Widow of Henry Morgan, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Henry Morgan, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 26th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of January, A. D. 1824.

REBECCA MORGAN, Ex'rx.

of Henry Morgan, dec'd.

Jan 24 3w

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of Dorchester county Court, at October term, eight hundred and twenty three, directed to us, will be offered at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 25th day of February next, in New-Market, at Peter H. Lowber's Tavern, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, part of the Real Estate of which Henry K. Steel, deceased, was seized and possessed, to wit: Three Farms situated in the upper part of said county, lying on the West side of the North West Fork of Nantuxet river, near Joseph Evt's Mill, and containing in said three Farms nine hundred and eighty-nine Acres, with a sufficient quantity of Timber laid off to each Farm—Also a tract of Land lying on the East side and binding on the aforesaid river, well timbered and containing five hundred and seventeen Acres—Also a tract of Land lying near Hicksborough, containing about three hundred Acres. The above mentioned lands will be divided and laid off so as to suit purchasers, and sold on the following terms, to wit:

1st. One fifth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale.  
2d. One half of the purchase money remaining after deducting the one fifth as specified above, payable in 12 months from the day of sale, with interest thereon.  
3d. The remaining part of the purchase money payable in two years from the day of sale with interest thereon.  
4th. The Commissioners to take bonds with approved securities, payable to the several representatives their proportions.

ARTHUR BELL,

WILLIAM H. E. ECLESTON,

THOMAS ENNALLS,

Commissioners

Dorchester county, Jan 24 3w

## For Sale.

A light WAGON and an excellent set of gear—Persons wishing to purchase can see it by applying at Mrs. Charlotte L. Edmondson's, Easton.

Jan 11

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, sitting as a court of equity, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale on Monday the 9th day of February next, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at Woolford Stewart's Tavern in Cambridge, the Real Estate of Thomas Eccleston, late of Dorchester county, deceased, containing

## 355 ACRES.

It has lately been laid off in Lots of 53, 81, 101 & 120 acres each, which will be sold entire or in lots, the above land is situated on Little Choptank River, good soil and well timbered. A credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and after the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers. The creditors of said Thomas Eccleston, are notified that they must exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Dorchester county Court within six months from the day of sale.

JNO. DONOVAN, Trustee.

Cambridge, Jan. 17 4w

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Henry Dickerson, late of said county deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of June next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of December, 1823.

PARKER DICKERSON, Adm'r.

Snow Hill, Jan 17 3w

## To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. Also, a good Country Blacksmith to hire—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Nov 15

## Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.)

Public's Humble Serv't, &c.

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## BOOT & SHOE

### MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at the shop formerly occupied by Mr. James Burgess, next door to John W. Sherwood, opposite the Market-House. He has on hand a large supply of materials, selected with care in Baltimore—together with the best workmen, he flatters himself he can furnish any work in his line superior to any work executed here, or equal to any in Baltimore: He has also brought a large supply of Ladies' and Children's Morocco Shoes, &c.—He will Manufacture a kinds of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Morocco, S. S. Satin, Prunelle, &c. Shoes and Boots, and from the experience he has acquired in working in different parts of the Union, he flatters himself to be able to yield general satisfaction, as his whole attention will be regularly paid to his business. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to by

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN GRACE.

Easton, Jan. 24—1f

N. B. Six journeymen Shoe Makers that are first rate workmen can have steady employment.

## Clock and Watch MAKER.

### John M. Laws,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house immediately opposite Nico's Layton's where he has commenced the above business, and intends keeping a general assortment of Clocks and Watches. Also, gold, gilt and steel Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c. Clocks and Watches of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted. He having served a regular Apprenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom.

Easton, January 24 1f

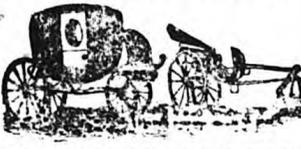
## WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

### Wm. C. Burn,

Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER. He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Henry, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.

Easton, Nov 15 1f

## COACH & HARNESS MAKING.



The Subscribers return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the very liberal encouragement they have been pleased to favor them with since their commencement in the Coach and Harness Making business. They have the pleasure to inform them that they have just received an additional supply of the first rate materials from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in their line, which will enable them to execute their work in the most approved style, at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms; all new work made by them will be warranted twelve months and repairs done on the most reasonable terms, and with despatch.

CAMPER & THOMPSON.  
Easton, Jan 24 1f

## Coach-Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and solicits a share of the public patronage—He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's obt. serv't.

JOHN CARTER.

Easton, Jan 10 1f

## REMOVAL

### Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER.

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop next door to the Post Office, and directly opposite the Union Tavern.

Easton, Jan 10

## Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers, petitioners for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the 1st Saturday after the 2d Monday of May next, to show cause (if any they have) why they should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge

JAMES BROWN,  
PETER COLLINS,  
MILBEE ATKINSON,  
JOSHUA DOWNS &  
ESME RICHARDSON.

Jan 17 3w

## Negroes for Sale.

Two Negro Men and a Girl for sale on a credit of six months. Apply to

MATTHIAS GEORGE,  
Near Wye Mills, Queen Ann's Co. Md. }

## Masonic Library.

A few copies of the "Masonic Library," recommended by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, are just received, and for Sale at this Office—

Price \$3 50.

Dec 27

## For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Chop-tank river, about five miles from Easton, containing about 520 acres—This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

## Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Bucker, containing about 250 acres.

## Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber

CHARLES P. WILLSON.

Nov 22—1f

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: 1. Has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd—It has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—The dwelling & other convenient out Houses are in good repair with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will all view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.

JAMES DENNY,

Agent for Thomas Denny

Oct 25

## For Sale.

You that have long been in the habit of paying large bills to physicians, attend, a remedy is offered, come and look, purchase and settle on the farm now offered to you—The Farm known by the name of Maxwell Moore, formerly the property of J. W. Banning, deceased, is handsomely situated on a branch of Fred Haven Creek, adjoining the lands of Jacob Lockerman, Esq., and the Dwelling of Dr. John Rodgers; this farm can vie with any one of the size for Timber from Easton to the Bay Side, containing between two and three hundred Acres, only a small portion being cleared, yet the rents until within two years past, has paid more than the interest on the sum demanded.

Also, the FARM known by the name of 'Fishing Point' or the 'Mills' containing upwards of fifty Acres. This place has been considered amongst the handsomest situations in Talbot county, for health—produce one more so, and commanding such an extensive view of Fred Haven Creek, where the Steam Boat Maryland constantly passes within a few hundred yards in her route from Easton to Baltimore, and one of the best country stands for a Grocery Store of any in the county. A Wind Mill of the largest class, in good repair, with a large share of custom. The rent of this place will pay 8 per cent interest on the sum that would be demanded, the Dwellings on both of those places are such as is common for tenants. Baltimoreans attend, a beautiful retreat in a sickly season, perhaps such places for health, situation and bargains will not be offered shortly in this county for sale again.

THOMAS BANNING

Bannington, Talbot county, Md. }

January, 3 1f

The Baltimore Federal Gazette will please publish the above once a week for 8 weeks and send his account to this office.

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called

## 'WARD'S GIFT'

beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Harcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,

J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 1f

## IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Equity,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1823.

Ordered that the sale of Lands, Real Estate and Premises made to Thomas H. Dawson, by Alexander B. Harrison, Trustee for the sale of the lands, real estate and premises of Almiria Ann Rowlenson, Ferdinand Rowlenson and Nicholas Rowlenson, infants, in the case of James Colston, petitioner, for the sale thereof, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 3d Monday in May next, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty four; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county before the first day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-four. The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$1000.

R'd. T. EARLE,

LEM'L. PURNELL,

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 17 3w

## \$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Bass, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, and the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.

of A. ROSS, dec'd.

Caroline county, Nov 29—1f

## \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—wherever he will take up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.

J. LOCKERMAN.

Dec 13 1f

## \$70 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name of

## PRISS,

About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Anns or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W. Bordley, of Queen Anns,) who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware; her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton jail.

ALSO,

Ranaway from the Subscriber about the 1st of November last, a dark mulatto girl, by the name of HETTY, of ordinary stature, remarkably bright in her person and very handsome, and from her appearance about 16 years of age and well grown; she took with her various articles of clothing, consisting principally of lincey; She has an uncommon neat appearance, and when spoken to evinces some confusion and speaks quick. I will give a reward of \$20 to any person who will deliver the above described negro Hetty, or \$70 if both the above described negroes are delivered to me or lodged in the Easton jail.

JAMES DENNY.

Near Easton, Talbot Co. Md. }

January 17 1f

## In Council,

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 16, 1823.

Ordered, That the following resolution be published twice a week until the 18th of March, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald at Frederick Town; Maryland Herald at Hager's Town; the Bond of Union, in Bell Air, Rockville True American, in Montgomery county; the Easton Star and Easton Gazette and the National Intelligencer.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Whereas, the Governor in his communication hath recommended that a day should be set apart by the General Assembly to be observed throughout the state for the purpose of Humiliation and Prayer, in which our citizens may collectively entreat the Divine Being who has promised, that he will be entreated of his people, to stay his chastening hand, and restore to our suffering population the blessings he hath withheld, and make us who are spared more deserving his fatherly care than we have hitherto been—Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, that the 18th day of March next be set apart and recommended to the people of the state, to be observed as a day of Humiliation and Prayer, and that this resolution be published in such newspapers throughout the state, as the Governor and Council may direct, for the information of the citizens thereof.

Dec 27

By his Excellency, Samuel Stevens, Junior, Governor of Maryland.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received by the Executive of the said state, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the tenth instant, in Worcester county, on a certain William Veazey, by Robert H. Johnson, of said county; and that the said Johnson has fled from justice; And whereas, it is of the first importance to society that perpetrators of such offences should be brought to punishment, I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of council, offer a reward of one hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend the said Robert H. Johnson and deliver him to the sheriff of Worcester county, provided he be taken in said county, or two hundred dollars if taken elsewhere, and delivered as aforesaid. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

# 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. VII:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1824.

NO 9.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM payable half yearly in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

## For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Chopbank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 520 acres—This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

## Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Bucker, containing about 250 acres.

## Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.  
CHARLES P. WILLSON.  
Nov 22—11

## For Sale.

You that have long been in the habit of paying large bills to physicians, at end, a remedy is offered. come and look, purchase and settle on the farm now offered to you—The Farm known by the name of 'Maxwell Moore,' formerly the property of J. W. Banning, deceased, is handsomely situated on a branch of Tred Haven Creek, adjoining the lands of Jacob Lockerman, Esq. and the Dwelling of Dr. John Rodgers; this farm can vie with any one of the size for Timber from Easton to the Bay Side, containing between two and three hundred Acres, only a small portion being cleared, yet the rents until within two years past, has paid more than the interest on the sum demanded.

Also, the FARM known by the name of 'Fishing Point' or the 'Mills' containing upwards of fifty Acres: this place has been considered amongst the handsomest situations in Talbot county, for health—produce one more so, and commanding such an extensive view of Tred Haven Creek, where the Stream Boat Maryland constantly passes within a few hundred yards in her route from Easton to Baltimore, and one of the best country stands for a Grocery Store of any in the county. A Wind Mill of the largest class, in good repair, with a large share of custom. The rent of this place will pay 8 per cent interest on the sum that would be demanded. The Dwellings on both of those places are such as is common for tenants. Baltimoreans attend, a beautiful retreat in a sickly season, perhaps such places for health, situation and bargains will not be offered shortly in this county for sale again.

THOMAS BANNING

Bannington, Talbot county, Md.  
January, 3 11

The Baltimore Federal Gazette will please publish the above once a week for 8 weeks and send his account to this office.

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called

"WARD'S GIFT," beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Harcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,

J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 11

## To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. Also, a good Country Blacksmith to hire—For terms apply to  
JOSEPH HASKINS.  
Nov 15 11

## Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.)  
Public's Mumble Serv't, &c.  
SAM. CHAPLIN.  
Centreville, June 14

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.

On motion by Mr. Millard, the following message was read assented to and sent to the senate:

By the House of Delegates,  
Feb. 2, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

We propose to go into the election of bank directors on Friday the 6th of February at 12 o'clock.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

Mr. Edeles presents a petition from John Berridge of Talbot county, praying a special act of insolvency; referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Boon delivers the following report: The committee to whom was referred the petition of the Grand Jury of Queen Ann's county, and sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, to authorise the continuance and protection of the gates now erected on the public roads in said counties, beg leave to report: That the case requires legislative aid, but are of opinion that it would be inexpedient and improper, to embrace both cases in one bill, therefore have reported a bill for each county.  
By order,

JOHN DOUGLASS, Clk.

Which was concurred with.

Mr. Lake presents a petition from Silas Griffith, of Dorchester county, praying for a stay of execution; referred to Messrs. Lake, Pitt and Hutson.

Mr. Johnson presents a petition of sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, praying for a change in the manner of appointing clerks, magistrates, and other officers; referred to Messrs. Johnson, Millard and Ely.

Mr. Hopper reports a bill entitled, an act for the relief of Samuel Meeds, of Queen Ann's county; which was twice read by special order, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Boon reports a bill entitled, an act relating to public gates in Caroline county. Also a bill entitled, an act authorising gates to be kept on the public roads in Queen Ann's county.

Mr. Lake delivers the following report: The committee to whom was referred the petition of Silas Griffith, of Dorchester county, have considered the same, and report, that the petitioner states that a certain William Gist, of the county aforesaid, is a debtor to the state of Maryland on judgment for the purchase money of certain Choptank Indian lands in Dorchester county—That the petitioner purchased said lands of said Gist, being unacquainted with the situation of said lands, or that the state had any claim upon them; the petitioner further states, that the state's agent is about to issue execution against said lands, which will inure him very much, as he is unprepared to pay the debt in consequence of the circumstances of the contract. The committee therefore viewing the circumstances of the case as sufficient to entitle the petitioner to the commutation of the state, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That all proceedings on the said judgment shall be suspended until the first Monday of July eighteen hundred and twenty five; Provided, that the defendants to said judgment pay in the manner following—that is to say, the one third part of the principal and all the interest and costs due thereon, on or before the first Monday of July next, the like sum of principal and all the interest due on the remainder of the principal on the first Monday of January, eighteen hundred and twenty five; and the remaining part of the principal and whatever interest is due on the first Monday of July eighteen hundred and twenty five, and if either of the parties shall neglect to pay the proportion or instalments so as directed to be paid by them, then execution shall and may forthwith be issued on the judgment or judgments against the party or parties neglecting to pay as aforesaid, in the same manner as if this resolution had not passed; Provided also, that nothing in this resolution contained shall prevent the state from recovering any part of the said debt from any of the said parties if either of the defendants shall become unable or neglect to pay the part or instalments so as aforesaid ordered to be paid by them respectively.

By order,

JOHN DOUGLASS, Clk.

The bill relating to the importation of slaves from other states into this state, was read the second time, will not pass, and the bill returned to the senate.  
The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Mr. Pitt delivers the following statement: Inasmuch as a wide difference of opinion, and great diversity of views exist among the members of the joint committee, appointed by the legislature, vested with authority to examine books and interrogate witnesses, on oath, as to the situation of the Penitentiary, and as it is probable a formal report of that committee will not be

made for some time, the undersigned as chairman of the former committee, and author of the report made by it, and as a member of the last report beg leave to submit the following brief statement.

The undersigned is constrained to adopt this course, (although unparliamentary) because the last committee consider that their duties are entirely distinct from those of the former, and consequently any error in the report on the Penitentiary already submitted, cannot be corrected by the one, they may hereafter make.

It is not the intention of the undersigned to enter into an elaborate commentary on the facts, developed by the testimony which accompanies this statement, as he deems the legislature more competent than himself to ascertain the situation of the Penitentiary, by an examination of the written evidence herewith submitted, but simply to correct some errors in the report on that institution, which he had the honor to submit.

In the report of the former committee, it is stated 'that from the first day of December 1822, to the 30th November 1823 inclusive; 113 convicts were received into the Penitentiary, only one of whom was sentenced to a confinement for a greater term than ten months.' That they had been sentenced for no greater term than ten months, is an error occasioned by a rapid glance at the report of the directors of the Penitentiary, No. 2. Still the argument on the shortness of the time is unshaken. Indeed one of the most intelligent of the directors stated, that of those who had been sent to the Penitentiary a second time, not one had been there at his first confinement long enough to learn a trade.

As to the facts of the non execution of the sentences of our courts, the lodging ten and twelve of the convicts in one apartment, the frauds among the officers, & the other statements relative to the internal administration of the Penitentiary in the former report, the undersigned has no cause whatever to change the opinions therein expressed.

In the report already made, the committee state that, 'gross impositions are practiced upon the state in the supplies of materials.' After minute enquiry on this subject, the charge cannot be established. And the undersigned has no hesitation in declaring that the conduct of the directors in the management of the Penitentiary has been, and is now honorable and disinterested, whether wise able and judicious, he leaves the legislature to judge. In conclusion the undersigned would respectfully recommend that the several alterations and modifications suggested in the former report, be carried into effect by enactments on that subject.

JOHN R. W. PITT.

The house resumed the consideration of the report and resolution relative to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

On motion by Mr. Lockerman, the following was received as a substitute for the resolution therein contained:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the Western Shore, be and he is hereby authorised to complete the subscription of two hundred and fifty shares in the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, in annual instalments of fifty shares, and that he pay the said instalments out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, and that the faith of the state of Maryland, be and is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of the said instalments, as they may annually become due.

Mr. Pitt reports a bill entitled, an additional supplement to the act, to incorporate a company to build a wharf at the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county; And a bill entitled, an act for the benefit of the infant children of Ann Maria Campbell, of Dorchester county; the additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act, for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, was read the second time, amended, passed and sent to the senate.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

On motion by Mr. Chesley, ordered that the bill relative to the agricultural society, have a second reading on the 10th inst.

The bill to change the mode of electing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, was read the second time and the question put, shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:  
Affirmative 5—Negative 62.

Determined in the negative. The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

The bill to change the mode of electing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, was returned to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Nicholson, ordered that the executive be requested to communicate to this house as far as they can ascertain, the quantity of wood annually purchased for the legislature and that department, as also the terms on which such purchases are made, and whether any of said wood is used by any other of the de-

partments of the government, and if so by whom and by what authority.

The bill for the benefit of John Kennard and Mary his wife, of the city of Baltimore; and the additional supplement to the act to incorporate a company to build a wharf at the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county; were read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Ely reports a bill entitled an act, to withdraw the sums now given to the different colleges, academies and schools to constitute a fund to be hereafter appropriated to the education of poor children, ordered the same have a second reading on the 11th inst. The resolution in favour of Philemon B. Hopper, was read the second time, assented to and sent to the senate.

Mr. Lockerman delivers the following report: The committee to whom was referred the resolutions of the state of Alabama, recommending General Andrew Jackson as president of the United States, beg leave to report:—

That they have bestowed on those resolutions that respectful consideration, which is always due to the legislative act of a sister state. That your committee cherish with just pride a grateful recollection of the distinguished services of the personage who is the subject of those resolutions. That they in common with their fellow citizens of Alabama, entertain the most ardent sentiment of respect for the heroism, and love of country, which have been displayed by him on every occasion, and in every situation to which he has been called. But whatever may be the feeling of gratitude of your committee, towards this illustrious hero, yet they are of opinion, that any legislative act, by which a recommendation would be made of a candidate for the presidency, or any expression by the legislature of this state giving a preference to any individual for that high office, would be inconsistent with the principle by which they have hitherto been directed in regard to this great question. The legislature of this state have already fully expressed their sentiments on the subject of an interference with the free, and unbiased judgment of the people, on the question of the presidential election.

They have maintained the doctrine as sound and republican, that this election to be preserved pure and unpoluted by either prejudice or prepossession, should be left solely to the people, to whom this right is constitutionally secured. And that no legislative act by which a recommendation would be made to them, without the sanction of an authority previously delegated, could be justly viewed by the people in any other light, than as an interference with their exclusive prerogative, by which might be impudently a distrust of their capacity, to make a selection for themselves; an implication which would be as disrespectful to the people, as it would be unfounded, and repugnant to our republican principles. And although we claim to ourselves the right, of expressing our opinions as the representatives of the people, and as the guardians of their rights, on any matter of federal or state concern, nay, indeed, although we believe it to be our duty to do so when called on by any important exigency which may involve their dearest interests yet we have received no authority from them either expressly or impliedly granted to recommend to their consideration an individual to whose integrity and wisdom, we believe they may safely confide; we must decline any recommendation of a legislative act, by which a preference would be manifested to any candidate for the presidency. And whilst we thus decline a concurrence with the resolutions of the state of Alabama, we must beg not to be understood as intending to cast the slightest censure on them, or as intimating an opinion, that they have not received that sanction, from the people by which they may be fully justified.

By order,

ISAAC HINES, Clk.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, February 6.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state, endorsed, 'will not pass.' The bill to provide for the completion of certain records of the orphans court of Somerset county, endorsed, 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed. And the resolution relative to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, endorsed, 'assented to.'

Mr. Henderson presents petitions from sundry citizens of the state praying for the repeal of all laws obliging the creditor to support the debtors actually confined in prison, referred to Messrs. Henderson, Lockerman, and Semmes.

Mr. Lockerman reports a bill, entitled, an act authorising a lottery for the purpose of building a Masonic Hall, in the town of Easton.

On motion by Mr. Da-hiell, the following message was read, assented to and sent to the senate:

By the House of Delegates,  
February 6, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

We propose with the concurrence of your honorable body to adjourn on the 21st

inst. as we hope by that time to have finished the necessary business of the session.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, February 7.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the benefit of Joseph Harris, and the bill for the relief of Samuel Meeds; severally endorsed, 'will pass;' ordered to be engrossed. Also a bill entitled, an act to change the religious test required by the constitution and form of government of this state, endorsed, 'will pass;' which was read.

On motion by Mr. Nicholson, he obtained leave to withdraw the petition of Mary Meginnis, and the accompanying documents.

Mr. Pitt delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry militia officers in Dorchester county, praying that the Cambridge extra battalion, may be erected into a regiment by the junction of five companies to it, which now belong to the lower regiment, respectfully report, that they have had the same under consideration, and have no doubt but the proposed change would be of advantage, and that the results suggested in the petition aforesaid would take place, but in as much as the petition is not signed by all the officers of the five companies proposed to be united to the Cambridge extra battalion, your committee think it advisable that no further proceedings be taken in it until the next session of the legislature, when the people of the county concerned in such an alteration, will have an opportunity more fully to express their wishes on the subject; they therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

By order,

ISAAC HINES, Clk.

Which was concurred with.

Mr. Pitt reports a bill entitled; an act to prohibit the manumission of slaves by last will and testament, and for other purposes.

Mr. Lockerman obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled a supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the benefit of the children of Samuel Colston of Talbot county, ordered, that Messrs. Lockerman, Lloyd and Spencer report the same.

Mr. Coburn reports a bill entitled an act, respecting damages committed by stock, so far as the same relates to Kent county.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, ordered that the several inspectors of tobacco, within this state, be directed to report forthwith to the house of delegates the number of hogheads of tobacco by them respectively inspected during the year 1823, and the number of hog-heads now remaining in their respective warehouses.

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to whom was referred the order of the house of delegates, to enquire into the expediency of fixing by law, the net amount of annual income, which shall disqualify any applicant from being placed on the pension list, beg leave to report—That they have had the same under consideration, & are of opinion that it would answer no good purpose to fix the net amount of annual income, because subsequent legislatures would not be bound by any rule adopted by us.

By order,

ISAAC HINES, Clk.

Ordered that they have a second reading on Wednesday next. The bill for the relief of the collectors of the direct tax in the several counties in this state; was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Lockerman reports a bill entitled a supplement to the act, entitled an act for the benefit of the children of Samuel Colston of Talbot county, which was twice read, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Willis reports a bill entitled an act, to alter the mode of summoning and returning grand and petit juries to the county court in Dorchester county, which was twice read by special order, amended and passed. The bill for the benefit of the infant children of Ann Maria Campbell of Dorchester county; was read the second time and passed.

The report in favor of Bushrod W. Marriott of Anne Arundel county; was read the second time and the resolution therein contained disseated from. The additional supplement to an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators & guardians, and the rights of orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons, was read the second time and passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill entitled an act relating to gates on the public roads in Caroline county, endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendments;' which amendments were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The bill authorizing gates to be kept on the public roads in Queen Ann's county, endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendments;' which amendments were read and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Boon, ordered, that the bill to limit and ascertain the number of justices of the peace have a second reading on Monday next.

The further supplement to the act entitled, an act for regulating the mode of staying executions, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Hopper presents a petition from Alexander Wallis, of Queen Anne's county, praying compensation for timber furnished for building a causeway over Kent Island narrows, in said county; referred to Messrs. Hopper, Nicholson and Meconiken.

Mr. Hopper reports a bill entitled an act to authorise the clerk of Queen Anne's county to record a deed of manumission.

Mr. Semmes obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled an act, to establish the salaries of certain officers; ordered that the committee of ways and means report the same.

The house according to the order of the day proceeded to the second reading of the bill to limit and ascertain the number of justices of the peace.

On motion by Mr. Pitt, the question was put, that the word "five" limiting the number in each election district be stricken out to insert fifty? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Johnson moved "ten" Determined in the negative. Mr. Peter moved "seven" Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Semmes the question was put, that the words "provided they deem such appointment to fill the vacancy necessary and proper," be inserted at the end of the second section? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Peter, the word "December" was stricken out of the clause fixing the period for appointing justices, and "January" inserted. On motion by Mr. Purnell, the question was put, that the further consideration of the same be referred to the next general assembly? Determined in the negative. On motion by Mr. Dennis, that the bill be recommitted. Mr. Carroll moved to refer the same to the 1st of June next? Determined in the negative. The question was then put on recommitting? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Chesley the following order was read: Ordered that the bill be committed to the committee who reported it be instructed to report a bill assigning to each election district in the several counties of the state a limited number of magistrates, which shall not exceed in any election district more than magistrates for inhabitants within such election district, except in the district including the county town, when the number shall extend to two additional magistrates.

Mr. Pitt moved that the bill be reconsidered? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the question was put, that the bill lie on the table? Determined in the negative.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

REPORT ON THE PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Miller presented the following report, which was read.

The Committee appointed on the part of the Senate to visit and inspect the Penitentiary in conjunction with the one from the House of Delegates, beg leave to report, that they have procured such testimony as they deemed necessary to guide their investigation, and have caused the same to be reduced to writing, which is herewith submitted for the information of the Senate. That, after bestowing on the subject the consideration which the interest it had excited and the importance of the institution demanded, they conceive the vast capacities and importance of the institution to the welfare of the public have not been sufficiently recognized by the Legislature.

It would appear that impressions highly erroneous have been disseminated through the state relative to its capacity and success in attaining the objects of this institution, in comparison with other and former plans of executing the criminal code. This, as already realized, seems entirely superior in effect as it is preferable in the rationality and humanity of its method and capable, under judicious management, of transcending very far the most sanguine expectations that had been formed of it by the founders of the system. On the one hand, the number of crimes in proportion to the population and progress of society, have diminished under its regime, notwithstanding the inefficiency of the punishments being to the establishment, for want of room, especially that to afford solitary confinement, while the amount of expenditure for the criminals may be said literally to become converted into a source of revenue to the state, to an extent under suitable managers to a-complish other objects, which will be seen verified in the report and other documents received from the directors at this session—wherein, on examination, these capacities are found to exist, and to require only suitable attention to develop them.

