

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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The late Emperor Alexander.

[The following memoir is understood to be from the pen of Dr. Lyall.]

Under the reign of Alexander, Russia has apparently reached the zenith of her glory, and seems to have acquired such a vast and unnatural magnitude as to be incapable of remaining much longer undivided—i. e. as a single empire—According to the experience of ages, such an extensive realm, comprising so many tribes and nations, must fall by its own weight. Indeed it is probable, that the overthrow of the Russian empire is at no great distance. Under such impressions, we have been induced to compose a few sketches of the life and reign of the Emperor Alexander, in which we trust our readers may find amusement and instruction.

Alexander, when an infant, needed not the appendages of royalty, which often lend charms where they are deficient, to render him interesting. Nature had formed him in a beautiful mould, and his features were expressive of beauty, gentleness and innocence. He was reared with the greatest tenderness by Madame Gesler, (a Scotch lady, married to a German) who acted as his wet-nurse; and his infant days were eagerly watched by numerous attendants, and more especially by his Imperial Mother, the present Dowager Empress. When a very little boy, he was sometimes dressed in uniform, and was the object of general regard.

As soon as Alexander could walk, an Englishman, Mr. Parland, was appointed his *Diadka* a term which may be translated *Run-after*, but which has by some been interpreted by the expression of *Man-Nurse*. This gentleman is now living at Petersburg, after having experienced the Imperial bounty in many ways, and is placed not only in comfortable but in affluent circumstances.

At the age of fifteen, Alexander was a very imposing youth, and had become a universal favourite among all classes of society. He was early placed under the guardianship of Count Soltikof, an enlightened man, who was well fitted for the duties of that high and important station; and the future sovereign, no doubt, benefitted much by his sage counsels and his exemplary conduct. That the Emperor was highly pleased with his guardian, was proved by the veneration in which he held the Count during life, and by his condescension in following his corpse to the grave in the year 1816, on foot and bare headed, along with the other chief mourners.

These facts, as well as many others which need not be mentioned, show that gratitude was no stranger to the breast of the Autocrat of all the Russias. Under able tutors, appointed with the consent of Count Soltikof, the then Grand Duke was taught Russian, French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek, and also a little English; besides the principles of the Greek religion, geography, history, political economy, military tactics, the duties of a sovereign, and some of the sciences. He was reared at the Russian Court, under great awe of, and subordination to, his talented grand mother, Catharine II.; under much filial respect for his tender and careful mother; and in absolute dread of his father, the late Emperor Paul.

In the days of youthful and impetuous passion, in the midst of a voluptuous Court, surrounded by almost all the beauty and fashion of Russia, unawed by examples of chastity and private virtue in the highest individuals of the realm, seduced by the temptations and facilities of gratification—it is not to be wondered that the young and blooming Alexander should have numerous love intrigues at an early period of his life. On the contrary, it may seem surprising that the young Prince, placed in the midst of so much evil example, so much depravity, and so great a deficiency of moral principle, should have wandered so little as he did from the path of virtue.

The above circumstances being taken into view, it might naturally enough be supposed, that early marriage was recommended to the heir-presumptive of the Russian Crown; and accordingly he was married when 16 years of age, Oct. 9th, 1793, to the Princess Louisa of Baden-Durlach, two years younger than himself, and still the reigning Empress.—The Princess, on becoming of the Greek religion, assumed the name Elizabeth Alexievna. The marriage was a political scheme of Catharine

II. and, though the young bride was handsome, beautiful, and interesting, there was a coolness in her manner, which ill accorded with the warmth of Alexander's passion, and which rendered her not exactly the object of his choice. By her Majesty, the Autocrat had two children, both of whom died in infancy. Since their death, to the regret of the imperial couple, and of the Russian nation, "God has given" no additional offspring.

At his marriage, Alexander was a tall, handsome and imposing youth: while his noble forehead and expressive eyes bespoke intelligence, patience and determination, he was the very picture of rosy health and good nature. His appearance and deportment were the more remarkable, because they were constantly contrasted with those of his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, whose short face, pug nose, knitted eye brows, and sunk eyes, render him the very representation of impatience, fury and severity. As his deeds have proved, he has not belied his natural features. He has, indeed, proved himself the true heir to his father's likeness, passions, folly and illiberality, without a great share of his redeeming virtues—goodness of heart, and paroxysms of remorse, which led the father to make compensation for insults and injuries.

With great truth, and, at the same time, with much felicity of language, Dr. Clarke has depicted the extraordinary whims of Paul: whims which rendered it evident to all, that this Monarch was hurrying, with rapid strides, to the end of his mortal career. His caprice and his bounty gained him some friends; but the same caprice, joined to his severity and his unsteadiness, raised him up deadly foes.—This was a natural event; for, in his reign, the highest and most favoured individual in the realm might be roused from his midnight slumber, hurried off to his country estate, or even to Siberia, without any other explanation, than that the measure was by order of the Emperor, and that the Emperor must be obeyed. Even the relations and the friends of the banished durst not show much anxiety, or make particular inquiries, in case they should meet with the same fate. Ministers, Senators, Princes, Counts, and officers of all ranks, with terror beheld the insecurity of their persons, of their families, of their property and of their country, under such horrid misrule. Even the beautiful acts of the Emperor's lucid intervals were held as the strongest proofs of his incapacity for the government of a great nation; he severely punished those dearest to his bosom, and then he made amends by handsome presents and the most consiliatory conduct.

Agreeably to a revelation made to him in a dream, or in a vision, Paul had built the palace of St. Michael; an immense quadrangular pile at the bottom of the summer gardens, moated round, and fortified with bastions of granite; and there as in a fortified castle, and secure from danger, the Emperor with his family, took up his residence. His Majesty, however, seems to have had some presentiment of his approaching fate; and had even ordered a secret staircase to be constructed, which led from his own chambers to the terrace; but in the hour of danger, he was unable to take advantage of this exit. Late on the evening of the 11th, or early on the morning of the 12th of March, 1801, Paul was assailed by a band of conspirators; and, after unavailing threats, succeeded by entreaties, and promises, and a noble resistance, his Majesty was strangled by means of a sash, one end of which was held by Zubof, while a young Hanoverian drew the other, till the victim expired.—As if they had been attending a banquet, the assassins retired from the palace without the least molestation, and returned to their respective homes. Medical aid was called, in the hope of restoring suspended animation, but Paul had paid the debt of nature, and a few days afterwards his body was embalmed by Sir James Wylie, one of the lucky individuals whose fortune was made by his Imperial Master's whims.

Whether Alexander was aware of the intended murder of his father, or whether he knew of the time fixed for its perpetration, admits of discussion: but it is certain, that, at an early hour of the morning of the 12th of March, his friends and his councillors rallied round him; that the death of Paul, and the accession of Alexander, were announced to the capital at seven o'clock; and that, by eight the principal nobility had paid their homage to the Grand Duke, under his new character in the chapel of the Winter Palace. The great officers of state being assembled there, Alexander was solemnly declared Emperor of all the Russias.

As soon as Alexander had ascended the Imperial throne, like the wily Catharine, his first care was to gain the fidelity of the soldiers. Almost at the dawn of day, mounted on a charger, he presented himself to the best part of the troops stationed at Petersburg, who were already assembled in the grand place in front of the Winter Palace. His Majesty naturally bestowed the highest encomiums upon them, and, in his turn was delighted with their noisy testimonials of satisfaction, and their oaths. Such conduct might appear strange to those who are aware of the fact, that Paul, notwithstanding all his severity

and caprice, was beloved by the army, and that the soldiers called that mad monarch their Otets, or Father. But the individuals who formed the confederacy for the murder of Paul, had also taken measures to gain over the guards, and other regiments stationed in the residence, to the cause of Alexander, by a report of their own fabrication, of the disease and the death of their late ruler and commander.

How often do such scenes occur in the capital of the Tsars!—In the evening, the whole machine of the government of an immense realm is moving under the direction of one Prince: before the cock crows on the morrow, the empire is governed by another. This also happened when Peter III. was deposed, and Catharine II. assumed the reins of government. Such facts speak powerfully, and show that princes, as well as peasants, live in a world of contingencies.

While august and solemn affairs occupied the new Emperor, his imperial mother was suffering the utmost anguish, and had oftener than once assumed the appearance of death, in long continued faintings. Notwithstanding Paul's open infidelity, the Empress had steadily maintained her affection and her endearing deportment towards her imperial consort. That she was sincere, has been proved by the fact that, up to this hour, she holds sacred the memory of her spouse—recollects him with the tenderest love, and detests even the name of his assassins. As one of the correspondents of this Magazine has remarked, No. 60, p. 527, even twenty four years after the perpetration of the murder, Count Panin was always obliged to leave Moscow on the arrival of the dowager Empress in that capital.

It almost seems an anomaly in history, that the murderers of Peter III. became the avowed favourites or the proteges of Catharine II.; and it is scarcely less remarkable, that the mercy of Alexander was extended to the assassins of his father—Zubof, the chief conspirator, and the most active of the murderous band, was ordered not to approach the imperial residence, and Count Panin, the former governor of that city, was transferred to Riga; the other conspirators were treated as if no blame attached to their characters. It is difficult to penetrate the secret of Courts; the real motives of their attendants are seldom revealed to the world. It is, therefore, impossible to conceive why Alexander withheld that vengeance, which justice seemed to demand, from the heads of his father's assassins. It has been attributed, by one of his panegyricists, to a forlorn and melancholy conviction that the murderers had been prompted to commit the bloody deed solely by a regard to the salvation of the empire. Such a conviction might have induced the young monarch to diminish the weight of that punishment which piety and justice called on him to inflict, but can scarcely account for his total forbearance.

Disgusted, oppressed, and rendered miserable by shocking misrule, the excessive caprice, and extreme severity of Paul, the nobles entered into a conspiracy, and determined to rid themselves and their country of a tyrant; and they calmly effected their purpose. They next offered the crown to the Grand Duke, Alexander, and the true heir to it; and they probably threw out an insinuation, that if he did not accept of their offer, another branch of the Imperial family would be raised to the throne, or even a new dynasty commenced. Under such circumstances, no choice may be said to have been left for Alexander; he accepted the crown from the murderers of his father, who, at that period, were among the most influential men at Petersburg, and in Russia; and who might as easily have hurled him from his elevation, as raise him to it. Therefore the Emperor, by necessity and policy, could not act otherwise than with moderation towards the assassins of Paul, not only on becoming Autocrat, but even after he had consolidated his power. A despot is fearful of offending his powerful nobles, unless they have made themselves obnoxious to some individuals of still greater power, who would rejoice at their ruin. Thus Paul's murder was the result of despotism, and Alexander's clemency emanated from the same cause.

In the twenty-fourth year of his age, the Grand Duke ascended the throne of his ancestors, having previously been the favourite of his father's subjects. His mild deportment, his suavity of manners, his amiable disposition, and his goodness of heart, had gained him the love and respect of all classes of the population of the empire. His first measures, proclamations, and imperial orders, tended to confirm the good opinion and the confidence of the people. He sincerely promised to tread in the steps of Catharine II. and his first acts of kindness were experienced by the Petersburgers, whose lives had become quite miserable under the whimsical reign of Paul. Alexander gave orders that every one should be allowed to dress after his own taste. He exonerated the inhabitants from the trouble and degrading duty of alighting from their carriages on the approach of the imperial family, and doing homage as they passed, even in the coldest and most disagreeable weather. He dismissed the court

Advocate, who had become an object of universal detestation; and, besides, he made numerous changes and new regulations, all tending to the comfort, pleasure, and advantage of the inhabitants of the metropolis. The goodness of his heart, the activity of his mind, the excellence of his principles, and his anxious wish for the improvement of his subjects and of his country, also enabled him at once to perceive the necessity of great changes and improvements throughout the empire.

Consistently with his character, Paul had laboured hard to destroy all Catharine's laws, measures, and plans; even every edifice that commemorated her reign was demolished or transformed; and so determined was this monarch to shew his enmity and his revenge towards his imperial mother, that, had it been possible, the very soil on which she once had trod would have been consigned to oblivion. Alexander, on the contrary, assisted by the first councillors of the empire, saw the wisdom of overturning all his father's plans, and of regaining the path of his illustrious grandmother, the great Catharine.

The mere enumeration of the most important of his early acts after being firmly seated on the throne of the Russicks and the Romanoffs, will demonstrate how anxious Alexander was for the welfare of his nation. The abolition of the *Secret Inquisition*, which had become the scourge of the country; the restoration of the Senate to its former dignity and authority, the regulation and better organization of the offices and duties of the Ministry; improvements in the administration of justice throughout the tribunals; regulations for the better advancement of public instruction; the institution of new schools, academies and universities, and the better regulation of old ones; changes in the system of police, and the system of the post-office; the encouragement of agriculture, architecture, fisheries, mines, and commerce; the restoration of the old division of the empire; the desire of having the real genealogy of families properly recorded in the books of heraldry; improvements in the army and in the navy; the organization of militia; the release from the bonds of slavery of the peasants of Esthonia and Livonia; the encouragement of arts and sciences; the plans for increasing the finances; the diminution of the expenses of the Court; the steady adherence to the religion of his predecessors; the formation of some new canals, and the improvement of many old ones; the fitting out, at his own expense, of the first Russian expedition that circumnavigated the globe, under the distinguished Krusenstern; may be reckoned among the early acts of Alexander's reign.

The coronation of the Tsar, in the ancient capital, was signalized by the release of the state prisoners; the recall of several exiles from Siberia; the pardon of criminals; promotions in the army, the navy, the civil service, and among the clerical orders; new and advantageous regulations for the city of Moscow; and the better definition and confirmation of the titles of some of the noble families of that capital.

Among the public acts of Alexander's reign may be mentioned, the treaty of amity and concert between Russia and Great Britain; the treaty of amity and commerce with Sweden; the open rupture and war with France; the alliance with Prussia against France, which terminated in the inglorious treaty of Tilsit; war with Turkey; the rupture between Russia and Great Britain; war with Sweden; the junction of Great Britain and Russia against Napoleon; the invasion of Russia by Napoleon, and the capture of Moscow in 1812; the warm engagements between the French and Russian armies; the expulsion of the enemies of Russia from her territories; the march of the autocratic troops to France; the final resignation of Buonaparte; the acquirement of enormous political influence by Russia; the rebuilding of Moscow; the extension of arts and sciences; the increase of moral and religious knowledge, and general improvement; the wide institution of Bible Societies, &c. &c. That his Majesty Alexander was the originator, and is the grand pillar of the *Holy Alliance*, is known to all Europe. Had that confederacy of sovereigns performed the promised duty of "becoming the guardians of the welfare of Europe," it would have received general approbation. But it has become the very demon of illiberality and oppression; it has defeated itself, and will sink into merited oblivion.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

The project which is now on foot for colonizing the coloured population of this country, on the coast of Africa, affords a subject of the deepest interest to the country generally. The importance of it is increased by the circumstance of its being about to be presented to the consideration of the Congress of the United States.

The address of Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents of the Colonization Society at Washington, at the late annual meeting of that institution, offers a concise and satisfactory view of this subject—it is able and lucid in its arrangement, and bears throughout a style of manly eloquence. As it is desirable that every

light should be shed on a matter which concerns the community so nearly, the publication of this address will doubtless be highly acceptable to most of your readers.

From the *National Intelligencer*.
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Of the annual Meeting of this Society, held on Monday last, and its proceedings, an account has already been presented to our readers, many of whom probably, may take an interest in the following further notice of the Proceedings on that occasion.

The Annual Report, read to the Society, was of the most cheering nature, and calculated to afford great satisfaction to the friends of the Society. The new system of Government organized in the Colony, on the return of Mr. Ashmun from the Cape Verd Islands, has resulted in most beneficial effects, and will, at least for a considerable time, further all the purposes of its institution. The progress of improvement in the Colony, has answered the most sanguine expectations. The schools which have been established have been of great utility, and one of the Lancasterian plan is about to be put in operation. There is a striking improvement in the religious character of the Colony. The labours of the Rev. Lot Carey, a missionary, (a descendant of Africans,) have been very efficacious and religion has received deeper and more general attention. The territory has been increased by the purchase of a tract of country between Montserado and St. Paul's, which is under the jurisdiction of the Society—deed of sale has been transmitted to the Managers, and the transaction has been conducted on both sides with perfect good faith.—The region thus acquired is of a most fertile nature, elevated twenty feet above the river.—Specimens of African produce have been received from the Colony. Coffee and cotton grow spontaneously; indigo and the sugar cane have succeeded, and camwood and mahogany grow there, probably teak wood also. The death of our late fellow citizen, E. B. Caldwell, was noticed, and a fine eulogium passed on his character.

The Managers propose, it appears, no deviation from the original purposes of the Society. The amount of money received for subscriptions and donations, since the 10th of March last, is about \$10,000—more than double what was received during the preceding year, and three times the amount of that which was received in the year before that.

One of our Reporters, who was present at the meeting, has furnished us with the following sketches of the substance of the remarks with which Mr. Fitzhugh accompanied his motion.

The motion of Mr. F. it will be recollected, was to appoint a Committee to apply to the General Government for aid towards the object of the Society, &c.

Mr. Wm. H. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, then rose, and said he should submit to the consideration of the meeting a series of resolutions which were designed to explain, as far as resolutions could do, the real character and designs of that institution whose anniversary they were now assembled to celebrate. An explanation like this was at all times desirable, but much more so at the present moment, when they had succeeded at length in drawing the attention of a considerable portion of the public to their operations. Their scheme had become the subject of legislative consideration in upwards of three-fourths of the States composing the Union, and a very general expectation was prevailing throughout the country, which was not to be disappointed, that they were now about to take a step, which, from the beginning they had announced it was their intention to take; to ask the assistance of the government of the country to this great enterprise. On such an occasion, he thought it was fit they should appear in their real character; it was due to themselves to remove the imputations which had been cast on them by ignorance and prejudice, and it was due to the country to make a full, fair, and candid exposition of the real objects at which they aimed, and the means necessary to carry those objects into execution.—He should have felt very happy, if the duty of making this exposition of the views of the Society had fallen on some more able member; but circumstances had thrown it on him, and he could not feel justified in shrinking from the discharge of this duty, from any personal considerations; but he considered himself only as a pioneer to open the way for others, and to lead to a discussion which would strengthen, & increase the exertions of its friends, whilst it would, at the same time, allay the opposition which it had sometimes experienced even from the liberal and candid.

The Society certainly had reason to congratulate itself in the progress it had made in public opinion; they could not be insensible to the fact, that, whilst making this progress, which had far exceeded his anticipations they had encountered in almost every section of the country opposition and objections. Whilst in the South, they had been denounced as a mischievous association, designing to violate those rights and obligations which slavery has created, imputations equally ungenerous and unfounded had been thrown out in the

North; and it was almost impossible for the Society, notwithstanding every exertion which the Society had made, and by the regular annual meetings, by the reports, and by the valuable paper which was established last year, to make their way to every corner and recess of this country.— These objections Mr. F. said, still subsisted in some portions of the country, and must be met in every possible way, and by all the means that the Society could command.

In reply to the insinuations thrown out against the Society, Mr. F. said they might content themselves by referring to the materials of which it was composed. It was made up of the most respectable individuals from every section of the country, and included amongst them some of the most able statesmen from the East, West, North and South: they might also refer to the publications which had gone forth under the sanction of the Society to disprove these charges. Let them look back to the annual reports of the Society, and it would be found that none of the objects with which they were charged ever came within the scope of the intentions of the Society. But, said Mr. F. there is still another mode left of proving the falsity of these accusations; it is to proclaim aloud, through the instrumentality of your government, what are your real objects. Go before the nation with the assistance of Congress, and avail yourselves of the opportunity of a memorial, which will penetrate into every corner of the country, and declare your objects to be what you declared them to be from the beginning—the removal from your country of such people of color as are already free, and of such others as the humanity of individuals or the laws of the different states shall hereafter liberate. Such is your real object, and we feel prepared to recommend its consideration to the people inhabiting every section of our country: we feel that the only means that exist are presented to us for the removal from our territory of a population whose evils are felt and acknowledged in every portion of the country; and the only means by which a still more degraded population can ever be withdrawn. It can hardly be necessary, after all the discussion which has taken place on similar occasions, to dwell at length on the peculiar disadvantages resulting from the residence of an intermediate class of freemen in this country; any one who looks at this population, and considers its effect on our morals, habits, laws, political institutions, our national wealth and strength, will concur with me that a remedy for the evil is necessary, and that no stone ought to be left unturned to remove it from us. Let any one go into the interior of the country or into the cities, and look at the condition of this population, suddenly emerged from a state of slavery, and carrying with it the feelings and habits of that condition, and say it is not an evil. There is no section of the country but will unite with us in endeavoring to remove it—there is no section of the country that does not feel very sensibly the inconvenience and horrors of being obliged to enact a particular system of laws for one portion of freemen, whilst the others are subject to the general law of the land. Such unhappily is the case, but there is a necessity for it; and so long as they remain amongst us will that necessity continue; and there will be the anomaly in a republican government of a class of freemen enjoying none of the advantages and privileges of freedom. We have a population of this description amounting to about 250,000, and I leave it to every individual to say, whether, taking the whole mass together, it does not consume more of the national produce than it adds to it; this is the fact, and, in the nature of things, it must be so; idleness is inseparable from the class from which it springs; and, in the condition in which it is placed, it rather finds cause to indulge in this idleness than to abandon it. The labor of a day is sufficient to furnish the means of subsistence for a week, and, if it do not, they are not induced by any restraint of moral law to supply the deficiency, by taking it from others. In relation to the national wealth, the evil is still more apparent.—Is it either safe or prudent to retain amongst us a large population, on whom we can place no reliance, but from the control which the laws exercise over it? Can we look to it in times of danger and difficulty? Can they be animated by any feelings of patriotism towards a country by which they feel themselves oppressed? What is the practice on the subject? They are not trained for the defence of the country, nor do we look to any period at which they are to be called on to make any exertion for it; and, whenever the occasion shall present itself, we may rest assured they will rather detract from our strength than add to it in the smallest degree.—There are evils, connected with this population, which prevail in every part of the country, they may be pronounced national in their operation: there are others still more serious, sectional, it is true, in their immediate operation, but unquestionably national in their general results. It is the misfortune of a great portion of this country still to acknowledge the evils of slavery. Now, sir, I ask what effect would a population, such as that whose condition we have been considering, have on a country thus situated? They possess one advantage, at least, the slave does not possess; they possess superior facilities for the indulgence of their condition; they are an object of envy and solicitude to the slave; he sighs for the little privilege which has been granted to the free man of color, to indulge the natural propensities of his nature; a restlessness is produced, and he imposes on the master a necessity of exercising, with the greatest rigor, the power which the law has conferred to him, and imposes on the legislature of the country the necessity of increasing, ten fold, the rigors of that law. And what do

the various details of such laws present? It is known to a large portion of this meeting, that there is hardly a state in the Union, in which slavery exists, in which it is not found necessary to restrain, and, in some cases, to prohibit, emancipation, from the fear that the evil will increase. The remedy we propose is the only one for its removal, and in which every individual should unite in lending aid: for while, in its operation, it is more likely to benefit the Southern country, the philanthropist of the North will look on that as an important consideration, and favor the plan. Will they consider it less national, and refuse it their countenance, because it is, at first, in a manner, sectional? No; I will not utter such a libel. It will give strength and vigor to the whole country—there is but one sentiment throughout the country—though the measures we propose may be somewhat sectional, they will be national in their results, and entitled to the national consideration, and to the national assistance.