The committee are satisfied that the present board of directors have deserved the gratitude of the public instead of its censure, having gratuitously devoted their services to an unprecedented degree, especially those against whom gross imputations have been made, in promoting the important objects of the establishment, although the committee are entirely sensible that their efforts have not yet resulted in establishing so perfect a system of conduct and arrangement in the institution as it is practicable and desirable to accomplish.

The subordinate officers of the institution, are not in a state of perfect harmony with each other, but no material disadvantage results therefrom, and still less mischief may be apprehended with the management of a keeper of more attention and energy, aided by the authority of a judicious board of directors.—It is feared the keeper

is not altogether competent to the great and peculiar difficulties of the post he occupies, but his error is on the side of mercy, not being sufficiently strict, rigorous and attentive, in consequence of which, the deputies may become negligent in their duty, and regardless of the restraint intended to be imposed upon the prisoners in their shops, and relax in that wholesome severity of labor which the law has wisely designed, shall be the means of acquiring an useful trade, and at the same time exclude the criminal from social intercourse.

The skill industry and efficiency of the matron at the head of the female department indicate that nature designed her for such a station. Her management and industry have secured large profits to the institution, and during the past year, have yielded a sum not less than \$500 Her conduct and department have produced a salutary influence throughout the department confided to her, and furnishes a flattering example of what might be anticipated throughout the institution, if the same order and regularity of government were introduced into the other departments.

The committee are of opinion, to secure a proper discharge of the duties of the respective officers of the Penitentiary, and to effect a due execution of the system of punishment designed by its establishment it is proper that the board of directors should be possessed of the power to appoint and displace the subordinate officers.

The committee are satisfied that the punishment of solitary confinement to which the criminals have been sentenced, has not been usually inflicted. The cells are not sufficiently numerous to accommodate those who transgress the rules of the house, and those who have been sentenced to solitary confinement. The existence of the establishment requires that persons that offend against the discipline of the house shall be thus confined, and the number of criminals thus confined has occupied a large proportion of those cells; and this species of confinement therefore has been seldom resorted to as an execution of the judicial sentences. The record of them has not been regularly kept, till the board lately made it the object of their notice. The committee are satisfied however, that this part of the sentence of the court has not been executed in as many instances as it might have been.

The physician who attends the prisoners expressed his opinion that a confinement in the solitary cells for more than ten or twelve days at a time, is dangerous and permanently injurious to their constitutions, and the want of room, light, air, exercise, and all kinds of social intercourse, make the apprehension dreadful to the convict.

The committee strongly recommend that the number of cells be increased as they view this part of the system, judiciously executed, the most effectual to the accomplishment of the great ends for which the criminal code has directed punishments, to wit: the reformation of the offender and the terror of evil disposed members of society.

On motion, the bill incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion, the consideration of the bill to tax certain officers being the order of the day, was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion, the bill to abolish the present religious test required by the constitution and form of government of this state, being the order of the day, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Chambers, from the committee to whom was referred the bill for the benefit of Elizabeth Harding of the city of Baltimore, reported the same with amendments. Which amendments were read and assented to, and the bill being read as amended a second, and by special order a third time will pass.

TITLES OF LAWS.

The following list comprises the titles of all the laws enacted by the present legislature down to the 31st ultimo—

- No. 1. An act for the benefit of Greenbury L. Rawleigh, of Dorchester county.
- 2. An act for the benefit of Anna Boyd, wife of James P. Boyd, of the city of Baltimore.
- 3. An act for the benefit of the children of Samuel Colston, of Talbot county.
- 4. An act for the benefit of James Burns, of Frederick county.
- 5. An act to alter and change the name of Samuel Busick Jump to Samuel Jump Busick.
- 6. An act to authorise Walker K. Armistead, of Prince-George's county, to remove negro Cyrus into this state.
- 7. An act for the benefit of Benjamin M'Crery and John Watkins, of Harford county.
- 8. An act for the relief of Jacob Taylor.
- 9. An act to appoint trustees for the Little Falls meeting-house, and Forest meeting-house, in Harford county.
- 10. An act for the better payment of the jurors and justices of the levy court in Cecil county.
- 11. An act to authorise the levy court of Caroline county, to levy on the assessable property of said county, the sums of money therein mentioned.
- 12. An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.
- 13. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.
- 14. An act relating to the appointment of constables in Harford county.
- 15. An act to repeal an act, entitled, An Act to repeal an act relating to the protection of slave-holders in Dorchester county.

- 16. An act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners therein mentioned.
- 17. An act to authorise the levy court of Somerset county, to provide an office for the clerk of said county.
- 18. An act to authorise Elizabeth Anne Upsher Teacle, of Somerset county, to import a slave into this state.
- 19. An act to repeal the laws now in force for the destruction of crows in Caroline county.
- 20. An act authorising and requiring the levy court of Frederick county to provide a suitable room for holding the orphans court of said county, and safekeeping of the records and papers of said court.
- 21. An act for the benefit of William C. Beard, of Prince-George's county.
- 22. An act to authorise John Mason, of Worcester county, to import certain slaves into this state.
- 23. An act to authorise the justices of the orphans and levy courts of Caroline county to appoint their respective criers.
- 24. An act supplementary to an act for the relief of the poor of Prince-George's county, passed December session, 1822, chap. 131.
- 25. An act to authorise the several levy courts of this state to recover from delinquent supervisors, and other debtors, any sum of money not exceeding fifty dollars, which may be due to their respective counties, as other small debts are recoverable by individuals out of court.
- 26. An act for the relief of Catharine Wager and James B. Wager.
- 27. An act to ascertain the allowance to sheriff for keeping prisoners in jail charged with criminal offences and finding them victuals, in the several counties therein mentioned.
- 28. An act to revive an act, entitled, A supplement to an act entitled, An act to revive an act for the preservation of the breed of wild deer in Somerset and Dorchester counties, so far as relates to Dorchester county.
- 29. An act for the destruction of Partners in Allegany county.
- 30. An act to authorise Isaac Rawlings, of the state of Tennessee, and Juliet Rawlings and Susan Rawlings, of Calvert county, to remove into this state certain negro slaves.
- 31. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for a new assessment, and to appoint collectors of the tax in and for the city and county of Baltimore.
- 32. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to the levy court of Baltimore county.
- 33. An act to authorise John C. Wadsworth, to remove certain negroes into this state.
- 34. An act for the benefit of the children of Thomas Robinson of Talbot county.
- 35. An act for the benefit of Stephen Purnell, of Worcester county.
- 36. An act to confirm and make valid certain acts and proceedings of William F. Gleaves, as a justice of the peace for Kent county.
- 37. An act to confirm and make valid the acts and proceedings of Walter M. Miller, as a justice of the peace for Charles county.
- 38. An act further to extend the term for the completion of the turnpike road leading from Ironsborough to Swearingen's ferry in Washington county.
- 39. An act to change the place of holding the election in the fourth election district of Worcester county.
- 40. An act to repeal an act for the destruction of crows in Calvert county.
- 41. An act to enable Joseph Smith, of Anne-Arundel county, to purchase and hold real property within this state.
- 42. An act authorising the commissioners to lay out a road in Montgomery and Anne-Arundel counties.
- 43. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of John S. Blake, sheriff of Queen-Anne's county.
- 44. An act extending the time of taking the sheriff's bond of Cecil county.
- 45. An act to extend and open Record street to intersect Second street in Frederick town.
- 46. An act to authorise John F. Gray to receive one sixth for toll at his mill when the same shall be built in Charles county.
- 47. An act for the benefit of Eliza Dodson, of Talbot county.
- 48. An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to prevent hogs from going at large in the town of Westminster in Frederick county, passed at November session, 1797, chap. 47.
- 49. An act for the benefit of Nancy Paul of Dorchester county.
- 50. An act to confirm certain official proceedings of Richard B. Mitchell.
- 51. An act to exempt the servants of overseers of the county roads in Dorchester county from doing duty on said roads.
- 52. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the building a bridge over Antietam creek in Washington county.
- 53. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for a new assessment, and to appoint collectors of the county tax in and for the city and county of Baltimore.
- 54. An act for the relief of Richard Batters of the city of Baltimore.
- 55. An act to repeal an act passed at November session 1812.
- 56. An act to authorise the levy court of Baltimore county to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over North East Run in said county.
- 57. An act to authorise the levy court of Washington county to levy a sum of money for the erection of a bridge over the Antietam, at Frederick Zigler's Ford.
- 58. An act to confirm an act entitled, An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate

to the division of Anne Arundel county into five separate election districts, and for other purposes, passed at December session 1822.

59. An act to incorporate the Sparburgh fire company.

60. An act supplementary to the act entitled, an act to establish the line between Frederick and Washington counties.

61. An act relating to the recovery of fines under the by-laws of the corporation of the city of Annapolis.

62. An act to authorise the levy courts of the several counties of this state to pay the funeral expences of paupers out of the poor house of said county.

63. An act to alter and change the place of holding the elections in the first election district in Cecil county.

64. An act to abolish an useless expense a tending jury trials.

65. An act relating to the fourth election district in Baltimore county.

66. An act to enable Thomas C. Landon, of Montgomery county, to purchase and hold real property within this state.

67. A further supplement to an act relating to the removal of causes for trial within the sixth judicial district.

68. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore.

69. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to the village of Church Hill, in Queen Anne's county, passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen.

70. An act for the relief of Josias Young, his wife Evelina Young, and their infant children.

**Extraordinary Surgical Operation.**  
LONDON, Nov. 18.

The following account of a method for straightening bowlegs was given by Sir Astley Cooper, in his lecture of Wednesday last—"A person in this metropolis happened to have bow shins. A part of his duty was to teach ladies to draw and paint, and in the prosecution of this branch of his profession, he found his bow shins, as he himself declared to me, a very great evil [a laugh.] He felt that his merits were less fairly appreciated, and his instructions less kindly received, by reason of the convexity of his shins; he was persuaded, in short, that his bow-shins stood between him and his preferment. Under this impression, he went to a very noted person in this town, and showing him his bone [a laugh] said to him, "Pray, sir, do you think you can make my legs straight?" "Sir, said the Doctor, I think I can; if you will take a lodging in my neighbourhood, I think I can scrape down your shins, and make them as straight as any man's. A lodging was taken; the father of the patient assisted in the operation, and all three of them, the father, the son, and the doctor, took a turn in scraping down the convex shins. A great deal of rasping was required, an incision of very considerable extent was made in the shin, the integument was turned aside, and an instrument which was at that time contained in the surgeon's case, called a rogee, was employed to scrape the shin bone. When the doctor was tired of rasping, the father took a spell, and the patient (in his turn) relieved his father. At last the shell of the bone became so thin that the doctor said they must proceed no farther with that leg. The other leg was then rasped in a similar manner, and thus large wounds were produced in both of the shin bones. The surfaces granulated very kindly, and very little exfoliation of the bones took place; but unluckily the granulations would form a sore, so that up jumped the bones of the shin again [much laughter.] The doctor, however was resolved not to be defeated, and accordingly put a layer of arsenic over the whole surface. It was in consequence of the effect of this application that I saw the patient. The arsenic was absorbed into the system, and he became paralytic in his arms and lower extremities. A great number of exfoliations took place in his legs, and he showed me a large box, in which the exfoliated portion of the bones were contained. I recommended him to go into the country, and he went to Bath, where he stayed for some time, and got rid of his paralysis. The case made a good deal of noise in town; and there were some surgeons who expressed a strong wish to prosecute the doctor. I recommended them, however, not to take any steps until I had seen the patient himself: and when he next came to me, I asked him whether he would again undergo the same operation, at a similar hazard of his life to have his legs made a little straighter? He replied that he would, [a laugh] and under these circumstances, I was of opinion, that as the young man was content, it was a folly to think of prosecuting the doctor. The patient, in this case, appeared to be as great a fool as the doctor whom he consulted, and deserved to be punished for his folly. I have no wish to injure individuals and I shall not therefore mention the name of the operator. Some time has elapsed since the case occurred, and the transaction is now almost buried in oblivion. One of the parties is since dead; not the person, however, who underwent the operation, for he still lives, and is proud of his improved legs."

**Character of a Bachelor.**—Mrs. Grant, in her notice of James M'Pherson, observes—"His heart and temper were originally good—his religious opinions were, I fear, unfixed and fluctuating; but the primary cause, that so much genius, taste, benevolence and prosperity did not diffuse or produce more happiness, was his living a stranger to the comforts of domestic life, from which unhappy connections excluded him."

"Tavern company, and bachelor circles, make men gross, callous and awkward; in short, disqualify them for superior female society.—The more heart old bachelors of this class have, the more absurd and insignificant they grow in the long run; for when infirmity comes on, and fame and business lose their attractions, they must needs have somebody to love and trust, and they become the dupes of wretched toad-eaters, and slaves to designing house-keepers."

**Dissolution.**  
The Co-partnership, heretofore existing under the title of HOPKINS & MOORE, was by mutual consent, dissolved on the 31st ult. All persons indebted to the late firm will please settle with JOHNS HOPKINS, who is duly authorised to settle up the affairs of the house, and who will pay all claims against it: JOHNS HOPKINS. BENJ. P. MOORE.  
1 mo. 1st, 1824.

JOHNS HOPKINS,  
In continuing the GROCERY BUSINESS at the old stand of Hopkins and Moore, has taken into partnership his two Brothers—the business will be conducted under the firm of HOPKINS & BROTHERS.  
Baltimore Jan. 31—4w

**John Nicols, HAIR-DRESSER,**  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has re-commenced the above business, in Washington street two doors below Mrs. Bells, and nearly opposite James Neal's Cabinet Ware-Room, where he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.  
Easton, Feb. 7.  
N. B. Coats, Pantalons, &c. Scoured in the first rate style, without injuring the cloth.

**Fruit Trees.**  
GRAFFED APPLE TREES  
Of the most approved kinds, for Cider or Home use, with divers kinds of other fruit trees, may be had on moderate terms, by an application to JOSEPH TOWNSEND,  
No. 18, Baltimore street, in the City of Baltimore.  
From the ready conveyance per the Steam Boats, very little time need elapse between their being taken from the Nursery and delivery on many parts of the Eastern Shore, it is therefore requested that all orders for the above may be forwarded previous to the 20th March, when strict attention will be paid to the execution of them in due season.  
Feb 7 5w

**Female Academy AT EASTON.**  
The Subscriber respectfully informs Parents and Guardians of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that, having engaged the Pupils of the Academy, which has been occupied by the Miss Harrises for several years past, she will commence the duties of said Seminary on the first of April next, at which time the present teachers will resign. The usual course of literature will be continued, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, History, ancient and modern, Geography, illustrated with Maps and Globes, of the most modern engraving, Embroidery, Drawing, and Painting, &c. &c.  
Parents and Guardians, who may think proper to continue their patronage to this institution, may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the subscriber, who hopes, from experience in the education of Young Ladies, to merit public approbation.  
SUSAN QUIN.  
Feb 7 tf  
N. B. Price of Tuition as formerly. Public Examinations will be held semi-annually. Satisfactory recommendations may be seen at the office of the Easton Gazette. S. Q.

**Notice.**  
GERARD T. HOPKINS, and his son-in-law Benjamin P. Moore, having connected themselves in trade, under the firm of GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE. The business will be conducted at the stand occupied by Gerard T. Hopkins, No. 1, Light street wharf, head of the Basin, where their friends and customers will find a large and general assortment of GROCERIES, on the most reasonable terms.  
GERARD T. HOPKINS, BENJAMIN P. MOORE.  
Baltimore, 1st mo. 8th (Feb 7) 4w

**Saddle & Harness MANUFACTORY.**  
The Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has re-commenced the above business at his old stand in Easton, Md. second door below the Bank, and opposite the Easton Hotel.  
Where all kinds of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS will be manufactured and sold on the most reasonable terms—As he is determined to sell very low, he hopes those who deal in his line will favour him with a call.  
KENDAL P. HOLMES.  
An apprentice wanting at the above business.  
Feb 7 tf

**Notice.**  
Daniel B. Hall, an insolvent debtor, hereby notifies his creditors, to appear in Somerset County Court, the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not receive the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, as prayed for in his petition.  
Feb 7 4w

**NOTICE.**  
Daniel Gravenor, an Insolvent Debtor, hereby notifies his creditors, to appear in Somerset County Court, the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not receive the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, as prayed for in his petition.  
Feb 7 4w

**For Sale.**  
A light WAGON and an excellent set of gear—Persons wishing to purchase can see it by applying at Mrs. Charlotte L. Edmondson's Easton.  
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GREAT CAUCUS MATTERS.

14th OF FEBRUARY. THE POLITICAL VALENTINE.

From the National Intelligencer. THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS are invited to meet in the Representative Chamber, at the Capital, on the evening of the 14th of February, at 7 o'clock, to recommend candidates to the people of the United States for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

John Chandler, Noyes Barber, Elisha Litchfield, M. Dickerson, Walter Lowrie, Edward Lloyd, Burwell Bassett, H. G. Burton, John Forsyth, J. H. Thomas, Benjamin Ruggles, Washington, Feb. 6 1824.

In consequence of the statements which have gone abroad in relation to a Congressional nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, the undersigned have been requested, by many of their republican colleagues and associates, to ascertain the number of the Members of Congress who deem it inexpedient, at this time, to make such a nomination; and to publish the same, for the information of the People of the United States.

In compliance with this request, they have obtained from gentlemen, representing the several States, satisfactory information, that of two hundred and sixty-nine, the whole number of Members composing the present Congress, there are one hundred and eighty one who deem it inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to meet in caucus, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and they have good reasons to believe, that a portion of the remainder will be found unwilling to attend such a meeting.

Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. John H. Eaton, of Penn-see. David Barton, of Missouri. Wm. K. Lilly, of Alabama. Robert Y. Hayne, of S. Carolina. Charles Rich, of Vermont. T. Fuller, of Mass. J. Sloane, of Ohio. Gen. Hulcombe, of New-Jersey. S. D. Ingham, of Penn. R. Harris, of Penn. Joseph Kent, of Maryland. D. H. Miller, of Penn. Thomas McCallie, of Kentucky. Robert S. Garnett, of Virginia. James Hamilton, Jr. of S. Carolina. J. C. Inaucks, of Tennessee. Gen. Kremer, of Penn. B. W. Crowninshield, of Mass. Wm. Burleigh, of Maine. L. Whitman, of Connecticut. Jonathan Jennings, of Indiana. Saml. Houston, of Tennessee. J. K. Poinsett, of S. Carolina.

REMARKS.

Now shall not zeal like this find its reward? We have the official declaration of twenty-four democratic members of Congress selected for the express purpose of ascertaining the opinion of each individual member in relation to a Congressional Caucus to nominate a candidate for President & Vice-President, that out of two hundred and sixty nine, the whole number of members composing the present Congress, there are one hundred and eighty one who deem it inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to meet in caucus for the purpose of nominating candidates for the President and Vice-President of the United States—leaving a small minority of eighty members as friends to the caucus, a portion of whom, they say, they have good reasons to believe, will be found unwilling to attend such meeting—Yet, notwithstanding this, we see eleven honorable members of Congress, inviting "the Democratic members of Congress" to meet on Valentines day in the evening, to form a Caucus to recommend to the People Candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President. To this the People of the U. States will no doubt respond in true Valentine measure. The Rose is red the violet's blue, Our will is known but you're not true, And sure as Grapes grow on the vines, We'll never choose you as our Valentines.

We call attention to the exclusiveness of the invitation so emphatically given to "Democratic Members" as if there were any others of a different name who would be mean and servile enough to lick the heel uplift to tread them down—We mark the passion that guides us—when principles fail we have recourse to prejudices, and when time and truth wear out the garbs of folly and of error, we stand displayed in all the tatters of deformity. Can men in power or men who aim at power never be magnanimous and just? in

what minds do prejudices longest linger? in what hearts do antipathies longest prevail. The era of good feelings we hear of, but do we see its fruits? Be not deceived, when the people are free and enlightened, the cant of one day will not suit another—if men are so contumacious in their assumed democracy as to treat the people as if they had no understanding, they should in common sense then suppose them at least so capricious as to desire novelty; and if the resources of their genius fail them in devising new things to catch the attention, they may rest assured that the perseverance in old ones will prove as fallacious in attaining their purpose, as it will be indicative of their intellectual poverty, and must ultimately consign them to neglect.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 9th, 9 o'clock, P. M.

"I have just come from attending a night meeting of the Senate—The Potomac bill or rather the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bill has passed the senate—A message was moved by Mr. Bowie, containing a long eulogy on internal improvements, the importance of the Potomac and Susquehanna canals, and finally proposing a conference between the two branches of the Legislature, to devise means of raising money to accomplish those projects—Messrs. Bowie, Fenwick and Johnson were appointed—The message was warmly supported by Johnson of the Baltimore interest and Fenwick of the Potomac; it passed—Thus it is feared a union of the two interests will take place and the state will be compelled to borrow a large sum of money the interest of which must be paid by taxation.—The Eastern Shore interest I much apprehend will be overlooked in these times of canal mania, when the Western Shore seems to think the state ought to undertake stupendous objects of internal improvement, which should be left to the national government."

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 9, 1824.

SIR—

In your paper of Saturday last, I discovered the following paragraph, copied from the Maryland Republican, to wit:

"The House of Delegates yesterday morning, on motion of Mr. Pitt, resolved to re-consider the above bill (Baltimore canal bill)—Mr. P. gave as his motive for his motion, a wish to reinstate the guarantee which had been stricken out—It is therefore again upon the table."

The above paragraph states the truth, but not the whole truth—The Potomac bill had passed the house of delegates, merely incorporating a company.—Some time before, several efforts had been made to unite the friends of the Potomac interest with those of the Baltimore interest, which comprehend all the members of the Western Shore—The friends of the Baltimore canal rejected the overture, as they were confident, they had strength enough in the house to accomplish their purposes without any such junction—The Baltimore canal bill was taken up some days after the passage of the Potomac bill, and the section by which the state guaranteed the payment of the money to be borrowed by Baltimore to cut her canal, if Baltimore should fail to pay the money at the stipulated time (25 years) was stricken out—It was then, that I apprehended, the friends of the two interests, after having discovered, they were separately too weak to effect their respective objects, would unite and obtain any sum of money they pleased, as had been frequently proposed and most vehemently urged, but rejected by the advocates of Baltimore for the reason already stated—It was under these circumstances, that I asked leave to bring in a supplemental bill to the Baltimore canal bill, which was refused, the house determining it was out of order, as the bill had not passed the senate—The only alternative then left was a motion to reconsider which was made and prevailed—In making the motion I stated that, my object was to reinstate the guarantee—that since the friends of the two interests had failed to accomplish their purposes in consequence of jealousy of each other, I had just reason to believe an unholy alliance was about to take place, by which they intended by mere numerical strength, to make the state borrow what money they pleased, and levy a direct tax upon the people to pay the interest—that if such a course should be adopted, the interests of the Eastern Shore would be entirely disregarded—and that seriously impressed with the belief a union of the Potomac and Baltimore interests would be effected, probably this session, if not certainly the next, and as the Baltimore canal, of the two, would be more beneficial to the Eastern Shore to protect the interest of that

part of the state, I moved a reconsideration to restore the guarantee, which I deemed harmless, and which would forever sever the two interests, a union of which would enable them to oppress the people of the Eastern Shore with taxes for purposes in which they had a very remote interest if any.

As your paper has an extensive circulation in the county from which I have been delegated, and as the paragraph in question may create erroneous impressions, I rely upon your candour to prevent or remove them by the publication of this explanatory letter. I am, &c.

JNO. R. W. PITT.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq. Editor of the Gazette.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

On Monday the 9th inst. the Board of Managers of the Dorchester Colonization Society, convened by appointment, and proceeded to complete, under the provisions of their constitution, the organization of the Society, by the election of the officers, whose appointment is submitted to them; when Jos. E. Mus, Esq. was elected President; Chas. Goldsborough, Esq. Vice-President; James Chaplaine, Esq. Treasurer; and James Bryan, Esq. Secretary.

The Board received, while in session, the addition to the list of subscribers, of many highly respectable names; and from the fervor of the general sentiment, in favor of the institution, have reason to entertain the most sanguine anticipation of its successful issue.

Cambridge, Feb 9th, 1824.

Extract of a letter, dated

JANUARY, 1824.

"In spending some time on the Eastern Shore of Maryland the past year, I have been greatly pleased with the exertions that are making in agriculture generally, but most of all do I admire to see the lands in Talbot which are rapidly growing rich by the application of marle, which has been discovered to exist in great quantities in that county, and in every instance where it has been used it is supposed (and as far as my observation extended I believe truly) to have made the lands produce twice as much as they did before. I learn that a very respectable gentleman in Talbot, who died about eight or ten years ago, discovered the Marle on his farm twenty odd years past, and actually made his land very rich by it before he died, which lands were before that very poor—it was some time after this satisfactory and encouraging experiment before others tried it, but within the last ten years, I am told, others have discovered it and a vast many beds of it are found on various farms—It is an object now diligently sought after, and a good marle bed is there considered as the certain means of growing rich—The discovery of this Marle is truly one of the greatest blessings that kind Providence has ever sent upon that land, for the country was beginning to depreciate, but since the use of Marle, the lands are renovated and are actually becoming richer than they ever were. I was told that there were many farmers in Talbot who hauled out from fifteen hundred to three and four thousand loads of marle in a year upon a farm, and although the first crop is greatly improved, yet the general experience is, that the second crop from one marling is a great deal better than the first. I have seen a good deal of the Lime-stone Lands and have thought them very fine, but the Lime-stone Lands will be nothing to the Talbot Lands if they continue to go on with the marle—I saw the evidences myself; I saw wheat growing upon lands, which had been once marled, that would cut at the rate of twelve bushels to the acre, when the wheat two feet off in the same part of the field, where there was no marle, would not cut more than four or five bushels to the acre—and I had this also from men of the first credibility—indeed I found the fact so generally admitted, that no doubt seemed longer to be entertained. I would advise you and every farmer on the Eastern Shore to procure a proper implement to bore the earth with, and to appropriate one or two days in every week with as many laborers as may be necessary to search for the marle until you find it, for rely on it, the marle lands of Talbot will be very shortly superior to any lands in this country—spare no labour, no expence—To a man who has five hundred acres of land, if he discovers a marle bed on it, that he can get at tolerably conveniently, the marle bed is worth as much as the farm to him. It is worth any farmers while to go and look at those marle beds and see the lands that have been covered with marle."

THE PUBLIC'S INTEREST. In consequence of the marriage, and intended removal from this place, on the first of March next, of the Principal of the Easton Female Academy, we are about to be deprived of the services of that estimable Lady—a privation which, we fear, will be severely felt; unless the station can be filled by one equally amiable, and equally competent.—It is, therefore proposed that those Parents & Guardians who feel interested in the Education of the Fair Sex, will attend a meeting at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 24th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of devising some means to fill the expected vacancy, both to the benefit of the pupils and the satisfaction of the public. MANY PARENTS. Easton, Feb. 14, 1824.