The greatest object I have found to occur in any part of the Union, is a charge growing, in some measure, out of this misconception. If you converse with a statesman of the North, he will tell you that your scheme is visionary, and that you are attempting to effect the greatest object that the human mind ever conceived, by means wholly inadequate to its accomplishment. He believes that you have looked to yourselves to effect this object—he believes that you who are about moving 100 or 200 to the Coast of Africa, have undertaken the important task of moving a population which consists of millions; and that you look for the day when, by some unforeseen miracle this object will be completed by your own exertions alone. Now, sir, this is not the fact, as can be shown from the first organization of this society. That portion of the association who were authorized to speak on the subject, have uniformly declared, as have also all the publications that have been authorized by the society, that you did ultimately look to the resources of the nation to accomplish your object. Will any individual pretend to say that those powers and resources are inadequate to attain that end? Will it be said that a nation like ours, spreading over one hundred million of acres—a nation which has arisen from nothing, to its present important situation in the course of a few years—that a nation, so fertile in resource, should be capable of accomplishing—what? Why the removal of one-fifth of its population to another region. The free colored population of this country is 250,000—the whole colored population amount to 2,000,000—the annual average increase of the whole colored population is 40,000. The annual average increase of the free colored population is between 6 and 7,000. Now it is clear that, if you succeed in removing a little more than the annual increase, you will diminish the increase, and, at last, effect a removal of the whole population. What, then, sir, will be the cost of removing an annual increase, estimated at 40,000? The expense of transportation is annually diminished exactly in proportion to the skill and management of the agent employed. I am authorized to say, that the cost of the last transportation was not more than 20 dollars a head; and there is a commercial company in Baltimore who will undertake to carry out any number of individuals for that sum. Supposing it then possible that it is necessary to remove 40,000, what will be the cost? It would be \$800,000, or, to speak in round numbers, say \$1,000,000, which would enable you to go somewhat beyond the annual increase. What, Sir? Will Congress refuse to appropriate a million of dollars for such an important object as this, if it could be accomplished? In a country so fertile in resources as ours, would they hesitate to appropriate one-twentieth part of its income to so noble an object as this, of far greater interest than any other that can present itself to their consideration?

The tonnage of the United States amounts to 7 or 800,000. Forty thousand, not more than seventy or eighty thousand tons would be demanded for this object. This would give employment to our shipping and to the industry of our citizens.—But, it is objected, this species of our population refuse to emigrate. Is not this objection answered by a recurrence to the history of our country? We who have grown so rapidly, ought not to anticipate such an objection. But look at the fact in reference to Hayti. When invited to emigrate to that Island, six thousand in a few weeks are found ready to embark.—Under present circumstances, indeed he should hardly know how to advise a free man of color, in whom he felt much interest, who wished to decide whether to emigrate or not to Liberia. But let the arm of Government be stretched out for the defence of the Colony, and he would advise such a man to emigrate, without hesitation. It is there alone he can enjoy the motives for honorable exertion. It is said that, for congress to protect this Colony, will be to adopt the colonial system. But this Colony will be founded for a peculiar purpose; its origin will be in the humanity and Christian benevolence of the country. Its dependence upon this Government will be temporary. The connection would exist only so long as required by necessity, only until the Colony should be adequate to its own subsistence and to self-government. He was sorry to say, that there were other constitutional objections entertained, he was aware, by many gentlemen of the same State with himself, but he believed their doubts must vanish if they would deliberately consider the greatness and necessity of the object, and that the powers and resources of the Government were alone adequate to effect it. The power to appropriate money was certainly a specific power. Why else was it included in the number of the specific powers? The power

to appropriate money for a certain purpose, does not necessarily imply the power to effect the object. [Here Mr. F. referred to an objection derived from Mr. Madison's celebrated Report.] The power to purchase property does not include the power to force the person holding it to sell the property. He would prescribe no limits to Congress in this matter. As to the purchase of territory, he said, have we not already acquired Louisiana and Florida? Some, he knew, entertained the opinion, that the time for an application to Congress has not arrived. In his view, the best time had passed away. Such, he knew, had been the opinion of a distinguished Vice President of the Institution, (Gen. Harper) whose death would long be deplored. The wants of the Colony, and the rapid increase of the evil we seek to remove, demand the attention and aid of some of the best friends of the Society, who are no longer Members of Congress. If we aim at any great practical results, it is time to proceed. We must act without disguise—be open, candid, and fair.—While this Society is removing mole hills, mountains are accumulating in its path. Aiming at a great object, which no one need be ashamed to avow, he hoped the Institution would make its appeal to those powers of the country which alone could consummate its design.

Mr. F. then offered the resolutions which have been already published, the substance of which is stated above: and the resolutions were agreed to.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

From the Maryland Republican, Feb. 23.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
The bill for establishing a board of public works in this state, was taken up yesterday in the house of delegates.

To test the sense of the house upon the principle contained in the bill, a motion was made by Mr. Williams to strike out the first section.

Mr. Lee, addressed the house in an argument of two hours, in favor of adopting a system of internal improvement, in order that the state might maintain her proportion of trade, of population and of consequent respectability and power. He went into a lengthy explanation of the position in which the question stood as regarded the progress of works of improvement in other states; examined the policy which influenced their councils, and the operations of the success of their projects upon our state if we remained inactive.

Mr. L. read *some parts of correspondence*, which he stated to be derived from persons having an unquestionable opportunity to judge, and for which, he claimed the confidence of the members as being in a manner official, which went to define the several routes lately surveyed which were thought to be most advantageous. That from Cumberland, by Wills creek to Castleman's river, seemed to be the favorite. The summit was stated at 1760 feet, and the descent thence to the junction of Castleman's River with the Yohogony, 1036 feet; making a total rise and fall of 2796 feet in a distance of 89 miles, including two tunnels, together one mile and between five and six hundred yards long—or by making a tunnel nearer the base of the mountain, of four miles in length, there would be a saving of 700 feet of lockage, and of eighteen miles in length in canal. He concluded his argument by recapitulating the ground he had assumed, and by congratulating the house on the removal of all doubts as to the practicability of constructing the canals upon the route suggested.

Mr. Merrick, had not expected so severe an opposition to this bill. On what ground did the opposition arise—what danger was contained in it—in what place within it does the adder lurk? This bill proposed no serious appropriations—gentlemen need not be alarmed at the expenditures contemplated in its provisions; it proposed a means of ascertaining facts of the highest possible interest to the state, and which it must be desirable to be in possession of whether friendly or unfriendly to schemes of improvement.

The bill contemplated the employment of agents to ascertain and report the practicability and the cost of certain works.—If we do ascertain the practicability or the cost, we must employ some agents for the purpose. Those who were friendly to, and believed the schemes practicable, desired to have their opinions established beyond contradiction on the one hand, or reasonably refuted on the other. Those who pronounced the schemes extravagant, and those who believed them impracticable, ought to second the means of arriving at the truth, that if they were found to be correct, all efforts might be abandoned at once. He asked; is there a gentleman here, who will undertake to say, at once that he sets his face against all those improvements? Will not the passing of this bill result in furnishing conclusive information upon most important subjects—subjects which the people of the state not only feel a deep interest in, but to which they had taken peculiar pains to attract the attention of the legislature. Whether as an enemy or as a friend of improvement, the information which it was the purposes of the bill to acquire must be desirable.

Mr. Goldsborough next addressed the chair—he remarked that whatever measures had heretofore been taken by the state of Maryland upon the subject of internal improvement, were merely introductory. We had now arrived at the important moment, to decide whether to go on or to abandon all prospect of the benefits which those projects proposed to the state. He did not propose to discuss on this occasion upon the advantages of canals, and the importance of internal improvement—he did not think it necessary to the occasion; it was not the stage at which he

expected to meet that question.—This bill did not contemplate any material appropriation, only sufficient to ascertain the facts necessary for wise legislation on this great subject. There was another bill before the house, containing propositions for material appropriations. This bill could not involve the state; passing it you may begin a good work, by destroying it you will prevent the state from taking one step in the great task. He thought it safe for those who would not feel disposed to vote for the other bill, to vote for this.

Mr. G. gave a very liberal view of the feelings and sentiments of the gentlemen of the respective shores, upon the question. It is natural that those of the west should be more anxious, because they were more immediately interested in the result—the benefits expected would reach them first; but he had no doubt whatever that interest that might in some sense be considered individual, was connected with public interest, and that the promotion of one would redound to the good of the whole. It was to be expected that those most immediately interested would be the first to urge a movement. On the other hand, those of the eastern shore felt solicitous to move with great caution, disposed not to commit themselves too far; nor to venture beyond the mark from which they might safely retreat if they found it dangerous to proceed. On one shore the subject being immediately interesting, the people had turned their attention earnestly towards it—they had examined it more attentively and their opinions were more matured. On the other shore they had neither the same inducement, nor the same opportunity to judge, and the public mind was therefore less decided. Nature had provided canals ready made for their use, and therefore they had not turned their attention to the task of constructing them. Respect was always due to the people and the state of public feeling. Mr. G. said, that he believed from his heart, that those who advocated those improvements, thought conscientiously that they were urging great and useful undertakings—So on the other hand it was opposed by many from as solemn a sense, that it was necessary to be cautious, and to move in such large enterprises with the greatest possible circumspection.

He thought both sides might safely support this bill. It commits neither one nor the other beyond whence it will be safe to retreat. It asks for nothing to commence any one project with—it only asks for what is sufficient to furnish us with the best possible information upon all the subjects, from which information we can in future judge of the expediency of adopting any one, or which, of the projects we please, or whether we shall abandon them altogether. So far he conceived gentlemen of all sides might vote with safety.

Mr. Williams called for the previous question, upon which motion the yeas and nays were required—for taking the previous question, 29; against it 35.

Mr. McCulloh said, as the house by the vote just taken, had gravely determined to give the friends of this bill an opportunity to urge its merits, he would detain the house a few moments in presenting some reflections in its favor. It had been already so ably handled by the gentleman from Talbot, and the gentleman from Washington county, that it would only be necessary for him to refer to one or two considerations omitted by those gentlemen. One of those considerations, and which he conceived the house bound to respect, was, that the state already had investments to a considerable amount in public works to attend to the interest of which was one of the objects of the board proposed to be established by the bill. He alluded to the interest in the cross-cut canal—in the Potomac company; in the public roads, &c. He urged the utility of such a board, in a lucid and forcible manner, and shewed that the bill contemplated no more than such an appropriation as would complete the enquiries which every member must admit it was highly desirable to be placed in possession of.

The state had already appropriated and expended some thousands of dollars, investigating subjects connected with questions of improvement. The sum had been usefully spent—information had been obtained and truths developed of the highest importance to the people. This too, was in pursuit of special objects—we want to be satisfied in like manner upon great and leading objects of the very highest interest to the whole state—we ask it by the provision of this bill—will the state hesitate? The bill proposed to avail ourselves of the intelligence and research of men of the highest acquirements—of leisure, of patriotic devotion to the best interest of the commonwealth, who we presume will concentrate all the information necessary to arrive at correct conclusions upon these vast questions—questions which however, they might be opposed by some gentlemen, or by some sections, the legislature were called upon by the voice of so respectable a portion of the state, and in such an imposing manner too, (alluding to the convention on Internal Improvement which lately convened many of the most influential and intelligent gentlemen from the several counties of the western shore,) that the legislature could not do otherwise than most deliberately consider his proposition which was one expressly suggested by that convention.

Mr. McCulloh proceeded to urge that the friends of improvement, entertained reasonable hopes that the information which it was the object of this bill to insure, would develop that the improvements were not only practicable, & would benefit the whole community by insuring the facilities of commerce, cementing the bonds of union, insuring the advantages of population, of wealth, and of power; but even as a matter of pecuniary calculation, that they would

not only pay the interest of capital employed, but also as the New York, & other canals have been known to do, that ours would pay off the principal expended, and leave the state a surplus to save the people from taxation. Such was the contemplation of the friends of this bill. We ask to be satisfied ourselves of the truth or fallacy of these persuasions—we ask an opportunity to satisfy those who differ from us in opinion. This is the object of the bill. Will gentleman cast it from them?—Will they abandon every idea of the state moving in the task of improvement.

The question was then taken upon the motion to strike out the first section, and determined in the negative by yeas 27 nays 44. The house then proceeded to consider the detail of the bill.

Mr. Williams moved to substitute the Governor and Executive Council, in place of the names mentioned in the bill, to constitute the board of public works. This proposition gave rise to considerable debate, in which Mr. W. advocated, and Messrs. Merrick and McCulloh opposed the amendment, which was finally negatived.

Several other amendments were proposed and debated—One from Mr. Goldsborough, instructing the board amongst other duties, to inquire and report the practicability, and probable expense of draining the low and marsh lands upon the borders of the rivers on the Eastern Shore so as to reclaim them and make them cultivatable. The house adjourned at a late hour, without deciding on the amendment offered by Mr. Goldsborough.

An Ordinance.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Easton, on this 3d day of March, 1826, it was on motion ordered, that the additional supplement to the ordinance, entitled an ordinance for the prevention and removal of certain nuisances, and removal of certain nuisances, be published for three weeks in the Easton Gazette, in order that the public may judge how far it deserves the description given of it, by the author of the piece headed "Friends of the Poor," and signed "A Citizen," published in the last Easton Gazette.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.
Test, T. NEEDLES, Clerk.

An additional supplement to the Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance for the prevention and removal of certain Nuisances."

Whereas, the effluvia arising from Hog-styes, must necessarily be deleterious to the health of persons residing near them, and much of the unhealthiness of the citizens, for several years past, has been ascribed by the physicians and other persons, to the number of hog-styes usually kept in every part of the town; & although many efforts have been made by the Commissioners, to compel the citizens to keep their styes in clean and proper order, yet all have hitherto proved ineffectual; and the Commissioners having concluded to adopt the expedient of limiting the number of Hogs to be kept in styes;

Therefore, Be it enacted and ordained by the Commissioners of Easton, duly elected and qualified, that from and after the fifth day of APRIL next, it shall not be lawful for any citizen or person residing in Easton (excepting a house-keeper, or a master or mistress of a family) to have, hold, or keep any Pig or Hog, in any sty, pen, or enclosure, within the limits of the town of Easton. And it shall not be lawful for any house-keeper, master, or mistress of a family in Easton, to have, hold, or keep, either directly or indirectly by himself, herself, or any other person, or persons, in any part of the town of Easton, more than two hogs, or pigs, in any sty, pen, or enclosure, under the penalty of forfeiting and paying to the Commissioners aforesaid, for the use and benefit of the town, the sum of Ten Dollars, for each and every pig, or hog, so kept, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance.

And be it further enacted, and ordained, that if any citizen, or other person residing in Easton who is not a house-keeper, or master, or mistress of a family in the town, shall undertake to keep, or raise pigs, or hogs, in any sty, pen, or enclosure of any kind, either for himself, herself, or any other person or persons, in contravention of this ordinance, he, she, or they, so offending shall in like manner, forfeit and pay for every pig, or hog, so kept, or raised, the sum of ten dollars.

And be it further enacted and ordained, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the Ins-keepers of the town, from each one keeping the number of three hogs, in a sty, or other enclosure, provided, the sty, or enclosure be kept in a neat and proper manner, so as not to be offensive to any one.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye Law by the Commissioners of Easton, this twenty fourth day of February Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty six. (1826)

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.
Test, TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clerk.

Ordered by the Commissioners, that the said ordinance be published on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House door in Easton, and that a copy of the ordinance, be set up by the Clerk, at the Court House door, at the Market House, and each of the public Taverns in the town.

Test, TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clerk.
Saturday, February 25th, 1826.

The above ordinance was accordingly read and proclaimed pursuant to order.
Test, TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clerk.
March 4. Sw

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

October Term, 1825.

Richard D. Cooper vs. Susan Deford, widow, Price M. Deford, Sal. Ann Deford, Emily Deford, Mary Deford & Henrietta Deford, heirs at law of Edward Deford. Ordered by the Court, that the sale made by the Trustee in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown or objections filed with the Clerk, by the 21 day of next Term, provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper at Easton, three weeks before said day.
Feb 18 Sw JO: RICHARDSON, Clerk.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$4 50 a 4 62
" City Mills, superior qual."	4 00 a 4 25
" Susquehanna,	" 5 00
Wheat, family flour, per bush.	1 00 a 1 05
" Lawler,	" 75 a 92
" Red,	" 90
" White Flint,	" 2 00
Indian Corn,	" 68 a 70
Rye,	" 55 a 57
Oats,	" 40 a 42

[Farmer.]

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

WASHINGTON.

Our intelligence from Washington is interesting. The House is deeply engaged in discussing amendments to the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice-President.

A report is in circulation (for reports will and have not abroad, we know, of what is doing in Senate with closed doors.) that the opponents of administration in the Senate, are discussing breaking down the President in any way they could.

The motion in the House for the Panama documents was construed by the Senate into an attempt to coerce them to a decision, and that added fuel to the fire already raging in the Senate.

The Vice President Calhoun is generally reported to be at the head of opposition, and it is supposed that he has fixed the opposition so firmly in the Senate, and that it is so numerous there, notwithstanding the great majority the other way in the House, he will be enabled to hamper and harass the administration to force it to some imprudent or violent act that will bring it into discredit.

Mr. Clay's health is improving. He appears to be the object of general jealousy among the opponents of administration. The report goes, that if the President would sacrifice Mr. Clay, he would have a powerful adhesion sent into him.

Col. E. F. Chambers of this state, took his seat in the Senate of the U. States, on Wednesday the 27th of February.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.

Justices of the Peace for Talbot County. William Harrison, Jr. Philemon Willis, Foster Maynard, Joseph Harrison of Joseph, Jeremiah Valiant, Joseph Turner, Jr., Benjamin Benny, Edward Roberts, James Chambers, Levin Mills, Joseph Turner, Henry Thomas, James Sob, William Rose, James Chapman, Jr. George G. Summons, Wrightson Lowe, Edward McDaniel, Clement Morris, John Bennett, Peter Webb, William Farlow, Benjamin Richardson, William Gist, Nathan Harrington, William Jenkins, William Vanderford, Edward Lloyd Nicholson, Joseph Bruff, John Stevens, (Easton) James Dodson, Wm. Berry, John Dudley and Spy Deany.

Justices of the Levy Court. John Kemp, Cyrus Newlin, Peter Webb, Bennett Bracco, James Chambers, John Edmondson and James Neall.

Justices of the Orphans Court. Stephen Reyner, William Jenkins and Lambert Reardon.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.

Justices of the Orphans Court. Zadock Sturges, John P. Duffield, Geo. W. Purnell.

Justices of the Levy Court. Sewell Turpine, Thos. S. Fapett, John Williams, Isaac Bredell, Thomas N. Williams, Isaac Mitchell, John O. Selby.

Justices of the Peace. Joshua Pradeaux, John Williams, Sewell Turpine, Nathan Gordy, Edward Robins, Joshua Round, Elijah Ennis, Adm. Brevard, John P. Sleemaker, Samuel Melson, Benjamin Melson, Isaac S. Johnson, Robert Givan, Jr. Asst. Burroughs, Moses Purnell, Levi Deane, Elijah Hearn, Johnson Gray, Caleb Mor, Thomas Milbourne, Isaac Bredell, Joseph J. Gilliss, Schofield Lamberson, Elijah Laws, (of Wm.) Henry Franklin, sen. Isaac Holland, John Holland, sen. Isaac Hearn, Samuel F. Carey, George Maddox, Wm. F. Riley, John B. H. W. Charver, John Reddish, Jonathan Chad, Samuel R. Smith, Peter Whaley, William Sawwell, Turner Davis, Joseph Hutcheson, Samuel D. Harper, Samuel Tubs, Isaac Houston, Hady Mills, Jonathan Fooks, (of D.) Lee in Cottingham, James Wonnell, William Holland, sen. John Gargis, (of Joo.) Eliza Parker, (of Joo.) Daniel Maddox, David Howard, John Dickerson, William Mezack, Thomas Gray, (of B.) Esue Lowen.

Coroners. Jesse Long, Wm. Brown, William Corbin, (of Joo.) James D. Hayman, Jas. Heron, James A. Collins.

The bill authorizing Mr. Johnson to dispose of his property by lottery has passed the Virginia Legislature. The vote in the House of Delegates was, ayes 125, noes 62; in the Senate, ayes 13, noes 4.

The National Journal of Monday says—"It is asserted in the Philadelphia Sentinel of Friday, that Com. Porter has determined to enter the Mexican service." We have reason to believe this is incorrect.

The Nat. Journal of Saturday last says—"We regret to state that the Secretary of the Navy has been confined to his bed for the last eight days, by a severe, but, it is hoped temporary sickness."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1825."

"On Thursday week last, a very animated and interesting debate took place on the Bill to add forty thousand dollars to the taxes of the current year as had been done the past year. The talents of the House were exhibited on the question to such advantage, and the debate was very warm. It continued Friday and Saturday, and after various efforts to defeat the bill, it resulted in cutting down the Tax twenty thousand dollars; on a motion of Mr. Worthington's agreeably to the proposition made by Mr. Gotsborough, who rose the first day early in the debate, after the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee had made his statements.

"Thus you see the finances of the state are gradually improving, so as to admit of almost a total extinction of additional taxes, as the whole state debt is paid off, in effect.

"Mr. Manning has reported a bill, designating the mode of repairing the Roads in Talbot county, the features of which, provide that the Levy Court shall district the roads and appoint a Supervisor for each district, not to exceed eight miles to each Supervisor—the Supervisor is authorized to call on no person to labour on said road but those who pay a tax, able-bodied men from eighteen to forty five, (excepting free negroes, and as they perform no militia duty, are liable to be called on to perform a certain portion of labor.) For every day's service performed on the road, entitles the person to receive fifty cents.

"The Supervisor to direct what utensils each laborer shall take out, provided he owns such utensils.

"The Supervisor to keep up all Bridges over rivers, creeks or marshy grounds."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Annapolis, March 1, 1825."

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

"On Monday 27th Feb. the bill for the establishment of Public Works in Maryland, came up for discussion in the House of Delegates, when arguments were made by Messrs. Lee, Williams, Merrick, Gotsborough, Maxcy, Kennedy, Eccleston, McCulloch and others—the question was lively illustrated, and the most comprehensive views taken of it.

"This bill does no further than to establish a board of public works, whose duties are to employ agents and engineers to make surveys and recognozances and observations in different parts of the state, to see what are the fit subjects for public improvement, and what the best routes for communication between different parts of the state and with the city of Baltimore, the great mart of the state.

"The board consists of nine gentlemen—five from the Western and three from the Eastern Shore, with the Governor at the State—viz: Judge Buchanan, Richard Polts, Robert W. Bowie, Isaac McKim, Wm. Howard, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Robert H. Gotsborough and Littleton Dennis—the Governor of the State always being one, and ex-officio, President of the Board. The Governor and Council supply vacancies.

"This Board have no salary or wages given them of any kind—they serve for nothing but the hope of advancing the public welfare. Six thousand dollars are put at their disposal, if they should want it, to pay the expenses of engineers and agents and other things necessary for them to acquire the necessary important information which is to be by them annually laid before the Legislature of the State at every session.

"It was thought, that perhaps, as the Eastern Shore was not immediately interested in promoting the value of their lands and produce by the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, they would not at first be very anxious for it—for as the Eastern Shore is so well watered, that almost every man has a place at his own door to send his produce to market, they would think it strange that it should be necessary to cut canals for a hundred or more miles to bring the produce of others to market—but it was soon found that the Eastern Shore, though blessed with innumerable fine navigable waters, was not guarant either of the wants of other parts of the state, or of the necessity for canals for those who had no navigable rivers, and were for a market. And it was found that the Eastern Shore understood the true policy of the state, upon a broad and liberal view—the more you can by communications draw the produce and with it the wealth and industry of others to the waters of the Chesapeake, and particularly to Baltimore, the more population will be brought into the state—and the more population and wealth, the more the various produce of the farmers must be in demand. Suppose by canals and communications you could draw so much increase of trade as to build up half a dozen such cities as Baltimore, on the borders of the Chesapeake, would not the demand for all agricultural produce and supplies be proportionably increased? if then by this canal you can draw to Baltimore twice or thrice the amount of articles for trade she now has, will not capital & population increase there proportionally? The Eastern Shore knows full well that the more the trade and wealth and population of Baltimore increases, the more her products will be in demand, and although she may not at first receive the benefits, yet she will lose nothing, and in a few years as soon as the work is completed and begins to operate, she must receive a full advantage from it.

"The Board of Directors are instructed to enquire and examine if any parts of the rivers on the Eastern Shore require their navigation improved—this was at first hastily snuffed at, but it was at length supposed, that as the waters often fill up and navigation becomes obstructed, there might

be some, if not great utility in the suggestion—but this had not great weight.

"But it was suggested by Mr. Gotsborough of the House, that although the proposition to improve the navigation of rivers might not be extensively important, yet there were objects on the Eastern Shore to which the legislature might worthily turn their attention, that promised to be of public benefit; and he proposed an amendment to the bill, that the board should be directed to turn their attention to the low grounds on the margins of the Choptank and Nanticoke rivers, and of other waters making into the same, or those on the margin of such other waters on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, as the directors might deem most proper, to be explored for the purpose of draining, embanking and rendering them dry and arable.

"This motion was accepted by the House after amending it, by striking out the names of particular rivers, to make it more general, and inserting "Creeks in this State" as the idea struck many, that the improvement of the cripples and boggy lands on the shores of the water courses, would not only be a source of vast wealth to the State, but would render the country all around and contiguous to them healthy and more desirable.

"A doubt was expressed whether those boggy shore lands were public or private property. It was replied, if they were private property, and were found to be capable of being reclaimed at a reasonable expense, of which, there was no doubt, they could be purchased for a sum—for as the individual owners could not improve them, they would be willing to convert them into money, and by that to have them improved, and the country thereby made more healthy. But an immense proportion of these lands are public lands already, and being worth nothing in their present state, except for musk-rats and others to burrow in; by embanking and making them dry, they would be of some immense value to the State, as there can be no more fertile lands than they would make.

"The discussion of this bill was continued for two days, and at last passed the House by a majority of twelve, several of its friends being out of the House.

"The whole project of this bill is to create a board of intelligent men, who may be relied on, to explore the state and collect the best information, which they are directed to give to the Legislature every year, as a guide for them to go by."

Married on Thursday 25th ult. by the Rev. James Thomas, Mr. Horner H. Fisher, to Miss Catherine Hopkins, all of this county.

On Sunday evening 26th ult. by the Rev. Joseph Smith, Mr. William Anderson, to Miss Elizabeth C. Morgan, all of this county.

Died on Friday 24th ult. at a very advanced age, Mrs. Sarah Roberts, relict of the late John Roberts, of this county, on Thursday last, Mrs. Aspell, consort of John Atwell.

On Saturday last, in Hunting Creek neck, Caroline county in the 52d year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with resignation, Mrs. Lavana Ross, consort of Mr. Noah Ross, the deceased has left to mourn her loss, a husband and two small children, and a numerous circle of friends and relatives.

On Monday the 20th ult. Mrs. Sally Manning, relict of the late Andrew Manning, of Dorchester county.

On Tuesday 21st ult. William Manning, Jr. eldest son of the late And. w. Manning, in the 18th year of his age.

In Washington City, on Sunday afternoon 1st, John Gaillard, Esq. a Member of the Senate of the United States from the State of South Carolina, and for several years President of the Senate. Mr. Gaillard has been much afflicted of late years with a complaint, the fatal termination of which has been for some time expected.

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On Saturday last, in Hunting Creek neck, Caroline county in the 52d year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with resignation, Mrs. Lavana Ross, consort of Mr. Noah Ross, the deceased has left to mourn her loss, a husband and two small children, and a numerous circle of friends and relatives.

On Monday the 20th ult. Mrs. Sally Manning, relict of the late Andrew Manning, of Dorchester county.

On Tuesday 21st ult. William Manning, Jr. eldest son of the late And. w. Manning, in the 18th year of his age.

In Washington City, on Sunday afternoon 1st, John Gaillard, Esq. a Member of the Senate of the United States from the State of South Carolina, and for several years President of the Senate. Mr. Gaillard has been much afflicted of late years with a complaint, the fatal termination of which has been for some time expected.

Married on Thursday 25th ult. by the Rev. James Thomas, Mr. Horner H. Fisher, to Miss Catherine Hopkins, all of this county.

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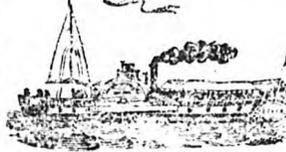
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A SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.

For sale on moderate terms a first rate saddle horse—any person wishing to purchase will enquire of the Editor of this paper. March 4 3w

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, leaving Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday and Saturday, for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; returning, leave Easton every Thursday and Sunday, for Annapolis and Baltimore, by way of Castle Haven, at 7 o'clock, A. M. during the season.

And on Monday the 13th March, at 9 o'clock, will commence her route between Baltimore and Chestertown, by way of Queenstown, leaving Baltimore every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday, during the season.

All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof—Fare as usual.

HARRISON DICKINSON, Captain. Feb. 27—(March 4 4w)

The next Lottery.

CONGRESS OFFICE—Baltimore February 24, 1825. The drawing of the Grand State Lottery of Maryland, which took place at Baltimore, on the 15th inst. agreeably to announcement, resulted as usual, with splendid success to Adventurers at Cohens' Office, where besides various other Capitals of importance, the great Capital Prize of

100,000 Dollars

was sold in One Half and Two Quarter Tickets, and all of them owned by distant adventurers—The Half in Boston, Hampshire county, Virginia, by Messrs. Charles H. Clark and James Gibson—One Quarter by Mr. Jacob Wolf, of York county, near Hanover, Pa. (Both of these Shares have been already purchased and the Cash amount paid, as usual at Cohens' Office.) The remaining Quarter, which is held in Philadelphia, has not yet been presented. The names of the above gentlemen are mentioned by permission.

We have now the pleasure to present to the public, the next scheme of the

Grand State Lottery

OF Maryland, No. 1, to be drawn on the Odd and Even System,

By which the holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, will be certain to win at least ONE PRIZE, and may win a LARGE! This mode of drawing which is secured by Letters Patent under seal of the United States, has been again adopted by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, in consequence of its unvaried popularity—the whole Scheme to be drawn IN ONE DAY and will take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the

FIFTEENTH OF MAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of tickets. Includes BRILLIANT SCHEME: 1 PRIZE OF \$25,000 \$25,000, 1 10,000 10,000, 2 5,000 10,000, 10 1,000 10,000, 15 500 7,500, 50 100 5,000, 100 50 5,000, 100 20 2,000, 550 10 5,500, 20,000 4 80,000, 20,329 PRIZES, amounting to \$160,000, 19,171

40,000 Tickets at \$4 \$160,000 NOT ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE!

MODE OF DRAWING: The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of \$4 will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the 25,000 dollar prize should come out an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a \$4 prize. If the \$25,000 prize should come out an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of \$4

Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9. Even Numbers end with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this Scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also; many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH!

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 percent, and payable sixty days after the drawing, but can be had, as usual at Cohens' Office, the moment they are drawn.

Tickets will Rise,

on the 24th of MARCH to FIVE DOLLARS—all orders dated previous to that day, will be supplied at the following Original Prices, viz: Whole Tickets \$4 00 Quarters \$1 00 Halves 2 00 Eighths . . . 50

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COLENS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 114, Market street, Baltimore; Where the great & magnificent Capital Prize of One Hundred Thousand Dollars is sold in the last Grand State Lottery, was sold in One Half and Two Quarters (ALL TO DISTANT ADVENTURERS,) and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the U. States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Be particular in directing to J. I. COLENS, JR. & BROTHERS—Baltimore.

Cohens' Gazette and Lottery Register, will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain a complete List of the Prizes; it will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at Cohens' Office, and who signify their wish to receive it.

Baltimore, March 4 3w

Constable's Sale.

Will be sold for cash on Saturday the 25th inst. on the Court House green, a young negro man, to serve three years from next August, taken from Harriott Sherwood, by virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of James Thomas, use of Thomas P. Smith. Sale to take place between 10 and 5 o'clock, and attendance given by

THO. JONES, Constable. March 4 Sw

TALBOT COUNTY TAXES.

The subscriber finding it necessary to close the collection of Talbot county taxes, for the years 1824 and 1825, would hereby notify all persons interested, that no indulgence can be given after the 15th day of April next—All accounts not settled up by that time will be immediately proceeded upon according to law, without respect to persons.

WM. FARLOW, Collector. Easton, March 4 3w

LAST NOTICE.

The Subscriber being desirous to settle his business, on account of his continued ill health, requests all those indebted to him either by note, judgment, or book account, to come forward and settle the same immediately, otherwise he will be compelled to pursue legal steps—being determined to wind up his business as soon as practicable.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD. Easton, 3d mo. 4th. 3w

THE CELEBRATED JACK Bolivar,

Owned last season by Mr. James Denny, 8 years old the ensuing spring, is in fine condition to commence the season, has posed himself a sure foal getter, and is perhaps the most vigorous Jack in the state.

Bolivar

Will stand at the subscriber's stable, in Easton, generally—Every other Saturday at the Trappe, at the moderate price of four dollars the spring's chance and eight dollars to ensure a foal, provided the mare remains the property of the person ensuring, otherwise the ensurance will be forfeited—25 cents in each case to the groom. Season to commence the 1st of April and end the 27th June.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. ALSO, AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STABLE, THE FULL BRED COLT, Young Chance,

upwards of fifteen hands high, three years old in May next.

YOUNG CHANCE was sired by Chance Medley—his dam Wheeler's celebrated little grey mare by Canton, grand dam by Vauglin, great grand dam by Black and All Black—He will be limited to 20 mares, at eight dollars the spring's chance—fifteen dollars to ensure a foal—25 cents in each case to the groom. A few of Young Chance's colts will be shown the ensuing spring.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. Easton, March 4

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday, the 20th of February next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of Lands in Queen Ann's county, (part of the estate of Edward Tighman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.) containing about

1900 ACRES

of arable and wood land, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of wood land. The lands are about four miles below Centreville on the post road to Easton, and within 4 miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the first day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing; a liberal credit will be given—the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Trustee. Feb. 11 2w

Sale Postponed.

The sale of the above property is postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 29th of March. Feb. 25

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable Court of Talbot county, at their November Term, 1825, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, at St. Michaels, on Monday the 27th day of March next, between the hours of one and four o'clock, all the Real Estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased, for the payment of his debts; consisting of about Eleven acres of land, the improvements thereon, is a Store Room & Dwelling, Kitchen, Carriage House and Stable, about one third of the land is in timber and wood. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed, persons wishing to purchase will view the premises—the terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser to give bond with good, approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said Thomas L. Haddaway, deceased, are hereby notified to lodge with the Clerk of Talbot county their claims against said deceased, legally attested, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, deceased. Feb. 25 3w

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, and in pursuance of the will of the late Robert Dennis, deceased, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 21st day of March next, if fair if not the next fair day thereafter, at Mr. Thomas Fall's tavern in the town of Vienna, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, part of the real estate of the said Robert Dennis, deceased, viz: all the lands situated near Jones Mills and late in the occupancy of Maj. John Mitchell. The lands formerly owned by the Mr. Tripps, and purchased under a decree of the Chancellor of this state, lying below the Drawbridge, and a water lot in the town of Vienna, opposite Jeremiah Colston's store. Terms of sale are three-fourths of the purchase money to be paid at the expiration of twelve months, and the remaining fourth on a credit of two, three, and four years in equal instalments, the purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient security with interest from the day of sale, on payment of the purchase money with the interest thereon; the trustee will convey the same by good and sufficient deed of Bargain and sale to the purchaser or purchasers.

CLEMENS STANFORD. Feb. 25 1s

A JUVENILE COTILLON PARTY

Will take place at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Rooms, on Friday evening, the 17th of March next, at half past six o'clock, P. M. Subscribers and other Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.—The company of Ladies will be solicited by special invitation. MANAGERS.

Easton, Feb. 25 3w

POETRY.

THE GRAVES OF A HOUSEHOLD.

They grew in beauty side by side,
O'er each fair sleeping brow,
Their graves are sever'd far and wide,
By mount and stream and sea!

The same fond mother bent at night
O'er each fair sleeping brow,
She had each folded flower in sight,
Where are those dreamers now?

One midst the forests of the west
By a dark stream is laid;
The Indian knows his place of rest,
Far in the cedar shade.

The sea, the blue lone sea, hath one,
He lies where pearls lie deep;
He was the loved of all, yet none
O'er his low bed may weep.

One sleeps where southern vines are dress'd
Above the noble slain,
He wrapt his colours round his breast,
On a blood-red field of Spain.

And one—o'er her the myrtle showers
Its leaves, by soft winds fann'd,
She faded 'midst Italian flowers,
The last of that bright band.

And parted thus, they rest who play'd
Beneath the same green tree,
Whose voices mingled as they pray'd
Around one parent knee!

They that with smiles lit up the hall,
And cheer'd with song the hearth—
Alas for love, if thou wert all,
And nought beyond, on earth!

F. H.

Baltimore and Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner *Jane & Mary*, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET AND GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore on SUNDAY the 26th of February, inst. and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY following, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at nine o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Grain and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain; he has employed Mr. PARNOTT, who has for many years been in the habit of transacting business for the late Captain Vickers and others, as clerk. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends, when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale, to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore.

The public's obedient servant,
SPENCER COBURN.

Easton-Point, Feb. 18, 1826.
N. B. The subscriber, or Mr. Parrott will attend at the Drug Store of Messrs. Moore & Kellie, every Saturday Evening, to receive Orders.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP EDWARD LLOYD,

EDWARD AULD, Master.
Will leave Easton-Point on WEDNESDAY the 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaving 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 subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in the business and his unremitting attention, will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. SAMUEL H. BERRY, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, and at THOMAS H. DAWSON'S Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Feb. 18. EDWARD AULD.

WANTED TO HIRE

For the present year, a Man and Woman; the Man must be a good farm hand, and the Woman a good cook and house servant, apply at this office.
Jan 7

Wanted

A HOUSE WOMAN, (a slave would be preferred) one that can be recommended as a good Washer, House and Chamber Maid—For whom the most liberal wages will be given.
S. LOWE.

Easton, Nov. 12.

FOR HIRE THIS PRESENT YEAR,

Two or three young negro Men—apply to the Printer.
Jan 7

Notice.

In consequence of the delicate state of my health, I have constituted and appointed my son, Wm. W. Moore, my Agent, to settle up my business; all persons, therefore, having any claims against me, or against the estate of William Meloy, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to him for payment, and those indebted either to myself or to the aforesaid Wm. Meloy, either by bond, note or book account, are desired to make immediate payment to him, the said Wm. Moore, without delay, as further indulgence cannot be given.
ROBERT MOORE.
Easton, 2d mo. 18th, 1826.

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to employ TWO or THREE JOURNEMEN TAYLORS, to whom liberal prices will be given, if immediate application be made.
BENJAMIN R. MEREDITH.
Benton, Feb. 4.

Davis' Improved

PLOUGHS.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced the manufacturing of GIDEON DAVIS' IMPROVED PLOUGHS, would inform the public that he has an assortment of them on hand, manufactured in the best manner and of the best materials. Mr. Davis has recently made a great improvement in casting his shares, so as to render them much harder and stronger.

The great advantage which these ploughs possess over all others in use, for easy draft, and cheap repairs, will be readily acknowledged by those who have them in use. The subscriber is also agent for Ryland Rodes, of Va. for disposing of the privilege of manufacturing his improved Patent Hill-Side Plough. This is considered a very valuable improvement for the purpose intended—they will be kept by the subscriber for sale.

ALSO—His improved Cylindrical Straw-Cutters, and Brown's Vertical Spinnets, for opening Wool, are as usual kept on hand ready to order, at his Manufactory, No. 35, Pratt near Hanover street, Baltimore.