APPOINTMENTS By the Governor and Council of Maryland, 1824.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR TALBOT COUNTY. William Harrison, Jr. Henry Thomas Stephen Keyner James Seth James Esqate Samuel Dickinson Samuel Colston William Rose Philemon Wilks Lambert Clayland Richard Sherwood James Chaplain, jr. Edward Martin George J. Simmons Foster Maynard, Wrightson Lowe Jos. Harrison, (of Job.) Haley Moffitt Robert Dodson William Willis Jeremiah Valant Edward Melaniel Joseph Turner, jr. Clement Morris Benjamin Benny John Bennett Edward Roberts Peter Web William A. Leonard John Stevens, jr. T. D. James Chambers Aaron Anthony Levin Mills Daniel L. Haddaway Joseph Turner William Farlow.

JUSTICES OF THE LEVY COURT. Lambert W. Spencer Cyrus Newlin John Kemp William Harrison, jr. Alexander B. Harrison Peter Web. Ennalls Martin, jr.

JUSTICES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT. Stephen Keyner Lambert Reardon. William Jenkins

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7. PRICES CURRENT FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Flour wharf \$5 37 1-2, Howard-street wagon 5 62 1-2, Wheat—Red per bushel 1 10, Do white do 1 15, Rye bushel cts 40, Indian Corn bushel 35, Oats do 30.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, Mr. James Cain, to Mrs. Ann McNeal, all of this county.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED

On the 9th inst. Miss Bradshaw of Cambridge, who had for more than twenty years, performed the duties of house keeper in the family of Dr. Mus, with the most rigid integrity, fidelity, and diligence; If such virtue will form a predicate for a claim on the fountain of mercy, the humble subject of this notice will have her reward.

In Dorchester county, on Sunday last 8th inst. Miss Ann, daughter of Edward Naweigh after a short illness.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Female Benevolent Society will be held at Dr. Denny's, on Saturday the 21st of February, at 3 o'clock P. M. It is requested that the members will all be punctual in their attendance. By order of the Board. Easton, Feb. 14—2w

Birth Night Ball.

The Gentlemen of Talbot, and the adjoining Counties, are informed that a BALL will be held at the Easton Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M. February 14 1w

In council,

FEBRUARY 5th, 1824.

Proposals for delivering the Laws and Votes and proceedings of the Legislature passed at December session 1823, to the Clerks of the several counties of this State, will be received at this department until the first of April next; one agent will be appointed for each shire.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

To be published three times in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, the Patriot in Baltimore, the Examiner at Fredericktown, and the two Easton papers. Feb 14 3w

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 8th day of March next, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, at Woolford Stewart's tavern, in the town of Cambridge, a tract or parcel of land containing about 217 acres, also a tract or parcel of woodland, containing about 100 acres, convenient to each other, situate in Dorchester county near the old poor house and on the road leading from Cambridge to Vienna; the above land was sold to Joseph Cummins by the late Doctor Richard Goldsborough—an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. Terms made known on the day of sale by ROBERT CUMMINS, or his Attorney. Feb 14 3w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1823.

On application of Moses Dickinson, of Talbot county, free negro, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Moses Dickinson has resided in the state of Maryland, two years next preceding his application: It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court that the said Moses Dickinson (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Moses Dickinson ought not to be discharged agreeably to the directions of the acts of Assembly aforesaid. Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Feb 14 4w

Notice

Is hereby given to the Creditors of the Subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the 1st Saturday of May term next, to show cause if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of said Laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of his Creditors and discharge. STEPHEN DARDEN. Feb. 14—3w

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale at Mr. Meresdith's tavern in the town of Hillsborough, in Caroline county, on Tuesday the 9th of March next, the Plantation adjoining said town, containing about 500 acres, to gether with several valuable Lots. On the above Farm there is a DWELLING HOUSE, Kitchen, Corn-House, Smoke House, &c. &c. A large portion of the above plantation is Wood-land and very valuable on account of its proximity to the town of Hillsborough, and being situate on navigable water. The terms of sale will be \$1000 cash, the remainder in two annual payments, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. Feb 14 4w

For Sale, THE BEAUTIFUL FARM 'HAYLANDS'

Situated upon the head waters of St. Michaels River, in Talbot county, within three miles of Easton, and contains about 350 acres, all of which is very fine land. The farm is divided into four fields averaging rather more than 50 acres each—a large Orchard of fine fruit—an excellent Garden—a good Homestead—and well improved, productive Meadows—The DWELLING HOUSE

is good and convenient, and there are all the necessary out buildings for comfort and convenience. Timber sufficient with care to supply the farm—a never failing stream of fine water flows through the middle of the farm—no farm can be more finely watered—and it abounds in good Marle, the benefit of which, in the increase of all crops, is very great and well known—more than half of each field has been already marled, which has doubled their product—The marl is easily got at.

This farm is equally well adapted for grazing as for the growth of grain—A liberal and accommodating credit will be given to suit a good purchaser—a more advantageous investment of money in lands has never been offered in Maryland, and few places afford a more delightful residence than the "Haylands."

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Feb 14 8w The editor of the Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight weeks and forward his account to this office for collection.

Constable Sale.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to be directed, against Levin Marshall, Denton Marshall and John M. Wise, at the suit of John Barnett, and of Charles Benson, use of Wm. Higgins, use of Samuel Harrison; will be sold in the town of St. Michaels on Saturday the 13th day of March next, the following property of Levin Marshall, to wit: one negro girl named Sarah, about 10 or 12 years of age, for life, take and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above named fi. fa. Wm. TOWNSEND, Constable, Feb 14 1w

BALTIMORE AND CENTREVILLE Packet.

The subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that elegant and fast sailing sloop GENERAL BENSON, formerly owned by Capt. Clement Vickers, of Easton, and intends running her the ensuing season as a regular PACKET from this place to Baltimore, to commence on Wednesday the 3d day of March; and to leave Centreville on every Wednesday Morning thereafter, at 9 o'clock precisely and returning to leave Baltimore on every Saturday Morning at the same hour. The GENERAL BENSON is a substantial and well built vessel, and is decidedly one of the fastest sailing boats in the Chesapeake Bay; she will carry fourteen hundred bushels of grain, and her cabin, which is large and commodious, (having 30 berths) is fitted up in a very superior style, and is in every respect, admirably calculated for the comfortable accommodation of passengers. He has also rented the Granary formerly in the occupancy of Capt. Honey, which is now in complete order and ready for the reception of grain. He will take charge of the Packet himself, and hopes that his long experience in the business, and his unremitting attention will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. NICHOLAS N. MEEDS. White Passengers \$2 each, and accommodated, Coloured do \$1 each, and do All stationed or travelling Preachers of the Methodist connexion, as well as all regularly ordained Ministers of any other Church, will be taken gratis. All persons who send their grain by me, and who wish to cross at the same time, will be carried free of any charge for passage. Grain of every kind will be taken on freight at 5 Cents per bushel, including all expences. NICHOLAS N. MEEDS. Centreville, Feb. 14—6w

MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, A. D. 1824. On application of William Wilson, Executor of Ann Powel, 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 inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of February, 1824. JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county

Pursuant to 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 of Administration on the personal estate of Ann Powel, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1824. WILLIAM WILSON

Feb 14 3w

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

ORLANDO BLUFF, OR THE HERO OF STULTBURG. CANTO I. THE BIRTH.

From where St. Croix pours his puny tide, To winding Mississippi's lordly flow, Journey as best you like, by Ocean's side, Or o'er the far piled Alleghanies go!

To wake your Epic muse's fervid glow? 'Tis not in vain, where one for every stage is, Meet for the marvel of all future ages.

Go, go, thou patriotic child of song! View Bunbury's Hill, and Saratoga's plain! At Monmouth pause and Trenton, where along Proud Delaware rolls in glory to the main!

Yorktown and Guilford too, demand the strong, The rich, the various, bold, heroic strain— And a full score of others lie before ye, Famed for the feats of Briton, Whig and Tory.

Or, if some later theme thy choice demand, There's Meigs, and Plattsburgh, Erie, and Bridgewater; And Orleans too, where Jackson's awful hand Restless waved o'er crimson fields of slaughter; And Europe's victors strewed the fatal land; And Britain rued the direful lesson taught her.

That freemen, when their firesides are beset, will, Though no Napoleons, prove of devilish mettle.

To these, albeit no classic ground, belong The battles boast and victory's proud acclaim: Go, go, thou muse-beloved, and may thy song, With Washington's, Macomb's, and Jackson's name, Ripley's and Croghan's, bear thine own along Triumphant to the loftiest steep of Fame!

Go on—but stay—unless thou canst do more Than Barlow (rest his dullness!) Neal or Noah.

For me, no Muse's favourite, in sooth, A mere slight dabbler in fantastic rhyme, I've chosen out a hero, who, in truth, May please alike in doggerel or sublime: Though, meet, to say, from dotage down to youth, The wight was tanked a great man of his time;

In state affairs, a most profound director; In war, a very Diomedes or Hector.

My reader, who, well learned in Matthew Carey, Is skilled in tariffs and topography, May know, that 'twixt Penobscot and St. Mary, There stands a village fast beside the sea, Stultburgh ye'lepe'd—which, though it does not bear a Name of high note, or classic dignity, Was, always nevertheless, of some renown; A jolly, bustling, post, and market, town.

Compact its white walled edifices rise Above a rippling haven bold and clear; In front, a plump, round, rocky island lies, Methinks resembling Tenedos; in rear, A shaggy mountain billows on the skies, To birds-nest-hunting boys and sportsmen dear, Called Hemlock Hill—in which (the Gods aside) One might a likeness find to Phrygian Ide.

Nor, Stultburgh, here does the resemblance end 'Twixt thee and Troy: behold, not far away, Thy Goose Creek like another Simois wend, In undulating crista to the bay, Whose smooth Egean bosom'd waves extend, Encircling many an island rich and gay; Thy people too—but soon the reader'll know 'em,

Who, blest with patience, drudges through my poem.

'Twas here, when dark December's gales were rough, And Mars on high display'd his fiery mail! When candles crack'd with many cannon's puff, And fancied trumpets bray'd along the gale—

Portentous hour! 'twas here Orlando Bluff, The immortal boast of Stultburgh and my tale, Was born—believe the Aunts' and midwife's saying, Full sixteen pounds good bulk, of honest weighing!

Old Nestor Bluff the bantling's father, was A man well versed in many arts and sciences; Could tell when sheep and dogs infringed the laws; And knew of herbs the uses and appliances; Both understood the treatment and the cause Of bots and spavins; and what full reliance is

To be reposed in tales of apparitions; What charms are oft more potent than physicians.

'Twas not alone his skill veterinary Gave him, of right, the reverend appellation Of Doctor Bluff—for he could talk you weary Of nature's wonders—the sublime rotation Of good and evil planets; nor would spare ye The whole mysterious lore of divination, Which he had gathered—not from Zoroaster— But one Micajah Morrison, School-Master,

Who, whilom, in fair Stultburgh's woodier day, When, midst the forest lone and wild, it rose, A score of scattered dwellings, log and clay, Bore, round each fireside— thus the story goes— As in his school, an undisputed sway. For who would dare so learned a wight oppose, Should he relate even some such Rawhead evil As—oft on Sunday night he'd seen the devil!

Ay, oft unto the scanty, rough-walled room, His frequent tales of marvel would impart As died the embers' light, a fearful gloom, Chilling each good-man's, maid's and matron's heart: For none one moment's question could presume, Of witches, jack-o'-lanterns or black art, In special, when the erudite Micajah Could vouch for them by shrug of solemn wagger.

But mostly in astrology he prided, This famed professor of the A. B. C. What kind or what malignant stars presided O'er every birth or marriage, well knew he; What signs the fate of rotten sheep decided, Or many pigs or puppies; and could see With half an eye, the roguish planet which Had scattered milew, murrain or the itch.

Nester his favourite urchin was, of all The fr. who could addition or the psalter; For th' imp his class out ciphered large and small; Could read a dozen lines and never falter. What wonder, then, that on his back should fall The prophet's mantle?—Boots it now to alter My lagging course—or only stop to say Micajah died upon a certain day.

Years rolled; and Stultburgh swelled and ripened to A town of trade, of fashion and resort; There poplar-shaded mansions met the view, And wharves and ware-rooms showed the thriving port. You rose a steepled church; a gaol; a new Large fronted building for the county court: A bank; a tavern; and, to crown the whole, That sign of city life, a barber's pole.

Its streets were thronged like every other place, With rich, and poor, and middling, high and low. Polished and vulgar; all a busy race, Forward and crossways, elbowing to and fro. Beauties there were; I wot, of form and face; And chaste, antique, unwedded dames enow; School girls, all gewgaws, hey-day romp; and boys, All pushpin, bandy, high-go-mad and noise.

Among the folks of good, substantial feeding, Pudding on Sundays, bacon every day; Who served a glass of wine with social breeding, All in a plain and comfortable way; Yet rather thrift, than friends or dinners, heeding; Less ready to oblige for praise than pay; None higher stood than Doctor Bluff, now grown To the fair bellied age of forty one.

Farmer, and merchant, banker, all was he, Farrier, philosopher, and auctioneer; True, nags he bled and rowel'd without fee, And preached Micajah's doctrines not for gear. His days had sped along, and plentifully And kind, had each contributed to rear His wealth, in houses, cattle, hogs and lumber, And wharves, and fishing smacks, a goodly number.

Nor was he of that selfish, snuggling race, Who grudge to labour at the public oar; With active zeal some high important place Of trust, he'd filled for twenty years or more: Town-clerk and tythingman, with equal grace, Guager and notary, his part he bore; And now with graver dignity he bore 'em; A "fat, round Justice" of the peace and quorum.

I own he had his foibles; Doctor Bluff, A tedious, tiresome, endless elocution, Whate'er the subject, pins, potatoes, snuff, Religion, rat-traps, or the Revolution:

It would make the smoothest patience rough— One well might wonder how he'd time to push on Such never-ending files of tropes—but, verily, Meantime his business went on brisk and merrily.

Yet, in important things considerate, "Looking before he leaped," as all should do, He lived a bachelor till thirty eight; For, sooth, a helpmate, fair and virtuous too, Prudent, well-bred, domestic, and sedate, Who loved old fashions better than the new! Neither too tame, too knowing, or litigious, Was then, as now, a being most prodigious.

But that which Nestor sought for, above any Other bright charm or worth in woman kind, Was love of cash, a turn to save a penny— (A virtue sometimes rather hard to find) That rated more a pound in purse than many In ribbons, shawls and bunnets, or combined, Combs, coiffures, coaches—all beneath the sun Which makes a gay, fine lady of the ton.

He sought, he chose, demur'd rejected, and, Such s'ra ge, unwitely things are all the women, Twelve years had nearly brought him to a stand, A fixed, sworn bachelor—full rightly deeming That, not among the daughters of the land, Was one, whose parts were worth her hood and trimming.

At length, in luck, or in luckless hour, He stumbled on one Miss Olympia Tower. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Groom & Lambdin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—And as it is desirable to close the concern, all persons indebted are respectfully solicited to make payment as speedily as possible, to either of the parties, both of whom are duly authorized to settle the business of said firm. SAMUEL GROOM, JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette in Baltimore, and the Philadelphia Gazette in Philadelphia, will please copy the above once a week, for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Business will be continued at the old stand opposite the Book by Samuel Groom, who invites a share of patronage from the friends and customers of the old concern, and from the public generally, where they may expect goods at fair prices. Jan. 31—4w

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the corner Store opposite Messrs. Thomas & Groom, and lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Co. as a Drug Store; where he has opened and intends keeping a general ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c. All which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash. JAMES M. LAMBDIN. Easton, Jan 31—4w

The respective State Debtors, whose Money is made payable in the Eastern Shore Treasury will please to take notice that, if their respective balances are not paid into said Treasury on or before the first day of March 1824, immediately thereafter legal means will be taken to enforce the payment. WILL. RICHARDSON, Treasurer, Eastern Shore, Md. Jan 31—4w

Notice. The respective State Debtors, whose Money is made payable in the Eastern Shore Treasury will please to take notice that, if their respective balances are not paid into said Treasury on or before the first day of March 1824, immediately thereafter legal means will be taken to enforce the payment. WILL. RICHARDSON, Treasurer, Eastern Shore, Md. Jan 31—4w

Notice to Creditors. This is to give Notice, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, that the Subscriber of Talbot county, Maryland, Widow of Henry Morgan, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Henry Morgan, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 26th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of January, A. D. 1824. REBECCA MORGAN, Ex'rx. of Henry Morgan, dec'd. Jan 24—3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at the shop formerly occupied by Mr. James Burgess, next door to John W. Sherwood, opposite the Market-House. He has on hand a large supply of materials, selected with care in Baltimore—together with the best workmen, he flatters himself he can furnish any work in his line superior to any work executed here, or equal to any in Baltimore: He has also brought a large supply of Ladies' and Children's Morocco Shoes, &c.—He will Manufacture a Kind of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Morocco, Silk, Satin, Prunelle, &c. Shoes and Boots, and from the experience he has acquired in working in different parts of the Union, he flatters himself to be able to yield general satisfaction, as his whole attention will be regularly paid to his business. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to by The public's obedient servant, JOHN GRACE. Easton, Jan. 24—1f

N. B. Six journeymen Shoe Makers that are first rate workmen can have steady employment.

Clock and Watch MAKER.

John M. Laws, Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house immediately opposite Nicols Layton's where he has commenced the above business, and intends keeping a general assortment of Clocks and Watches. Also, gold, gilt and steel Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c. Clocks and Watches of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted. He having served a regular Apprenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. Easton, January 24—1f

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. C. Burn, Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER. He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom. Easton, Nov 15—1f

COACH & HARNESS MAKING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and solicits a share of the public patronage—He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't. JOHN CARTER. Easton, Jan 10—1f

STATE OF MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of Obediah C. Snow, of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the said petitioner having given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot county court, on the first Saturday of May term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Obediah C. Snow, be discharged from his imprisonment, and be by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Eastern newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of May term next—give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, on the first Saturday in said Court, in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for the benefit of said creditors and to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" and the several supplements thereto. Given under my hand this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1823. LAMBERT REARDON. Jan 61—4w

\$200 Reward.

Runaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home. J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r. of A. ROSS, dec'd. Carol'ne county, Nov 29—1f

\$30 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars. J. LOCKERMAN. Dec 13—1f

\$30 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name of PRISS, About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Anns or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W. Bordley, of Queen Anns,) who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware: her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton Jail. JAMES DENNY. Near Easton, Talbot Co. Md. } January 17—1f

REMOVAL.

Joseph Chain, HAIR-DRESSER, Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop next door to the Post Office, and directly opposite the Union Tavern. Easton, Jan 10

In Council,

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 16, 1823. Ordered, That the following resolution be published twice a week until the 18th of March, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis: The Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald at Frederick Town; Maryland Herald at Hager's Town; the Bond of Union, in Bell Air, Rockville True American, in Montgomery county; the Easton Star and Easton Gazette and the National Intelligencer. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Whereas, the Governor in his communication hath recommended that a day should be set apart by the General Assembly to be observed throughout the state for the purpose of Humiliation and Prayer, in which our citizens may collectively entreat the Divine Being who has promised, that he will be entreated of his people, to stay his chastening hand, and restore to our suffering population the blessings he hath withheld, and make us who are spared more deserving his fatherly care than we have hitherto been—Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, that the 18th day of March next be set apart and recommended to the people of the state, to be observed as a day of Humiliation and Prayer, and that this resolution be published in such newspapers throughout the state, as the Governor and Council may direct, for the information of the citizens thereof. Dec 27

By his Excellency, Samuel Stevens, Junior, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS information has been received by the Executive of the said state, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the tenth instant in Worcester county, on a certain William Vezeby, by Robert H. Johnson, of said county, and that the said Johnson has fled from justice: And whereas, it is of the first importance to society that perpetrators of such offences should be brought to punishment, I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of council, offer a reward of one hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend the said Robert H. Johnson and deliver him to the sheriff of Worcester county, provided he be taken in said county, or two hundred dollars if taken elsewhere, and delivered as aforesaid. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four. SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr. By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Description of Robert H. Johnson:—He is about five feet five or six inches high, has dark skin and eyes, about forty years of age, and is mild in conversation; a farmer by profession; it is probable he will make his way to Fredericksburgh, Virginia, or Washington city, as he has relations in both places. He has been to sea and perhaps may endeavor to get aboard of some vessel. To be published in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette; National Intelligencer; the Patriot and American at Baltimore; and the two papers at Easton. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. Jan. 24—4w

VOL. VII: PRINTED EVERY SATURDAY ALEXANDER AT TWO DOLLARS IN PAYABLE HALFY ADVERTISEMENTS THREE TIMES CENTS FOR EVERY DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP The Partnership of Groom & Lambdin is dissolved by mutual consent to close their business as speedily as possible, both parties, both to settle the business. Easton, Jan. 31—4w The Editors of the Philadelphia, and the accounts to the Business will be deposited the Banker's share of public general goods at fair price. Jan. 31—4w New Store The Subscriber's friends, and the former Store of room, and late has H. Dawson & Co. has opened a AS DRY GROCERIES, WARE, All which will be cash. Easton, Jan 3 The respective Treasury, will their respective said Treasury March 1824, means will be to Jan 31 The subscri public busi him to call or otherwise, cannot receive same time he thanks to a g extensive share stowed on him Public's Centreville RE JO Respectful public gener next door to poste the Easton, J COLO The Sub knowledg the adjae courage them with Coach and have the first rate r timore, in to execut style, at t accommo them, wil repairs d and with Easton Co Citizens that he street, in cupied ca tends ca various public those w to have the sho ble tern Easto

# 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. VII:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1824.

NO. 10.

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

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Groom & Lambdin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—And as it is desirable to close the concern, all persons indebted are respectfully solicited to make payment as speedily as possible, to either of the parties, both of whom are duly authorized to settle the business of said firm.

SAMUEL GROOME,  
JAMES M. LAMBDIN.  
Easton, Jan. 31 3w  
The Editors of the Federal Gazette in Baltimore, and the Philadelphia Gazette in Philadelphia, will please copy the above once a week, for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Business will be continued at the old stand opposite the Bank by Samuel Groome, who has a share of patronage from the friends and customers of the old concern, and from the public generally, where they may expect goods at fair prices.  
Jan. 31 4w

## New Dry Goods STORE.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the former Store opposite Messrs Thomas & Groome, and lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Co. as a Drug Store; where he has opened and intends keeping a general ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEEN'S-WARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.  
All which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash.  
JAMES M. LAMBDIN.  
Easton, Jan 31 4w

## NOTICE.

The respective State Debtors, whose Money is made payable in the Eastern Shore Treasury, will please to take notice that, if their respective balances are not paid into said Treasury on or before the first day of March 1824, immediately thereafter legal means will be taken to enforce the payment.  
WILL RICHARDSON,  
Treasurer, Eastern Shore, Md.  
Jan 31 4w

## Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years).  
Public's Humble Serv't, &c.  
SAM CHAPLIN.  
Centreville, June 14 4w

## REMOVAL.

### Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,  
Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop next door to the Post Office, and directly opposite the Union Tavern.  
Easton, Jan 10

## COACH & HARNESS MAKING.



The Subscribers return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the very liberal encouragement they have been pleased to favor them with since their commencement in the Coach and Harness Making business. They have the pleasure to inform them that they have just received an additional supply of the first rate materials from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in their line, which will enable them to execute their work in the most approved style, at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms; all new work made by them, will be warranted twelve months and repairs done on the most reasonable terms, and with despatch.  
CAMPER & THOMPSON.  
Easton, Jan 24 4w

## Coach-Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and solicits a share of the public patronage—He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't.  
JOHN CARTER.  
Easton, Jan 10 4w

## STATE OF MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of OBEDIAH C. SNOW, of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the Jailer having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot county court, on the first Saturday of May term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore order and adjudge that the said OBEDIAH C. SNOW, be discharged from his imprisonment, and he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of May term next—give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, on the first Saturday in said Court, in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for the benefit of said creditors and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" and the several supplements thereto.  
Given under my hand this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1823.  
LAMBERT REARDON.  
Jan 31 4w

## IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1823.

On application of Moses Dickinson, of Talbot county, free negro, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Moses Dickinson has resided in the state of Maryland, two years next preceding his application: It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court that the said Moses Dickinson (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks for three months before the first Saturday in May term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said Moses Dickinson ought not to be discharged agreeably to the directions of the acts of Assembly aforesaid.  
Test, J. LOCKERMAN Clk.  
Feb 14 4w

## Notice

Is hereby given to the Creditors of the Subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the 1st Saturday of May term next, to shew cause if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of said Laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of his Creditors and discharge.  
STEPHEN DARDEN.  
Feb 14 3w

## Notice.

Daniel B. Hall, an insolvent debtor hereby notifies his creditors, to appear in Somerset County Court, the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not receive the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, as prayed for in his petition.  
Feb 7 4w

## NOTICE.

Daniel Gravener, an Insolvent Debtor, hereby notifies his creditors, to appear in Somerset County Court, the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have why he should not receive the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, as prayed for in his petition.  
Feb 7 4w

## In Council,

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 16, 1823  
Ordered, That the following resolution be published twice a week until the 18th of March, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald at Frederick Town; Maryland Herald at Hager's Town; the Bond of Union, in Bell-Air, Rockville True American, in Montgomery county; the Easton Star and Easton Gazette and the National Intelligencer.  
By order,  
NIMIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

Whereas, the Governor in his communication hath recommended that a day should be set apart by the General Assembly to be observed throughout the state for the purpose of Humiliation and Prayer, in which our citizens may collectively entreat the Divine Being who has promised, that he will be entreated of his people, to stay his chastening hand, and restore to our suffering population the blessings he hath withheld, and make us who are spared, more deserving his fatherly care than we have hitherto been—Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, that the 18th day of March next be set apart and recommended to the people of the state, to be observed as a day of Humiliation and Prayer, and that this resolution be published in such newspapers throughout the state, as the Governor and Council may direct, for the information of the citizens thereof,  
Dec 27

## Dissolution.

The Co-partnership, heretofore existing under the title of HOPKINS & MOORE, was by mutual consent, dissolved on the 31st ult. All persons indebted to the late firm will please settle with JOHNS HOPKINS, who is duly authorized to settle up the affairs of the house, and who will pay all claims against it:  
JOHNS HOPKINS,  
BENJ. P. MOORE.  
1 mo. 1st, 1824.