JONAHAN S EASTMAN,
Agent for Gideon Davis.
Baltimore, Feb. 18 8w

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

The subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement he has received for the last year; and now wishes to inform them, that having concluded to continue the above business, at his old stand, foot of Washington street. He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a handsome and well selected assortment of materials of the first quality, with a good stock of prime seasoned lumber, which will enable him with the assistance of first rate workmen, to execute all orders in his line at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He flatters himself that with the stock he has now on hand, with the experience of his workmen, that he can have his work done in such a manner that it shall not be excelled, and assures the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their patronage. His work will be done on the most approved plan, of the best materials, and of fashions suited to the various tastes of his customers. Those gentlemen wishing to deal in his line, will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock, and judge for themselves. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to.
Easton, Jan. 7 JOHN CAMPER.

Denton Hotel.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, who will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore; and his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
Feb. 18 1f ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec 25

HILLSBOROUGH TAVERN.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House for the accommodation of travellers in the house opposite to where Mr. Samuel Hardcastle now resides, formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin R. Meredith, well calculated for the business, with good stabling; added to which, his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.
HENRY CLIFF.
Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 19.

N. B. Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, and the subscriber obligates himself to furnish his table with the best that the market will afford.
H. C.

CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH, which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.
JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,
at S. Lowe's Tavern.
Aug. 5

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT. NOVEMBER TERM, 1825.

Robert Moore, William Jenkins & Peter Stevens and Thomas P. Smith
AGAINST
Charlotte Bowie, widow, and Ann Bowie, John Bowie, Charlotte Bowie, Elizabeth Bowie & Kitty Bowie, children and heirs at law of Allen Bowie.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Judges of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, November Term, 1825, to me directed, for the sale of the Real Estate whereof Allen Bowie died, seized for the payment of his debts; will be offered at Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of March next, between eleven o'clock, A. M. and one o'clock, P. M. the Farm or Plantation, late the residence of the said Allen Bowie, situate on the main road leading from Easton to the Chapel, with one and a half mile of Easton, called "Galloway Resurveyed," containing in the whole, THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE ACRES OF LAND,

one hundred acres of which is Wood Land, and thirty acres of prime Meadow Land.—The improvements on this farm consist of a large and commodious Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE in good repair, with four rooms in the lower and three in the upper story, also a KITCHEN adjoining, a Quarter, Granary, carriage and Corn House; there is an excellent Well of water in the yard, and the garden is well enclosed.—The soil is of good quality and susceptible of improvement, and the meadow, with a small expense, might be made very productive.

ALSO, on the same day, on the premises, between three and four o'clock, P. M. will be offered at Public sale, a LOT OF GROUND, in the town of Easton, situate on Cabinet street, containing in the whole, four and a half acres of Land, on which there is a Frame Stable, Carriage House and Granary, under one roof; all newly new and in good repair.

And on the day following, between twelve o'clock, M. and two o'clock, P. M. on the premises, will be offered at Public Sale, a FARM OR PLANTATION, situate near the Head of Wye, late the residence of Mr. James Battie, being part of a tract of land, called "Noble's Chance," and part of other tracts containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND:

The improvements consist of a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Kitchen, Smoke House, Carriage House, Stable and Corn House, all in tolerable repair.—A further description of the above mentioned property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons desirous of purchasing will view the premises, which they are invited to do.

The terms of sale will be, that the highest bidder or bidders will be the purchaser or purchasers, on a credit of one, two and three years, equal instalments from the time of the sale; the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond to the Trustee, with such security as he may approve; and on the ratification of the sale by this court, and on the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed or deeds, convey to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her and their heirs the property to him, her or them sold, free and clear from all incumbrances of dower.

The Creditors of the said Allen Bowie are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and file the same with the Clerk of Talbot county court, within six months from the day of sale, with the vouchers thereof
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Allen Bowie.
Feb. 11 7w

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM where he lately resided, handsomely situated in Talbot county, about three miles from Easton, and containing about

420 ACRES,

and is as comfortably situated as any in the county, off the salt waters—there is a Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen and Smoke House, together with all the necessary out buildings, which consist of wood; the buildings are not in good repair, at this time—There is about one hundred and twenty acres of wood or timber land, and about twenty acres of good meadow grounds, together with a plenty of marl, and well watered with never-failing streams, together with as good an assortment of fruit of different kinds as almost any in the county. It can be divided into two farms, one containing about 230 acres, the other about 190, each to have a plenty of timber. I will sell either parcel, or the whole. I deem it unnecessary to say any more about it, as I conclude that no person will purchase without viewing it; the property will be shown by Mr. Benjamin Kemp, who resides on the premises, and terms made known by the subscriber, near St. Michaels.
Feb. 11 JAMES DENNY.

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charl's Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls.
They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Admr. of C. G. dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 5

CLOVER-SEED.

A few bushels warranted clean, for sale by SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, Feb. 18, 1826. 3w

WOOL COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,
No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA
Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS, they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required.
Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK, Philadelphia, Nov. 26.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Caroline County Court, dated October Term, 1825, to me directed, I will sell at Public Vendue, at Denton, on the 7th of March next, all the real estate of William Tolbooy, Sen. deceased, or so much thereof as will pay his just debts. These lands consist of two Farms, well improved, lying within three miles of the village of Denton. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the purchasers will view the premises, which will be shown to them by Robert Tolbooy, residing on one of the farms, or Samuel Fountain, who resides in the neighbourhood.

The terms of sale will be that the highest bidder will be the purchaser, on a credit of twelve months—who will be required to give bond with approved security to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said William Tolbooy, Sen. deceased, are hereby notified to lodge with the Clerk of Caroline county Court, their claims, legally attested, within six months from the day of sale.

WM. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Wm. Tolbooy. Caroline county, Feb. 4 5w

For Sale,

On a credit, or for good guaranteed paper, a second hand GIG, lately repaired, with harness complete—enquire of the Editor.
Jan. 7

Sale Postponed.

The intended sale of the personal estate of the late William Hemsley, (deceased) is postponed until further notice.
E. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r. Chestertown, Feb. 11, 1826.

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court, February Term, A.D. 1826.

On application of Peter Satterfield, administrator, Debons non of Tamsey Towers, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that the said Peter Satterfield, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of February, 1826.
TEST, JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration Debons non, on the personal estate of Tamsey Towers, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 14th day of February, 1826.

PETER SATTERFIELD, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Tamsey Towers, dec'd.
Feb. 25 3w

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court, February Term, A. D. 1826.

On application of James Richardson, administrator of Marcey Fountain, Sen. late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Caroline county Orphan's Court, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1826.
JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Marcey Fountain, Sen. late of Caroline 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, on or before the 20th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of February, 1826.
JAMES RICHARDSON, Adm'r. of Marcey Fountain, Sen. dec'd.
Feb. 18 3w

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court, February Term, A. D. 1826.

On application of Thomas Jenkins, acting executor of Mark Delehay, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of February, in year of our Lord, 1826.
J. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mark Delehay, 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 on or before the 21st of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of February, 1826.
THOMAS JENKINS, acting Ex'r. of Mark Delehay, dec'd.
Feb. 18 3w

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Feb. 15, 1826.

- A. Abbott, James W. Allen, Elizabeth A. Adams, John Adams, Rumford
- B. Bordley, Beale Bring, Levin Baiton, Samuel S. Bennett, John—2 Barnett, William Bennett, Oxford Bromw. H. Thomas Bradley, James H. Bennett, Benjamin Brown, Mary Bond, Margaretta Barrow, Littleton Brown, Miss Mary Birkhead, Chas. Beshiks, Joseph Bayne, Rev. Thomas Brown, Hiram
- C. Clerk of Talbot county court Crawford, Andrew Carter, Jesse—3 Commissioners of town of Easton Clending, John Covey, Robert—2 Courtney, P. Coplos, Clementina Comings, Eze Caldwell, Mathias Camper, Stephen
- D. Dickerson, H. Dawson, Elsha—2 Dickerson, Martin—2 Dyott, Alexander Denny, Nancy—2 Darden, Richard—2 Deford, Emeline
- E. Edmondson, John Ennalls, Mary Edgar, Joseph Enhelm, Laurence Eleasan, James Elliott, William Edmondson, William
- F. Foster, Hiram Fin, Edward Frazier, Charles Frickard, E. H. Fuddeman, Richard
- G. Gibson, Henrietta Gray, Ann R. Goodrick, West Gale, Ann Goldsborough, Tilghman J. Guling, Margaret Gibson, Nathan Gore, Osen Garey, John
- H. Hanson, Lydia M. Hopkins, Ruby Horgan, John Holmes, Henry E. Hackett, Hannah I. Hopkins, Tansey Holliday, Elizabeth Harrison, Alexander B.
- J. Janney, John G. Jones, John Johnson, Mrs. Jones, John L. Jones, Wrightson K. Kirby, Zebulon S. Kersey, James Keene, Samuel Keens, Elizabeth L. Leonard, Joshua E. Lowe, Susan Lowe, Wm. S. Lucas, Henry D. Lewis, Benjamin II, Leonard, Jonathan M. Miller, Eave Nelson, Benj. P. Morris, Clement—2 Mulholland, Henry M. Kneely, Wm. Muldoon, Arthur—2 Munroe, Henry McNeal, Learey McNeal, Sarah N. N. Cholson, Jas. Norris, John Nouis, Mary—2 Newnam, Mary O. Ozmont, Jonathan—3 Ozman, Hanna P. Porter, Nathan Park, Jane Feutz, Rosanna Peterson, Margareta P. Keering, Samuel Plater, John R. Jr. R. Ridout, Ann Rhodes, Denny Rowen, William—2 Richardson, Rev. Wm. Rice, William Ramsay, Mrs. Robert Roste, P. A. S. Stevens, Elizabeth Shriver, William Taylor, John Thomas, Jiley Trew, Sarah S. Y. Valliant, Hugh Warner, George Wilson, Charles Wilson, Abraham Wilecutt, John Wilmer, Sully Wilmer, Margaret West, Jeremiah

Those who apply for letters in the above list, are requested to say that they are advertised.
Feb. 18 3w A. GRAHAM, P. M.

Look to this! CASH

Will be given for Twenty or Thirty likely young NEGROES, for which the highest price will be given. Persons having any for sale, will call at Mr. Lowe's tavern.
JOHN L. ALFORD.
Easton, Feb. 25 3w

\$20 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island.
JOHN A. HORNEY.
Aug. 20

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.
THOMAS SNOWDEN.
June 4 1f

Sweepstakes.

The following Sweepstakes to be run for, in addition to the Subscription Purse, over the Canton Course at the ensuing Spring Races in the month of May next, are now open and will be closed on the 10th day of March next. 4 mile heats, \$200 entrance, \$50 forfeit, free for horses bona fide owned in Maryland or District of Columbia. 3 mile heats, \$200 entrance, \$50 forfeit, free for horses bred and raised in Maryland or District of Columbia. 1 mile heat, \$100 entrance, \$50 forfeit, free only for 3 years old Colts, bred and raised in Maryland or District of Columbia. The horses must be entered and the forfeit deposited on or before the 10th March.
E. L. FINLEY.
Baltimore, Feb 11 4w

The

The d of Maryland on the 15th resulted as follows:—The Half ginnia, by Mr. Gibson—O of York coast these Shares Cash instan delphia, names of the by permis We b the public. Gran Off Mar By which Shares, with ONE PRU mode of d Patent un been again pointed b sequence whole Sch will take WEDNES TREN Twent B 1 1 15 50 100 100 550 20,000 20,829 19,171 40,000 NOT C The n usual—a prizes at lars, and manner- warded Lottery, the dra five Th 25,000 Number will be prize all then all be each Odd N Even J A T Scheme rior on necessa Prize and pay can be ment the T on the —all on supplie Whole Halve To be LOT No Where O in the One H TANT Office either ance, any o promp all ap J. L. C will b ing, a Prize purch who A J Will on F half o other atten cited E

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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1826.

NO. 12.

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.

The next Lottery.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore
February 24, 1826.
The drawing of the Grand State Lottery of Maryland, which took place at Baltimore, on the 15th inst. agreeably to announcement, resulted as usual, with splendid success to Adventurers at Cohen's Office, where besides various other Capitals of importance, the great Capital Prize of

100,000 Dollars

was sold in One Half and Two Quarter Tickets, and all of them owned by distant adventurers—The Half in Romney, Hampshire county Virginia, by Messrs. Charles H. Clark and James Gibson—One Quarter by Mr. Jacob Wolfing of York county, near Hanover, Pa. (Both of these Shares have been already presented and the Cash instantly paid, as usual at Cohen's Office.) The remaining Quarter, which is held in Philadelphia, has not yet been presented. The names of the above gentlemen are mentioned by permission.

We have now the pleasure to present to the public, the next scheme of the

Grand State Lottery

Of Maryland, No. 6, to be drawn on the

Odd and Even System,

By which the holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least ONE PRIZE, and may draw THREE! This mode of drawing which is secured by Letters Patent under seal of the United States, has been again adopted by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, in consequence of its unrivalled popularity—The whole Scheme to be drawn IN ONE DAY and will take place in the city of Baltimore, on

TENTH OF MAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 PRIZE OF	\$25,000	\$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
10	1,000	10,000
15	500	7,500
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
100	20	2,000
550	10	5,500
20,000	4	80,000

20,829 PRIZES, amounting to \$160,000
19,171

40,000 Tickets at \$4 \$160,000
NOT ONE BLINK TO A PRIZE!

MODE OF DRAWING:

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of \$4 will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the 25,000 dollar prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a \$4 prize. If the \$25,000 prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of \$4.

Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.
Even Numbers end with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.
A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this Scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also; many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH!

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent, and payable sixty days after the drawing, but can be had, as usual at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.

Tickets will Rise,

on the 24th of MARCH to FIVE DOLLARS—all orders dated previous to that day, will be supplied at the following Original Prices, viz:
Whole Tickets \$4 00 Quarters \$1 00
Halves 2 00 Eighths . . . 50
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 114, Market street, Baltimore;
Where the great & magnificent Capital Prize of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in the last Grand State Lottery, was sold in One Half and Two Quarters (ALL TO DIS-ANT ADVENTURERS,) and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the U. States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Be particularly in directing to J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS—Baltimore.
Cohen's "Gazette and Lottery Register," will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain a complete List of the Prizes; it will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at Cohen's Office, and who signify their wish to receive it.
Baltimore, March 4 3w

A JUVENILE COTILLON PARTY
Will take place at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, on Friday evening, the 17th of March next, at half past six o'clock, P. M. Subscribers and other Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.—The company of Ladies will be solicited by special invitation. MANAGERS.
Easton, Feb. 25. 3w

From Noah's New-York Advocate. BACHELORS' BALL.

A few years ago a meeting was called of Bachelors friendly to giving an annual ball as a kind of commutation for an odious tax about to be proposed, and by way of keeping in the good graces of the fair. Contrary to all calculations, a full meeting was had; some young; some a little in the vane; some with wigs, and others with a kind of pepper and salt hair; something like a sleet, as Billy Lackaday calls it, in all from 25 to 50. At that meeting it was resolved to give a Ball, and if it was voted quite the thing to give such a ball annually on St. Valentine's day; a day particularly agreeable to all "billers and cooers," and to effect the object, a strong committee was appointed.

The ladies when they heard of a Bachelors' ball, smiled behind their fans; some turned up their honourable noses; others declared that it was high time the creatures did something to make themselves agreeable: but they all resolved to go and stare them out of countenance, or into matrimony.—Well, the ball was given, and a splendid one it was; rooms elegantly decorated; lights brilliant; supper ample and magnificent.

The ladies were dressed in the most becoming style; their heads ornamented with feathers, bachelors' buttons, and a certain other little field flower which shall be nameless—all the artillery of their charms were brought to play point blank on the hearts of the bachelors, who, with blue coats, white cassimere unmentionables, and daffydowndillies in their button holes, were unusually amiable, attentive and polite. The ball went off with uncommon eclat—every body was delighted, and those who for years had sneered at bachelors—who had, in riot fancy, "made mouths" at them, now spoke loudly in praise of their spirited undertaking—favoured them with their sweetest smile and most becoming curtesy. This praise proved fatal to single blessedness. O, battery! Oh! it was a poisoned cup, in which Cupid's arrows had been dipped—it inspired new life in the bachelors—they drank deep of the intoxicating draught—they fell before the idol—they pushed up their hair, a la Brutus—wore black horse skin gloves and white ribbands—carried an eye-glass—cried bravo! at the theatre—threw aside their rusted fustees, "and were

"Every inch a man."—Shakespeare.
Another year came round—another St. Valentine's day arrived, because it arrives every year; and another bachelors' ball was given. This was infinitely more splendid than the first; it was every thing that the triumvirates of good cheer, Simon, Mrs. Poppleton and Abbey Jones could make it. It brought out an additional number of ladies, because many candidates were brought out who were kept in the last year. It was considered prudent not to trust young ladies under a certain age, in a room full of bachelors. If the opinions of the fair had undergone some change in favor of the bachelors the preceding year, this year they stood at the head of the calendar, and were considered the most spirited citizens and kind fellows in the world—to be hereafter caressed, to have the strongest cup of tea, and the brownest piece of toast; to have their way in every thing, and never to beg twice for a romping kiss. But, alas! ruin stared them in the face—the two balls, the fair candidates, the flattering encomiums, and the gracious condescension, paved the way for an awful reverse; and of the numerous committee employed in getting up these balls, which were designed as mementos of single blessedness, there are not enough left to form a quorum, or to mount a corporal's guard.

But start not, gentle reader, they are not dead—only married! and the most inexorable among them, those who fattened upon celibacy and who prided themselves upon lying alone in a comfortable winter night—those who had become members for life of the club, the very pillars of the bachelors' balls, have all been caught by the skirts—all fallen into the snare set by Hymen, and even at the moment, when the printers and devils are throwing off these sheets, the heartless rogues are snugly reposing in the very arms of those to whose fascinations at the balls they fell a sacrifice. "In Adam's fall, we sinned all."

On the approach of St. Valentine's day, and the period for another ball, the committee were convened at the old place, and on calling over the names of twenty-one of the members they were proclaimed absentees, and on inquiring why and wherefore, we learnt that they had all married—
"So ladies pray take warning
By my true love and me."

The very plan which was to perpetuate the fame of the single, has in the end proved the utter destruction of bachelors; and those free roving fellows, with heads up and eyes to the right, are now seen crawling along Broadway, with coat buttoned to the neck, and a wife on bon point tucked under their arms.

Finding it was all Dickey with the bachelors' ball, and that we were compelled to adjourn sine die, we called for a bottle of the juno and a few segars, and had a comfortable conversation on the subject:—"Well—Harry's gone at last—who did he marry?" "Why little, Poppet Sprightly,

of Park place?"—"No!—why he is 45, and she 16." "Well, so much the better; the older a bachelor grows, the younger he wants his wife to be." "Who did Dick Trife marry?"—"O, Dick was bit—he fell in love with Bridget Leveall, in consequence of her brilliant complexion at the ball, but discovered that it was made up of pearl powder and Miss St. Martin's liquid rouge." "Poor fellow—and who did Col. Thunderbolt go off with?"—"Oh, he married a fat widow in Pearl street, and got three brick houses and a retail store." "Come, that's pretty well—and Tom—who fixed him?"—"Tom fell in love with a country cousin at the ball; and it was not until a month after he was married that he discovered she had a glass eye—oh! ho!—ha! ha!"

Thus the wags ran over the catalogue, ridiculing the good fortune of the Benedicts, and scandalizing their cara sposas, and finally deciding that there would be no bachelors' ball this year, in consequence of its having been discovered that by the census there were 30,000 more males in the state than females, and consequently their stock being high they would stand upon high premiums, and would not be found courting the bachelors.

BOLIVAR.—He is a very small thin man, with the appearance of great personal activity; his face is well formed, but furrowed with fatigue and anxiety. The fire of his quick black eye is very remarkable. He wears large mustachios, and his hair is dark and curling. After many opportunities of seeing him, I may say that I never met with a face which gave a more exact idea of a man. Boldness, enterprise, activity, intrigue, proud impatience, and a persevering and determined spirit, are plainly marked upon his countenance, and expressed by every motion of his body.
Proctor's Narrative.

Broomcorn is raised in Morris county, N. J. in large quantities, and 500,000 corn brooms are annually made, which when sold at \$5 per hundred, yield a clear profit on the labour bestowed, of \$25 per acre, to those who are thus employed. Forty bushels of seed, is the average produce of an acre which equal oats in value, as an article of food for cattle or horses.

Belvidere Spello.

WOODEN NUTMEGS OUT DONE.

An Ohio paper, in noticing the great increase of Tobacco planting in that state, informs us, that such is the demand for Tobacco Seed, that it is readily disposed of at a dollar per gill. An individual in Belmont county has sold, within the last six or eight weeks, seed to the amount of nearly three hundred dollars, and we have been informed that some of the wooden nutmeg folks have seized the opportunity of speculating, but instead of supplying the people with Tobacco Seed, they sell them mullein seed; and in the absence of that, have been known to substitute pulverized decayed wood, and dispose of it to the uninformed as genuine little pear tree.