JOHNS HOPKINS,  
In continuing the GROCERY BUSINESS at the old stand of Hopkins and Moore, has taken into partnership his two Brothers—the business will be conducted under the firm of HOPKINS & BROTHERS.  
Baltimore Jan. 31 4w

## John Nicols,

HAIR-DRESSER,  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has re-commenced the above business, in Washington street two doors below Mrs. Bells, and nearly opposite James Neal's Cabinet Ware-Room, where he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.  
Easton, Feb. 7.  
N. B. Coats, Pantalons, &c. Scoured in the first rate style, without injuring the cloth

## Fruit Trees.

GRAFFED APPLE TREES  
Of the most approved kinds, for Cider or House use, with divers kinds of other fruit trees, may be had on moderate terms, by an application to  
JOSEPH TOWNSEND,  
No. 18, Baltimore street, in the City of Baltimore.  
From the ready conveyance per the Steam Boats, very little time need elapse between their being taken from the Nursery and delivery on many parts of the Eastern Shore, it is therefore requested that all orders for the above may be forwarded previous to the 20th March, when strict attention will be paid to the execution of them in due season.  
F-67 5w

## Female Academy AT EASTON.

The Subscriber respectfully informs Parents and Guardians of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that, having engaged the Pupils of the Academy, which has been occupied by the Miss Harrisses for several years past, she will commence the duties of said Seminary on the first of April next, at which time the present teachers will resign.  
The usual course of literature will be continued, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, History, ancient and modern, Geography, illustrated with Maps and Globes, of the most modern engraving, Embroidery, Drawing, and Painting, &c. &c.  
Parents and Guardians, who may think proper to continue their patronage to this institution may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the subscriber, who hopes, from experience in the education of Young Ladies, to merit public approbation.  
SUSAN QUIN.  
Feb 7 4w

N. B. Price of Tuition as formerly. Public Examinations will be held semi-annually. Satisfactory recommendations may be seen at the office of the Easton Gazette. S. Q.

## Notice.

GERARD T. HOPKINS, and his son-in-law Benjamin P. Moore, having connected themselves in trade, under the firm of GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE. The business will be conducted at the stand occupied by Gerard T. Hopkins, No. 1, Light street wharf, head of the Basin, where their friends and customers will find a large and general assortment of GROCERIES, on the most reasonable terms.  
GERARD T. HOPKINS,  
BENJAMIN P. MOORE.  
Baltimore, 1st mo. 8th (Feb 7) 4w

## MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court, FEBRUARY TERM, A. D. 1824.  
On application of William Wilson, Executor of Ann Powel, 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 inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of February, 1824.  
JAS: PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county



Pursuant to 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 of Administration on the personal estate of Ann Powel, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be occluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1824.  
WILLIAM WILSON.

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser.

### FATTING SWINE.

BELMONT, Dec. 10, 1823.  
Mr. Poulson—Several of my neighbors have recently suffered heavy losses, by diseases fatal to *fattening swine*; when preventive precautions had not been taken. With the view to avert such misfortunes, when I farmed, on an extensive scale previously to and since the revolutionary war, I tried many experiments in precautionary measures, as well as in cures I most frequently failed in the latter; but at length I ascertained to my having been informed of a simple preventive; which I can confidently declare, has, with me always succeeded. That I might be certain of this point, I have fortified my recollection by inquiry of an old farming laborer, who is yet in my employ, and who had the charge of fattening my hogs, in pens, during a great portion of the time since the close of that war. He recollects the loss of one hog only; and that by improper feeding. I deem it incumbent on me to re-publish, under a hope that the subject of it may be as beneficial to others as it has been to me; part of a note to a communication I made to the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, March 8th 1808; see vol. 1st, Memoirs of the Society—page 229.  
"But sour food is the most grateful and alimentary to swine. One gallon of sour wash, goes further than two of sweet." I mean the wash acidulated to the degree required for distillation—not acetous.  
"DYE ROTTEN WOOD should be constantly in the pens, that the hogs when confined for fattening, may eat it at pleasure. Nature points out this absorbent, (or whatever it may be,) as a remedy, or preventive. They will leave their food to devour the rot en wood, when they require it. I have not lost a fattening hog for more than 30 years, when I used it, but have suffered by neglecting it. Some of my neighbors met with frequent losses of fattening hogs till I informed them of my practice; of which I was told by a woman from East Jersey, before our Revolutionary war. She said it was then known and practised there."  
I add my experience since the foregoing was published; which has been uniformly similar.  
In the 2d volume, page 32, near the close of a very valuable communication from Mr. De Gruchy, of Northumberland, in our state; who fattens great numbers of Swine, prepared at first with wash from a large distillery, and finally fattened with Indian corn; the following important information will be found. The whole communication is worthy the perusal of every farmer.  
"Dry Rotten Wood is a good thing; but I will take the liberty to mention what I think a better; we have three blacksmiths in this town; and my hogs eat up all the ashes or cinders they make; we haul it into the pens by cart loads, and the hogs will, you observe by the Rotten Wood—devour this at times with more avidity than their ordinary food."  
The Carbonated cinders contain some of the ingredients of rotten wood; and perhaps in greater proportions. Be this as it may, every farmer can readily obtain the latter; and many can procure the former. It is anxiously desirable that a preventive so efficacious as either has been found to be, may not be unwisely and fatally overlooked and neglected. Nothing in human art is invariably infallible; but the experiment is so easy and cheap that the most incredulous should be induced to give it fair trial. Clean elevated sties or pens, dry litter and a small enclosure, adjacent to the pens, for air and exercise, and a moderate, but constant supply of salt, no doubt add to the efficacy of the preventive—The diseases I have seldom known to be cured. The most formidable of them are sudden, violent, and rapidly fatal, never allowing time for remedies. Their victims are unexpectedly (for gradual approaches are unperceived,) attacked with the last paroxysms, before their danger is decisively known.  
Pigs and sheep are subject to sudden and incurable maladies.  
Preventives are, therefore, of the first importance. Professed cures are, too often, mere quackeries in relation to both these estimable parts of our stock.  
RICHARD PETERS.

Medical Anecdote.—Kien Long, Emperor of China, inquired of Sir G. Staunton the manner in which physicians were paid in England. When with some difficulty, his majesty was made to comprehend the manner of paying physicians in England for the time they were sick, he exclaimed, "Is any man well in England who can afford to be ill? Now I will inform you how I manage my physicians; I have four to whom the care of my health is committed; a certain weekly salary is allowed them; but the moment I am ill, their salary stops till I am well again. I need not inform you that my illnesses are very short."

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.  
Mr. Pitt reports a bill entitled an act, to prevent the vending liquors, fruit and other articles within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Dorchester and Caroline counties, and to suppress riotous and disorderly behaviour at those places in said counties; which was twice read, passed and sent to the senate.  
Mr. Coburn obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled an act, to alter and change that part of the constitution and form of government which prescribes the time of holding elections to elect electors to elect the senate of this state, and electors of President and Vice President of the United States; ordered that Messrs. Coburn, Gardner and Ireland report the same.  
The clerk of the senate delivers the bill authorizing James Orme, of Montgomery county, to close an old road leading from Richard Langford's, to intersect the public road near Doctor John Bowie's farm. The bill for the benefit of John Kennard and Mary his wife. The additional supplement to the act to incorporate a company to build a wharf at the town of Cambridge in Dorchester county. The additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to make a turnpike road from the market space in Hagerstown, of Conococheague; and the bill to remove certain obstructions in Deer creek, in order that fish may ascend said creek, severally endorsed will pass, ordered to be engrossed. The bill to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned; endorsed will pass with the proposed amendment, which amendment was read, assented to and the bill ordered to be engrossed; also a bill entitled an act, relating to executions, endorsed will pass, which was read; also the resolutions in favor of Sarah Biewer and Silas Griffith, severally endorsed, assented to; and the resolution in favor of Henry Schroeder, endorsed, assented to with the proposed amendment, which amendment was read and assented to.  
Mr. Willard delivers the following report:  
The committee appointed to report upon all petitions for special acts of insolvency, have had the petition and counter petition of John Crow, of Talbot county, under their consideration, and as it appears that there is no peculiar grievance under which the petitioner labors, and inasmuch as the laws of Maryland are amply sufficient to meet his case, they therefore recommend, that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.  
Which was concurred with:  
The house resumed the consideration of the bill to ascertain the division line between Calvert and Anne Arundel counties; after some time spent in debating the same, the house adjourns.  
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

Mr. Coburn reports a bill, entitled, an act to alter and change all that part of the constitution and form of government, which prescribes the time of holding elections to elect the electors of the senate of this state, and electors of president and vice president of the United States.  
On motion by Mr. Peter, the following order was read and assented to; ordered, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice, are requested to report to his house, the number of days which each of the judges of the third judicial district have attended in each county since, 1809.  
The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the benefit of the children of Samuel Colston, of Talbot county. The bill incorporating a company to erect a toll bridge across the Potomac River, at or near Harper's Ferry; and the bill for the relief of Dr. Joseph Allender, of the city of Baltimore, severally endorsed, will pass—ordered to be engrossed. Also, the following message:  
By the Senate,  
F. B. 9. 1824.

The geographical advantages possessed by this state in consequence of its happy situation having drawn the attention of so large a portion of its citizens to internal improvement, by means of canal navigation to cheapen transportation and to divert from its present course an immense portion of the western trade into the waters of this state, and the subject continuing to be more and more appreciated in consequence of the experience of neighboring states and the progress of information, and having engrossed so much of the time of the legislature for the last two years, the senate are unwilling to close the present session without giving some more substantial proof of their concern for the advancement of the great interests of the state, than have been evinced by the resolutions for the examination of the several routes of these great water communication, and their assent to the acts of incorporation unassisted by the necessary pecuniary aid to accomplish these valuable purposes. On a question so vitally important to the good people of this state it is deeply to be regretted that any conflicting opinions arising from local considerations should be entertained; the senate being persuaded that when this subject is dispassionately and carefully examined, it

will be apparent that the true interests of the state calls for the completion of all these improvements. To consummate this policy it is only necessary to lay aside our prejudices and to unite in some plan by which the pecuniary resources of the state may be applied in just and reasonable proportions to the several canals proposed to be made. They therefore invite your honorable body to a conference, and have appointed Messrs. Bowie, Fenwick and Johnson, to join the gentlemen who may be appointed by your house.

By order, W. KILTY, Clk.

Which was read.  
The additional supplement to an act entitled, an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons; and the bill to build and repair the jail of Prince George's county, severally endorsed; which amendments were read.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to limit and ascertain the number of justices of the peace.

On motion by Mr. Pitt the question was put, that the same be referred to the next general assembly of Maryland. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Ireland, that the preamble to wit: "Whereas experience hath shown, that the appointment of an unnecessary number of justices of the peace in the several counties of this state, has not been productive of any public utility, but on the contrary has had a tendency to diminish the respectability of an office, formerly held respectable, thereby deterring many of the best qualified citizens from accepting said appointment, and consequently placing them in the hands of many very incompetent persons for remedy whereof, be stricken out.

Mr. McMahon moved a substitute so as to make it read "that the improper appointment of justices of the peace in the several counties of this state has been productive of much public injury." Determined in the negative. The preamble was then stricken out.

On motion by Mr. Nicholson the question was put, that the first section which limits the number of justices of the peace be stricken out. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Pitt the question was put, that the further consideration of the said bill be referred to the first June next. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows: Affirmative 37—Negative 29.

Resolved in the affirmative.  
On motion by Mr. Merrick the following message was read.

By the House of Delegates,  
February 11, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

We have received your message proposing a committee of conference for the purpose of devising means of rendering substantial aid to the several magnificent public works, which have engaged the attention of the legislature. We are not behind you in zeal for the promotion of internal improvement; we are deeply sensible of the vital importance of the contemplated canals, and if a mode can be devised by which this state can advance their execution without oppressing the people with new and grievous burthens, we indulge the hope that none will be found opposed to its adoption. Coinciding in the views which appear to have been taken by your honorable body, we have appointed Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_ to meet and confer with the gentlemen named in your message.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to alter the mode of summoning and returning grand and petit jurors to the county court in Dorchester county, endorsed, will pass.

The bill to withdraw the sums now given to the different colleges, academies and schools, to constitute a fund to be hereafter appropriated to the education of poor children, was according to the order of the day, read a second time. On motion by Mr. Pitt, the question was put, that the same be referred to the first day of June next: The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows: Affirmative 37—Negative 23. Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution relative to building an addition to the armory at Easton, endorsed, "dis-ent from."

And a bill, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the benefit of Anna Boyd, wife of James P. Boyd, of the city of Baltimore, which was twice read and passed.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

The amendments to the bill incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, were read the second time, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Hopper delivers the following report:  
The committee to whom was referred the petition of Alexander Waters, of Queen Anne's county, have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion, that his case is provided for by law, having his remedy against the contractor for said lumber, and recommend that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

By order, ISAAC HINES, Clk.

Which was concurred with.  
Mr. J. T. H. Worthington delivers the following report:

The committee appointed to examine the pension lists of this state, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following preamble and resolution: Whereas it appears on the pension list furnished by the treasurer,

that there is a considerable sum of money laying in the treasury appropriated to the payment of invalid pensioners, which has not been demanded as far back as eight or ten years; and, whereas, it is presumed that many or all the individuals interested in said appropriations, not demanded within the last two years, are dead, and it appearing desirable that some period should be prescribed, for all future demands on the treasury of a similar nature, and that the surplus now remaining in the treasury should be disposed of for the advantage of the state, therefore,

Resolved, that all monies heretofore appropriated for the payment of the pensioners and not demanded within the last two years, shall revert to the state, subject to the disposition of the legislature, and that all appropriations hereafter to be made for a similar object, shall be demanded within eighteen months thereafter, under the penalty of a forfeiture of said pension, provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to debar any pensioner or his heirs, from the payment of any pension heretofore granted, if said pensioner or his heirs shall demand the same legally authenticated within twelve months after the passage of this resolution. And provided also, that it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to have this preamble and resolution, published in one of the newspapers of the city of Annapolis, two in the city of Baltimore, and the Eastern Gazette on the Eastern Shore, twice in every three months during this year, together with the names of all persons affected by this resolution.

By order, ISAAC HINES, Clk.

Which was read.  
The bill to prohibit the manumission of slaves by last will and testament, and for other purposes, was read a second time. On motion by Mr. Turbutt, the question was put, that the same be referred to the 1st of June next. Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Merrick moved that the same be reconsidered. Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Pitt moved to strike out the fourth section; when Mr. Hopper moved to refer the same to the 1st June next. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows: Affirmative 51—Negative 12. Resolved in the affirmative.

The additional supplement to an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Nantuxoke river, at or near Vienna, in Dorchester county, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Nicholson, ordered, that all bills relating to the revenue of the state, have a preference over any other business of this house.

The clerk of the senate delivers a communication from the executive, relative to the compensation to the commissioners appointed to survey a route for the Baltimore and Susquehanna canal and infusing a resolution from the governor of Ohio relative to the gradual emancipation of people of color; referred to Messrs. Mulard, Hopper, and Kilgour. And the bill to prevent vending liquor, fruit and other articles, within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Dorchester and Caroline counties; endorsed, will pass, with the proposed amendment; which amendment was read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The message proposed by Mr. Merrick yesterday, relative to internal improvements, was read the second time. Mr. Pitt ordered be following as a substitute.

By the House of Delegates,  
Feb. 12, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

We have received your message relative to internal improvement—That the State of Maryland is in a most happy and enviable situation, as regards her geographical advantages, & in a very embarrassed & unhappy situation as regards her fiscal concerns, is a position equally true—The splendid projects of opening the Potomac and Susquehanna rivers by means of Canals are of such magnitude, that more time will be required maturely to devise means for their accomplishment, than the lazeiness of the present session will admit. We feel the most anxious solicitude that the present languishing condition of the metropolis of the state should be ameliorated that her energies in her mercantile operations should be awakened, that at new avenues of commerce should be opened, and new objects of enterprise should be discovered—We are animated by the most lively zeal to cooperate in every practicable and rational plan which your wisdom can suggest, which will revive and invigorate the drooping condition of Agriculture in every part of the state.—We are not conscious of any predilection for any particular section, nor do we cherish any prejudice against any particular part of it—If we had entertained any prejudices on the subject of internal improvement as indicated in your message, they should be instantly discarded, and we should be most grateful for the admonition which produced the dismissal of feelings so unworthy the legislature of an enlightened people. On all subjects which, in the course of our legislative duties, are presented to our consideration, we have been anxious to view them not through the medium of prejudice but by the calm lights of mild philosophy, as we feel a correspondent zeal with your honorable body for internal improvement in our state, and as we are impressed with the vastness, the variety, the justness and propriety of the views contained in your message we give it our most cordial concurrence—We have named Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_ to join the gentlemen named by your message to devise means to accomplish the objects therein mentioned, provided a report can be made in the course of the ensuing week.

Mr. Purnell offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Pitt's message:

By the House of Delegates,  
Feb. 12, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a message from your honorable body, proposing a committee of conference that we may give some more substantial proof of the deep interest which we feel in the subject of internal improvement, and to martial the resources of our state, in such manner as to give the most efficient support to the different canal projects which have been submitted to this legislature at the present session. The house of delegates with deep interest and concern the subject of internal improvement, but they must decline any committee of conference on the subject at this late period, of this already protracted session.

Mr. Pitt moved to withdraw his substitute. Resolved in the affirmative. The question was then put, that the house assent to the message proposed by Mr. Merrick. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows: Affirmative 50—Negative 17.

Resolved in the affirmative.  
On motion by Mr. Mecum, he was excused from the committee mentioned in the message, and Mr. Lockerman appointed in his place. The message was then sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Lockerman, the following resolution was read and assented to.  
By the House of Delegates,  
Feb. 12, 1824.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to subscribe either in person or by attorney, to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company agreeably to the directions of a resolution passed at the present session.

Mr. Lockerman delivers a report relative to the attendance of the judges.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to establish state warehouses for the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Wm. Stewart moved to strike out the city of Baltimore from the title, to insert the words "the state of Maryland." A division of the question was called for by Mr. J. T. H. Worthington and put, striking out, and determined in the negative. On motion by Mr. Turbutt that the blank in the first clause, which limits the time beyond which the executive shall not appoint any inspectors to or for any warehouses in the city of Baltimore, other than those provided by the state, be filled up with the words "December the 31st, 1826." After some time spent in debating the same.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

The amendments to the additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act, for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons, were read, assented to and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution in favor of Benjamin Gaither, endorsed, assented to. The additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act, for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned; and the bill to prevent the destruction of sheep in Dorchester county, severally endorsed will not pass and the bill for the relief of Thomas Phillips, endorsed, will pass with the proposed amendment—

which amendment was read, assented to and the bill ordered to be engrossed; also a petition from John E. Howard and others praying that the Baltimore Canal bill may not pass, if it gives the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore authority to make the canal at the expense of the city.

On motion by Mr. Dennis the following resolution was read:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to pay annually, to the trustees of the Salisbury Academy or their order, on the first Monday in June, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, the sum of two hundred dollars as a donation from the state to said Academy.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, February 14.

The bill to provide a revenue for the support of government, was read the second time. Mr. Merrick moved that the following be added to the bill: "And be it enacted, that if after a general assessment shall be made, it shall be discovered that any county of the state has paid more under this law than the due proportion, that county shall be credited by the amount of excess, and if any county of this state shall have paid less than the due proportion, agreeably to such general assessment, such county shall be charged with the amount of such deficiency."

After some debate, Mr. Merrick obtained leave to withdraw the same. Mr. Chesley renewed the motion, to add the same. Mr. W. Stewart moved to amend the amendment, by inserting in it after the word "law," the words "or any former laws laying a direct tax." Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, that the house assent to the amendment? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative 40—Negative 17.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative 39—Negative 17.

Resolved in the affirmative, and the bill sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to an act, entitled, an act for altering the road from Baltimore city to Belle-Air, in Harford county; the bill to alter the time of holding the county courts of Frederick county, and the bill to tax certain offices; severally endorsed, "will pass;" ordered to be engrossed. Also a bill entitled, an additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to authorize a lottery or lotteries to raise a sum of money for the purpose of repairing and raising a fund for the use of Washington college; endorsed, "will pass;" which was read.

Mr. Semmes obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, a supplement to the act entitled, an act to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. Ordered, that Messrs. Semmes, Gerry and Merrick, report the same. Mr. Semmes reports said bill; which was read.

Mr. W. G. D. Worthington delivers the following report:

The joint committee to whom was referred the consideration of the propriety of revising and publishing the constitution beg leave to report: That they have considered the subject and after the most mature reflection, find themselves compelled to doubt the policy of introducing the several alterations suggested in the bills referred to them; the committee are deeply sensible of the danger of frequent changes in the constitution for tria causes, and that whatever speculative difficulties may be from time to time imputed to its existing provisions, yet it is always to be remembered, that the utility of the projected improvement, can be only hypothetical; in the reflection which the committee have been called on to indulge on this occasion, a majority of them have not been satisfied, that the interest or inclination of the people of the state, require any change in the present constitution, except so far as respects the executive department of the government; the committee believe that experience has sanctioned the opinion that to render this department as useful and efficient as it ought to be, it is necessary that the Governor should be elected for three years, and not be eligible for the three succeeding years, that he should have the appointment of the officers of the state, subject to the confirmation of the senate, and should receive a salary proportioned to the increased duties and responsibility of the office—This change will necessarily require that the council shall be abolished, and that a secretary to be appointed by the governor shall be provided for; the committee believe that the contemplated alteration will give existence to an executive department which without an increase of cost to the state, will be efficient, useful and responsible; the committee beg leave further to report, that the constitution with the alterations previously made thereto, were published in 1818, with the laws of Maryland, edited by the late Chancellor Kilty and others, and that the few alterations since made, are ready to be ascertained on reference to our statute books; they are therefore of opinion, that it is unnecessary at this time to adopt any measures for the publication of the constitution with the amendments thereto.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following resolution:

By the Senate,  
February 14, 1824.

Resolved, That the clerks of the courts of appeals, the register in chancery, the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of Baltimore city court, and the registers of wills of the several counties in this state, be and they are hereby required to report on oath to the general assembly, at its next session what has been the annual amount of the fees of their respective offices for the last five years, what the amount of such fees actually received by them in each of the said five years, what the annual amount of the expenses of their said offices during the same period, and whether such expenses could without public inconvenience have been diminished.

By order, WM. KILTY, Clk.

Mr. Johnson reports a bill entitled, a further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

The house adjourns until Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

Apportionment of the State Tax for 1824.

The committee of conference of the two branches of our legislature obtained leave to withdraw the bill for raising supplies for the purpose of altering the apportionment of the tax therein proposed. The report agreed to by this committee, has been concurred in by the Senate. It proposes levying on each county the sum placed opposite its name:

St. Mary's county,	\$1,586
Kent,	1,799
Anne Arundel,	4,185
Calvert,	1,028
Charles,	2,876
Baltimore,	15,309
Talbot,	1,766
Somerset,	2,364
Dorchester,	2,301
Cecil,	2,39
Prince George's,	3,281
Queen Anne's,	2,402
Worcester,	2,695
Frederick,	6,797
Harford,	2,283
Caroline,	961
Washington,	3,644
Montgomery,	2,080
Allegany,	1,012

\*Last year the sum levied on Anne Arundel was \$3,924.

†The amount directed to be collected in Baltimore city and county by the law of last year was \$19,468.

From the Washington Republican.

CAUCUS.

It is my object to invite the attention of the Public to some considerations connected with the existing canvass for the Presidency, which intimately concern the party of our government, and the duration of our liberties. In the Intelligencer of Saturday last, the extraordinary fact was presented of an invitation to the Republican Members of Congress to convene in Caucus, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, in the face of an authentic declaration that more than two thirds of the Members of Congress were opposed to such a proceeding. Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the genius and spirit of the party of whose existence we have had the most abundant evidence, than this attempt to control the will of a decided majority of the Republican party, and of three fourths of the people of the United States, by perverting a Caucus-Nomination from the purposes of general harmony, which it was originally designed to accomplish, into those of personal ambition and individual aggrandizement. The fact cannot be disguised that a nomination by the Members of Congress, assembled in Caucus, has ceased to be a proceeding which can command the confidence of the great Republican family of this Union. And it is worth remarking, that the bold and daring attempt, made eight years ago, to elevate to the Presidential Chair, in direct opposition to the popular will, and by the instrumentality of such a proceeding the very individual who now seeks to rise by it; has contributed as much perhaps as any other cause to excite the general distrust of the people, and attach to general odium. But, to whatever cause we may ascribe it, the fact cannot be denied, that the republicans of the United States are generally opposed to a Congressional Caucus. If we regard the debates, presses, the proceedings of the State Legislatures, or the opinions of the Members of Congress themselves, as furnishing evidence entitled to consideration, no doubt can be entertained on the subject. What then is the principle assumed by those who seem fatally resolved to use the discipline of the Republican party, against both the principles and will of that party? It is nothing less than that the minority of a party have a right to dictate to the majority. It is in vain to say that a nomination is a mere recommendation, and is of no binding efficacy upon the people. If it were believed that the proceeding would carry with it no authority, as being a part of the discipline consecrated by the usage of the Republican party, it would not be adapted. The minority would not be so reckless as to hazard such a proceeding if they believed it would only have the weight which the persons making the recommendation could communicate to it. And I hazard nothing in predicting, that if a nomination should be made, most of the editorial instruments at least, of the Caucus or Radical party, will claim for the Candidate nominated, the exclusive appellation of the Republican Candidate, and proscribe all the other Candidates as apostates from the true political faith.

The only principle upon which a nomination was ever made or attempted to be justified by the Republican party is this: It is expedient for the various candidates who hold the same political principles and belong to the same party, to surrender up their individual views and desires, and unite in the support of some one of them, in order to prevent the election of a candidate holding opposite political principles. Under such circumstances, we may be fairly called upon to sacrifice our personal preferences to preserve the ascendancy and the principles of the party. But, upon what principle, I ask, are those who believe a particular candidate to be best qualified and most meritorious, now called upon to surrender their preference, and pledge themselves, by going into a caucus, to support a candidate which they believe to be in every respect his inferior? We are called upon to give up our personal preferences, when there is no other ground of preference but the personal merits of the candidates, unless it can be shown that the principles of some one of the candidates are opposed to the principles and policy of the Republican administration of the country. And if there be any such candidate, it is the very man who is seeking to obtain the nomination. In fact it cannot be disguised that the party attached to Mr. Crawford have been for some years opposed to Mr. Monroe's administration, and this is now clearly demonstrated by their formal secession from the great body of the Republican party. They profess to have in view the harmony of that party, and yet, with their eyes open upon the consequences, they are taking a step which can have no other effect than to produce a permanent and irreconcilable division in the republican ranks, if indeed, they can be considered republicans who are attempting to control the people by the leading-strings of political managers. A few practical remarks will show how much of principle, and how much of personal preference, will be found in the contemplated Caucus. It is distinctly understood, that the friends of Mr. Crawford alone will attend; and it will not be denied that his nomination is the sole object of the great body of those who will go into the meeting. I hazard nothing therefore, in asserting, that the object of the proceeding is to promote the personal views of a single candidate. Let us see by what perversion of the true principles of a Caucus nomination, this ambitious project is attempted to be accomplished. The only principle upon which a Caucus nomination can claim the slightest authority or weight, is, that the Members of Congress represent the views and wishes of their constituents. When this is the case, a

nomination, by popular will. The present names of the Caucus that at least directly oppose voice of the Who will prevent any prospect of vote in the Connecticut! Mr. Noyes B. forlorn hope—will deny, that by unpopular Maryland would ther of these person, Mr. L. operating in a name? In O. remotest hope would be possible; and yet Thomas and his friends, impose upon States a nomination, circumstances, tives in C. authority of the thronite? If such are the tion of a people will by the thronite.