One day during the winter the Duchess of Mazarine conceived the idea of giving a *fete champetre* at her splendid mansion in Paris. She assembled an immense crowd in her saloon, then just *decore*, and dazzling with mirrors, which covered the walls of the apartment from the ceiling to the floor. At the extremity of the saloon was a cabinet full of foliage and flowers, and on opening a gate a transparency was to appear, showing a real flock of sheep, very white and well washed, defiling in the woodland, and led by a shepherdess, a dancer from the opera. While this ingenious scene was preparing, and the company were dancing in the saloon, the imprisoned sheep escaped, it is not known how, and without dog or shepherdess, suddenly burst into the saloon, dispersed the dancers and began butting their heads against the mirrors. The leaps and bleatings of the affrighted flock, the noise they made in breaking the mirrors to pieces, the cries and flights of the women, the roars of laughter from the dancers, formed a much more amusing scene than that of the pastoral, which the company lost by this accident.—Madame de Genlis' Memoirs.

THE MULE—AN ANECDOTE.

Dr. W. . . . of Barbadoes, on the death of his faithful riding mule, caused his head to be suspended just over his own seat in his dining room, where it long remained a monument of worth and gratitude. The benevolent and hospitable physician, after the madeira had made a few circuits, was much in the habit of lecturing on the head of this departed friend, "from whom his liberal fortunes took their rise," and always with much applause.

One unlucky day, while engaged in this pious office, Fate's scissore, Time's scythe, or something else, causing the lashings to part, this venerated relic fell on the bare pate of the Phrenologist with such force as to prostrate him on the floor. His old black servant used to give a minute and most pathetic account of this sad affair, always, in proof of his own sagacity, concluding—"umph—I always tells massa he mus nebur trus mule—mule mighty unsertin; he be shove a do you a mischief some time or udder."

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.

In the Senate, the death of the Hon. John Gaillard, a member of that body from South Carolina, was announced by Mr. Hayne, and after a few remarks by Mr. Hayne and Mr. Dickerson, the usual order was taken for attending the funeral, and wearing crape as a mark of respect for his memory.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, there was no business done except the presentation of petitions and the making of a few reports. A message was then received from the Senate, announcing the death of Mr. Gaillard, and inviting the House to attend his funeral to day at 11 o'clock. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

SENATE.—The Senate only met and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—At half past 10 o'clock the Speaker took the chair, when,

On motion of Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, the House adjourned.

The members then formed in procession, and repaired to the Senate Chamber, in pursuance of invitation, to attend the funeral of Mr. Gaillard, preceded by the officers of the House.

Soon after the House of Representatives had taken their seats, the Judges of the Supreme Court, preceded by the Marshal, entered the Chamber, and took their seats on the right of the President of the United States.

The funeral services in the Capitol consisted of the reading of the 90th Psalm, followed by a brief and impressive discourse from Dr. Staughton, the Chaplain of the Senate. Mr. Post, the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, then offered up a prayer, and Dr. Staughton concluded the services with a blessing.

The procession then moved forward to the burying ground beyond the Navy Yard, where the body was deposited by the side of the other members of Congress who have died in this city, while in the discharge of their public duties.

THURSDAY, March 2.

In the Senate, Mr. Randolph submitted a motion calling upon the Executive for such information as he may possess respecting the intentions of the Congress at Panama, touching the question of negro slavery. Mr. Benton, from the select committee, reported a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, declaring that no Member of Congress shall be appointed to any office, during the term for which he was elected. A bill for the relief of John A. Webster; a bill for the relief of the heirs of Louis Cretein, deceased; and a bill making appropriation for the Library, were passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. A great part of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, who had a right to the floor, the discussion on the amendment to the constitution was not resumed, yesterday, in the House of Representatives. The House was principally occupied on the bill to erect a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and to reform the criminal code of the District. Among the resolutions laid on the table, are the following: on motion of Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, calling for information on the subject of certain African captives, taken in the harbor of Pensacola, and also empowering the committee on the Slave Trade to send for persons and papers; on motion of Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to elect the Speaker of the House *viva voce*; on motion of Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, calling for information relative to the Cumberland Road; and, on motion of Mr. Vance, of Ohio, asking for information relative to the head branches of the little Miami and Scioto rivers. On motion of Mr. Worthington, of Maryland, the claims of that State for militia services, were referred to the Committee on Claims; on motion of Mr. Verplanck, of New York, the subject of the comparative rate of gold and silver coinage was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; the Committee on Commerce was instructed, on motion of Mr. White, of Florida, to consider the expediency of erecting certain Light-houses in that Territory; and, on motion of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, the subject of granting school lands, in that State, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Some interesting messages and communications were received; which will be found in our report of proceedings.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

In the Senate, the resolution offered by Mr. Randolph calling on the President of the United States, for such information as he may possess touching the principles of the South American States in regard to negro slavery, was taken up, and on motion by Mr. Hayne, it was laid on the table.—The bill appropriating the 3 per cent fund of the State of Mississippi, was passed and sent to the House of Representatives. Mr. Benton gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize the reserved salt springs and the Lead mines in Missouri to be exposed to public sale.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the discussion of the amendment of the constitution was resumed in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, commenced a speech in favor of the resolution, taking the election from the House of Representatives, but against that which changes the primary mode of election. He was evidently indisposed, and after speaking for about an hour, gave way for a motion that the committee rise. The amendments made in Senate to the Navy appropriation Bill were concurred in. No other business of interest was before the House.

SATURDAY, March 4.

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business within ten minutes from the time of meeting. When the motion was made, the Vice-President suggested to the mover the propriety of delaying it until the ordinary business of the day was completed; upon which, Mr. Bell remarked, that there were questions of great public importance, of an Executive character, pending before them—more important than the common subjects which were usually acted on in their Legislative capacity; and he was, therefore, compelled to urge the putting off the question. A division took place, and the result was—Ayes, 13; Noes, 12.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Houston, of Tennessee, instructing the committee of Accounts to report on the expediency of purchasing the Stationary by contract in order to ensure a better article than that now supplied. Private bills having priority, the amendment of the Constitution was not taken up; but the House went into committee on Private bills. Some discussion took place on the bill authorizing a subscription for stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, but no question was taken.

NEW BANKRUPT BILL.—

Many of our readers will see with pleasure, and none, we presume, with indifference, that a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, throughout the Union, was yesterday reported to the Senate, by Mr. Hayne, of S. C. The bill is of course, very long, and evinces a degree of attention and labour creditable to the Committee, and deserving the thanks of all who are interested in the subject. It is impossible for us now, to find room for any thing like a detailed exposition of its provisions; but, in addition to the reference made to the contents of the bill, by Mr. Hayne, in his introductory remarks, (reported under the proper head,) the following brief outline of its main objects, is offered to our readers:

The first section declares, in substance, that any Merchant, or other persons engaged in commercial pursuits, who shall commit any of the acts of bankruptcy, therein specified, may be declared a bankrupt. Farmers, and others, are exempt from the operation of this section.

The next section provide for the appointment in each State, of one General Commissioner of Bankruptcy, before whom shall be conducted all questions arising under the law, with the right of appeal to the Courts of the United States, and securing a jury trial, in all cases, where it may be demanded by either party. Special commissions, are authorised, in all cases where the court shall deem them necessary.

When a person is found to be a bankrupt, his whole estate is to be vested in assignees, chosen by the creditors, for the equal benefit of all the creditors. Various provisions are made, in other parts of the bill with the object of securing to the creditors the whole estate of the bankrupt. Provision is then made for the support of the bankrupt, pending the investigation, and for a final allowance to him, in proportion to the amount divided among the creditors. On its finally appearing that the bankrupt has made a fair and full surrender of his whole estate to his creditors, and has acted throughout with good faith, the bill provides for his discharge from all further liability for existing debts. A great many sections of the bill are devoted to the regulation of the proceedings of the Commissioner and Assignees; and prescribing the course to be pursued by the bankrupt and his creditors.—The bill finally provides for the case of persons, other than traders, who (though exempt from the operation of the first section of the bill,) are permitted, on the application of the creditors, and with their own consent, to become bankrupts.

Nat. Intel.

On Saturday morning, says the New York Mercantile Advertiser, "a cask was delivered to Mr. Woodward, seedsman, from a Baltimore coaster, as a shipment of seeds from that place. But on opening the cask, he was not a little surprised to find it contained the body of a negro woman, apparently about 45 years of age, which had been preserved in spirits. On inquiry, it was found that this shipment was addressed to a surgeon instead of a seedsman.

Mr. Noah, of the National Advocate, notices the same circumstance in the following manner:—Singular Circumstance.—"The Coroner was called, on Saturday, the 18th instant, to view the body of an unknown colored woman, found at the

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GREECE—Letters from Modon, dated 14th November, say, that Ibrahim will set out to morrow with his new troops of 8,000 infantry, and 1,000 cavalry, for Missolonghi, and the Turkish fleet will, at the same time, sail for the same destination.

SMYRNA, Dec. 1.

We learn that the Greek Government has required the primates of Hydra and Spezzia to send into the Morea the major part of the forces they have in their service, to aid in defending it against the Turks. A part of these troops were sent to Napoli, and will be marched to Corinth. It appears, that Government fears the mutual jealousy of the Romelotes, and the Moreotes, and would therefore keep them apart.

Ibrahim Pacha has been employed, since the disembarkation of the Egyptians at Navarino, in re-organizing his army, and in dividing it into several corps. We are assured, that one of these corps will march towards the Gulph of Corinth, with a view, as it is thought, according to the plan of the campaign, to effect a junction with the Albanians stationed in the Salona, and thus to support the necessary operations of Reschid Pacha.

ZANTE, Dec. 4.—The Ottoman fleet has sailed, and on the 23d Nov. having arrived off Cape Papa, it met the Greek fleet, composed of thirty four vessels, under the command of Admiral Miaulis, but the distance, the calm, the night, prevented any engagement. The Greeks, however, made an unsuccessful attempt to fire the fleet by means of two fire ships. After this rencontre the Turkish fleet disposed itself in line, between Cape Papa and Missolonghi, and the Greeks steered for the Isles of Cursolari at some distance from the Turks. Ibrahim Pacha has entered Gastoni, and laid it waste. He is, it is said, to be constituted Commander in Chief of the Turkish sea and land forces, and he is now at Patras, and about to direct the operations against that place.

On the 2d of this month Admiral Neale, Commander in Chief of the naval forces of his Britannic Majesty in the Mediterranean, arrived at Corfu with a vessel of 80 guns and two frigates, coming from Malta, and having on board his Excellency Mr. Stratford Canning, Ambassador to Constanti-nople.

ZANTE, Dec. 4.—Ibrahim Pacha has summoned Missolonghi to surrender, on pain, in case of refusal, that the garrison and inhabitants should be delivered over to military execution.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Under the head of Zante, the Ettoile gives some news from Greece, by which it would appear that General Gouras, after having defeated a body of Turks, had made preparations to march against Salona.

The contents of Paris papers and letters of Wednesday set conjecture at rest with respect to the succession to the Russian throne, and at the same time explain the extraordinary circumstance of its being so long vacant. It would appear that two imperial brothers, Constantine and Nicholas, had vied with each other in a generous renunciation of their respective claims—the former from a faithful adherence to an old engagement. Nicholas refused to reign under the will of the late Emperor, who, according to the uncertain rules of succession in Russia, could appoint his successor, and Constantine, who was bound to resign his pretensions by a family compact, refused to make his legitimacy available against a voluntary surrender. The former proclaimed the absent Emperor, and took the oaths of allegiance to him; the latter, disregarding his birth-right, offered submission to Nicholas I.—Russia was thus in the strange predicament of having two self-declaring emperors, and no active ruler. The crown of the Czars was in abeyance, till Couriers passed between Warsaw and Petersburg. Each brother was in his turn a subject, and a sovereign, and both stood at the portals of power, amicably disputing the point of precedence. Constantine has at last submitted to take the command of forty-millions of men.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Nuremberg Correspondent of the 29th ult. gives a description of a proclamation which, it is said, the Emperor Constantine will issue on his arrival at St. Petersburg. If this may be depended upon, it would seem, that, imitating the policy of the present King of France on his accession to the throne, it is the wish of the new Autocrat that, in regard to politics, his reign shall be but a continuance of that of his brother. It most distinctly avows his determination to adhere to the Holy Alliance, and, generally, to the system established and maintained by the deceased Emperor.

The Nuremberg Correspondent which we have received this morning, to the 2d inst. states, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar to be seriously indisposed.

City 2 o'clock.—The Dividend on Consols is this day in course of payment to the public Money on the Stock Exchange is exceedingly abundant, and out of the house first rate bills can be easily discounted. There has been scarcely any thing doing in Consols; they reached 83 1-8, but have since declined to 82 3-4, buyers, where they now remain steady. It is confidently asserted, on the authority of letters from Hamburg of the 4th inst. that Nicholas has been proclaimed Emperor of Russia, and Constantine retains the Sovereignty of Poland; this had the effect of advancing Russia Stock 2 1-2 per cent. but made no impression on the Consol Market.

Nothing worthy of observation has occurred in the foreign Market. The South American Securities are steady, and the Shares without much variation. Colombian Bonds, 66 1-2; Mexican, 70 1-2; Spanish Bonds, 13 1-4; Greek Bonds, 14—up to this hour, we have not heard of the arrival of any express from Paris.

33 sheep weighing 3335 lbs. nett mutton. for 490 dollars, March 29th, 1823, to Jas: Elmore, of Baltimore, 2 steers, 4 years old, weighing 1405, and 1306 lbs nett beef, for \$12 per hundred, and April 5, of the same year, to Thomas Curtin, 40 sheep, one and two years old, for \$520, weighing 3834 lbs. nett mutton, and to G. Bowers, a hog, weighing 751 lbs nett pork, for \$75. March 8, 1824, to James Gilmore, a five year old steer, for \$15 per hundred, weighing 1507 lbs. and amounting to \$241 05. To Thomas Curtin, 16 sheep, at \$13 per head, and to G. Bowers, 2 hogs, for \$90. Jan. 26, 1825, to Charles Nonater & Co. of Philadelphia, a five years old twin heifer, for 420, the four quarters of which contained 1673 lbs. nett beef, and one four years old steer for \$100, and weighing 1397 lbs. nett beef. And a short time since, 46 sheep, in Philadelphia weighing upwards of 4300 lbs. The whole of the sales since above stated, amount to upwards of \$13,500, in less than nine years and six months!

It may be observed that the last mentioned heifer, which brought \$420, the cow sold to Wolpert and Miller, in 1822, for \$105, 70, the steer sold to J. Elmore, in 1824, for \$241 05, and two calves sold for \$40, amounting in all to \$896 75, were all descended from the cow sold to T. & G. Rusk for \$201 00, and which cost Mr. Barney but \$50, making the sales of the cow and her descendants \$1008 15, exclusive of the cheese and butter made from the two cows. The twin heifer was a cross of Gen. Ridgely's Bakewell breed of cattle, and was a very remarkably fine beast.

So much for Mr. Barney's establishment; and such is a sample of what the state of Delaware is susceptible of being made to produce under proper management and attention.

A Mrs. Spinning, wife of Mr. Benjamin Spinning, of the town of Cato, in New York, has been safely delivered of four daughters at a birth, three of whom are doing well. This is spinning to some purpose.

FOREIGN.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

We are indebted to Captain Tubbs, of the brig Commodore Barry, for two Liverpool papers, one of the 9th, and the other of the 11th January containing a few London articles of the 9th. We annex all the matter of any novelty or importance which we have found in them. Nothing is said of any official intelligence of the resignation of Constantine.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.

UNITED STATES.—The President's Message to the American Congress is, as usual, a long and rather cumbersome document.—For the form of these state papers we have no predilection, and should prefer to see something not quite so lengthy—a brief view of the external politics & the internal economy of the country, leaving the details to be brought forth in the proceedings of Congress. This would be a more business mode; for the present practice, if persisted in, must lead to almost endless posing, or a very inconvenient extent of particularity, as a President may be disposed to garrulity, and as the United States may have more complicated interests to engage their attention. For the substance of the document itself, it will give great satisfaction, as it shows that no cause of public quarrel exists between this rising and important portion of the New World and the Old; and that as this great federal body increases in population, commerce and power, its interests are interlocking themselves with those of other countries, by a reciprocation of intercourse, which is the best pledge for the continuance of a good understanding among all. When nations find out that they have a greater interest in each others friendship than they can extract from enmity, they will be more reluctant to dispute with each other; an event to which a liberal commercial system will more contribute than any other. To pursue this object from the commencement which has been made by the leading commercial powers of the world, is now one of the best objects of the policy of enlightened statesmen; and though it can only be generally accomplished; though time is required for the different interests of nations to adjust themselves to principles, which invert in many respects, the maxims of former ages, yet we doubt not but that the principles are so solid, and are working that conviction in the minds of statesmen, that it will ultimately be accomplished, and that commerce which has so often been the incentive of war, will become a firm and inviolable bond of peace.

RUSSIA.—To the vague rumours of the assassination of Alexander, succeeded the equally singular story of the abdication of Constantine in favor of his brother the Archduke Nicholas. The former is now exploded, though the Morning Post has stoutly clung to the hoax which was played upon it. The second had more foundation, and seems now pretty well developed. It appears, that in consequence of the marriage of Constantine below his dignity, the succession was changed in favor of Nicholas by his own consent. Love triumphed in him, over ambition, and his signature was affixed to three documents, not to be opened until the death of Alexander.—They were then opened; but the Archduke Nicholas declined to stand upon against the hereditary rights of his brother, and Constantine, true to his engagements, remained at Warsaw. The fact is, however, that the Imperial Family have all taken the oath of allegiance to him; and that he will ascend the throne which of right devolves upon him. Rumours of a subsequent abdication have been circulated, but they appear not to rest on any sufficient authority.

Spain, 15,000,000—Morocco, 15,000,000—Peru, 13,500,000—Afghanistan, 12,800,000—Burmese, 12,000,000—Cores, 12,000,000—Tibet, 12,000,000—Prussia, 11,370,000—United States, 10,645,000—Naples, 7,500,000—Brazil, 5,500,000. The principality of Litchenstein contains the smallest number of inhabitants out of the 24 states, having only 5,800 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.

It becomes our duty to notice a horrible catastrophe, which took place in this city yesterday. We shall touch it as briefly as we can; for the case is now in the hands of Justice. James McNaught, gunsmith of this city, (and an admirable one he was,) has been committed to jail on the charge of shooting Danl. Denoon, his foreman.—It is said, that they dined together yesterday, in the upper room of Mr. McNaught's house; the apprentices in the shop then dined; and McN. who had retired alone into another room, contiguous to the dining room, sent for Daniel Denoon (his foreman) and as soon as he had entered the room, it is said that McN. shot him in the abdomen with a pistol; and it is also said that McN. discharged another pistol, which grazed his own cheek, and drew blood. When the persons, alarmed by the discharge of the pistols, entered the room, they were both found lying on the floor; the unfortunate Denoon mortally wounded, and McNaught not seriously hurt. Denoon lingered for several hours, and died, last evening about 4 o'clock; before his dissolution, he was in the most excruciating agony, but gave, as it is said, a statement like the above. We understand that McNaught describes it to have been a duel between them, in which he was wounded and D. fell.—Young Denoon was raised as an apprentice by McNaught; he was an accomplished workman, and was about to set up in business for himself.

RICHMOND, March 1.

THE TRAGEDY WOUND UP!

The miserable James McNaught has committed justice upon himself. The murderer of poor Denoon has saved himself from the vengeance of the offended laws by an act of suicide.—On Monday evening he was committed to the jail of this city; and about 10 or 11 o'clock that night, he laid violent hands upon himself.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

"MURDER WILL OUT."—A gentleman who has just returned from Batavia, states that a John Murray has been lately taken for a supposed murder committed about a year ago, and put into the jail in that village. The circumstances appear to be these:—That a traveller came on horseback to the house of Murray (who was a tavern keeper) and put up, that he handed his portmanteau to M. who put it in the bar—that he went to bed. In the morning "while it was yet dark" he arose to pursue his journey. The traveller asked M. to show him a place to wash—the did so, which was at a pump in the back yard. While washing, the maid came into the bar room, and was sent for a towel.—When the man entered from washing, he was knocked down by M. who stood in the door with a club. He was killed, dragged off, and secreted. While killing the stranger, the girl entered with the towel—she was called away by the wife of M. Fears were entertained that she would disclose the whole, and she was threatened with death—she begged for her life, adding she would never divulge it. A few days ago, in a hysterical fit she talked so much about the murder, that when she came out of her fit, her family compelled her to tell the foregoing, which she has since sworn to. It is said too, for a fact, that about the same time the murder is said to have been committed, that M. was suddenly possessed of considerable cash. The girl's name who made oath to the foregoing is Miranda Johnson. Time will determine whether these statements, in all their blackness, are true or false. The fears now are, that they are too true.

Hochester Republican.