FOR THE CON WIL

THE PEOP

The late of Congress majority of hostile to it sure ever an object people. F to a caucus members of cure that measure at live a res gress to the voice of the now notorious are against cus. Still land signs openly avo Crawford, holds the similar core are appointed and the requested against a p evil to the by a sole here they the state posed to the voice tatives v standing the voice been thus we find their det Crawford too by a fact this gression Haywar and to derstan cates a the wis presum lection gress. apply t caucus fore us as cert of Mes who spect) t public they d as pri cious with t hold, a conve into t respe they could Cau phist ing readi cons reco a P peop atten inst The shal dent in t lect c tru tra uniti con ma suc and ou The be

nonation, by the Members of Congress, and say that they departed from their duty in passing any resolutions on the subject of a caucus, inasmuch as they were not delegated for that purpose. In this position we disagree in part with the gentlemen; for although we readily concede that the representative of the people is not absolutely bound by the requests of the legislature, we contend that the members of the state legislature acting as the special guardians of the rights of the state are bound to use every exertion in their power and in their legislative capacity are authorised to express their opinion against the acts of any body of men, who are pursuing a course of policy which endangers the liberty or militates against the interest of the people of the State. The Constitution of the United States makes provision that in case the people should fail to make a choice, that the election of President and Vice-President shall devolve on Congress and that the vote shall be taken by States. In this event Maryland will have an equal weight with any other state in the Union; but in a Congressional Caucus the choice is made by a plurality of votes and consequently Maryland not bearing so many representatives as some others of the states will have less influence;—indeed some of the districts would be entirely disfranchised as the members from them being federalists would not be admitted into caucus. The federalists are certainly citizens of the United States and as their numbers cannot be feared & as they do not offer a candidate of their own, nor untruly adhere to any one candidate, we think there is no propriety and less justice in denying to them a participation in the election of the chief magistrate of our common country. They certainly ought not to be disfranchised. If they were to unite to support a man of their own party and endeavour to take advantage of our divisions, it would be perfectly right in us not to suffer ourselves to be put down by a minority as it is not right that a minority shall rule, and the same reasoning applies to the congressional caucus now attempted to be got up. It seems to us very strange that Messrs. Lloyd and Hayward should express with so much warmth their opposition to the resolutions of the State Legislature, while at the same time they intended an usurpation themselves. We would respectfully ask the former honourable gentlemen if the Legislature of Maryland, which elected him a Senator, authorised him to make a nomination of President and Vice President; and we would enquire of the latter gentleman if the democratic citizens of Queen Ann's Caroline and Talbot counties clothed him with the power to select a candidate for them? We would further enquire of him if he believes the people of his district are favourable to Mr. Crawford. It is doubtful with us whether Mr. Crawford has as many votes in this district as Mr. Adams, Calhoun or Jackson. We are very confident that he has not as many as Mr. Adams, and we think we speak disinterestedly in this matter, as this gentleman although very meritorious is not our favourite. We certainly do prefer Mr. Calhoun for many reasons, and are convinced if his claims were urged as they ought to be that he would obtain a very respectable support. We have no hesitation in believing further that he is decidedly the favourite of the state of Maryland. It really seems to us that our representative and Senator in order to cover their own usurpation thought it advisable to raise a hue and cry against the members of the state Legislature. It does appear to us that Mr. Lloyd's conduct can be resolved into nothing less than a determined contempt of the resolution of the state legislature, for he not only manifests a total disregard of its injunctions, but appears anxious to make that disregard notorious by signing the invitation to caucus.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.  
**THE CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.**  
**WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD**  
Against  
THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The late invitation by eleven Members of Congress to hold a Caucus, when the majority of that very body are known to be hostile to it, is the most extraordinary measure ever resorted to by freemen to effect an object contrary to the wishes of the people. For ourselves, we should object to a caucus made even by a majority of the members of Congress; because we conceive that no necessity exists for such a measure at this time; and because we believe a resort to a nomination by congress goes to prevent a free expression of the voice of the people of this nation. It is now notorious that the people of Maryland are against both Mr. Crawford and a Caucus. Still one of the Senators from Maryland signs the invitation for a caucus and openly avows his intentions to support Mr. Crawford, while the other it is understood holds the same sentiments and will pursue a similar course of conduct. These senators are appointed by the legislature of the state, and the members of this legislature have requested them to use their influence against a proceeding fraught with so much evil to the community, and declare to them by a solemn legislative act that they believe they speak the voice of the people of the state in this matter and who can be supposed to have been better acquainted with the voice of the people than their representatives who had just left them. Notwithstanding the voice of the legislature and the voice of the people through them, have been thus plainly and pointedly expressed, we find these gentlemen persevering in their determination to attempt to elect Mr. Crawford by means of a caucus, and that too by a minority. It is a well ascertained fact that the voice of the people of the congressional district now represented by Mr. Hayward are positively averse to a caucus and to Mr. Crawford; and still if we understand Mr. Hayward's letter, he advocates a congressional caucus contrary to the wish of his constituents; and will it be presumed vote for Mr. Crawford if the election shall be ultimately made by congress. We believe the same remarks would apply to many others of the friends of the caucus; but as we have not the proof before us we decline discussing this matter as certain. It would seem from the letters of Messrs. Lloyd and Hayward, (for both of whom the writer entertains a high respect) that they wish to impress upon the public mind, that in going to the caucus, they do not go in their official garb; but as private gentlemen. This is more specious than true, for were they not invested with the offices which they respectively hold, they would not be admitted into the convention. Their office is their passport into the caucus; for however deservingly respectable these gentlemen really are if they were not members of congress, they could not participate in a "Congressional Caucus." It is the very essence of sophistry therefore for them to disclaim acting in their official character. It will be readily admitted by the writer that the constitution of the United States does not recognise their proceedings, in nominating a President and Vice-President for the people; but it is contended that they are attempting to evade the provisions of that instrument by a kind of extra official act. The constitution provides that the people shall elect the President and Vice-President; but a minority in Congress undertake in the name of the democratic party to select their friend from among five democratic candidates and say that he shall be the true and only democratic candidate in contravention of the wishes of the most steady, uniform and oldest democratic members of congress and against, we believe, a large majority of the people of this nation. If such an attempt as this be countenanced and supported by the American People, our liberties and our rights are in jeopardy. The two gentlemen last named object to the expression of the sentiments of the members of the legislature of their own state

the efficient transaction of business. Several branches of husbandry became, however, the subjects of conversation; and certain propositions were submitted and considered, and so matured as to be prepared for the decision of the Board at its ensuing meeting. The company were entertained in a very handsome style, and nothing was wanting to contribute to the pleasures of the day which politeness and hospitality could bestow. The residence of Mr. Kennard is in town; and consequently those proofs of his industry and management, which are so conspicuous upon his farm, could not be exhibited here. This farm is situated about two or three miles from Easton, on a farm of Third-Haven Creek, and happily for him, abounds in Marl. A few years ago the Plantation was exhausted by the ordinary and hurtful tillage of the country; but Mr. Kennard by the use of this manure, and by his skill and judgment in the arrangement and cultivation of his fields has already effected a surprising change in the increased production of his crops; and succeeding rotations by his continued industry and care will doubtless entitle his farm to the highest character. Such examples must soon discredit the common modes of culture, and produce the useful conviction that the tillage of unimproved ground is a waste of labour, and that it is better to be taken to the market than sown in such a soil. The members adjourned to the house of Mr. Reardon, where the next meeting will be held in the course of the ensuing month. Easton, 18th Feb 1824.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

The notice you have published of your intention to enlarge the terms of your Subscriptions is not approved by some of your Subscribers. The depression under which the Farmers of the Country are suffering by the reduction in the prices of their produce, and by those embarrassments which generally affect the whole community, renders the present period a most unfavourable one for the measure you propose. To be sure "the labourer is worthy of his hire;" and if the terms on which your work is furnished are in reality inadequate to your services and expenditures, it is reasonable they should be increased: But it is doubted whether the additions you contemplate will justify to themselves the additional price which you have intimated. Useful advertisements, recipes, and candid hints, interspersed occasionally in the body of the work, as they have heretofore appeared, are quite consistent with the general design; and are probably better introduced by that arrangement than by attaching to the tail of the volume a string of them together. Too many of the receipts, however, fail in their utility, by mistakes in the ingredients, or by omitting their proportions and the times of application—circumstances with regard to which the greatest exactness is indispensable. And as to Almanacks, (even such as are suited for the Farmers) it must be admitted they are in great abundance and reasonable in price. It may not be so easy to overcome another suggestion on which you propose to raise the advance upon us—the greater convenience of remitting a five-dollar note than four awkward dollars in silver. No doubt the remittance of five on wings of paper is very practicable and speedy; but this expedient by no means diminishes the difficulty which some of your subscribers feel in raising even four. To promote, however, your accommodation and their own in this particular, it is intended that some five of us should confer together in due time, and, uniting our subscriptions, transmit to you a clean bill of twenty dollars. The value of your book is nevertheless fully admitted, and we continue strongly to recommend it to our brethren of the plough. But we fear that any advance in the price of it will rather tend to lessen than to multiply the number of your subscribers: We fear, it is well for the sake of the agricultural community among whom the circulation of your volume is so desirable, as for the sake of your advantage. It is possible that some of them, more happily freed from embarrassment than others, and influenced by the high estimation in which they hold the productions of your skill and industry, may be disposed to adopt the specific mode of remittance you suggest; and it is presumed that, if they should do so, "there is nothing in the constitution to prevent it."

SOME OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.  
Talbot County, 15th Jan. 1824.

Mr. Graham,  
Sir—In perusing your last paper, to my great mortification, I discovered Mr. Silas Griffith had petitioned to the Legislature of Maryland for indulgence, stating that I had sold him Choptank Indian Land, without his being acquainted with the circumstances, which I positively deny. The facts are as follow: I sold Mr. Griffith in November, eighteen hundred and twenty two, a certain Indian Town Lot, No. 4, containing 156 1-4 acres land, informing him, at the time of sale, there was judgment against said land, debt and interest would amount to about five or six hundred dollars, and the said Griffith informed me that he should not be able to pay the State for said land under twelve months, and I agreed that all expenses, costs and damages arising thereon should be at my loss; I therefore sent on a petition to the Legislature of Maryland praying for a stay on said land, which was granted last session. As to Mr. Griffith's statement of his ignorance of the balance due the State at the time of my sale to him, I appeal to William Washington Eccleston, Esq. to refute it, who is conversant of the circumstances, and willing to testify to them. WILLIAM GIST.  
Talbot County, Md Feb. 19, 1823.

THE SECOND MEETING of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore was held at the Mansion House of Mr. Kennard on Monday the 16th of February instant, according to their adjournment; and the same members were present as at the last meeting. Unfortunately the absence from the county, or the indisposition, of the other members again prevented the attendance of a sufficient number to form a Board for

the efficient transaction of business. Several branches of husbandry became, however, the subjects of conversation; and certain propositions were submitted and considered, and so matured as to be prepared for the decision of the Board at its ensuing meeting. The company were entertained in a very handsome style, and nothing was wanting to contribute to the pleasures of the day which politeness and hospitality could bestow. The residence of Mr. Kennard is in town; and consequently those proofs of his industry and management, which are so conspicuous upon his farm, could not be exhibited here. This farm is situated about two or three miles from Easton, on a farm of Third-Haven Creek, and happily for him, abounds in Marl. A few years ago the Plantation was exhausted by the ordinary and hurtful tillage of the country; but Mr. Kennard by the use of this manure, and by his skill and judgment in the arrangement and cultivation of his fields has already effected a surprising change in the increased production of his crops; and succeeding rotations by his continued industry and care will doubtless entitle his farm to the highest character. Such examples must soon discredit the common modes of culture, and produce the useful conviction that the tillage of unimproved ground is a waste of labour, and that it is better to be taken to the market than sown in such a soil. The members adjourned to the house of Mr. Reardon, where the next meeting will be held in the course of the ensuing month. Easton, 18th Feb 1824.

THE PUBLIC'S INTEREST.  
Mr. Many Parents, has certainly evinced to the public, that he is no friend to the education of females. The Lady, whose advertisement has recently appeared, and whose mental abilities are indisputable, is undoubtedly as adequate to the instruction of young Ladies as any who may be selected. Why then give up a certainty for an uncertainty?  
ONE PARENT.  
FEB. 19, 1824.

TANTALISING.

Expectation upon tiptoe to see the papers respecting the caucus; at 11 o'clock Monday night, we are compelled to put ours to press, the Washington mail not yet arrived and the Baltimore mail arrived without news-papers: Gentlemen have reached here from Washington however, who inform that the caucus assembled in the capitol on Saturday evening, the galleries crowded to overflowing by one thousand persons, but the hall contained only sixty-six members and two proxies! 16 from New York, Virginia 17, North Carolina 8, Georgia 9, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, S. Carolina 3 each, Maine 2, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois 1 each—from the other ten states not one member. The votes for president—Wm. H. Crawford 64—scattering 4—for Vice President, Albert Gallatin 57—scattering 9.  
Md Rep of Feb. 17.

FREDERICKTOWN, Md. Feb. 11.

So little respect has col. Lloyd, (a senator from this state) for the opinions and wishes of the people, that, notwithstanding the very general disapprobation of congressional caucuses which has been expressed by the people of this state, he has had the temerity to affix his name to a call of the members for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of president and vice-president of the union. The republican maxim that the majority shall rule, seems to be no longer palatable to this gentleman, who is resolved, in conjunction with general Smith and that learned letter writer Mr. Hayward, to say for Maryland who shall be the next president. Perhaps the general designs, like the plough boy in the song—  
"Stand poll for [vice-president] and then rule in himself."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, Mr. Joseph Kemp, to Miss Lucetta Frazier, all of this county.

DIED.

In this county, on Wednesday 2d February Mrs. Sarah, consort of Stephen Keyner, Esq. after a short illness. At Easton Point, last evening, 20th inst. Mrs. Mary Cross.

Robert Sinclair,

Ellicott street, Pratt street wharf, head of the Basin, Baltimore.  
Has for sale, a good supply of red and white Clover, Orchard Grass, Herds, Timothy, and Lucern Seeds, Northern Naked Barley, Spring Rye, Albany Peas, Seed, Oats, 300 bushels early White Potatoes from his farm, 200 bushels Millet Seed, 50 bushels of hominy bush Beans, or true Cockstone, 120 lbs. Mangie Wurtzell, of the growth of last year.

GARDEN SEEDS.  
He has now on hand a very general assortment of the growth of 1823, and has made arrangements to keep up fresh supplies from the Shakers in New England, and from one of the most respectable seedsmen in London, from whom he has, and expects supplies—so that farmers and gardeners may depend on the quality of the seed they may get from this establishment as being fresh, true, and of the most approved kinds—none will be sold by him that is at all doubtful in any respect—he has raised many kinds with great care, and will thus continue to supply himself with many sorts.  
In store, a general assortment of farming and gardening tools; and as usual, an excellent assortment of implements of various sorts, among which are, 300 of the premium and other bar share ploughs—Also Woods' pattern, with extra shares to repair them, of No. 21, corn. No. 1 A, 1 B, 2, 3. Also, the Carey ploughs assorted sizes, from No. 1 to No. 5, about 200 of the last two kinds, with cultivators, wheat fans, corn shellers, seives, straw-cutters and cultivators, &c. &c. all at reduced prices.  
Feb. 21—4w

Notice.  
The annual meeting of the Female Benevolent Society will be held at Dr. Denny's, on Saturday the 21st of February, at 3 o'clock P. M. It is requested that the members will all be punctual in their attendance.  
By order of the Board.  
Easton, Feb. 14 2w

Public Sale.  
By order of the orphans court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on 4th day (Wednesday) the 3d of the 3rd mo. (March) next, at the late residence of Samuel Long, deceased; all his Personal Estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, one Gig and harness, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, one yoke of oxen and ox cart, one small horse cart, one hundred and twenty barrels long corn, corn-blades, top-fodder, husks, wheat, straw and farming implements—A quantity of salted pork and lard, 45 bushels of Wheat and 8 bushels of Rye seeded in the ground and the lease of the farm for the remainder of the year and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving their note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale: On all sums under five dollars the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by  
DANIEL COX, Adm r.  
of Samuel Long, dec'd.  
2d mo. 21st (Feb. 21, 1824) 1s

For Sale,

A Farm containing 200 acres, beautifully situated on Broad Creek leading up to St. Michaels, and about two miles distant from said town, the late residence of Capt. Richard Spencer, deceased, commonly called and known by the name of Beverly; the improvements on it are good—consider it unnecessary to enter into a detail of particulars, as I presume those who wish to purchase will view it; for terms apply to the subscriber.  
Island Creek Neck, 2  
Feb 21st 1824  
HENRY SPENCER.

Notice.

Left my bed and board on the 12th day of August last, without any just cause or provocation, my wife Rebecca Whiteley—I therefore forwarn all persons from harboring said Rebecca, at their peril, as I am determined to put the law in force against all so offending—I also forwarn all persons from trusting said Rebecca on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.  
JOHN WHITELEY.  
Talbot Co. Feb. 21 3w

For Sale,

On a Credit of Twelve Months,  
A healthy, strong negro Boy, twelve years old, last Christmas Eve;  
Also, a healthy negro girl fourteen years old, on the first day of last August;  
These negroes are to be free, respectively, at 25 years of age, and they will be sold for the intervening time. Apply to the editor of this paper.  
Should these negroes not be sold at private sale before Tuesday the 16th day of March next, they will be sold on that day at the Court House door, at 12 o'clock, on the above mentioned credit of 12 months.  
Feb 21

BALTIMORE AND CENTREVILLE Packet.

The subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that elegant and fast sailing sloop GENERAL BENSON, formerly owned by Capt. Clement Vickers, of Easton, and intends running her the ensuing season as a regular PACKET from this place to Baltimore, to commence on Wednesday the 3d day of March; and to leave Centreville on every Wednesday Morning thereafter, at 9 o'clock precisely, and returning to leave Baltimore on every Saturday Morning at the same hour. The GENERAL BENSON is a substantial and well built vessel, and is decidedly one of the fastest sailing boats in the Chesapeake Bay; she will carry fourteen hundred bushels of grain, and her cabin, which is large and commodious, (having 20 bunks) is fitted up in a very superior style, and is in every respect, admirably calculated for the comfortable accommodation of passengers. He has also rented the Granary formerly in the occupancy of Capt. Incey, which is now in complete order and ready for the reception of grain. He will take charge of the Packet himself, and hopes that his long experience in the business, and his unremitting attention will insure him a liberal share of public patronage.  
NICHOLAS N. MEEDS.  
White Passengers \$2 each, and accommodated. Coloured do. \$1 each, and do.  
All situated or travelling Preachers of the Methodist connexion, as well as all regularly ordained Ministers of any other Church, will be taken gratis.  
All persons who send their grain by me, and who wish to cross at the same time, will be carried free of any charge for passage. Grain of every kind will be taken on freight at 5 Cents per bushel, including all expenses.  
NICHOLAS N. MEEDS.  
Centreville, Feb. 14 6w

In council,

FEBRUARY 5th, 1824.  
Proposals for delivering the Laws and Votes and proceedings of the Legislature passed at December session 1823, to the Clerks of the several counties of this State, will be received at this department until the first of April next; one agent will be appointed for each shire.  
By order,  
NICHOLAS PINKNEY, Clk.  
To be published three times in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, the Patriot in B. It more, the Examiner at Fredericktown, and the two Easton papers.  
Feb 14 3w

FOR SALE.

A light WAGON and an excellent set of gear—Persons wishing to purchase can see it by applying at Mrs. Charlotte L. Edmondson's, Easton.  
Jan 11

Saddle & Harness MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has re-commenced the above business at his old stand in Easton, Md. second door below the Bank, and opposite the Easton Hotel.  
Where all kinds of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS will be manufactured and sold on the most reasonable terms—As he is determined to sell very low, he hopes those who deal in his line will favour him with a call.  
KENDAL F. HOLMES.  
An apprentice wanting at the above business.  
Feb 7 11

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# POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

ORLANDO BLUFF,  
OR THE HERO OF STULTUBURG.  
CANTO I.  
THE BIRTH.  
[Continued.]

25.  
Not much an heiress she, except unto  
A store of maxims saving and prudential,  
By sire and grandam taught, to which, as due,  
She held, 'twas said, devout and reverential:  
Whatever was done by housewife she could do,  
So well, so neat, exact in each essential,  
Nestor, at first sight, felt an amorous flame,  
Sighed out a little month, and—took the dame.

26.  
Need I to tell how men have sometimes been  
Most true, when most they deemed to gain a prize?  
Or, how a six-weeks husband off is seen,  
(Could one see all) to curse his foolish eyes,  
That ken'd not the rough devil, which, within  
A meek and modest-seeming outside lies!  
Nor wot that she, the toast of virgin life,  
Might prove a sad virago of a wife!

27.  
Mark me, I do not say Olympia was,  
To Pluff, a shrew or dem-devil—quite,  
Albeit she loudly would maintain her cause,  
Were it that white was black, or black was white:  
Nor deigned her swifter tongue a moment's pause,  
If he presumed her judgment to set right.  
But this was not so much from sheer malignity,  
As love of keeping up a woman's dignity.

28.  
This Nestor bore with patience, or was fain  
To pocket what he found himself unable,  
With quirk, retort, remonstrance, to maintain,  
Preferring ought to a Bedlam or a Babel.  
She left him quiet to his love of gain,  
Lord of his farm, his counting-house and stable:  
Much he could bear for this—and deemed it due  
To thank his stars she proved—but half a shrew.

29.  
Kind, docile reader, has thou ever seen  
Woman from low to high condition raised?  
Before, of subject fortune, vulgar, mean;  
Now, hung with gewgaws, followed, flattered,  
And praised?  
Tell me, if such a dame hath ever been,  
Who sped not all that Pride or Folly blazed?  
And proved the very thing her envy once  
Revealed—a jewel'd, bronzed, conceited—  
dunce!

30.  
But what have I to do with ladies pride,  
Although, like Mistress Bluff, they once  
were poor?  
Their silly scorn I laughing can abide,  
So I may not their siller smiles endure.  
But they have other weapons oft beside,  
Common to village dames—infernal ure!  
The bevy throng'd, the genial table spread,  
Defenceless virtue, what hast thou to dread.

31.  
O, woman! woman! lent by Heaven to please—  
Divine in loveliness—more soft than fair—  
Thy mien, enchanting harmony and ease!  
Thy breath—the odours of celestial air!  
Thy voice—the mildest music of the breeze!  
And eyes—what touching eloquence is there!  
What pen can paint thee such as God has made?  
What terms express thy more ignoble grade?

32.  
No lady pleads her guilty of a wrong,  
Slander, strife-making, meddling, or what not;  
Miranda helped a dirty tale along—  
But 'twas a true one—so at least she thought—  
Set friends at loggerheads—but reason strong  
Her quiet-loving spirit overwrought,  
To show to A. how vile a wretch was B.  
And prove to B. what imps were A. and C.

33.  
So Mistress Bluff—among the dames that rose  
From humble pillion style to coach and pair,  
And all of gentler pedigree, who chose  
Kindly to make the neighbourhood their care,  
She sat—no common oracle to those,  
Who loved in scandal's mysteries to share:  
All things she knew, and all things would impart—  
Her constant motto was "an open heart."

34.  
An open heart besure—an ever kind one,  
To point you out the stains of this or t' other;  
An hundred faults where you could never find one—  
'Twas a very p'iss—a got her brother—  
Eliza—pish on all her arts to blind one!  
You've heard the tale, perhaps, about her mother.  
Didst see Belinda's lace and spangled frock?  
Poor thing! they say she wears but half a smock!"

35.  
Nor to the youthful were her cares confined;  
The wedded she o'erwatched, and daily strove  
"To keep them straight," by "speaking out her mind."  
Whenever dissention took the place of love,  
Wives of the fickle, weak, complaining kind,

Would chief her interfering friendship move.  
Her wisdom and philanthropy before ye  
To set in plainer light, I'll tell a story.  
36.  
She had a friend, Flirtilla Waltz by name,  
Her two and thirtieth cousin, if I'm right,  
An airy, nurse-spoilt, gay, unheeding dame,  
Vain of her blooming red, and dimpling white;  
Married, perhaps for love, to Major Flame,  
Who was, whate'er beside, a wealthy wight;  
And hence, a glorious match, the reader knows,  
For one who brought no fortune, save her clothes.

37.  
She lived in happiest seeming; for her passion  
Was balls and routs and cards, the de't knows what—  
Shawls, jewels, laces, each expensive fashion—  
And the rough Major nobly paid the shot.  
'Twas all, "my dear, just as it suits you dash on;  
What's mine is yours, sweet dame! although you brought  
No penny to my hoard—Divine Flirtilla!  
For a few hundreds sure I would not kill ye."

38.  
To make a long tale short, the Major's purse  
It took me to declare, in time grew lighter;  
Jewels are costly things, and balls are worse—  
Could nought but jewels, balls and routs, delight her?  
Ah, no!—ye love-rid husbands, 'tis your curse,  
That ye begin so lavish, ye must fight, or  
Hug tamely your own ruin—wo the life  
Shared with an humored—crossed, complaining wife!

39.  
Flame had a brilliant coach—but it grew old,  
Shabby, and crazed, and shattered, past repair;  
His horses could not against nature hold;  
Side boards, and sofas, stands, and carpets, were  
By time defaced!—(fit only to be sold  
To plebeian folk, whom second handed glare  
Contents)—sound, strong and lasting—ye, the while,  
Antique, ill-fashioned, and quite out of style.

40.  
Sad, sad, all this—"that odious equipage!  
And those ill-furnished rooms"—Flirtilla's heart  
Must surely break out right, for grief or rage—  
With a few hundreds sure her spouse could part,  
To make all shine again!—But sober age  
Began to whisper, better 'twas to thwart  
And check his helpmate by degrees, than fall,  
A sorry bankrupt, or to die in gaol.

41.  
It galled the lady sore—but not so bad,  
As silks, and shawls and crapes, to be denied,  
So rich, so plenteous, as at first she'd had—  
And even her balls and routs were set aside,  
Expensive things! And, though she talked like mad,  
Flame could her teazings very well abide,  
So much he feared Dame Want and all her cousins  
Sheriffs and duns and constables by dozens.

42.  
'Twas well. Retrenchment came in lucky hour,  
To save his house—ruin—but the while,  
Reason it as he would, the wife was sour—  
For weeks she'd fret, complain, almost rave—  
But still she loved; and loves subduing power  
Restored at length her features to a smile!  
Young Joy sat bright'ning on her placid brow;  
She thought her never so well content as now.

43.  
And long, belike, had held the calm serene,  
Had not the devil looked on with envious eyes,  
In shape of Mrs. Bluff, and crept between,  
Turning to Hell their new-found Paradise.  
Some matrimonial cloud, some slight, yet keen,  
Rough gust of words, would now and then arise.  
'Twas the caressing pair—besure too silly  
And short to be remembered—whom Flirtilla,

44.  
However, in pettish moment, as weak women  
Are apt to do, would to her friends report—  
'Good Heaven!' quoth Mrs. Bluff,—"what a  
brutal seeming  
Results in this thy mate—[I] answer for't.  
If he were spouse of mine, I'd bear a trim-  
ming.  
Ere he should dare to rate me at such sort,  
Though but in short-lived passion—by the rule—  
I think thou say'st, my sweet, he called thee  
fool!"

45.  
Thus counselled, poor Flirtilla would return  
'T' her home unhappy, which she left not so;  
And hence the next dispute would hotter burn;  
Slight repartee to loud retort would grow,  
To unbecoming taunt, contemptuous spurn—  
The Major wondering, much confounded how  
Some sudden fiend had wrought such fiery  
change  
In her, of late so tame,—'twas passing  
strange."

46.  
'Twas not the way of Mrs. Bluff to do  
Her work by halves—nor could she rest content,

Until her shallow-minded pupil grew  
The peevish, watchful, jealous thing she meant:  
And many a mischief-loving friend she drew,  
Eager to second such a wise intent.  
Briskly it sped—and soon had Major Flame  
To think the very devil possessed his dame.

47.  
Soon came he to the truth—that, stead of one,  
A legion of infernal imps beset him,  
This meek and pious purpose bent upon,  
No month, no day, no little hour, to let him  
Enjoy a quiet, peaceful home—for on  
What side so'er he bent his eye, there met him  
No look of soft affection, kindly cheering—  
But wrath and hate, and jealousy's mad jeering.

48.  
Years rolled along—all waxing worse and worse—  
More of the quarrel boots it to relate!  
The mutual discontent, the daily fuss,  
The storm—and how the Major's silly mate,  
Each time, to her Mentoria dolorous,  
Would hie, for counsel in her wretched state?  
And would return—upon her helpmate lavishing  
A rhetoric to his ears most truly ravishing!

49.  
She'd rave of this or that, or totter jade  
He never had seen—much less had been nigh  
her—  
Would loam of silks, of fashion and parade,  
What things she ought, inhuman wretch! to  
buy her.  
She knew, as well she knew, the gear he'd  
paid  
To Cynthia Straddle and to Meg High-flyer:  
White post neglected she sat home a-dying.  
Ready to burst her poor, dear heart with crying.

50.  
At length, so topsy-turvy'd was become  
His house—so hurly-burly'd—and so horrid  
a Hell-fire—that up he backed, resolved to  
room  
To noxious Mobile or the swamps of Florida,  
That he might find an humble, quiet home—  
It mattered not how barbarous or how torrid  
a  
Region so 'twould afford a scanty space,  
To lay him down and yield his breath in  
peace.

51.  
He came not back—but sojourned far away.  
A piteous wreck of all he once had been;  
A few brief rolling moons, his latest day,  
Mashap, with kindly welcome, usher in,  
He died!—heard broken some pretend to say—  
And some—the martyr of a deadly sin—  
'Twas this, all henpeck'd husbands join in  
thinking,  
And even discreet and sober wives—hard  
drinking.

52.  
Finish the story, yawns the reader—say,  
Finish the story, nods the drowsy poet.  
Flirtilla took to snuff—and, by and by,  
To opium—reckless if the world should  
know it.  
And still she'd fret and rave, and sigh and cry—  
But not as once—at least she did not show  
it—  
How then?—for her dear, dearest Major back  
again!  
Gone, gone, alas! and she ne'er would lack  
again!

**For Sale,**  
**THE BEAUTIFUL FARM**  
**"HAYLANDS"**  
Situating upon the head waters of St. Michaels River, in Talbot county, within three miles of Easton, and contains about 350 acres, all of which is very fine land. The farm is divided into four fields averaging rather more than 50 acres each—a large Orchard of fine fruit—an excellent Garden—a good Homestead—and well improved, productive Meadows. The Dwelling House is good and convenient, and there are all the necessary out buildings for comfort and convenience. Timber sufficient with care to supply the farm—a never-failing stream of fine water flows through the middle of the farm—no farm can be more nicely watered—and it abounds in good Marl, the benefit of which, in the increase of all crops, is very great and well known—more than half of each field has been already marked, which has doubled their product—The farm is equally well adapted for grazing as for the growth of grain—A liberal and accommodating credit will be given to suit a good purchaser—a more advantageous investment of money in lands has never been offered in Maryland, and few places afford a more delightful residence than the "Haylands."  
**ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
Feb 14 8w  
The editor of the Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight weeks and forward his account to this office for collection.

**Land for Sale.**  
Will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 8th day of March next, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, at Woodford Stewart's tavern, in the town of Cambridge, a tract or parcel of land containing about 217 acres; also a tract or parcel of woodland, containing about 100 acres, convenient to each other, situate in Dorchester county near the old poor house and on the road leading from Cambridge to Vienna the above land was sold to Joseph Cummins by the late Doctor Richard Goldsborough—an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser or purchasers.  
Terms made known on the day of sale by  
**ROBERT CUMMINS,** or  
his Attorney.  
Feb 14 3w

**Public Sale.**  
Will be sold at Public Sale at Mr. Meredith's tavern, in the town of Hillsborough, in Caroline county, on Tuesday the 9th of March next, the Plantation adjoining said town, containing about 500 acres, to gether with several valuable Lots. On the above Farm there is a  
**DWELLING HOUSE,**  
Kitchen, Corn-House, Smoke House, &c. &c. A large portion of the above plantation is Wood-land and very valuable on account of its proximity to the town of Hillsborough, and being situate on navigable water.  
The terms of sale will be \$1000 cash, the remainder in two annual payments, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale  
**CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.**  
Feb 14 4w

**Constable Sale.**  
By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, against Levin Marshall Denton Marshall and John M. Wise, at the suit of John Barnett, use of Charles Benson, use of Wm. Higgins, use of Samuel Harrison, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels on Saturday the 13th day of March next, the following property of Levin Marshall, to wit: one negro girl named Sarah, about 10 or 12 years of age, for life, taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above named fi. fa.  
**Wm. TOWNSEND, Constable.**  
Feb 14 ts

**For Sale,**  
The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Chopank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 320 acres—this farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.  
**Also—For Sale,**  
The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Anne's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Bucker, containing about 250 acres.

**Also—For Sale,**  
**THE HOUSE and LOT**  
situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber  
**CHARLES P. WILLSON.**  
Nov 22—tf

**For Sale.**  
You that have long been in the habit of paying large bills to physicians, attend, a remedy is offered, come and look, purchase and settle on the farm now offered to you—The Farm known by the name of "Maxwell Moore," formerly the property of J. W. Banning, deceased, is handsomely situated on a branch of Fred Haven Creek, adjoining the lands of Jacob Lookerman, Esq. and the Dwelling of Dr. John Rodgers; this farm can vie with any one of the size for Timber from Easton to the Bay Side, containing between two and three hundred Acres, only a small portion being cleared, yet the rents until within two years past, has paid more than the interest on the sum demanded.  
Also, the FARM known by the name of "Fishing Point" or the "Mills" containing upwards of fifty Acres, this place has been considered amongst the handsomest situations in Talbot county, for health produce one more s., and commanding such an extensive view of Fred Haven Creek, where the Steam Boat Maryland constantly passes within a few hundred yards in her route from Easton to Baltimore, and one of the best county stands for a Grocery Store of any in the county. A Wind Mill of the largest class, in good repair with a large share of custom. The rent of this place will pay 8 per cent interest on the sum that would be demanded, the Dwellings on both of those places are such as is common to tenants. Baltimoreans attend, a beautiful retreat in a sickly season, perchance such places of health, situation and bargain will not be offered shortly in this county for sale again.  
**THOMAS BANNING**  
Bannington, Talbot county, Md. }  
January, 3 tf

The Baltimore Federal Gazette will please publish the above once a week for 8 weeks and send his account to this office.

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE**  
The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called  
**"WARD'S GIFT,"**  
beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire-wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.  
It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Hardesteal, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,  
**J. G. THOMAS.**  
Nov 15 tf

**To Rent,**  
For the next ensuing year, the  
**HOUSE**  
at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. Also, a good Country Blacksmith to hire—For terms apply to  
**JOSEPH HASKINS.**  
Nov 15 tf

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

**\$200 Reward.**  
Runaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.  
**J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.**  
of A. ROSS, dec'd.  
Caroline county, Nov 29 tf

**\$30 Reward.**  
Runaway from the Subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Anne's county—whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.  
**J. LOCKERMAN.**  
Dec 13 f

**\$30 Reward.**  
Runaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name of  
**PRISS,**  
About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Anne's or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W. Bordley, of Queen Anne's) who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware; her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton jail.  
**JAMES DENNY.**  
Near Easton, Talbot Co. Md. }  
January 17 tf

**\$100 Reward.**  
Runaway from the Subscriber, living near New-Market, in Dorchester county, Maryland, on the first day of January, 1824, a negro man called SHADRACH; He is a bright mulatto, twenty or twenty one years old, five feet, six or seven inches high, slender made, thin lips, and a down look when spoken to, and is fond of drink; Had on when he ran away blue coat, try make over jacket and trousers and a wool hat, but may have changed his clothes. Who ever takes up said Negro and delivers him to the subscriber, if taken in the state of Maryland, shall receive a reward of fifty dollars, but if taken out of the state aforesaid, the above reward and all reasonable charges paid when delivered, by  
**ISAAC WRIGHT.**  
Dorchester County, Jan. 31

**BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.**  
The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at the shop formerly occupied by Mr. James Burgess next door to John W. Sherwood, opposite the Market House. He has on hand a large supply of materials, selected with care in Baltimore—together with the best workmen, he flatters himself he can furnish any work in his line superior to any work executed here, or equal to any in Baltimore: He has also brought a large supply of Ladies' and Children's Morocco Shoes, &c.—He will Manufacture a kinds of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Morocco, Silk, Satin, Prunelle, &c. Shoes and Boots, and from the experience he has acquired in working in different parts of the Union, he flatters himself if to be able to yield general satisfaction, as his whole attention will be regularly paid to his business. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to by  
The public's obedient servant,  
**JOHN GRACE.**  
Easton, Jan. 24 tf  
N. B. Six journeymen Shoe Makers that are first rate workmen can have steady employment.

**Clock and Watch MAKER.**  
**John M. Laws,**  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house immediately opposite Nicols Layton's where he has commenced the above business, and intends keeping a general assortment of Clocks and Watches. Also, gold, gilt and steel Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c. Clocks and Watches of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted. He having served a regular Apprenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom.  
Easton, January 24 tf

**WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.**  
**Wm. C. Burn,**  
Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a  
**CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.**  
He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom,  
Easton, Nov 15 tf

# 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. VII:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1824.

NO. 11.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
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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.

## TITLES OF LAWS.

Passed at December Session, 1823.

[CONTINUED.]

71. An act to incorporate the Fell's Point Beneficial Society of Baltimore.
72. An act to provide for the widening of Cheapside street in the city of Baltimore.
73. An act relating to the public roads in Somerset and Dorchester counties.
74. An act for the relief of Richard Waller, Josiah Broughton, and Samuel Heath, securities of William S. Handy, late sheriff of Somerset county.
75. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for a new assessment, and to appoint collectors of the tax in and for the city and county of Baltimore.
76. An act to repeal an act, passed December session, 1815, chap. 161, for the benefit of the infant children of Jeremiah Crabb, late of Montgomery county.
77. A supplement to the act, entitled An act to lay out and open two roads in Queen Anne's county, passed at December session, 1813, chap. 103.
78. An act to authorise the levy court of Harford county, to open certain roads.
79. An act for the benefit of the Deer Creek Monthly Meeting of the people called Quakers, in Harford county.
80. An act to alter the time of holding the county courts in the several counties therein mentioned.
81. An act to incorporate the Fell's Point Washington Beneficial Society.
82. An act for the preservation of the breed of fish in Antietam creek.
83. An act for the benefit of Daniel Shaver, of Frederick county.
84. An act for the relief of Malachy Craddock, of Frederick county.
85. An act for the relief of Hillary B. Stringer, of Northampton county, in the state of Virginia.
86. An act for the benefit of the infant children and heirs at law of Jesse H. Wainwright, late of Somerset county deceased.
87. A supplement to an act, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relative to negroes and slaves.
88. An act for the relief of Catharine Fridley, of Washington county.
89. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to encourage the destruction of crows in the several counties therein mentioned.
90. An act for the relief of Joseph Natoli, of the city of Baltimore.
91. A further supplement to the act entitled, An act for the erection of a new court house in Washington county.
92. An act to repeal an act entitled, An act concerning public worship, passed at December session 1816, chap. 152.
93. An act for the relief of Robert Oliver, of the city of Baltimore.
94. An act for the benefit of Uriah Blackburn, of Cecil county.
95. An act for the relief of Mary Megennis.
96. An act for the benefit of Joseph Harris, clerk of St. Mary's county court.
97. An act for the relief of Samuel Meeds, of Queen Anne's county.
98. An act for the relief of Mary Smith, of the city of Baltimore.
99. An act to divorce Ellender Gray, and her husband, of Anne Arundel county.
100. An act to alter and change the place of holding the election in the third election district in Washington county.
101. An act for the relief of Simon Fraser of the city of Baltimore.
102. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act empowering the levy court of Cecil county, at their discretion, to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over Octarara creek, in said county, at or near Samuel Rowland's store.
103. An act for the relief of Isaac Lyon, of Frederick county.
104. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Harding, of the city of Baltimore.
105. An act to provide for the completion of certain Records of the orphans' court of Somerset county.
106. An act relating to gates on the public roads in Caroline county.
107. An act authorising gates to be kept on the public roads in Queen Anne's county.
108. An act for the benefit of George W. Neal, of Charles county, and for other purposes.
109. An act to remove certain obstructions in Deer creek, in order that fish may ascend said creek.
110. An additional supplement to an act to incorporate a company, to make a wharf at the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county.
111. An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes.
112. An act to provide for taking the bond of Sheppard C. Leakin, sheriff of Baltimore county.

113. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the erection of a new market house in Hagers town, Washington county.
  114. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to change the place of holding the election, in the third election district, in Cecil county, and for other purposes.
  115. An act authorising certain powers of attorney therein described, to be read in evidence.
  116. An act to confirm an act, passed at December session, 1822, entitled, An act to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the oaths to be taken by the members of the senate and house of delegates, and all other officers therein mentioned.
  117. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland.
  118. An act to alter the time of holding the county court of Harford county.
  119. An act to incorporate the Baltimore Chemical Manufacturing Company.
  120. A supplement to the act to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering public roads, in this state.
  121. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of Anna Boyd, wife of James P. Boyd, of the city of Baltimore.
  122. A supplement to an act, to change the place of holding the elections in the third election district, in Cecil county, and for other purposes.
  123. An act to repeal the act of assembly passed at Dec. session 1818, chap. 89, so far as relates to Somerset and Dorchester counties.
  124. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Hibernian Society of Baltimore.
  125. An act to incorporate the town of Williamsport in Washington county.
  126. An act to prevent the vending of liquors, fruit, and other articles, within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Dorchester county, and to suppress riotous and disorderly behavior at those places in said county.
  127. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the children of Samuel Colston, of Talbot county.
  128. An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to alter, change and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of St. Mary's county into four election districts, passed at Dec. session 1822.
  129. An act for the relief of Thomas Phillips.
  130. An act to provide for the further extension of Pratt street in the city of Baltimore.
  131. An additional supplement to an act for the amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons.
  132. An act authorising James Orme of Montgomery county to close an old road leading from Richard Langford's to intersect the public road near Dr. John Bowie's farm.
  133. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the market space in Hager's town, to the west bank of Conococheague.
  134. An act for the benefit John Kennard and Mary his wife, of the city of Baltimore.
  135. An act incorporating a company to erect a toll bridge across the Potomac river at or near Harper's Ferry.
  136. An act for opening and extending North or Hillin street in the city of Baltimore.
  137. An act for the relief of Christopher Radee of Frederick county.
  138. An act to alter the time of holding the county courts of Frederick county.
  139. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for altering and amending the road from Baltimore city to Belle-Air in Harford county.
  140. An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.
- Sore Throat, from Cold.**—At this season of the year, when common colds are prevalent, a better remedy cannot be prescribed for a soreness or inflammation of the inside of the throat, which often attends a severe catarrh, than the following: Mix a wine-glass full of good Calceined Magnesia and Honey, to the consistence of paste or jelly, and take a tea-spoonful about once an hour through the day, for a day or two. It is cooling, healing, and very gently cathartic.—*Bermuda paper.*
- It is stated that there are six hundred and thirty-nine widows in the town of Newport, (R. I.) being one twelfth of the population of that town. Should the proposed law pass in Pennsylvania for taxing old Bachelors, we would advise the venerable gentlemen to emigrate to Newport in a body.
- Wool.**—The importation of wool from foreign places, into Boston, during the year 1823, was 733,146 pounds; and cost 95,649 dollars.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Feb. 16.

On motion by Mr. W. Duvall, the following message was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

By the House of Delegates,  
Feb. 16, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

We propose with your concurrence, to invite his excellency the governor into the senate chamber on Wednesday next at 5 o'clock P. M. to sign such of the engrossed bills as may then be prepared for his signature. We have named Messrs. W. Duvall and Riley, to join such gentlemen as may be named by you to request his attendance.

By order,

JOHN BREWER Clk.

On motion by Mr. Boon, the question was put, that the bill taxing pleasure carriages, be referred to the next general assembly.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow: Affirmative 24—Negative 29.

Determined in the negative.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the said bill, when after some time spent in amending the bill it was on motion of Mr. Nicholson referred to the first Monday in October next.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

By the Senate,

Feb. 16 1824.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—

The senate agree to your proposal to elect bank directors, to day at 12 o'clock, and do not wish to name other persons than those nominated by your house. Messrs. Johnson and Dickinson are appointed to join the gentlemen selected by you, to count the ballots and report thereon.

By order,

W. KILTY, Clk.

Also the resolution relative to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, endorsed, 'assented to.' And the further supplement to the act entitled, an act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Cumberland Bank of Allegany endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendments,' which amendments were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The bill relating to executions, was read the second time, amended, passed and returned to the senate.

Mr. Hopper presents a petition from John Wright of Queen Anne's county, praying compensation for building a bridge over Kent Island Narrows; referred to Messrs. Hopper, Moffit and Meconiken.

The house proceeded to ballot for bank directors, the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired to the conference room.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

By the Senate,

Feb. 16, 1824.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—

The senate have rejected the resolutions in favor of Samuel Davis and William Gudgeon, of Kent county, because they have ascertained that Davis is receiving a pension from the United States. This, however, not being Gudgeon's situation, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the senate, that he was a soldier in the revolution and is now in indigent circumstances; they will agree to a resolution restoring him to the pension list of the state.

By order,

W. KILTY, Clk.

The resolution in favor of Samuel Davis and William Gudgeon and Joseph Criesap, endorsed, 'dissent from.' The bill to repeal the 4th and 5th sections of an act, entitled, An act to relieve the people of this state, so far as practicable, from the evils arising from the demands made on the banks of this state, for gold and silver by brokers, &c. endorsed, 'will pass,' with the proposed amendment, which amendment was read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. The bill respecting damages committed by stock so far as the same relates to Kent county, and the bill relative to making a landing place and road in Kent county, severally endorsed, 'will not pass.'

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

Mr. Nicholson presents a petition from Amos W. Lynch of Queen Anne's county praying for relief, referred to Messrs. Nicholson, Meconiken and Hopper.

The engrossed bills from No. 71, to No. 110 inclusive, and from No. 122 to No. 140 inclusive, were read, assented to and sent to the senate. The bill to enlarge the bounds of Centreville, and for other purposes, was read the second time.

On motion by Mr. Meconiken, the question was put, that the following be added to the bill—And be it enacted, that the property of Robert Goldsborough, heretofore beyond the limits of the town of Centreville, and by this act included within the limit thereof, shall be exempted from the operation of this act, and all by-laws of the commissioners of the said town. Determined in the negative. The bill was then passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Millard and Mr. Lloyd reported to the chair. That for the Union Bank,

William Pinkney and John P. Kennedy were elected. For the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, John Barney and Charles C. Edgerson, were elected. For the Mechanics' Bank Tobias E. Stansbury, and William Steward were elected. For the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, John Johnson and Nicholas Brewer were elected. For the branch of the Farmers' Bank at Easton, William Clarke and Lambert W. Spencer, were elected. For the Hager's Town Bank, John Buchanan and Daniel Schuebly were elected, and for the Elkton Bank Jeremiah Taylor was elected.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill relative to public inspection warehouses. When after considerable debate the house adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.

Mr. Loockerman presents a petition from Solomon Lowe, praying that a suit now pending in the name of the state against him in Talbot county court be referred to the governor and council for adjudication; referred to Messrs. Loockerman, Lloyd and Spencer.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to disseminate literature in this state; the bill to incorporate the Fells Point Wesleyan sabbath school; the bill to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state; and the additional supplement to an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Nanticoke river, in Dorchester county, severally endorsed, 'will pass,' ordered to be engrossed; and a bill entitled, a supplement to the act for the establishment of vestries for each Parish in this state, endorsed, 'will pass,' which was read:

Mr. Dorsey reports a bill, entitled, an additional supplement to the act, entitled an act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

The house resumed the consideration of the substitute proposed by Mr. Chesley to the bill relative to public inspection warehouses. Mr. Chesley moved to amend the same by striking out the first section, and inserting the following:

'Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, that the Governor and council be, and they are hereby authorized and required to contract on or before the first day of May next upon the best terms for the renting of such a number of warehouses for the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore as they may deem to be necessary; and that they be, and are hereby also authorized and required to contract upon the best terms for the purchase or building of a suitable number of warehouses for the inspection of tobacco in the said city, within any period they may think most advisable, not exceeding two years from the passage of this act.' Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Edelin, the words 'from and after the first day of May next, were stricken out of the 1st section of the bill.

After some time, spent in debate, Mr. Nicholson called for the previous question, and it was put, that is shall the main question be now put? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow: Affirmative 30—Negative 37.

Determined in the negative. After some further debate, the question was put, shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow: Affirmative 46—Negative 17.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the establishment and regulation of levy courts in the several counties of this state, endorsed, 'will pass,' ordered to be engrossed. The resolutions in favor of Ransay Waters, and Benjamin G. Jones, severally endorsed, assented to. Also resolutions relative to the mode of electing the president and vice president of the United States, endorsed, assented to; which were read.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Feb. 19.

The resolutions relative to the mode of electing the president and vice president of the United States, were referred to Messrs. W. G. D. Worthington, Dorsey and Kilgour. The report of the joint committee appointed to examine the records of the land office; was read the second time, the resolution therein contained, assented to, and sent to the senate.

The additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to authorise a lottery or lotteries to raise a sum of money for the purpose of repairing and raising a fund for the use of Washington college, was read the second time and the question put, shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow: Affirmative 36—Negative 29.

Resolved in the affirmative, and the bill returned to the senate.

The bill to incorporate the Agricultural Society, was read the second time. On motion by Mr. Loockerman, the question was put that the blank in the clause appropriating a fund in-aid of the society, be filled up with \$900. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Sprigg, the question was put, that the same be referred to the

next general assembly. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Dashiell, the question was put on \$500. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow: Affirmative 23—Negative 43.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Bryan, the question was put on \$300. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Wootton, the question was put on \$100. Determined in the negative.

Mr. Pitt moved to refer the bill to the next general assembly. Determined in the negative. The section was then stricken out.

Mr. Merrick moved to strike out the section prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors, except by the permission of the managers of the society. Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative and the bill sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Purcell, the following resolution was read:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the western shore pay annually on the first day of March, to the levy court of Worcester county, the sum of eight hundred dollars, to be applied by the said court to the purposes of education in said county.

And be it further resolved, that the levy court of said county, make a return to the legislature annually on the first day of December, in what manner, and for what purposes the aforesaid donation has been applied, and on their failure so to do, the aforesaid donation shall be ipso facto forfeited.

The resolution relative to publishing the decisions of the court of appeals, was read the second time, assented to, and returned to the senate.

The bill for the relief of Amos W. Lynch Francis Arlet, and other citizens of Queen Anne's county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivered the further additional supplement to the act to change the name of Elizabeth town; the bill to exempt from distress for rent, negroes, slaves or servants, which are not bona fide the property of the person liable to such rent; the bill authorising certain persons therein mentioned to purchase a lot of ground for the purpose of erecting thereon a Methodist church in Charlestown, Cecil county; the bill to appoint commissioners for the purpose of dividing St. Mary's county into five separate election districts; the additional supplement for the relief of John Messler and David Rinehart; the bill to appoint commissioners to review the ninth and part of the tenth election districts in Baltimore county, &c.; and the bill to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session; the bill for the relief of William R. King, severally endorsed, 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed.

And the following message.—

By the Senate,

Feb. 19, 1824.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—

The senate have declined answering your message of the 6th instant, proposing an adjournment until it could be satisfactorily ascertained when we could accomplish the business which is likely to be brought before us; we are now of opinion that the session may be closed on the 25th instant, and propose with your concurrence to adjourn on that day.

By order,

W. KILTY, Clk.

On motion by Mr. J. T. H. Worthington, the following message was read, assented to and sent to the senate:—

By the House of Delegates,  
February 19, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

We have received your message proposing an adjournment on the 25th instant, and concur therewith.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

The resolution relative to the completion of the laws, was read the second time. On motion by Mr. Chesley the following was added: 'to the Athenaeum at Philadelphia, and to such other societies as the legislature have heretofore authorised the Executive to transmit the acts of assembly of this state, one copy each.' The question was then put that the house assent to the same. Determined in the negative.

Mr. Chesley reports a bill entitled, a supplement to one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said election, which was twice read passed and sent to the senate.

The house adjourns until nine o'clock, to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

Mr. W. G. D. Worthington reports a bill entitled, an act to alter and amend all such parts of the constitution of this state as relate to the appointment of the Governor and Council.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey the following order was read; Ordered, that on every call of the house for the remainder of the session, the name of each absent member shall be noted on the journal, and when the hour of meeting arrives the absent members shall be noted.

Mr. Chesley moved the following as a substitute; ordered that on every call of the house during the remainder of the session the name of every member, notified of such call by the messenger of this house, who shall not report himself to the clerk of the house, upon the return of the messenger; shall be noted on the journal, and the names of members absent at the hour of the meeting shall also be noted on the journal.

Mr. E. B. Durall moved that the original and substitute be referred to the next general assembly:  
Resolved in the affirmative, and the house adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill for making the Baltimore canal.

On motion by Mr. Boon the question was put, that the same be referred to the next general assembly? Determined in the negative.

Mr. McMahon moved to have the bill printed. Determined in the negative.