GRAZING.—We learn from the Wilmington Gazette, that Mr. Barney, of Port Penn, Delaware, has resided in that state nine years within which time he has raised the greatest part, and fed and disposed of all the foal wing animals. In the year 1816, Nov. 31st, he sold to Sunck & Kelso, of Baltimore, 70 head of oxen, at \$90 per head, amounting to \$6,300; each weighing 900 lbs. and carrying 150 lbs. of rough tallow. In the spring of 1817, he sold to G. Elliott, of the same place, 8 Bakewell sheep, for \$27 50 each, all weathers. In the following spring he had 22 slaughtered for the same market, which brought him \$450; and in 1819, he sold to Mr. Elliott 17, for \$550, the aggregate weight of which was 1960 lbs. and the rough tallow 365 lbs. He sold at the same time, to John and Geo. Rusk, the Delaware and Columbia oxen, for 31 1-4 cents per pound, the last of which weighed 2090 lbs. nett beef; some further particulars respecting which oxen and sheep, are furnished in the American Farmer, Vol. 1. March 25, 1820, he sold to the latter gentleman a cow, weighing 1342 lbs. nett beef, and a heifer of 1117 lbs. nett, for \$15 per hundred, amounting to \$368; and, at the same time, to Geo. Pepper, a hog, for \$85, weighing 675 lbs. and to G. Elliott 31 sheep, for \$450, all of which were slaughtered in Baltimore. March 8, 1821, he sold to John and Geo. Rusk, 3 steers, 4 years old, for 15 dollars per hundred, weighing 4190 pounds, and remarkably fat; a rum of the largest of which was presented, by Gen. Ridgely to the President of the United States. On the same day he sold to Mr. Elliott 31 fat wethers and ewes for \$371. March 18, 1822, he sold to Wolpert and Miller, of Philadelphia, a cow for \$105 70, the four quarters of which weighed 1057 lbs. nett beef; and, at the same time, to Peter Inckle

Mr. Johnson said, if the bill was now to be fraped by them, he would not be for inserting the clause moved to be stricken out—but as it was in, he saw no necessity to send the bill back to the other house with the amendment proposed. He regarded the pledge or appropriation made in the section proposed to be erased, as entirely harmless.—It was not in the nature of contract, for it was only the state pledging itself that when it received such a sum from such a source it would use it for such and such a purpose—pass the bill and we may ourselves or any future legislature may repeal this section at pleasure without any violation of faith.

The senate were equally divided on this amendment also, and it was negatived, but finding by adhering to the bill as it stood, that the ultimate vote of at least two of the members would be effected on putting the bill upon its final passage as it stood, a reconsideration was moved, and Mr. Emory's amendments were adopted, in which form the bill was read a third time. Mr. Emory made some remarks in favor of the bill. The question was then taken upon its passage, Ayes 8, Noes 5.

The amendments of the senate were read and adopted in the house of delegates without debate. It has therefore become a law of the state.

From the Baltimore American.

We know not whether the proposition of our Chief Magistrate, to send deputies to Panama, will receive the sanction of the Senate. But it seems very plain to us, that if our government decline, England stands ready to place herself at the head of the South American republics, and to exercise that controlling agency which belongs to the United States, in the deliberations and the resolutions of that Congress. The case is now reduced to this alternative, that England or the United States must take the lead, and if we do voluntarily surrender this opportunity, it may not again occur for centuries, if ever. To refuse to listen to an invitation of this character, will extinguish every brilliant prospect afforded by an intercourse with our sister republics—it will be to proclaim that we want neither their friendship nor their commerce. Such a slight will be remembered, and remembered to our disadvantage hereafter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

LAW SUIT.—A case of some interest, as relating to passengers and steam boats, was tried before Judge Irving, on the 24th instant, and was brought by Alfred Poul against Capt. Thomas Wiswall, of the steam boat James Kent.

It appears, that the defendant came on board the Kent at Hudson, when bound to this city. He applied for a berth at bed time, when he was refused, on the ground that he had not paid his fare. He contended that he had paid his fare almost immediately on coming on board the boat, but, being a stranger, did not think it necessary to put down his name for a berth. Harsh words ensued, which terminated by an offer on the part of the plaintiff to pay his fare a second time, which the Captain refused, but contended that he should put him on shore, and, about one o'clock in the morning, actually forced the plaintiff in the boat, and landed him at a lonely spot, far from a house, and 20 miles from the city, keeping his baggage as security for the passage.

The Jury, after a charge from the Judge against the legality of the Captain's conduct, brought in a verdict of 75 dollars damages for plaintiff.—Noah's Adv.

PHILADELPHIA.—By a statement of the city Treasurer, it appears that from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1825, the total amount received was \$137,933 12; and the total amount paid was \$136,918 88. On the 31st of December, there was a balance in the city treasury of 16,329 55.

It has been proposed in the city council to take down the round marble building in the centre square, and to improve and ornament that spacious piece of ground.

Agreeably to returns received at the Health Office from one hundred and twenty-nine practitioners of midwifery, there were born in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, during the year 1825—

Male children, 3444
Female children, 3182

Making the total number of births, 6626

The whole number of deaths during the same period, were 3812

Leaving a difference in favour of births of 2814

The following curious statistical account is given in the Cassel Almanack for the year 1826.—The 100 most populous cities on the globe are—Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants—Pekin, 1,500,000—London, 1,274,000—Hans-Ishen, 1,100,000—Calcutta, 900,000—Madras, 817,000—Nankin, 800,000—Congo-Ishen, 800,000—Paris, 717,300—Wats Cham, 600,000—Constantinople, 597,800—Benares, 597,000—Kio, 520,726—Su-Ishen, 500,000—Houng-Ishen, 500,000, &c. &c. The fortieth on the list is Berlin, containing 193,000, & the last Bristol, 87,800. Among the 100 cities, three contain more than a million—nine from half a million to one million—23 from 200,000 to 500,000—56 from 100,000 to 200,000—6 from 87 to 100,000. Of these 100 cities, 58 are in Asia, and 32 in Europe, of which four are in Germany—four in France—five in Italy—eight in England—three in Spain—5 in Africa, and five in America. A list of the population of 94 states is given—the following is an extract—China, 264,500,000—British Empire, 136,500,000—Russia, 59,000,000—Japan, 40,500,000—France, 31,500,000—Austria, 30,000,000—Turkish Empire, 24,500,000—Anam, 23,000,000

store No. 171, South street. She was shipped on board the schooner Mirror, from Baltimore, to some person here.—The discovery was made in consequence of the barrel being opened, in mistake by the wrong consignee. The barrel was marked P. X. No. 2.—We hope the affair will be investigated.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

From the Maryland Republican, March 4.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The bill providing for the Internal Improvement of this state, was taken up on Thursday last by the House of Delegates. An intense interest has been felt for a long time upon this question, which had converged as it were into a focus, in the legislature. What rendered the contest the more engrossing was the nice balance that was known to exist in point of force between the friends and the opponents of the measure—and the difficulty there was in accommodating the vast variety of views entertained by the friends of the different sections most immediately interested.

When the bill was announced for consideration, it was a remarkable incident that the usual attempts resorted to to get rid of bills without reaching the final question upon passing them, was respectfully withheld—no motion to strike out the enacting clause or first section, nor to refer to the first of June was made. The reading progressed, and with inconsiderable exceptions, the members seemed disposed to render the provisions as perfect as they ought to be, if it should pass into a law. The amendments proposed were not very numerous, and most of them were adopted with but little debate. The most material was: one offered by Mr. Goldsborough, requiring before the bill should be operative, that the United States should subscribe at least one million of dollars in the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. Another, that the sum appropriated to the improvement of the low land, water course &c. of the Eastern Shore be increased to two hundred thousand dollars. The subscription on the part of the state to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was fixed at \$500,000, the like sum to the canal from the Suquehanna to Baltimore, and the like sum to the canal from Baltimore to the Potomac. The appropriation to each is made dependent on the others, and the whole to be inoperative unless the executive are satisfied that with such appropriation the sum necessary to complete each canal respectively has been subscribed by good and substantial subscribers.

When the details of the bill had been matured, and it was announced to be up on its passage, the opponents of the bill called for the previous question, to prevent debate; a majority rose and sustained the call whereupon, without one word having been said in relation to the general merit of the bill, which it seemed conceded on all hands, was well understood, and upon which it was presumed every member had conclusively made up his mind, the house was called upon to decide. It was a tremendous question for Maryland. Every countenance evinced the anxiety felt.—The house was found to be equally divided, whereupon the yeas and nays were called—ye being summed up they also were about to be pronounced equally divided, when another member entered the chamber and gave the casting vote for the bill, yeas 55 nays 34.

From the Maryland Republican, March 7.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The bill to provide for the Internal Improvement of this State, was read a second time yesterday in the senate—several proposals to amend the bill were made and failed.

Mr. Emory moved to amend the section authorising the treasurer to borrow money for the contemplated canals, so as to include the \$200,000 appropriated for improvements on the eastern shore in the same authority.

Mr. Johnson argued that the amendment was entirely unnecessary. The sum required for the eastern shore improvements, was by this act directed to be paid out of the treasury, and it was presumable that the surplus from year to year, would be adequate to the expenditures from year to year for that object.—He considered the eastern shore upon much safer grounds than the western shore—the latter were to get the money, only in case the treasurer succeeded in borrowing it for the purpose, whilst he was required to pay the eastern shore appropriation out of any money that might come into the treasury.

Mr. Emory thought it safe to provide ways and means to get the money into the treasury for this, as well as the other objects. It was very certain the eastern shore could not get it out, if they did not first get it into the treasury.

The amendment was negatived, 7 yeas for, and 7 against it.

Mr. Emory then moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause which proposes to appropriate the monies arising from tolls, &c. of the works proposed to be erected under this act, to specific purposes, other than the payment of the principle and interest of the debts incurred in making them. The bill, he thought, very properly applied the money to the payment of the debt and interest which it designed to incur; but after that was paid, he thought the subsequent proceeds ought not to be now appropriated. The people would like to see some prospect of having their taxes diminished at some future day, by the means of the expenditures now asked for, by appropriating, as the bill did, the money to further improvements and to education, after the debt is paid; you leave the treasury without the benefit of the future profits—the people will still have their taxes to pay, whilst these resources will be appropriated to other improvements.

Easton Gazette.

Easton, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

We are authorised to say that *Littleton Dennis Teackle*, Esq. of Somerset county, will be supported as an Elector for the next Senate of Maryland.

Col. *WILLIAM C. MILLER* is a candidate for Congress, from the district composed of Harford, Cecil and Kent counties, at present represented by Col. Mitchell.

The *Charleston Courier*, of the 22d ult. says, Corn is now selling at \$1 50 cents, at Cheraw, in the heart of a most luxuriant Corn Country.

It is stated that the amount of gold collected from the mines of North Carolina in 1825 exceeded \$800,000.

It is stated in a western paper that Desha, the younger, the murderer of Baker, has been released from prison by his father, the Governor of Kentucky.

The West Point Barracks occupied by troops, has been destroyed by fire.

The following authentic account of the recent robbery of the U. States Mail, which is stated to have been the most extensive and alarming that has occurred under our present government, we copy from a Philadelphia paper, in which it appeared in the form of an advertisement.

MAIL ROBBERY.

The most extensive and alarming robbery of the mail, in its manner, bearing and range, which took place under this government, was effected on Tuesday morning last, after the southern mail stage had left this city for Baltimore. From circumstances fully ascertained, the robbery must have been effected within fifty miles of Philadelphia.

South Carolina and Georgia bank notes, addressed by the Messrs. Allens' to their correspondents at the South, put into the post office at Philadelphia, and sent off in the mail on Tuesday morning, were actually offered for sale and sold in this city, at ten o'clock the next morning. These facts are established beyond all doubt.

The mail stolen, embraced all the letters from the States east of this city, and from this city, destined for the city of Washington, and all the States, south and west of that city, usually distributed and mailed at the Washington post office. They were put up in a cotton drilling bag, tied and sealed, which was enclosed in a leather portmanteau, locked as usual. This portmanteau is no opened in the regular course of business, until it arrives at the post office in Washington city. About one o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, this portmanteau was delivered at the Washington post office, apparently untouched, and without exciting suspicion. When the portmanteau was unlocked and opened, it was discovered that the letter bag had been cut open, the length of 26 inches, and the mail from all the above States taken out. From an examination of the concerned, it is ascertained that the mail thus taken must have been equal in bulk to a two or three bushel bag filled. No doubt is entertained that the person who took this mail, opened the lock of the portmanteau by a key, as all the other mails arrived at Baltimore in good condition, and the mail coach was not stopped on the road. Suspicion cannot, therefore, be light on some of the drivers under whose feet the portmanteau is placed.

The undersigned has been authorised and instructed by the Post Master General, to use all possible means and diligence to arrest the robbers and recover the property stolen. All Post Masters and Mail Contractors are required to be vigilant, and as far as in them lies, to be undersigned in the duties imposed upon him. It is suggested to Merchants and Brokers, that they should take the earliest and most effectual way to apprise their correspondents and the public of the nature of the Bills of Exchange, they sent on by the mail which is stolen, to the end that all due vigilance and caution be used in stopping their circulation and arresting the persons who may offer them.

Some persons have already been arrested and committed, here and in New York, and others will be—expresses and despatches have been sent in every direction, and no means have been, or shall be left, untried to recover the property lost, and bring to conviction the persons concerned. The citizens generally, are earnestly called upon to be diligent and careful in rendering all assistance in their power, to accomplish these desirable ends. The undersigned feels authorised to state that a commensurate reward will be given by the department, for the recovery of the property, or arrest and conviction of the Robbers.

M. T. SIMPSON.

MARCH 6.—From New York this morning, we have advices of the apprehension of a second accomplice; and as we have reason to believe, that only two men appeared actively engaged in the robbery, done with the consent of the driver, between the Sorrel Horse and Newport, there was not time for opening all the various packages, each of which contain a mail; that a quantity of those mails must have been somewhere secreted, between those points, equal in bulk to a bushel or upwards; and that most likely some of them are somewhere in this city; and as three of the drivers are now arrested, it is requested that if any such mails be found or discovered, and produced at the Post Office in this city, or in Baltimore, or to the undersigned, agent for the General Post Office, now at the Mansion House Hotel—a generous reward will be paid.

M. T. SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.
MAIL ROBBERY.—By a postscript from the New York Mercantile Advertiser, we have further accounts, by which it appears that the great southern mail which left New York on the twenty seventh ult. has been robbed to an extent not yet ascertained.

A letter from Mr. Chester Baily, the Agent, dated at Philadelphia, 3d instant, states as follows: "You will probably bear through different channels of an extensive robbery of the Mail, between this city and Washington. It is stated by an agent of the General Post Office, that the mail which arrived at Washington on the first inst. had all the appearance of safety, but on opening it, the canvass bag, containing all the great mail from the East, had been cut nearly from end to end, and the whole Mail from Philadelphia and the East, was gone. On the 28th Mr. Allen, Broker, deposited a considerable amount of Southern notes in the Post Office of this city—and on the following morning between 10 and half past 10 o'clock, some of the notes were sold in our market.

Information of the above robbery reached New York on Friday morning, and a list of the notes deposited in the Post Office at Philadelphia by Messrs. S. & M. Allen was left with the Brokers here. About 12 o'clock the same day some of the identical notes were offered at the office of Mr. R. H. Nevins for exchange, by a well dressed young man about 22 years old, who calls his name Nicholas. He was immediately arrested and after undergoing an examination, committed to Bridewell. On his way to the Police Office, he made several desperate attempts to escape. A loaded pistol, and two knives or dirks were found on his person.

We have reason to fear, that the amount lost will be very great, as we have heard of several valuable remittances in the mail of that day.—*Fr. Journal.*

WASHINGTON, March 6.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

The Postmaster of this City, on opening the portmanteau which contained the Eastern mail on Tuesday last, discovered that the twilled Letter Bag, which contained the letters, had been cut with a knife between two and three feet, and, on examination, all the packages, destined for places South of Washington, were found to be missing. The letter portmanteau, which contained the Cotton Bag, bore no marks of violence; the lock was excellent, and the fastenings were in good order.

These facts were communicated to the Postmaster General, who was at once convinced that a robbery of the mail had been committed. He immediately despatched an express for Baltimore and Philadelphia, with instructions to spare no effort or expense to discover and arrest the offenders.

Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"ANNAPOLIS, March 8.

"The Bills constituting the Board of Works, and the bill for Internal Improvement, have both passed the Senate and are signed by the Governor—Thus Maryland has taken her stand among the rising states of this union, viz: New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, who have undertaken to unfold the resources that their local position and internal wealth afforded them. Debarred of the advantages of foreign trade and demand for the product of their states, they have resolved to call forth their dormant means, and to direct the enterprise and exertion of all towards objects within our own country, which will occupy thousands of our people, and bring to be vended within our state, an inconceivable increase of every species of article of merchandise and thus make Maryland the place of sale for the produce of the Western Country as well as the place of import for all their foreign articles. By a thorough channel of internal communication through Maryland to the Western States, the wealth and the trade of Maryland will be increased to a boundless degree—Capital and population will annually grow—business and employment for all will increase, and like New York, we shall be lifted from a state of spiritless indifference and indolent poverty, to a condition of animated industry and a general demand for all species of mechanics, labourers and different sorts of men, and consequently for increased supplies, to feed and furnish them.

"What a scene of industry this will open to our boat-builders—what an increased demand for them to build vessels to carry out of the Chesapeake the inordinately increased produce of the West, as it comes down the canals?—In truth, the hopes and prospects held out to the state of Maryland are cheering, and we trust that her glory and prosperity are established forever."

Extract of another letter to the Editor, dated

"ANNAPOLIS, March 8.

"A bill has passed the House too giving jurisdiction to a Magistrate's Court, in each election district, over petty assaults & batteries—This bill, it is understood, was introduced by Mr. Stevens, of Queen-Ann's, with the assistance of Mr. Goldsborough, who stated, when the bill was brought in, that he desired to try the experiment, if the line could be drawn by law between the a trifling cases that might be given safely to the jurisdiction of Magistrates, and those more important ones which required a higher tribunal and often the trial by jury. Mr. G. said too, that he was induced to this, from the numerous little cases of assault and battery that were brought before the County Courts, to the detention of the Court and the Jury, and to the consumption of the time of both, increasing the county expenses unnecessarily, and worrying every body with their number and trifling nature. He knew also that the citizens of Maryland generally thought with him upon this subject, and were anxious that this attempt should be made.

"In the progress of the bill, in which Mr. Goldsborough took considerable interest to adapt this court to the trials of petty assaults and batteries, the projects of different persons deformed the bill a little, by swelling its provisions to a much greater extent than the chairman, Mr. Stevens, or the committee had originally intended—the extent of fine is unlimited—the amount of bail is up to fifty dollars in the discretion of the Constable—but with all this was added by the Speaker, Mr. Semmes, who took the floor, four or five sections increasing the civil jurisdiction of Magistrates to one hundred dollars—Thus confounding two things that ought at this time to be kept distinct, the better to ascertain if the criminal jurisdiction of the Magistrate over petty assaults and batteries could be conveniently established, and when that was ascertained, then to add to and improve the court as the public convenience might suggest—This increase of the civil jurisdiction was so excessive that that alone caused Mr. G. to vote against the bill, and it will no doubt ensure its destruction in the Senate—As Mr. G. wished it, there is little doubt it would have passed the Senate."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"ANNAPOLIS, March 7, 1826.

"You will have seen the success of our great bills on Internal Improvement—The arrangement is entirely in favour of our shore, if properly understood.

"An effort was made, on this day, to revive the question of additional power and political influence to the city of Baltimore, by the increase of her delegation in the Legislature—it was promptly met by you able and distinguished member, Mr. Goldsborough—who resisted the attempt in an eloquent speech, full of argument against the measure. It had been rejected in the absence of Mr. G., and it was obviously unfair at the heel of the session, when about a third of the members had gone home—it was again rejected by a large majority. "It is such insidious questions as these, that keep the Legislature in session much longer than it ought to be—Men wait for opportunities; business is delayed. You need not expect your delegation back until the session closes, for we will not let Mr. G. move from this, until the House adjourns sine die.

"We shall rise on Thursday, or at furthest on Saturday."

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.

FOR QUEEN ANNS COUNTY.

Justices of the Orphans' Court.—Thomas Wright, Thomas B. Turpin, Daniel C. Hopper.

Justices of the Levy Court.—Solomon Scott, James Massey, Robert Stevens, George Palmer, William E. Mecoukiki, Frisby Thomas, John W. Bordley.

Justices of the Peace.—William E. Mecoukiki, George Palmer, Solomon Scott, Robert Stevens, Robert T. Chudy, James Hopkins, Isaac Winchester, John Baggs, James Roe, Francis A. Rochester, Charles R. Nicholson, Horatio Roberts, Edward Coppage, Arthur E. Sudler, Robert Sparks, James Winchester, George Newland, Eli S. Pardoll, John Patrick, Edward H. Coursey, Joseph H. Cooke, Samuel Thompson, Edward Eubanks, John Rigby, Joseph H. Calder, Thomas E. Sudler, Samuel T. Emory, William Reed, John Golt, Benjamin Seegar, James Massey, William Wilson, Samuel R. Oldson, Peter Foster, John Alexander, Edward Coppage, Campbell J. Comelius, Thomas Cartar, William Temple, John Hall (of Jas.) Willson Register, Wilham Harper, jr. Pere Wilmer.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Justices of the Levy Court.—Richard Graves, Thomas Wilson, Wm. P. Ireland, William Hines, John McDaniel, Jonathan Harris and Wm. Ceburn.

Justices of the Peace.—Geo. C. Saunders, Michael Smith, John Usilton, Jas. Harris (of Mathias) Samuel G. Kennard, John Edle, Joseph Ireland, Joseph Ireland Jr. John McDaniel, John M. Newnam, Wm. S. Lassel, Richard Graves, John Frazier, James Hodges, Francis Lamb, John Hurt, Robert Usilton, Jr. Wm. F. Gleaves, Wm. Harris, Jr. Christopher Hall, Samuel W. Trenchard, James Brown, (of George,) Wm. Camp Lemuel Vasant, Ebenezer T. Massey, Joseph Mann, Edward B. Tilden, John W. Brevitt, John Lucas, John Ireland, Edward Browne and Daniel Collins.

FOR CECIL COUNTY.

Justices of the Orphans' Court.—Frisby Henderson, John Groome, and Thomas W. Veszy.

Justices of the Levy Court.—Thomas Williams, Richard Flintham, Joseph Couden, John Evans, Benedict Jones, Andrew F. Henderson, and Washington Hall.

Justices of the Peace.—Edward H. Veszey, William Miller, Robert Hart, James Kilgore, Alexander Kinkead, John Ewing sen. Nathan Crouch, John Wroth, Peregrine Hendrickson, John Jordan, George Beaton, Stephen Bayard, Samuel Guy, jun. Robert Evans (of James) Thomas Russell, Nathan Chew, Gen. Heseckiah Foard, Taylor Reynolds, John M'Conk, Enoch Cloud, Urban Holliday, William Hewitt, Benjamin W. Harris, Benedict Jones, George Benjamin, Richard Foard, Josiah L. Foard, Jacob Hileman, Andrew M'Intire, John H. Foard, Elias P.nington, Cyrus Oldham, Alfred C. Nowland, Samuel Hogg, sen. William Porter (of J. L.) John Mackey, Charles Harris, John Conrad, Joseph Bryan, Richard F. Alexander, Levi Sidwell, Isaiah Brown, Lewis Thomas, Zachariah B. Graham, Thomas Gale, Robert Marchbank, Andrew Barrett, William Cowan, Alexander Craig, John Creswell, Amos Ewing, John R. Giles, Jacob Price, James Purnell, William Moffr, William Cameron, Job Hains, William Brownell, and Stephen Hanna.

The assurance given to our readers four weeks ago, that the Maryland Legislature would adopt projects of Internal Improvement, & establish a board of Public Works, during the present session have been verified—bills have finally passed both branches for these important purposes.

The reduction of the direct tax at the same session is a pledge to the people of the state that it is not by taxes or imposition upon them, that those improvements are to be accomplished.—*Md. Rep.*

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The bill to create a BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, was taken up in senate on Saturday last, and finally passed by a majority of three votes—it is now a law of the state.

The board consists of
THOMAS BUCHANAN,
RICHARD POTTS,
ROBERT W. BOWIE,
ISAAC M'KIN,
WILLIAM HOWARD,
EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS,
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, and
LITTLETON DENNIS.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE being ex-officio President of the Board.—*ib.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The bill to authorise the sale of tickets in the lottery granted by the state of Virginia, to enable Thomas Jefferson to dispose of his estate, which passed the house of delegates, as noticed in our last, immediately upon being received in senate, was taken up and passed unanimously.—*ib.*

We insert the following extract from the speech of Mr. MEREDITH in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on the motion to postpone the bill, entitled, "An act to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, relative to fugitives from labour, for the protection of free people of colour, and to prevent kidnapping," and to recommend it to the attention of the next Legislature.

"Before entering into what was properly the discussion of the question under consideration, he (Mr. M.) must once more protest against the bitter and injurious reflections which had been cast, in the progress of this measure, upon our fellow citizens of the Southern States. Gentlemen had travelled wide of the question, for the purpose of calling them foreigners—of comparing them to the Algerines—of asserting the absolute natural right of their slaves to liberate themselves by whatever means they could; and finally, of indulging in every acrimony of expression, which could tend to rouse their apprehensions and lacerate their feelings. Even the Scriptures of God had been searched, and his denunciation against man-stealers almost applied to the inhabitants of the Southern States. For the effect which a course like this might have upon the general weal, let the gentlemen answer to their country—the (Mr. M.) called upon the House to notice and to reprobate it.

"He yielded to no man in his abhorrence of slavery. Having breathed the air of Pennsylvania from his birth, his sentiments on this subject could not be doubted. His education—his feelings—his reason—his religion—all combined to render any change in them impossible. But the same religion taught him also charity, and he thanked God, that he could indulge his own feelings, without presuming to judge the actions of his neighbour.—What might be the demerits of the people of the Southern States in relation to slavery, and whether the unfortunate circumstances in which they were placed, would excuse them in the eye of God for not at once ridding themselves, at every hazard, of the evil which had been entailed upon them, he would not dare to say, but would leave them to the judgment of that infinite Mercy, in which alone he himself placed his hopes here and hereafter. But if gentlemen could not assume a moderation which they did not feel, or abstain from proclaiming their abhorrence of slave-holders and slavery on every occasion, he would give them a subject on which they might exercise their abundant zeal. Were they aware, that at this hour Pennsylvania was a slave-holding state? They might well be startled; but the fact was no other than as he had stated it. Yes, (said Mr. M.) at this moment, and under the laws of this Commonwealth our fellow men are slaves for life—held in hopeless bondage—bound in chains, from which nothing but the kind hand of death can release them! And do gentlemen talk of the Southern States? Do they brand our Southern brethren, whose whole labouring population is composed of slaves—do they brand them as violators of the laws of God and nature, for not instantly abolishing slavery, at the risk of sacrificing their comforts—their property—their very existence? What name then can be found dark enough for our crime, in retaining our fellow creatures in fetters, which we might strike off to-morrow, without the hazard of even the slightest inconvenience? He (Mr. M.) had himself had the honour of introducing a proposition for erasing this stain upon the Commonwealth; and after what had passed, he had a right to anticipate the cordial support of gentlemen on all sides of the House, in carrying the measure through.

"It is a source of pleasure to me, that in doing what is so proper in itself, we are at the same time gratifying in some degree the wishes of a neighbouring state, and exhibiting a kind and conciliatory disposition towards our Southern brethren generally."

COMMODORE PORTER.—The following note was handed to the Editor of the Democratic Press.

"Commodore Porter, has not yet determined to enter into the Mexican service. The true state of the case is, that he goes on a visit to Mexico on leave of absence there to determine whether it would be most advisable for him to accept or decline the offer which was some time since, ten-

dered to him, and which has been recently, repeated by the Mexican Government. Were he actuated by personal interest and aggrandisement alone, no doubt could exist as to the course which he ought to pursue, it is presumed however that he will be governed by higher objects than those; but whatever may be his present views and ultimate determination, courtesy would seem to require that, by a personal interview with the Authorities of Mexico he should show to them he has placed a proper value on the compliment which has been paid to him.

The Commodore is expected to sail from New York for Mexico, in the course of 2 weeks at farthest."

PRICES CURRENT...BALTIMORE, March 8.

FLOUR—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$4 50 a 4 62
" City Mills, superior qual.	4 00 a 4 23
" Susquehanna,	5 00
WHEAT, family flour, per bush.	1 00 a 1 05
" Lawler,	75 a 92
" Red,	80 a 92
" White Flint,	2 00
Indian Corn,	70 a 73
Rye,	60 a 62
Oats,	40 a 42

[Farmer.]

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Richard Sherwood, Esq. deceased, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 21st inst. all the personal estate of the said Sherwood, consisting of household & kitchen furniture; some valuable cows and sheep—a horse and gig—a wheat fan, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention—Terms of sale, will be a credit of 6 months, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond 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, A. M. and attendance given by

ANN SHERWOOD, Adm'r.
of R. Sherwood, dec'd.

March 11 2w

Public Sale.

Agreeably to an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, on the Court House green, in Easton, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. two Negro Boys, the property of William Corkrall, deceased, for the payment of his debts: one of the aforesaid boys is about nine years of age, and has to serve till he arrives at the age of thirty; the other is about twenty one years old, and has to serve till June 28th, 1839. Terms of sale—one half of the purchase money cash, the other half, the purchaser or purchasers, must give notes with approved security, payable in six months, with interest from the day of sale—Sale to commence between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and four o'clock, P. M. and attendance given by

WM. SLAUGHTER, Adm'r.
of Wm. Corkrall, dec'd.

March 11 1s

For Sale,

On a Credit of nine months, with good security, THE STUD COLT, of fine appearance—deep in blood, GALLANT TOPHAM, full fifteen hands and three quarters high, three years old in May next, of a beautiful blood-bay colour, black mane, tail and legs—handsomely marked—a bright star in his forehead, and his hind feet silvered white.

GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.

March 11 3w

Notice.

The Levy Court of Talbot county, will meet at the court-house, in Easton, on Thursday the 16th inst. to appoint Constables for the several districts in the said county.

By order, J. LOUCKERMAN, Clk.

March 11 1w

Notice.

The Board of Medical and Chirurgical Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will meet on the 1st Wednesday in next month, to examine Candidates for license to practice, and to grant licenses to Graduates, according to law.

March 11 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nathaniel E. Bratten, late of Worcester 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 on or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, A. D. 1826. JOHN R. PITTS, Adm'r.
of Nathaniel E. Bratten, dec'd.

March 11 3w

D. & I. Ruddach,
Corner of Pratt and Hanover Street,
HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE
60 bbls Whiskey—old
20 bbls. 5th proof Whiskey, 3 years old
8 pipes superior Cognac Brandy
5 do. Holland Gin
20 quarter casks Lisbon Wine
Jamaica Spirits, Port and Madeira Wines
40 bags Coffee
15 hogsheds Sugar
20 bbls. do.
20 hogsheds superior Molasses
10 chests superior Young Hyson Tea
20 quarter boxes Imperial do.
40 boxes Raisins
10 kegs do.
15 tierces 1st quality Rice
15 casks and 40 boxes Cheese
100 tierces superior Potatoes
40 boxes Soap
20 boxes Candles
Best white Wheat Flour, received weekly from Frederick county
Sack and Ground Allum Salt, together with a complete and general assortment of Groceries and Liquors.
Baltimore, March 4 4w

Constable's Sale.

Will be sold for cash on Saturday the 25th inst. on the Court House green, a young negro man, to serve three years from next August, taken from Harriott Sherwood, by virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of James Thomas, use of Thomas P. Smith—Sale to take place between 10 and 5 o'clock, and attendance given by

THO. JONES, Constable.

March 4 3w

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday, the 20th of February next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of Lands in Queen Ann's county, (part of the estate of Edward Tighman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased,) containing about

1900 ACRES

of arable and wood land, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of wood land. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within 4 miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the first day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing; a liberal credit will be given—the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Sale Postponed.

The sale of the above property is postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 29th of March.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM where he lately resided, handsomely situated in Talbot county, about three miles from Easton, and containing about

420 ACRES,

and is as comfortably situated as any in the county, off the salt waters—there is a Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen and Smoke House, together with all the necessary out buildings, which consist of wood; the buildings are not in good repair, at this time—There is about one hundred and twenty acres of wood or timber land, and about twenty acres of good meadow grounds, together with a plenty of marl, and is well watered with never-failing streams, together with as good an assortment of fruit of different kinds as almost any in the county. It can be divided into two farms, one containing about 230 acres, the other about 190, each to have a plenty of timber. I will sell either parcel, or the whole. I deem it unnecessary to say any more about it, as I conclude that no person will purchase without viewing it; the property will be shown by Mr. Benjamin Kemp, who resides on the premises, and terms made known by the subscriber, near St. Michaels.

JAMES DENNY.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable Court of Talbot county, at their November Term, 1825, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, at St. Michaels, on Monday the 27th day of March next, between the hours of one and four o'clock, all the Real Estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased, for the payment of his debts; consisting of about Eleven acres of land, the improvements thereon, is a Store Room & Dwelling, Kitchen, Carriage House and Stable, about one third of the land is in timber and wood. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed, persons wishing to purchase will view the premises—the terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser to give bond with good, approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said Thomas L. Haddaway, deceased, are hereby notified to lodge with the Clerk of Talbot county their claims against said deceased, legally attested, within six months from the day of sale.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, and in pursuance of the will of the late Robert Dennis, deceased, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 21st day of March next, if fair if not the next fair day thereafter, at Mr. Thomas Tall's tavern in the town of Vienna, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, part of the real estate of the said Robert Dennis, deceased, viz: all the lands situated near Jones Mills and late in the occupancy of Maj. John Mitchell. The lands formerly owned by the Mr. Tripps, and purchased under a decree of the Chancellor of this state, lying below the Drawbridge, and a water lot in the town of Vienna, opposite Jeremiah Colston's store. Terms of sale are three-fourths of the purchase money to be paid at the expiration of twelve months, and the remaining fourth on a credit of two, three, and four years in equal instalments, the purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient security with interest from the day of sale, on payment of the purchase money with the interest thereon; the trustee will convey the same by good and sufficient deed of Bargain and sale to the purchaser or purchasers.

CLEMENT STANFORD.

A SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.

For sale on moderate terms a first rate saddle horse—any person wishing to purchase will enquire of the Editor of this paper.

March 4 3w

For Sale,

On a credit, or for good guaranteed paper, a second hand GIG, lately repaired, with harness complete—enquire of the Editor.

Jan. 7

Sale Postponed.

The intended sale of the personal estate of the late William Hemsley, (deceased) is postponed until further notice.

F. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r.

Chestertown, Feb. 11, 1826.

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls. They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Adm'r. of G. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT. NOVEMBER TERM, 1825.

Robert Moore, William Jenkins & Peter Stevens and Thomas P. Smith

AGAINST Charlotte Bowie, widow, and Ann Bowie, John Bowie, Charlotte Bowie & Kitty Bowie, children and heirs at law of Allen Bowie.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, November Term, 1825, to me directed, for the sale of the Real Estate whereof Allen Bowie died, seized for the payment of his debts; will be offered at Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of March next, between eleven o'clock, A. M. and one o'clock, P. M. the Farm or Plantation, late the residence of the said Allen Bowie, situate on the main road leading from Easton to the Chapel, within one and a half mile of Easton, called "Galloway Resurveyed," containing in the whole, THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE

ACRES OF LAND, one hundred acres of which is Wood Land, and thirty acres of prime Meadow Land—the improvements on this farm consist of a large and commodious Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in good repair, with four rooms in the lower and three in the upper story, also a large Kitchen adjoining, a Quarter, Granary, arriage and Corn House: there is an excellent Well of water in the yard, and the Garden is well enclosed.—The soil is of good quality and susceptible of improvement, and the meadow, with a small expense, might be made very productive.

ALSO, on the same day, on the premises, between three and four o'clock, P. M. will be offered at Public Sale, a LOT OF GROUND, in the town of Easton, situate on Cabinet street, containing in the whole, four and a half acres of Land, on which there is a Frame Stable, Carriage House and Granary, under one roof; all nearly new and in good repair. And on the day following, between twelve o'clock, P. M. and two o'clock, P. M. on the premises, will be offered at Public Sale, a FARM or PLANTATION, situate near the Head of Wye, late the residence of Mr. James Battie, being part of a tract of land, called "Noble's Chance," and part of other tracts, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY

ACRES OF LAND: The improvements consist of a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Kitchen, Smoke House, Carriage House, Stable and Corn House, all in tolerable repair—A further description of the above mentioned property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons desirous of purchasing will view the premises, which they are invited to do.

The terms of sale will be, that the highest bidder or bidders will be the purchaser or purchasers, on a credit of one, two and three years, equal instalments from the time of the sale; the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond to the Trustee, with such security as he may approve: and on the ratification of the sale by this court, and on the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed or deeds, convey to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her and their heirs the property to him, her or them sold, free and clear from all incumbrances of dower. The Creditors of the said Allen Bowie are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and file the same with the Clerk of Talbot county court, within six months from the day of sale, with the vouchers thereof. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Allen Bowie. Feb. 11 7w

TALBOT COUNTY TAXES. The subscriber finding it necessary to close the collection of Talbot county taxes, for the years 1824 and 1825, would hereby notify all persons interested, that no indulgence can be given after the 15th day of April next—All accounts not settled up by that time will be immediately proceeded upon according to law, without respect to persons.

WM. FARLOW, Collector. Easton, March 4 3w

LAST NOTICE.

The Subscriber being desirous to settle his business, on account of his continued ill health requests all those indebted to him either by note, judgment, or book account, to come forward and settle the same immediately, otherwise he will be compelled to pursue legal steps—being determined to wind up his business as soon as practicable.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD. Easton, 3d mo. 4th, 3w

THE CELEBRATED JACK Bolivar,

Owned last season by Mr. James Denny, 8 years old the ensuing spring, is in fine condition to commence the season, has proved him self a sure foal getter, and is perhaps the most vigorous Jack in the state.

Bolivar

Will stand at the subscriber's stable, in Easton, generally—Every other Saturday at the Trappe, at the moderate price of four dollars the spring's chance and eight dollars to ensure a foal, provided the mare remains the property of the person ensuring, otherwise the ensurance will be forfeited—25 cents in each case to the groom. Season to commence the 1st of April and end the 27th June. EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

ALSO, AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STABLE, THE FULL BRED COLT, Young Chance,

upwards of fifteen hands high, 3 years old in May next.

YOUNG CHANCE was sired by Chance Medley—his dam Wheeler's celebrated little grey mare by Canton, grand dam by Vington, great grand dam by Black and All Black—He will be limited to 20 mares, at eight dollars the spring's chance—fifteen dollars to ensure a foal—25 cents in each case to the groom. A few of Young Chance's colts will be shewn the ensuing spring. EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON. Easton, March 4

CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH, which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners. JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK, at S. Lowe's Tavern.

Aug. 6

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, leaving Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday and Saturday, for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; returning, leave Easton every Thursday and Sunday, for Annapolis and Baltimore, by way of Castle Haven, at 7 o'clock, A. M. during the season. And on Monday the 13th March, at 9 o'clock, will commence her route between Baltimore and Chestertown, by way of Queenstown, leaving Baltimore every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday, during the season.

All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof—Fare as usual. HARRISON DICKINSON, Captain. Feb. 27—(March 4 w)

Baltimore and Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET AND GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore on SUNDAY the 26th of February, inst. and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY following, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at six o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickars, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Mr. PARNOTT, who has for many years been in the habit of transacting business for the late Captain Vickars and others, as clerk. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. He intends, when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale, to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore. The Public's obedient servant, SPENCER COBURN. Easton-Point, Feb. 18, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber, or Mr. Parrott will attend at the Drug Store of Messrs. Moore & Kellie, every Saturday Evening, to receive Orders.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master. Will leave Easton-Point on WEDNESDAY the 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaving 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 subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in the business and his unremitting attention, will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. SAMUEL H. BROWN, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, and at THOMAS H. DAWSON'S Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed. Feb. 18. EDWARD AULD.

WANTED TO HIRE

For the present year, a Man and Woman; the Man must be a good farm hand, and the Woman a good cook and house servant, apply at this office. Jan 7

FOR HIRE THIS PRESENT YEAR,

Two or three young negro Men—apply to the Printer. Jan. 7

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to employ TWO or THREE JOURNEMEN TAYLORS, to whom liberal prices will be given, if immediate application be made. BENJAMIN R. MEREDITH. Denton, Feb. 4.

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court,

February Term, A.D. 1826. On application of Peter Satterfield, administrator, Debent non of Tamsey Towers, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that the said Peter Satterfield, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of February, 1826. TEST, JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration Debent non, on the personal estate of Tamsey Towers, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereto, to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of February, 1826. PETER SATTERFIELD, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Tamsey Towers, dec'd. Feb. 25 3w

Look to this! CASH

Will be given for Twenty or Thirty likely young NEGROES, for which the highest price will be given. Persons having any for sale, will call at Mr. Lowe's tavern. JOHN L. ALFORD. Easton, Feb. 25 3w

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

The subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, of this and the adjacent counties, for the liberal encouragement he has received for the last year; and now wishes to inform them, that having concluded to continue the above business, at his old stand, foot of Washington street. He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a handsome and well selected assortment of materials of the first quality, with a good stock of prime seasoned timber, which will enable him with the assistance of first rate workmen, to execute all orders in his line at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He flatters himself that with the stock he has now on hand, and with the experience of his workmen, that he can have his work done in such a manner that it shall not be excelled, and assures the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their patronage. His work will be done on the most approved plan, of the best materials, and of fashions suited to the various tastes of his customers. Those gentlemen wishing to deal in his line, will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock, and judge for themselves. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to. Easton, Jan. 7 JOHN CAMPER.

Davis' Improved

PLOUGHS.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced the manufacturing of GIDEON DAVIS' IMPROVED PLOUGHS, would inform the public that he has an assortment of them on hand, manufactured in the best manner and of the best materials. Mr. Davis has recently made a great improvement in casting his shares, so as to render them much harder and stronger. The great advantage which these ploughs possess over all others in use, for easy draft, and cheap repairs, will be readily acknowledged by those who have them in use. The subscriber is also agent for Hyland Rodes, of Va. for disposing of the privilege of manufacturing his improved Patent Hill-Side Plough. This is considered a very valuable improvement for the purpose intended—they will be kept by the subscriber for sale.

ALSO—His improved Cylindrical Straw-Cutters, and Brown's Vertical Spinners, for opening Wool, are as usual kept on hand ready to order, at his Manufactory, No. 36, Pratt near Hanover street, Baltimore. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN, Agent for Gideon Davis. Baltimore, Feb. 18 8w

Denton Hotel.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts. Feb. 18 1f ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant, SOLOMON LOWE. Easton, Dec 25 N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

\$20 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island. JOHN A. MORNEY. Aug. 20

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again. THOMAS SNOWDEN. June 4 4f

An Ordinance.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Easton, on this 3d day of March, 1826, it was on motion ordered, that the additional supplement to the ordinance, entitled an ordinance for the prevention and removal of certain nuisances, be published for three weeks in the Easton Gazette, in order that the public may judge how far it deserves the description given of it, by the author of the piece headed "Friends of the Poor," and signed "A Citizen," published in the last Easton Gazette.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President. Test, T. NEEDLES, Clk.