Mr. Merrick moved to strike out that part of the 7th section, which provides that if the city of Baltimore should at any time fail or neglect to pay the money authorized to be borrowed by said act, the state shall guarantee the same.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows: Affirmative 41—Negative 19.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. McVahon, the question was put that the words "and all laws or acts of assembly of this state now in force by virtue of which the corporation of the city of Baltimore is authorized and empowered to impose, levy and collect, any taxes, fees, duties or revenue, of whatever nature or kind the same may be for the uses and purposes of the city, shall continue and remain inviolate and unrevoked, until the whole sum of money, which is authorized by this act to be borrowed on the credit of the said city, shall have been fully paid and satisfied, provided it does not exceed twenty five years from the passage of this act," be stricken out of the eighth section.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:—Affirmative 16—Negative 41. Determined in the negative.

After some debate, the house adjourned.

From the Washington Republican—Extra.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 14, 1824.

This evening about 7 o'clock, the gentlemen who compose the radical faction in congress, and who are the advocates of Mr. Crawford for the presidency, assembled in the chamber of the representatives, for the purpose of proceeding to a nomination which they hope will supersede the exercise of any choice on the part of the people, and force upon them the candidate whom, of all others, they have the least disposition to elect.

About 7 o'clock the members arrived pretty generally—a few stragglers having previously found their way into the hall.

About 8 o'clock Mr. J. Barbour, one of the senators from Virginia, called the members in attendance to order. Mr. Barbour then moved that Mr. Ruggles of Ohio take the chair, which was agreed to unanimously; and Mr. Ruggles was conducted to the chair by Mr. Lloyd of Maryland.

Mr. Barbour then moved that Mr. Collins of New York be appointed secretary, which was also agreed to *nem. dis.*

Mr. Ruggles briefly stated the object for which the meeting was convened.

Mr. Dickerson then moved that the members present proceed to ballot for proper persons to be recommended to the people for the offices of president and vice president.

Mr. Markley offered to the consideration of the meeting, a preamble and resolutions, the object of which was to adjourn the present meeting until Saturday, the 20th of March, to give an opportunity for the other republican members, who differed with those present as to the expediency of the present measure, to consider the subject more fully.

Before these resolutions were read by Mr. Markley, a brief discussion took place between Mr. A. Stevenson, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Van Buren, as to the propriety of first calling over the names of the members present. A suggestion to this effect was withdrawn.

Mr. Markley stated his object in moving the resolution to be, to promote union among the democratic party, and to give that influence to the nomination, which would be derived from an accession to their numbers.

Mr. Van Buren would have had much pleasure in acceding to the motion, but he thought it would be productive of injury rather than benefit. He thought it would be expedient to postpone the meeting at all. We should now pursue the course which had always been pursued. Many gentlemen thought with him that the meeting had already been too long delayed. With respect to a call of members he thought it would be better for the members from every state to give in their names by state, as they came up to ballot.

The question on Mr. Markley's resolution was then put, and a divided vote.

Mr. Dickerson moved that the meeting now proceed to the ballot, which was agreed to, and Mr. Bassett and Mr. Cambreleng, were appointed tellers.

It was then ordered that the ballots be for president first, and afterwards for vice president.

The chairman then proceeded to call the republican members from the states, in the following order:

- From Maine—Messrs. Chandler and Holmes
- From Connecticut—Messrs. Lanman, Barber, Stoddard.
- From Rhode Island—Mr. Eddy.
- From New York—Messrs. Hogeboom, Dwinell, Frost, Herkimer, Richards, Ten Eyck, Day, Tyson, Jenks, Clarke, Foote, Van Buren, Litchfield, Eaton, Cambreleng, Collins.
- From New Jersey—Mr. Dickerson.
- From Pennsylvania—Messrs. Forward, Lowry, Markley.
- From Maryland—Messrs. Lloyd, Smith, Howard.
- From Virginia—Messrs. J. Barbour, A. Stevenson, Rives, Leftwich, Tucker, Williams, McCoy, Wm. Smith, Archer, Floyd, Arthur Smith, Alex. Smyth, P. Barbour, Alexander, B. Bassett, Ball, (by proxy of Mr. J. Barbour).
- From North Carolina—Messrs. Spaight, Hall Williams, Gatlin, Long, Saunders, Burton, Hooks, Edwards.
- From South Carolina—Messrs. Gist, Wilson.
- From Georgia—Messrs. Forsyth, Elliott,

Ware, Cobb, Carey, Abbott, Thompson, Cuthbert, Fannin, (by proxy of Mr. Forsyth).  
From Ohio—Mr. Ruggles.  
From Indiana—Mr. Noble.  
From Illinois—Mr. Thomas.

The chairman began to call the delegates from the territories, but some objections were made by Mr. J. Barbour, which were replied to by Mr. Noble. The call was then proceeded in, but no one answering, Mr. J. Barbour again stated that these gentlemen, not understanding that they had a right to vote on the subject, were not present, it was therefore unjust to call over their names.

The tellers then proceeded to examine the ballots, and declared the following result:  
Whole number 66  
For Wm. H. Crawford 62  
Proxies 2—4  
J. Q. Adams 1  
Andrew Jackson 1  
N. Macon 1

[Here the spectators in the gallery (which was crowded) set up a universal hiss.]  
Mr. Dickerson then moved to proceed to ballot for vice president.

Mr. Van Buren stated that the vice-president had determined to retire.

The names of the members were then called over in the same order as before; and the ballots being examined, the tellers declared the following result:

For A. Galatin 37; J. Q. Adams 1; Erasmus Root 2; J. Todd 1; W. Lowry 1; Samuel Smith 1; W. King 1; W. Fustis 1; R. Tush 1.

Some little confusion occurred at the first declaration of the numbers, as only one vote was named for E. Root and Mr. Clark of New York said that Mr. Foote and himself had voted for Mr. Root. The mistake was then rectified.

Mr. Clarke then moved some resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, as shown by the ballots; and also stating that the members attended in the character of private citizens.

Mr. Holmes proposed that the committee which called the meeting, with the president and secretary, be appointed to prepare a report of the proceedings; and to address a letter to the persons nominated, to inform them of the fact, and to request their concurrence. The meeting then adjourned.

There were 195 members who refused to go into caucus, and of course are to be considered opposed to Mr. Crawford.

From the National Intelligencer.

ADDRESS.

To the Republicans of the United States: FELLOW CITIZENS: Pursuant to a letter, and conformable to usage, the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, whose names are stated to you, have proceeded to recommend suitable persons to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term ending the expiration of the present.

Existing circumstances, and justice, if they do not require, a brief exposition of the grounds of this proceeding. In its adoption, and submission to your consideration we have acted as members of the republican party, pursuing the footsteps of those who have gone before us. From the important revolution in the politics of the country, resulting in the choice of Mr. Jackson, to the period of the first election of the present Chief Magistrate. That this course has not been sanctioned by all our republican colleagues, is a subject for regret. Others, with whom we wished to associate and unite in measures of conciliation and concord, have, though respectfully invited, declined to co-operate with us. We have been ready, and anxious, in a general meeting of all the Republican Members, to submit our preferences to the will of the majority. Those who differ with us in opinion have refused their concurrence. It is your right, and becomes your duty to decide between us. We intend no impeachment of the conduct or motives of others. We speak for ourselves only, without affecting to conceal our expectation of obtaining your approval of the course I am proceeding to have adopted. It is now twenty four years since the great political revolution to which we have alluded was effected, and the power which was then acquired by republicans in the government of the Union is still retained, their enjoyment of this ascendancy has, however, been undisturbed; on the contrary, they have had an unwarmed struggle to maintain with the same adversary over whom their triumph was achieved it is not to be doubted that it was by union and concert of action that the strength of the republican party was consolidated, and its success in the decisive controversy effected. It is as little to be doubted, that it is by adherence to the same principle and policy of action that its unbroken force and continued ascendancy can be preserved. The reasons for adhering to this policy of efficiency and safety derive, in our judgment peculiar force from the circumstances which characterize the existing period. The correctness of this opinion is demonstrated by a revision of the grounds which have been assigned for a deviation from that policy. Those grounds we understand to be, the supposed obliteration of party distinctions, the change of opinion on the subject, which is apprehended to have taken place in the Republican body and the improbability that a general attendance of the Republican members could be obtained. In relation to the correctness of the first of these grounds, the supposed obliteration of party distinctions, your ability to decide can derive little aid from any observations of ours. That, in some parts of the Union, where the Federal party have always been weaker and less violent, the fact is, in some degree, as stated, and that since the late war, their exertions have no where been so efficient as formerly, we admit. But that danger is not to be apprehended from this source, in connexion with the pending divisions in the Republican party, and the angry dissensions they are likely to engender, we deny. That our adversaries have not lost their dispositions to avail themselves of those divisions to regain their ascendancy is confirmed by a reference to the past, and ought not to be doubted. There is not an instance to be found in the history of the politics of the different states, for the last twenty years in which serious and continued divisions among Republicans have not led to a temporary success of their opponents.

The same cause will produce a more extended effect on a larger scale of operations, and we are persuaded, that all calculations, of a different result, will, in the end, deceive and disappoint those who shall be so indiscreet as to indulge them. As it respects the supposed change of sentiment among the Republicans of the Union, on the question of the fitness of conventions of this character, the proceedings of the last twelve months have strongly impressed our minds with a different conclusion. Heretofore conventions of the republican members of Congress for President & Vice-President, have been held upon the presumed approbation of their constituents only. The question now, however, stands upon a very different footing. Resolutions expressive of their dissent to meetings of this character, have during their last session, been passed by the Legislature of the state of Tennessee, and submitted to the Executives of the other states, for the purpose of being laid before their Legislatures for concurrence. No mode could have been adopted better devised to ascertain the state of public sentiment. It is known that these resolutions have been acted upon by the Legislatures of Maine, New York, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana; which states are entitled to one hundred and forty six out of the two hundred and sixty-one votes to be given in the United States. By the republican members of the Legislatures of the four states first named, and entitled to seventy-eight votes, resolutions have been passed, with great unanimity, approving, in the warmest terms, such a meeting as has been held. In the remaining states mentioned the resolutions of Tennessee have been postponed, in some instances indefinitely, and in others disposed of in a manner evincive of a determination not to act upon them. In no state, except Maryland, entitled to eleven votes, has there been an expression of concurrence, by the Legislature in the views of the Legislature of Tennessee. In South Carolina entitled to the same number of votes, one branch of the Legislature, in opposition to the opinion of the other, has expressed such concurrence. Nor have the members of the Legislature of any state, in their individual capacity, expressed similar views. From these facts, we feel authorized in the belief that a large majority of the Republicans of the Union have desired and expected the adoption of the course which, under the influence of those impressions, we have felt it our duty to pursue. On the remaining subject of review, we have a word only to say. The circumstance of the absence of so many Republicans from our meeting has already been stated as a subject for regret. It is neither our privilege nor disposition to exercise any right of judgment on their conduct. We have been uniform in the expression of our readiness to abide by the sentiment of a general convention of our Republican brethren, and to renounce our predilections in obedience to its award. Various causes have combined to reduce the number of those who have attended. Several who were friendly to the candidates nominated, had objections, which they conceive to be founded in principle; other circumstances have co-operated—Without detaining you by an enumeration, we content ourselves with a reference to the striking fact that although the states of New York, Virginia, and Maine have, with unusual unanimity, recommended to their members in express terms, to attend this meeting, only thirty-one persons have represented the sixty-one votes to which they will be entitled in the election.

We will not attempt to conceal the anxiety with which we are impressed by the present conjuncture. To our minds, the course of recent events points to the entire dismemberment of the party to which it is our pride to be attached. The admission, unreservedly made, that on the question of the expediency of a convention, the entire amalgamation of parties has been assumed, of itself, sufficient ground of solicitude. Other considerations justify apprehensions of the same character. The injurious consequences likely to be produced by a departure at this time, from the ancient usages of the party will not be confined to the election of President and Vice President. Elections are every where making, to break up the entire system of conventions for the nomination of candidates, in reference to state as well as federal elections. It is submitted, then, whether an abandonment of the practice here will not involve the ultimate prostration of the system wherever it prevails, & with it the securities of the republican ascendancy. It is from an apprehension of such results, in the event of the abandonment of established principles, and of the usage of the party, that we have adopted the proceedings now submitted to your consideration. The question is, in our best judgment, one touching the dismemberment or preservation of the party. This question it is your province to decide. The office we have sought to discharge has been to place the subject before you for this decision.—The limits allotted to this address will not permit us to dwell on the many and pressing considerations of a more general nature, urging to union among republicans, with a view to the decision of the approaching election of the first officers of the government by the people, and the avoidance of the unalleviated mischiefs of an election by the House of Representatives. Among the most striking of these considerations is to be ranked the inevitable inefficiency, as it respects the measures both of domestic and foreign character of an Executive administration having to rely for its support on the co-operation of a Legislature distracted by angry and implacable divisions of the persons recommended to you as candidates it has not been usual to speak. No motive exists to depart from the established usage in this respect. Known to you by a long course of public life, by their uniform devotion to the best interests of the nation, in stations of the highest responsibility in which their zeal, integrity and capacity have been amply proved, we are satisfied that we have only anticipated your wishes by giving them our recommendation. Without intending to derogate from the merits of others, for whom your confidence may be solicited, it is just to remind you that the candidate we recommend for the first office in your government, has established a peculiar claim to the esteem of the republican party, by his manly and disinterested conduct upon a former occasion, under the strongest temptation to become the instrument of compromising its integrity.

BENJAMIN RUGGLES, Chair'n.  
E. COLLINS, Secretary.

From a Democratic Paper.  
THE CAUCUS.

We submit the following comparative List of members present and absent:

	Voted	Absent
Maine.—Messrs. Chandler, and Homes.	2	7
New Hampshire.	none	8
Massachusetts.	none	15
Connecticut.—Messrs. Lanman, Barber, Stoddard.	3	5
Rhode Island.—Mr. Eddy.	1	3
Vermont.	none	7
New York.—Messrs. Van Buren, Day, Dwinell, Jenkins, Foot, Litchfield, Eaton, Frost, Richards, Ten Eyck, Hogeboom, Tyson, Clarke, Cambreleng, Collins, H. Riker.	16	20
New Jersey.—Mr. Dickerson.	1	7
Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Lowrie, Forward, Markley.	3	25
Delaware.	none	3
Maryland.—Messrs. Smith, Lloyd, Hayward.	3	8
Virginia.—Messrs. J. Barbour, Stevenson, Alexander, Rives, Leftwich, Tucker, Williams, McCoy, Wm. Smith, Archer, Floyd, Arthur Smith, P. P. Barbour, Bassett.	15	9
North Carolina.—Messrs. Spaight, Hall, Williams, Gatlin, Long, Saunders, Burton, Edwards, Hooks.	9	6
South Carolina.—Messrs. Gist and Wilson.	2	9
Georgia.—Messrs. Elliott, Ware, Forsyth, Carey, Cobb, Thompson, Cuthbert, Abbott.	8	1
Kentucky.	none	14
Tennessee.	none	11
Ohio.—Ruggles.	1	15
Indiana.—Noble.	1	4
Illinois.—	none	3
Mississippi.	none	3
Alabama.—Thomas.	1	2
Missouri.	none	5
	66	195

The American people have now the means in their power of ascertaining precisely the nature and character of the Radical, Treasury, or Rump caucus, which has undertaken to supersede the popular exercise of the right of electing the Chief Magistrate. We will not attempt to present all the results which an inspection of this curious list affords; a few only of the most obvious are submitted for the consideration of our readers.

There are in Congress 261 members.—There were present at the Caucus, 66 members; and 195 being absent, only one fourth of the whole were present. Of the 66 who attended, 62 voted for Mr. Crawford, being less than one fourth of the whole. From 16 States, not a single delegate was present; and not a single member of the House of Representatives from 15 States, being more than half the number of States in the Union. The 9 western States have 65 members in Congress; of these only 3 were present, and those three were Senators. From the 6 New England States, which send 51 members, only 6 were present, and 3 of these were also Senators. Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and New York, contributed 43 to the caucus, which was four fifths of the whole number present. From New York and Virginia alone, 31 members attended, which was precisely the half of the number who voted for Mr. Crawford.

Again, if we view the numbers as they bear a relation to the political sentiments of Congress, the result is scarcely less striking. Subtracting the federal gentlemen from the entire number of members of Congress, and subtracting the known federalists who attended the caucus, such as Messrs. Foote and Ten Eyck, of New York, and others, the Republicans in caucus—or rather those who have been recently entitled to that name, but are now Radicals—were less than one-third of the whole.

From these facts, a few striking reflections present themselves:  
1st. That the caucus was a caucus of Mr. Crawford's friends; and was, therefore, a clear secession from the republican party, against the known principles of the party and constituting a party distinct from the republican party.

2ndly. That it was got up wholly by the junto at Richmond and the junto at Albany; the Virginia members who attended being under the influence of the former, and the New-York members who attended being under the influence of the latter; and the two together constituting one half of the whole caucus; so that, if, by any possible chance, Mr. Crawford could be elected, it would be a clear proof of the triumph of two unprincipled juntos in these two large States, over the wishes of the American people. He would be the President of a small and corrupt aristocracy, and not the President of the American people.

3rdly. It is remarkable that the attendance from the Senate was much fuller than the attendance from the House; which may be accounted for on two principles; either from their having been long in Congress,

and long tampered with by the seductive arts of the Treasury candidate, or from their having been recently elected, and having long terms to serve, feeling themselves free from immediate responsibility, and instead of attending to the interests of their constituents.

Lastly. We cannot but be struck with the whole aspect and result of the transaction. A large portion of the caucus consist of those who were either violent federalists, during the reign of terror, in 1798, or who were opposed to the republican party during the late war. Among the former we instance Messrs. Forsyth, Holmes, Abbott, Elliot, and many others; among the latter we notice Mr. Van Buren and General Smith, the former of whom is well known to have been an active supporter of Mr. Clinton against Mr. Madison, in 1812. There is another fact scarcely less remarkable. This assemblage of intriguers—we speak with some exceptions—thus under the guidance of those who opposed the republican party at the two great crises of '98 and 1812, have selected for President of these United States, William H. Crawford, who mounted the black cockade in '98, and who opposed all the measures of preparation for the late war, and, shortly after its declaration, withdrew from all danger by retiring to France. They have selected for Vice-President the man (we pass over his foreign birth) who was decidedly opposed to the declaration of war in 1812, and who according to his own acknowledgment to Mr. Boyd, deserted his post at the Treasury at a crisis of the most imminent danger, in order to avoid responsibility!

American people! it remains for you to determine whether you will confirm this dangerous, corrupt and unprecedented act! If you do, your liberties are at an end. If you should do so—and we have no doubt you will not—you will, by one act, crush a body of political intriguers, managers, and conspirators who have arraigned themselves under the radical standard, and separated from the republican party; which has been gradually engendering for more than 20 years, and which, if once dispersed and overthrown, will never be matched by any other faction which can be created in 20 years more.—Washington Rep.

Easton Gazette,  
EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28.

The Washington Republican of the 18th inst. in a notice taken of this Gazette is a little in error as to the time & object of our establishment—Ours is not a new journal although it may not have been so fortunate as to have caught the attention of the Washington Republican before, as it has been under our direction upwards of six years, nor was it called into existence by the particular course of any other paper, for it is the continuation of the first press that was ever established on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—but the Washington Republican does justice to our temper and views in stating, that through the columns of our paper, the voice of the district (or even the whole shore) may be heard—our journal is open to all; we stipulate no pre-requisite for admission into our columns but decorum; our own opinions in political matters are not the criterion for publishing the sentiments of any one.—We exercise a discretion as to what it fit to appear, but with this reserve, we will give publicity to every sentiment and opinion that may be offered.

As the discussion of the question of next President, gave rise both to the notice above stated and to this remark, we will spend a moment further upon that point. As has been often stated in this Gazette, we have taken up no particular predilection in favour of any of the Candidates now presented for the Presidential Chair; but we are decidedly opposed to that one who either consents to, or is brought forward by, that unconstitutional and usurpatory mode of a Congressional Caucus. It is to the scheme, the object, and the tendency of this mode; rather than to the individual, Mr. Crawford himself, that we are opposed; because we see in it a course of things that leads directly to the subversion of popular sovereignty, and constitutional power to open the way for daring ambition through corruption and intrigue. There is not a man in these United States that we would support, no, not the illustrious and venerated Chief Justice Marshall himself, if brought out by a Congressional Caucus, as a candidate for the Presidential Chair—the people of this country will do themselves an irretrievable injury if they countenance or submit to this dictation of a caucus, however ingratiatingly it may be presented by the false pretence of the recommendation of private individuals of exclusive patriotism and republican devotion. We do not know what are the designs of this caucus fraternity who have, with a hardihood of no common sort, wilfully and violently separated themselves from a great majority of their political friends and associates, to do an act, which some of the

states have which a po the .states their sake seem to us want with to excite t merican p ican rank this com caucus fr jority of with them and harm recomme and of the the many fraternity and their equality? view be harmony, would sh to plott alarming do not desire to and who be willing who are miliation could through reasons Caucus lieving i ures tha tress, w vise all s seductio etriciou lists not behalf of fire-side licit, w the pa will try not to fr the right pander to us w ful for extend Belo York Mr. C volves has b admira The d true,; Hunt circut merel us, res or con tor har matel had se sary f what Craw of the tive is that u—W friend for be been to sider ter) i not t Mr. v be li unfe coule shou resp whel all t lecti we fact Tei tho the full fact Cra the full all tho bea put who sho

states have requested them not to do, and to which a powerful majority of the people of the states are opposed, and we hope, for their sake implacably opposed—but it does seem to us to be a course of conduct pregnant with suspicion and one which ought to excite the jealousy and alarm of the American people. If harmony in the republican ranks is the real object, why does not this comparatively small minority of the caucus fraternity go over to the great majority of their political brethren and act with them? Does exclusive republicanism and harmony alone consist in the dictating recommendations of the few to the many, and of the unconditional submission of the many to the few? Cannot the caucus fraternity condescend to mingle themselves and their hopes with their political friends and their hopes, and thus stand upon a fair equality? This would to our unsophisticated view be something more like a desire for harmony, and we confess for ourselves, it would shut out from us every conjecture as to plottings, personal considerations and alarmingly deep laid schemes, however we do not wish to advise or reconcile those who desire to treat us and our friends as Cains, and who from their own declarations would be willing at any moment to consign all who are of the federal party to abject humiliation and disgrace, if by doing so they could carry one election successfully through—Our intention is to assign the reasons why we object to a Congressional Caucus nomination of President, and believing it to be the introduction of measures that will overwhelm this nation in distress, we will use our best exertions to advise all men to resist the danger however seductively it may be clad in fancy's meretricious garb. In doing so, we enter the lists not in behalf of any candidate, but in behalf of the people and the constitution, in behalf of peace and safety, in behalf of our fire-sides and our household gods; we solicit, with all earnestness & respectfulness the patronage of men for our journal—we will try to deserve it—we will endeavour not to forfeit it—we maintain and concede the right of opinion in turn—we cannot pander to power, but if patronage is given to us with honest intent, we shall be grateful for the assistance thus disinterestedly extended to us.

#### MR. CRAWFORD:

Below we have inserted from the New York Patriot a publication in relation to Mr. Crawford of a serious cast, which involves him as well as a man for whom we have been taught to entertain the highest admiration in a most despicable scene—The disclosures here imputed to Mr. Hunter are not such, even presuming they were true, as we would suppose a man of Mr. Hunter's sagacity would make under the circumstances detailed, and therefore we merely give the statement as presented to us, reserving ourselves for any explanation or contradiction that may be made—for it is hardly credible that such a man as Senator Hunter would have confided so intimately in a political opponent, before he had secured his interest—nor was it necessary for him to tell the democratic Senator what office he wanted at the hands of Mr. Crawford. We have some doubts of some of the facts related, but the whole narrative is made under such a show of defiance that we are at least at liberty to republish—We are not of those who wish to screen friends from the just censure of the world for bad conduct, and if Senator Hunter has been bargaining with Secretary Crawford to make him President for a valuable consideration to be extended to him (Mr. Hunter) in the form of an office, (which we do not believe) we say let Mr. Hunter and Mr. Crawford share the same fate, and let the voice of every honest man in the Union be lifted up against them. It would give us unfeigned sorrow that any thing unworthy could be attributed to Mr. Hunter, but if it should turn out that we have misplaced our respect and attachments upon any man, when convinced of the fact, we shall be at all times ready to sacrifice personal predilections at the shrine of our country—but we must still indulge a doubt as to the facts here stated.

From the New York Patriot.

THE WAY OF THE RADICAL CHIEF.  
The following communication was received a few days since from Savannah, and though we have no personal knowledge of the writer, we have for some time had a full and intimate acquaintance with the facts he has stated. The conduct of Mr. Crawford in relation to appointments in the state of Rhode Island was long ago fully understood by more than one individual in the country. They have hitherto thought proper, for certain reasons, to forbear exposing those transactions to the public view. But the time has now arrived when a shameless and unprincipled intrigue should be brought to light and held up to

public scorn and detestation. In proceeding, therefore, to state the circumstances of that intrigue—the key to the conduct of Mr. Crawford—we do so with a full view of the evidence in existence, and of the responsibility attached to the assertions we shall make. We are at liberty to state that the history of this electioneering operation of the 'giant at intrigue,' in all the particulars we shall mention, is substantiated by the affidavit of one of the most respectable and influential individuals belonging to the republican party, in Rhode Island. That affidavit, with many others relating to the same transaction, is in possession of a gentleman now residing in South-Carolina, and will in due time be published, for the information of the country.

To proceed: About nine or ten months before the events mentioned in the following communication from Savannah, took place, a distinguished "Federal Senator," from Rhode Island, alluded to it, was at Washington, and at that early period interested himself greatly in the question of the next President. After divers consultations, and transacting business in private with the Secretary of the Treasury, such was the disinterested zeal and admiration of his Federal Senator for the only true "Republican Candidate," that he finally appeared on the political arena, as his avowed advocate. This was about the period of the Missouri question. Among other attempts to promote the success of the republican candidate, he made a dead set at a gentleman from Rhode Island, a leading and influential republican in that State, and proposed to him to co-operate with him in securing the electoral votes of Rhode Island for Mr. Crawford. That gentleman, who had imbued no admiration at that period for Mr. Crawford, and had scarcely thought of the subject of next President, was not a little startled at such a proposition from such a source! He evaded the subject as much as possible, but continued, notwithstanding, to be the object of the Senator's pursuit. At length the Senator opened his budget, and spoke out. The name of this gentleman we are not at liberty to mention, at present; but our readers may rest assured, that he has solemnly declared, in an affidavit now in existence, that the Federal Senator alluded to, made the following disclosures to him:

"That he, the Senator, was a warm and confidential friend of the Secretary of the Treasury: that he had a free and unreserved conversation with him upon the subject of the Presidency: that the Secretary had conferred with him upon the feasibility of securing the electoral vote of Rhode Island for himself by means of a co-operation of his, the Senator's friends with some leading republicans of the State: that he had chosen this same republican gentleman as the most influential and most liberal among them, and that he had no doubt they could with the most perfect ease, secure the votes of that State, by such a co-operation: that it would be important to Mr. Crawford to have such a foothold in New England: that if he would thus co-operate with him, and Mr. Crawford should be elected, he could, of course, command any thing in the gift of the government, in that State and exercise a greater influence with his administration, than any other republican in the State: that as to himself, the Senator, he should use his utmost to put every thing in his hands—for we was to go abroad as a minister to some European Court; a station which would gratify his wishes, and which he had long been anxious to attain."

When the Senator had thus disclosed his project, the gentleman in question did not choose to consider himself so much honored by the choice which had been made of him, as a fit person to barter away the electoral votes of his native State. He not only repelled the proposal with scorn and indignation, but he actually declared he would not be the confidential depository of a scheme so unprincipled, and dangerous to that state and the country. Accordingly, when he saw the senator still laboring in his new vocation, with some republicans of Rhode Island, then at the seat of government, he did not scruple to let drop hints to one or two of his friends that he had a clue to the conduct of the Senator. This led to further communication upon the subject, till at last, disregarding all injunctions of secrecy as of no obligation, when an intrigue as impudent as it was dark and unsuspected was to be developed, he was prevailed on to make a private disclosure of all these circumstances to his own confidential friends.—They at once, with one voice, declared him absolved from all obligation of secrecy in a case of so flagrant an attack upon his integrity, and he accordingly yielded and stated the facts in the affidavit, with a still fuller disclosure of all the circumstances than we are at this time able to make, but which will in due time be laid before the public.

Thus, then, stands this affair. Either this distinguished "Federal Senator" has stated a wilful and deliberate falsehood, implicating the character of Mr. Crawford to the last degree, or Mr. Crawford has been guilty of one of the most profligate and abominable intrigues that can be conceived. He, the pure, exalted, and exclusive republican candidate, has been guilty of bargaining with a Federal Senator for the votes of the State which had entrusted her best interests to his fidelity. Dark as is this transaction, it is established by evidence too strong for contradiction.

This is the key to the facts stated in the communication of our correspondent. This is the clue to the confidential letter of which this Federal Senator was so vain, as to exhibit it to his creatures. We present these facts to the public in the confidence that the Senator alluded to will not dare to deny their substantial correctness. To avoid all mistake, we will in conclusion mention, that the Senator alluded to, is the Hon. William Hunter, of Rhode Island, late of the United States Senate.

SAVANNAH, Geo. Dec. 18, 1823.

Editor of the New York Patriot:

SIR: The enclosed is forwarded for publication in your gazette; it is hoped you will give it a place as soon as you can. You will perceive the vast importance, at this juncture, of the facts stated being immediately laid before the public for investigation: Important to the friends of Mr. Crawford if false, because the accusations will be easily confuted; to his friends as well as his opposers, if true, for then no honorable man, no real patriot, could desire his elevation. Yours,

A PLANTER.

Attendant on the above publication are also a letter from Savannah of date the 14th December, 1823, and what are called "incontestable facts" which we do not think worth inserting, for although they relate to these same two gentlemen, Mr. Secretary Crawford and Mr. Senator Hunter, yet they all consist of that miserable mawkish sort of political electioneering stuff which can only be relished in the most vicious times of party fury, and which are both of doubtful authority and differ in their nature from every thing that elevated minds could rest on.

When the friends of Mr. Crawford pretend that he and they are the exclusive Republicans of our country, we are at a loss which most to condemn, the arrogance, the folly or the falsehood of the pretension—but when the adversaries of Mr. Crawford desire to do him injury by imputing to him as a fault that some or many federalists are his friends, the attempt is equally marked with folly, insincerity and baseness, for there is not a single friend of any candidate who would not exult and be highly gratified to procure any and all the federal votes in the country for his friend—nor have they any other motive in imputing the support of federalists to any man as a fault, than merely to appeal to the expiring feelings of ancient party passions to enlist them in their favour and to make them serve them as far as they can—such infamous devices we disdain and abominate—If, because of the former difference of opinion, they are to be considered as the true indications of malignant personal antipathies, those who entertain them are unworthy of the form and character of men; but if, as is most probable, they are the resort to which ambition flies to accomplish its own aggrandisement by a voluntary, premeditated attempt to stigmatise a particular set of men with public reprobation, regarding only its influence upon their own immediate schemes, it betrays a want of that correct sentiment which every honourable mind should cherish, and a total absence of all those charities which give to civilized life its highest pleasures.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of 83 days, during which period they passed upwards of 200 acts.

#### THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

We are requested to state, that owing to the very flattering encouragement which has been received, the proprietors of the Cambridge Chronicle, have determined to issue the first number of that paper, between the fifth and twenty fifth March.—They feel grateful for the exertions made by a number of gentlemen to procure subscribers, and request those holding subscription lists, (containing names,) to forward them to the Post Master in Cambridge, on or before the 5th of March.

COMMUNICATED.

The meeting of Parents and Guardians of females, held at the Court House on the 24th instant, stands adjourned to Saturday next (this day) at 4 o'clock, P. M. when it is hoped there will be a very general attendance, as business of great importance will be laid before the meeting, respecting an agreement with the Rev. Gentleman who proposes superintending the Female Academy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The House of Representatives have been now engaged upwards of a week upon the Tariff; and the principal part of that time has been occupied in a discussion of the clause imposing an additional duty of six cents per pound on cotton bagging. If, from the time already spent on this bill, we may form any conclusion as to that which it will yet require to get through it, we should be justified in the supposition that it will scarcely go to the Senate for three weeks to come. The discussion today involved the general principles of the bill and if this line of argument be followed through, the fate of the bill may be decided by the fate of this clause. From the apparent disposition of the House at present, we infer that the bill will pass, perhaps with some modifications, to take of the edge of that violent opposition which some conspicuous members from the South have manifested towards it.—Rep.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 24.

The Baltimore and Susquehanna canal bill as reported by the joint committee, was read a second time on Saturday last, in the house of delegates and underwent another debate which detained the house until

nearly 9 o'clock at night—the state guarantee was again rejected—the right to tax their own citizens was qualified by an alteration which referred the question of accepting or finally rejecting the bill, by a convention to be called, corporation of Baltimore, which convention is to be chosen by the holders of real property only. Thus the corporation is first to approve of the law or they will not vote to accept it.—The auction duties are retained to the city if they undertake the canal—the proposal to exempt the city from taxes for similar undertaking, whilst that may be in progress was rejected, the law is to be accepted in two years or become void. Much of that period I fear will be required to induce Pennsylvania to pledge herself in any form to undertake her part of this project—after all, I have always thought, the greater embarrassment will be found there, though I would as a Marylander willingly hope otherwise.—Rep.

#### MILITARY PENSIONS.

We think proper to state, (says the National Intelligencer) for the information of persons who receive Military Pensions from the United States, that no act has yet passed Congress appropriating funds for the payment of those pensions on the 4th March next, and the probability is, that the appropriation will not be made in time to meet the semi-annual payments due on that day. It is, therefore, advisable that those concerned should delay their applications until notice shall be given of the appropriation having been made.

Accounts from Rome to Dec. 24, represent the Pope's situation as very critical. His convulsions the night previous were violent, that his danger was extreme. He anticipates his early dissolution.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Justitia, in answer to "Many Parents," is received and should have appeared in our paper of today (gratis) were we not under the impression its publication would have a contrary effect to that intended.

Several communications have been received and will be attended to.

#### MARRIED

On Tuesday, 17th inst. by the Rev. James Moynihan, Mr. Elijah B. Sipple, of Kent county, Delaware, to Miss Mary R. daughter of Gen. William Potter, of Caroline county, Md.  
On Tuesday evening, 17th inst. by the Rev. Henry Cift, Mr. William Rea, to Miss Amelia, daughter of Vernon Creighton, a of Dorchester county.

On Tuesday, 13th of January, by the Rev. Mr. Sparkes, Mr. William Glenn, to Miss Rachael Lovelady, all of Queen Ann's county.

On Tuesday, 26th of January, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Edward Beck, to Miss Charlotte Ann Harrison, of Queen Ann's county.

On Thursday, 5th of February, by the Rev. Mr. Reed, Mr. John Meredith, to Miss Elizabeth Hall, of Queen Ann's county.

On Tuesday, 17th of February, by the Rev. Mr. Crouch, Mr. James Harris, to Miss Juliana Maria Godwin, of Queen Ann's county.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Tull, Mr. Arthur Roots, to Miss Eleanor Downey, of Queen Ann's county.

On Thursday, 19th of February, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. William Reed, son of the Rev. Thomas Reed, to Miss Eleanor Silvester, of Queen Ann's county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Argulus Higgins, to Miss Elizabeth Reed, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Reed, all of Queen Ann's county.

On the same, by the same, Mr. Percival Tolson, to Miss Lydia Cecelia Griffin, daughter of Capt. Greenbury Griffin, all of Queen Ann's county.

#### DIED

In Baltimore, on the 18th inst. Elisha Tyson.

#### EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the Schooner JANE & MARY, commanded by his Son, Capt. WILLIAM VICKARS, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, will commence her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 29th of February—leaving Easton every Sunday, and Baltimore every Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M. All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's Obedient Servant, CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk, Mr. Parrott, will attend at the Drug Store of W. W. Moore, in Easton, to receive all orders, every Saturday evening.

In case the schooner should be out of the way, the business will be attended to in the Steam Boat.

Easton Point, Feb. 28 3w

#### EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd.

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Wednesday the 3d day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.  
Easton Point, Feb. 28

#### British Patent Vestimental, and Imperial Renovator.

A supply of each of the above Compositions, so justly celebrated in Europe, the former for extracting grease, oil, paint, tar, and other soils from gentlemen's clothing, and woollen cloths; and the latter for extracting grease and other spots or stains from silks, satins, Canton crapes, Merinos, and Ladies' dresses of every description, without injury to the article or its color has been procured from Mr. J. TRINEX, the manufacturer, by the subscriber, who offers the same for sale at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Co. Washington street, nearly opposite the Bank.

W. GUNTON.

Easton, Feb. 28—3w

#### Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 2d day of March, at 11 o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays and Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order,  
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk  
to the Commissioners of the tax for Talbot County.  
February 28

#### MARYLAND, Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court.

February Term, A. D. 1824.  
On application of Solomon Merrick, Administrator of Thomas W. Merrick, 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 he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of February, 1824.  
THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

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

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas W. Merrick, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 31st of August next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February 1824  
SOLOMON MERRICK, Adm'r.  
of Thomas W. Merrick, dec'd.  
Feb 28 3w

#### Notice.

Isaac Harris, of Spencer, and Nehemiah Catlin, Insolvent Debtors, hereby notify their creditors to appear in Somerset county Court, on the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in May next, to show cause if any they have, why the said Harris and Catlin, should not receive the benefit of the several acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided.  
Feb 28 4

#### For Sale,

A Farm containing 200 acres, beautifully situated on Broad Creek, leading up to St. Michaels, and about two miles distant from said town, the late residence of Capt. Richard Spencer, deceased, commonly called and known by the name of "Beverly" the improvements on it are good—I consider it unnecessary to enter into a detail of particulars, as I presume those who wish to purchase will view it; for terms apply to the subscriber.  
HENRY SPENCER.  
Island Creek Neck, 2  
Feb. 21st 1824 3

#### For Sale,

On a Credit of Twelve Months,  
A healthy, strong negro Boy, twelve years old, last Christmas Eve.  
Also, a healthy negro girl fourteen years old, on the first day of last August.  
These negroes are to be free, respectively, at 25 years of age, and they will be sold for the intervening time. Apply to the editor of this paper.  
Should these negroes not be sold at private sale before Tuesday the 16th day of March next, they will be sold on that day at the Court House door, at 12 o'clock, on the above mentioned credit of 12 months.  
Feb 21

#### Saddle & Harness MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has re-commenced the above business at his old stand in Easton, Md. second door below the Bank, and opposite the Easton Hotel.  
Where all kinds of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS will be manufactured and sold on the most reasonable terms—As he is determined to sell very low, he hopes those who deal in his line will favour him with a call.  
KENDAL F. HOLMES.  
Feb 7 1824

#### Constable Sale.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, against Levin Marshall, Denton Marshall and John M. Wise, at the suit of John Barnett, use of Charles Benson, use of Wm. Higgins, use of Samuel Harrison; will be sold in the town of St. Michaels on Saturday the 13th day of March next, the following property of Levin Marshall, to wit: one negro girl named Sarah, about 10 or 12 years of age, for life, taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above named fi. fa.  
Wm. TOWNSEND, Constable,  
Feb 14 1824

## POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.  
A "FAIR" DI-PUITE.

It happened one day, as two striplings at college  
Were bragging alike of their learning and knowledge,  
A quibble arose, and the feud running high,  
The decision was left to a gentleman by:  
"Twas a question that any logician might vex,  
"If the black female race could be called the fair sex?"  
Will argued, that none, with the blessings of sight,  
Could be such dull fools as to say black was white;  
His friend, though he could not refuse such admission,  
Now stated the case by another position:  
You will grant me, I know, tho' your reason be hot,  
That black ladies must either be fair or must not;  
If they do not belong to the fair sex, why brother,  
'Tis plain that the creatures must be of some other:  
And since but two genders to mortals are given,  
You see the conclusion to which we are driven:  
Hence the upshot is clear, I repeat it again,  
If they're not of the fair sex they surely are men:  
Will argued again, but the umpire (in spite  
Of the libel he knew must attach to his sight)  
Yet resolved, after weighing both sides, to declare,  
That women, tho' sable their skin, may be fair.

R. P. NIGROPHILITE.

## New Dry Goods STORE.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the corner Store opposite Messrs. Thomas & Groome, and lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Co. as a Drug Store; where he has opened and intends keeping a general ASSORTMENT OF

## DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEEN'S-WARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.  
All which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash.  
JAMES M. LAMBDIN.  
Easton, Jan 31

## Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.)  
Public-Humble Serv't, &c.  
SAM. CHAPLIN.  
Centreville, June 14

## REMOVAL.

### Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop next door to the Post Office, and directly opposite the Union Tavern.  
Easton, Jan 10

### COACH & HARNESS MAKING.



The Subscribers return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the very liberal encouragement they have been pleased to favor them with since their commencement in the Coach and Harness Making business. They have the pleasure to inform them that they have just received an additional supply of the first rate materials from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in their line, which will enable them to execute their work in the most approved style, at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms; all new work made by them, will be warranted twelve months and repairs done on the most reasonable terms, and with despatch.  
CAMPBELL & THOMPSON.  
Easton, Jan 24

## Coach-Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and solicits a share of the public patronage—He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't.  
JOHN CARTER.  
Easton, Jan 10

## John Nicols,

HAIR DRESSER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has re-commenced the above business, in Washington street two doors below Mrs. Bella, and nearly opposite James Neal's Cabinet Ware-Room, where he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.  
Easton, Feb. 7.

N. B. Coats, Pantaloon, &c. Scoured in the first rate style, without injuring the cloth.

## For Sale, THE BEAUTIFUL FARM HAYLANDS

Situated upon the head waters of St. Michaels River, in Talbot county, within three miles of Easton, and contains about 350 acres, all of which is very fine land. The farm is divided into four fields averaging rather more than 50 acres each—a large Orchard of fine fruit—an excellent Garden—a good Homestead—and well improved, productive Meadows—The DWELLING HOUSE is good and convenient, and there are all the necessary out buildings for comfort and convenience. Timber sufficient with care to supply the farm—a never failing stream of fine water flows through the middle of the farm—no farm can be more finely watered—and it abounds in good Marl the benefit of which, in the increase of crops, is very great and well known—more than half of each field has been already matted, which has doubled their product—The marl is easily got at.

This farm is equally well adapted for grazing as for the growth of grain—A liberal and accommodating credit will be given to suit a good purchaser—a more advantageous investment of money in lands has never been offered in Maryland, and few places afford a more delightful residence than the "Haylands."

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Feb 14 3w

The editor of the Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight weeks and forward account to this office for collection.

## Land for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 6th day of March next, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, at Woolford Stewart's tavern, in the town of Cambridge, a tract of parcel of land containing about 217 acres; also a tract or parcel of woodland, containing about 100 acres, convenient to each other, situate in Dorchester county near the old poor house and on the road leading from Cambridge to Vienna; the above land was sold to Joseph Cummins by the late Doc or Richard Goldsborough—an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser or purchasers.  
Terms made known on the day of sale by ROBERT CUMMINS, or his Attorney.

Feb 14 3w

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called "WARD'S GIFT," beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grise Mills, it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire-wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Head Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Handcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,  
J. G. THOMAS.  
Nov 15

## For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Choptank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 520 acres. This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

## Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tully's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Buckner, containing about 250 acres.

## Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber  
CHARLES P. WILLSON.  
Nov 22

## Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale at Mr. Meredith's tavern, in the town of Hillsborough, in Caroline county, on Tuesday the 9th of March next, the Plantation adjoining said town, containing about 500 acres, together with several valuable Lots.

On the above Farm there is a DWELLING HOUSE, Kitchen, Corn-House, Smoke House, &c. &c. A large portion of the above plantation is Wood-land and very valuable on account of its proximity to the town of Hillsborough, and being situate on navigable water.

The terms of sale will be \$1000 cash, the remainder in two annual payments, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale  
CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.  
Feb 14 4w

## For Sale.

A light WAGON and an excellent set of gear—Persons wishing to purchase can see it by applying at Mrs. Charlotte L. Edmondson's, Easton.  
Jan 11

## Notice.

Left my bed and board on the 12th day of August last, without any just cause or provocation, my wife Rebecca Whiteley—I therefore forwarn all persons from harbouring said Rebecca, at their peril, as I am determined to put the law in force against all so offending—I also forwarn all persons from trusting said Rebecca on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.  
JOHN WHITELEY.  
Talbot Co. Feb. 21 3w

## Fruit Trees.

### GRAFTED APPLE TREES

Of the most approved kinds, for Cider or House use, with divers kinds of other fruit trees, may be had on moderate terms, by an application to  
JOSEPH TOWNSEND,  
No. 18, Baltimore street, in the City of Baltimore.

From the ready conveyance per the Steam Boats, very little time need elapse between their being taken from the Nursery and delivery on many parts of the Eastern Shore, it is therefore requested that all orders for the above may be forwarded previous to the 20th March, when strict attention will be paid to the execution of them in due season.  
Feb 7 5w

## Female Academy AT EASTON.

The Subscriber respectfully informs Parents and Guardians of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that, having engaged the Pupils of the Academy, which has been occupied by the Miss Harrisses for several years past, she will commence the duties of said Seminary on the first of April next, at which time the present teachers will resign. The usual course of literature will be continued, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, History, ancient and modern, Geography, illustrated with Maps and Globes, of the most modern engraving, Embroidery, Drawing, and Painting, &c. &c.

Parents and Guardians, who may think proper to continue their patronage to this institution will be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the subscriber, who hopes, from experience in the education of Young Ladies, to merit public approbation.  
SUSAN QUIN.

Feb 7 1f

N. B. Price of Tuition as formerly. Public Examinations will be held semi-annually. Satisfactory recommendations may be seen at the office of the Easton Gazette. S. Q.

## Notice.

GERARD T. HOPKINS, and his son-in-law Benjamin P. Moore, having connected themselves in trade under the firm of GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE. The business will be conducted at the stand occupied by Gerard T. Hopkins, No. 1, Light street wharf, head of the Basin, where their friends and customers will find a large and general assortment of GROCERIES, on the most reasonable terms.  
GERARD T. HOPKINS, BENJAMIN P. MOORE.  
Baltimore, 1st mo. 8th (Feb 7) 4w

## To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the BANK. Also, a good Country Blacksmith to hire—For terms apply to  
JOSEPH HASKINS.  
Nov 15

## Clock and Watch MAKER.

### John M. Laws,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house immediately opposite Nicos Layton's where he has commenced the above business, and intends keeping a general assortment of Clocks and Watches. Also, gold, gilt and steel Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c. Clocks and Watches of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted. He having served a regular Apprenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom.  
Easton, January 24

## WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

### Wm. C. Burn,

Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.  
Easton, Nov 15

## MARYLAND,

### Talbot County Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, A. D. 1824.

On application of William Willson, Executor of Ann Powell, 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 inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of February, 1824.  
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county

## Pursuant to 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 of Administration on the personal estate of Ann Powell, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1824.  
WILLIAM WILLSON.  
Feb 14 3w

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Public Sale.

By order of the orphans court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on 4th day (Wednesday) the 3d of the 3d mo. (March) next, at the residence of Samuel Long, deceased; all his Personal Estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, one Gig and harness, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, one yoke of oxen and ox cart, one small horse cart, one hundred and twenty barrels long corn, corn-blades, top-fodder, husks, wheat, straw and farming implements—A quantity of salted pork and lard, 45 bushels of Wheat and 8 bushels of Rye seeded in the ground and the lease of the farm for the remainder of the year and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving their note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale: On all sums under five dollars the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by  
DANIEL COX, Admr. of Samuel Long, dec'd  
2d mo. 21st (Feb. 21, 1824) 1s

## \$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.  
J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Admr. of A. ROSS, dec'd.  
Caroline county, Nov 29

## \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent eyes, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—whenever he will take up said runaway and deliver him to the coal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.  
J. LOCKERMAN.  
Dec 13

## \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name of PRISS, About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Ann's or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W. Bordley, of Queen Ann's), who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware; her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or judged at the Easton Jail.  
JAMES DENNY.  
Near Easton, Talbot Co. Md. }  
January 17

## \$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living near New-Market, in Dorchester county; Mary land, on the first day of January, 1824, a negro man called SHADRACH; He is a bright mulatto, twenty or twenty one years old, five feet, six or seven inches high, slender made, thin lips and a down look when spoken to, and is fond of drink; Had on when he ran away blue country make over jacket and trousers and a wool hat, but may have changed his clothes. Who ever takes up said Negro and delivers him to the subscriber, if taken in the state of Maryland shall receive a reward of fifty dollars, but if taken out of the state aforesaid, the above reward and all reasonable charges paid when delivered, by ISAAC WRIGHT.  
Dorchester County, Jan. 31

## IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1823.

On application of Moses Dickinson, of Talbot county, free negro, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Moses Dickinson has resided in the state of Maryland, two years next preceding his application: It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court that the said Moses Dickinson (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks for three months before the first Saturday in May term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said Moses Dickinson ought not to be discharged agreeably to the directions of the acts of Assembly aforesaid.  
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.  
Feb 14 4w

## Notice

Is hereby given to the Creditors of the Subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the 1st Saturday of May term next, to shew cause if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of said Laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of his Creditors and discharge.  
STEPHEN DARDEN.  
Feb. 14 3w

## Robert Sinclair,

Ellicott street, Pratt street wharf, head of the Basin, Baltimore.

Has for sale, a good supply of red and white Clover, Orchard Grass, Hops, Timothy and Lucern Seeds, Northern Naked Barley, Spring Rye, Albany Peas, Seed, Oats, 300 bushels early white Potatoes from his farm, 200 bushels Millet Seed, 50 bushels of hominy bush Beans, or true Cockstone, 120 lbs. Mangle Wurtzell, of the growth of last year.

## GARDEN SEEDS

He has now on hand a very general assortment of the growth of 1823, and has made arrangements to keep up fresh supplies from the Shakers in New England, and from one of the most respectable seedsmen in London, from whom he has and expects supplies—so that farmers and gardeners may depend on the quality of the seed they may get from this establishment as being fresh, true, and of the most approved kinds—none will be sold by him that is at all doubtful in any respect—he has raised many kinds with great care, and will thus continue to supply himself with many sorts.

In store, a general assortment of farming and gardening tools; and as usual, an excellent assortment of implements of various sorts, among which are, 300 of the premium and other bar share ploughs—A so Woods' pattern, with extra shares to repair them, of No. 21, corn, No. 1 A, 1 B, 2, 3. Also, the C. rey ploughs assorted sizes, from No. 1 to No. 5, about 200 of the last two kinds, with cultivators, wheat fans, corn shellers, sieves, straw-cutters and cultivators, &c. &c. all at reduced prices.  
Feb. 21—4w

## BALTIMORE AND CENTREVILLE

## Packet.

The subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that elegant and fast sailing sloop GENERAL BENSON, formerly owned by Capt. Clement Vickers, of Easton, and intends running her the ensuing season as a regular PACKET from this place to Baltimore, to commence on Wednesday the 3d day of March; and to leave Centreville on every Wednesday Morning thereafter, at 9 o'clock precisely and returning to leave Baltimore on every Saturday Morning at the same hour. The GENERAL BENSON is a substantial and well built vessel, and is decidedly one of the fastest sailing boats in the Chesapeake Bay; she will carry fourteen hundred bushels of grain, and her cabin, which is large and commodious, (having 20 berths) is fitted up in a very superior style, and is in every respect, admirably calculated for the comfortable accommodation of passengers. He has also rented the Granary formerly in the occupancy of Capt. Honey, which is now in complete order and ready for the reception of grain. He will take charge of the Packet himself, and hopes that his long experience in the business, and his unremitting attention will insure him a liberal share of public patronage.  
NICHOLAS N. MEEDS, Coloured do \$2 each, and accommodated Coloured do \$1 each, and do  
All stationed or travelling Preachers of the Methodist connexion, as well as all regularly ordained Ministers of any other Church, will be taken gratis.  
All persons who send their grain by me, and who wish to cross at the same time, will be carried free of any charge for passage. Grain of every kind will be taken on freight at 5 Cents per bushel, including all expenses.  
NICHOLAS N. MEEDS.  
Centreville, Feb. 14 6w

## In Council,

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 16, 1823.

Ordered, That the following resolution be published twice a week until the 18th of March, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald at Frederick Town; Maryland Herald at Hager's Town; the Bond of Union in Bell-Air, Rockville True American, in Montgomery county; the Easton Star and Easton Gazette and the National Intelligencer.  
By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Whereas, the Governor in his communication hath recommended that a day should be set apart by the General Assembly to be observed throughout the state for the purpose of Humiliation and Prayer, in which our citizens may collectively entreat the Divine Being who has promised, that he will be entreated of his people, to stay his chastening hand, and restore to our suffering population the blessings he hath withheld, and make us who are spared, more deserving his fatherly care than we have hitherto been—Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, that the 18th day of March next be set apart and recommended to the people of the state, to be observed as a day of Humiliation and Prayer; and that this resolution be published in such newspapers throughout the state, as the Governor and Council may direct, for the information of the citizens thereof.  
Dec 27

## In council,

FEBRUARY 5th, 1824.

Proposals for delivering the Laws and Votes and proceedings of the Legislature passed at December session 1823, to the Clerks of the several counties of this State, will be received at this department until the first of April next; one agent will be appointed for each shire.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.  
To be published three times in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, the Patriot in Baltimore, the Examiner at Fredericktown, and the two Easton papers.  
Feb 14 3w

## Notice.

Daniel B. Hall, an insolvent debtor, hereby notifies his creditors, to appear in Somerset County Court, the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not receive the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, as prayed for in his petition.  
Feb 7 4w

## NOTICE.

Daniel Gravenor, an Insolvent Debtor, hereby notifies his creditors, to appear in Somerset County Court, the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not receive the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, as prayed for in his petition.  
Feb 7 4w