An additional supplement to the Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance for the prevention and removal of certain Nuisances."

Whereas, the effluvia arising from Hog-styes, must necessarily be deleterious to the health of persons residing near them, and much of the unhealthiness of the citizens, for several years past, has been ascribed by the physicians and other persons, to the number of hog-styes usually kept in every part of the town; & although many efforts have been made by the Commissioners, to compel the citizens to keep their styes in clean and proper order, yet all have hitherto proved ineffectual; and the Commissioners having concluded to adopt the expedient of limiting the number of Hogs to be kept in styes;

Therefore, Be it enacted and ordained by the Commissioners of Easton, duly elected and qualified, that from and after the fifteenth day of APRIL next, it shall not be lawful for any citizen or person residing in Easton (excepting a house-keeper, or a master or mistress of a family) to have, hold, or keep any Pig or Hog, in any sty, pen, or enclosure, within the limits of the town of Easton.

And it shall not be lawful for any house-keeper, master, or mistress of a family in Easton, to have, hold, or keep, either directly or indirectly by himself, herself, or any other person, or persons, in any part of the town of Easton, more than two hogs, or pigs, in any sty, pen, or enclosure, under the penalty of forfeiting and paying to the Commissioners aforesaid, for the use and benefit of the town, the sum of Ten Dollars, for each and every pig, or hog, so kept, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance.

And be it further enacted, and ordained, that if any citizen, or other person residing in Easton who is not a house-keeper, or master, or mistress of a family in the town, shall, undertake to keep, or raise pigs, or hogs, in any sty, pen, or enclosure of any kind, either for himself, herself, or any other person or persons, in contravention of this ordinance, he, she, or they, so offending shall in like manner, forfeit and pay for every pig, or hog, so kept, or raised, the sum of ten dollars.

And be it further enacted and ordained, that nothing, herein contained, shall prevent the Inn-keepers of the town, from each one keeping the number of three hogs, in a sty, or other enclosure, provided, the sty, or enclosure be kept in a neat and proper manner, so as not to be offensive to any one.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye Law by the Commissioners of Easton, this twenty fourth day of February Anno Domini eight hundred and twenty six. (1826.) JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President. Test, TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

Ordered by the Commissioners, that the said ordinance be published on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House door in Easton, and that a copy of the ordinance, be set up by the Clerk, at the Court House door, at the Market House, and each of the public Taverns in the town.

Test, TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk. Saturday, February 25th, 1826.

The above ordinance was accordingly read and proclaimed pursuant to order. Test, TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk. March 4 3w

Jacob Roberts,

BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER,

FROM BALTIMORE. Returns his sincere thanks to his customers for their past favours and liberal encouragement they have already given him, and has the pleasure to inform them that he still occupies as a shop the room lately occupied by John Bennett, Esq. as a Magistrate's Office, next door to the late Mr. Richard Sherwood's Tavern, and opposite Mr. Solomon Barrett's Tavern; and that as an additional accommodation he has taken the back room adjoining, where gentlemen who may please to honor him with a call may be waited on with that privacy and attention they may require; his rooms shall be comfortably furnished with every necessary accommodation, he has the very best of Razors, &c. and will set or put in the best order any gentleman's Razors, Surgical Instruments, &c. As it may respect the order he keeps in his shop, (against which he is told there has been made some insinuations,) he can only request the gentlemen to give him a call and if they find his shop in disorder and noise he shall not expect a continuance of their custom. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Easton. Feb. 25 3w

Sinclair & Moore

Offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository, near Pratt street wharf, 400 bushels Clover Seed, (carefully selected for retail) 200 do. Orchard Grass Seed 100 do. Timothy and Heards Grass Seed 400 do. early white seed Potatoes 200 do. Spring Barley, for seed 300 Ploughs, of various kinds and sizes Wheat Fans, Cultivators Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers Spring steel hay and manure Forks Spades and socket Shovels with handles Field and garden Hoes Trace Chains and Hames

ALSO, A general assortment of Garden Seeds. Baltimore, March 4 8w

WOOL COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS, No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA, Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS, they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required. Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK. Philadelphia, Nov. 26.

PRINTING,

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

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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1826.

NO. 13.

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.

The next Lottery.

COHENS' OFFICE—Baltimore
February 24, 1826.

The drawing of the Grand State Lottery of Maryland, which took place at Baltimore, on the 15th inst. agreeably to announcement, resulted as usual, with splendid success to Adventurers at Cohens' Office, where besides various other Capitals of importance, the great Capital Prize of

100,000 Dollars

was sold in One Half and Two Quarter Tickets, and all of them owned by distant-adventurers—The Half in Romney, Hampshire county, Virginia, by Messrs. Charles H. Clark and James Gibson—One Quarter by Mr. Jacob Wolff of York county, near Hanover, Pa. (Both of these Shares have already presented and the Cash instantly paid, as usual at Cohens' Office.) The remaining Quarter, which is held in Philadelphia, has not yet been presented. The names of the above gentlemen are mentioned by permission.

We have now the pleasure to present to the public, the next scheme of the

Grand State Lottery

Of Maryland, No. 6, to be drawn on the Odd and Even System,

By which the holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least ONE PRIZE, and may draw THREE! This mode of drawing which is secured by Letters Patent under seal of the United States, has been again adopted by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, in consequence of its unrivalled popularity—The whole Scheme to be drawn IN ONE DAY and will take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the

TENTH OF MAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

PRIZE OF	\$25,000	\$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
10	1,000	10,000
15	500	7,500
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
100	20	2,000
550	10	5,500
20,000	4	80,000

20,829 PRIZES, amounting to \$160,000
19,171

40,000 Tickets at \$4 \$160,000
NOT ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE!

MODE OF DRAWING:

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of \$4 will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars—That is to say, if the 25,000 dollar prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a \$4 prize. If the \$25,000 prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the EVEN NUMBERS in the Scheme will be entitled to a prize of \$4.

Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.
Even Numbers end with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this Scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also; many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH!

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent, and payable sixty days after the drawing, but can be had, as usual at Cohens' Office, the moment they are drawn.

Tickets will Rise,

on the 24th of MARCH to FIVE DOLLARS—all orders dated previous to that day, will be supplied at the following Original Prices, viz:
Whole Tickets \$4 00 | Quarters \$1 00
Halves 2 00 | Eighths . . . 50
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHENS'

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 114, Market street, Baltimore;

Where the great & magnificent Capital Prize of One Hundred Thousand Dollars

in the last Grand State Lottery, was sold in One Half and Two Quarters (ALL TO DISTANT ADVENTURERS), and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the U. States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Be particular in directing to J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS—Baltimore.

Cohens' "Gazette and Lottery Register," will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain a complete List of the Prizes; it will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at Cohens' Office, and who signify their wish to receive it.
Baltimore, March 4 3w

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to employ TWO or THREE JOURNEMEN TAYLORS, to whom liberal prices will be given, if immediate application be made.

BENJAMIN R. MEREDITH,
Denton, Feb. 4.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

KITCHEN GARDENING.

As every farmer is interested in the best method of cultivating a common kitchen garden, I have collected as much information on that subject as my means could furnish. I found that many farmers are in the habit of purchasing seeds from the people denominated Shakers; and I imagined that an account of the Shakers' method of cultivating the most useful plants of the kitchen garden would be very acceptable. In the annexed directions I have embraced a course of operations which I received from Richard Treat, the oldest gardener at the Shaker village in New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York. The hospitality and friendly attentions of this people, and their readiness to communicate whatever they believed might be useful to the industrious cultivator of the earth, could but excite gratitude and admiration.—Leaving out of view what we are disposed to call errors in their religious creed, we may confidently say, that every thing visible among them exhibits the fruits of genuine Christian benevolence, amiable manners, and highly cultivated understandings.

LETTUCE.

It should be sowed as early as it can be raked into the ground, for it cannot be injured by early frosts. Dr. Hammond sows a bed for early lettuce late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sowed in rows sixteen inches apart, between vacant rows intended for some other plant; for as the lettuce will soon be pulled out, other rows of later vegetables may occupy the whole bed.

RADI-SHES.

Should be sowed in drills, eight inches apart, the last week in March. The beds should be made of horse manure fresh from the stables, well mulched with good garden mould. Often loosen the soil about them while growing, and keep the weeds out.

ONIONS.

They should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills sixteen inches apart, made very shallow, not exceeding half an inch in depth, and raked in lightly lengthwise of the drills. The beds having been well worked with thoroughly rotted manure, at least five inches deep, they will be up very uniformly in about fourteen days.

Hoe them as soon as they are just up sufficiently to be hoed carefully without injury. Let them be hoed six or seven times during the season. The tops will fall about the 10th of August, but they will continue to grow until about the first week in September. They must not be pulled until the tops become dry; being biennial, onions never produce seed until the second year.

Onions should always be sowed on the same beds; for experience has demonstrated that the crops become better after being raised on the same beds for many years in succession.

PARSNIPS.

They should be sowed about the 28th April; but Dr. U. Gregory prefers the last week in March, and selects a dry sandy or loamy bed, which will admit of the earliest culture. He says parsnips become poisonous in damp ground. They should be sowed in drills, 20 inches apart, and three-fourths of an inch deep, and raked in lengthwise of the drills. The beds should be previously well worked and manured, and afterwards frequently hoed, which is all the care required.

BETS AND CARROTS.

They should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills three-fourths of an inch deep, and twenty inches apart; if carrots are in drills, but sixteen inches apart and half an inch deep, it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed raked in as for onions.

GARDEN PEAS.

They should be planted about the 28th of April, in drills, by pairs, six inches apart, so that one row of bushes may serve for the pair of drills. There should then be four feet space, from centre to centre, between the pairs of drills. The drills should be half an inch deep, and the seed raked in lengthwise of the drills.

They should be hoed once, then bushed, and hoed once after being bushed. From this time, merely pull out the weeds.

GARDEN BEANS.

Should be planted about the middle of May, half an inch deep in rows. The rows for bush beans should be three feet apart, with the hills in a row two and a half feet from each other. The rows for pole beans should be four feet apart, and the hills in a row three feet from each other.

They should be hoed three times before the flowering time; but must never be hoed when wet with dew or rain.

MELONS, CUCUMBERS, AND SQUASHES.

They should be planted about the middle of May; cucumbers for pickling may be planted the middle of June. The hills may be three or four feet apart. The ground should be as well prepared as for onions. And they must be hoed three times before the time for the vines to run. Afterwards pull out the weeds.

In this part of the country a situation should be selected for cucumbers, which will be shaded from eleven o'clock in the fore-

noon until three o'clock in the afternoon, and where they are exposed to the sun the rest of the day.

CABBAGES.

They should be transplanted into the beds where they are to grow about the 20th of May, they having been sowed in a small bed for plants about a month previous. The ground ought to be well mellowed and manured, before they are transplanted.

They should be hoed in the morning, when the dew is on, once each week, until they begin to head.

They must not be pulled up until there is danger of their freezing too fast in the ground to be got up. If there happens an early snow, it will not injure them. When they are removed from the garden, they should be set out again, in a trench dug in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool, it will be the better.

[Burlington Gazette.]

New Branch of Trade.—Within a few days, a man has arrived in this city from the West, with two barrels of muscle shells, which he wishes to have converted into ornamental buttons. The shells were picked up in the Ohio river, and are about four times as thick as the muscle shells found in this quarter of the country. We hope the supply will prove abundant. Parts of the shells are equal in beauty to the finest mother of pearl.—Phil. Gaz.

NEW MODE OF COURTING.

At the Lehigh county (Penn.) sessions, on the 1st ult. Daniel Klein was indicted for an assault and battery upon Miss Maria Rau. The prisoner appeared to be a Swiss or Frenchman, aged about 40, and was six feet in height. When asked by the Court, what he had to say in extenuation of his conduct, he, in broken English, told a long and rather curious tale. He stated that he had not come into this wooden country for land or money, but to get himself a wife. He had resolved, when 12 years of age, that no minister should ever marry him, but that the ceremony should be performed in open court before all the people. He had been all over Europe, and the United States, and never, before he saw Miss Rau, met with a lady that, in every point of view, he liked so well as she did her, and he was resolved to marry her. He was at work in a distillery for Mr. Keyser, and had just been showing a Dutchman how to make yeast, when on going home, he entered the house just at the moment when Miss Maria was stooping down with her back towards him, when he stepped up and struck her with his fist, and so enraged her as to bring him to court; that he might then carry his long conceived plan into execution, to make the matter up with her by marrying her. He had already been in prison four months.

Miss Maria did not seem to relish the prospect of matrimonial life with such a partner, and such exhibitions of the tokens of his affection. The court, after giving him a suitable reprimand, ordered him to be imprisoned for sixty days, pay the cost, &c. and stand committed. When the sentence was pronounced upon him, he made a low bow to the court, and said: "Gentlemen Judges, I honour your judgment."

MATRIMONIAL JOURNAL.

A gentleman lately took the following meteorological journal of his wife's temper.—Monday, rather cloudy; in the afternoon rainy.—Tuesday, vapourish; brightened up a little at night.—Wednesday, changeable, gloomy, inclined to rain.—Thursday, high wind and some peals of thunder.—Friday, fair in the morning, variable till the afternoon, cloudy all night.—Saturday, a gentle breeze, bazy, a thick fog, and a few flashes of lightning.

Profits of the Retail Trade in Glasgow.

The merry little Glasgow book-eller, whom we (Telescope) have more than once had occasion to mention in our pages, and who, in his young days, was wont, as he said, to worship the goddess of health on the top of Cathkin braes, by leaping an hour at a time over a skipping-rope, gives a rather odd account to our friend Dr. Jarvis of the profits of a retail trade in his line.—"Indeed, Doctor, it's but a poor trade, the selling o' stationary; I'll just give ye a sample o' what sort o' trade it is—what wi' loss o' time, and what wi' ye thing and what wi' another. A muckle stuppish sumph comes into the shop, an' says, 'gie's a bawbee's worth o' paper.' Is it post paper ye want? 'Aye.' Is't lang paper or short paper, gudman, ye want? O yes. God bless me, man, do ye want it short or lang? 'A' no. See, man, is't this kind o' paper or that ye want? 'I'll tak' this, for it's the biggest. Weel, Doctor, ye would think ane was doon wi' the fallow, after a'that fash, and mair nor five minutes lost; but na—he's at ye yet. 'Men, that pen,' he says, haudin' out an auld stump to ye that the devil himself could scarcely men; and when ye've doon that, he follow' it wi' 'put a wee drap ink i' that bottle.' Ye put ink i' the blockhead's bottle, a' for naething, an' sine he pokes out his great big horny han', an' says 'I'll think ye for a wafer.' Now, Doctor, only think o' that, a'that fa-herie, an' sic a loss o' time, forbye the wafer and the ink for naething, an' a' about selling a bawbee's worth o' paper."

LIST OF LAWS

Passed December Session, 1825.

No. 1 An act for the relief of Isaac Myers, of Washington county.

2 An act extending the time of taking the bond of Henry H. Johns, of Harford county.

3 An act for the relief of the executors in Maryland, of William Murdoch, of London, deceased.

4 An act incorporating the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of the mechanic arts.

5 A supplement to the act, entitled, "an act to regulate public ferries."

6 An act to encourage the destruction of crows, in the several counties therein mentioned.

7 An act to confirm the name of Walker Bennett Dickerson, alias Walker Bennett Schowdrick, of Dorchester county.

8 An act extending the time of taking the bond of the sheriff of Charles county.

9 An act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Talbot county.

10 An act to regulate the meetings of the trustees of the poor of Dorchester county.

11 An act for the relief of Elizabeth Winters, of Frederick county.

12 A supplement to an act, entitled, "an act to introduce wholesome water into the city of Frederick."

13 An act to authorise John McTavish, to act as one of the executors to Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

14 An act to confirm an act, entitled, "an act to abolish and alter so much of the constitution and form of government of the state of Maryland, as relates to the oath to be taken by the senators and delegates, previous to the election of governor and council."

15 An act to appoint trustees for the sale of the property therein mentioned, being the real estate of the late Samuel Stephenson, deceased.

16 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 Alleghany county into eight separate election districts, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and confirmed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen."

17 An act to change the name of Octavius Wilkinson, and George Wilkinson, of Calvert county, to the name of Octavius Wilkinson Bowen, and George Wilkinson Bowen, and for other purposes.

18 A supplement to the act entitled, an act to incorporate the mutual insurance company of Baltimore.

19 An act to extend the time of taking the bond of William Williams, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

20 An act to confirm and make valid the acts and proceedings of justices of the peace, in this state.

21 A supplement to an act, entitled, "an act relating to the appointment of constables in this state, and for other purposes, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty four, chapter one hundred and forty."

22 An act for the revaluation of real and personal property, in Dorchester county.

23 An act for the permanent location of the treasury office, for the eastern shore of this state.

24 An act authorizing Samuel Bradford, late sheriff of Harford county, to complete his collections.

25 An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act requiring the judges of the county courts, of the fourth judicial district of this state, to set apart certain days for the transaction of chancery business in said courts, so far as the same relates to Caroline county.

26 An act to alter and change the names of Thomas Craddock Walker, and John Craddock Walker, minors, and sons of Doctor Thomas C. Walker, of Baltimore county, to Thomas Craddock and John Craddock.

27 An act to confirm an act, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty four, entitled, an act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Somerset county into election districts, and for other purposes.

28 An act to incorporate a school by the name of the Cincinnati school, in Harford county.

29 An act for the relief of Barbara Wagers, William Lowe, John Clary, and Richard Howard, of Frederick county.

30 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate Emmitsburg, in Frederick county.

31 An act for the relief of Jacob Ayres, of the city of Baltimore.

32 An act to ascertain and settle the salary of the members of council for the present year.

33 An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act for the relief of the Jews in Maryland, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty four.

34 An act to widen water street in the city of Baltimore, between south and south calvert street.

35 An act relating to suits on bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments.

36 An act to compensate the trustees of the poor of Caroline county for their services.

37 An act for the relief of Samuel Lee, of Harford county.

38 An act for the relief of Catharine Tennyson, of the city of Baltimore.

39 An act for the relief of negro Caroline, of Caroline county.

40 An act for the relief of Nancy Vissage, wife of James Vissage of Harford county.

41 An act to provide for the more comfortable maintenance of sick persons, confined in the several jails of this state.

42 An act for the relief of Ann Margaret Beatty, of Washington county.

43 An act to divorce Eve Feezer, and her husband Joseph Feezer, of Frederick county.

44 An act for the relief of Charlotte Schwartze, of Washington county.

45 An act for the relief of Charles F. Pochon, and Eulalie Pochon his wife.

46 A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish the line between Frederick and Washington counties, passed November session eighteen hundred and ten, chapter six.

47 An act to alter and change the divisional line between the first and second election districts in Caroline county.

48 An act to authorise the levy court of Frederick county to levy a sum of money to purchase a tract of land and build a house thereon for the use of the Paupers, and to sell the present Poor House of said county and for other purposes.

49 An act to alter and change the names of John A. Johnson, Hezekiah Johnson, Zacharia Johnson, Uriah Johnson and Catharine Johnson, of Charles county, to John A. Bowie, Hezekiah Bowie, Zachariah Bowie, Uriah Bowie and Catharine B. wie.

50 An act to limit the operation and effect of mortgages.

51 A further additional supplement, to a supplementary act "entitled," an act for the recovery of small debts out of court, passed at December session, 1824, chapter 138.

52 An act to confirm the proceedings of William C. Dowkins, late a justice of the peace of Calvert county.

53 An act to extend the benefit of an act, passed February the eleventh, eighteen hundred and twenty two, chapter one hundred and fifty two, relating to public roads in the several counties therein mentioned, to Nathaniel Hokin, of Harford county.

54 An act to authorize John M'Knight to cut a canal therein mentioned, in Dorchester county.

55 An act to incorporate the president and directors of the Fireman's Insurance Company of Baltimore.

56 An additional supplement to the act, "entitled" an act for the better regulation of the militia, in the city of Baltimore.

57 An act to revive and extend the provisions of an act, "entitled" an act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Snow Hill, in Worcester county, and for other purposes.

58 An additional supplement to an act, "entitled" an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

59 An act to punish such persons as destroy indexes and pointers on public roads.

60 A supplement to an act to incorporate the trustees of the Church Hill academy, in Queen Ann's county.

61 A supplement to an act, to provide for the prompt settlement and final close of the concerns of the bank of Caroline, passed at December session, 1824, chapter 163.

62 An act to authorise the levy court of Frederick county to appoint commissioners for the purposes therein mentioned.

63 An act to relieve executors and administrators from the obligation of performing the duties of guardians, as is required by an act passed at December session 1820 chapter 174.

64 An act to authorise the leasing and sale by Clarissa Philpot and Edward P. Philpot, two of the minor children of Bryan Philpot, late of Baltimore county, deceased, of certain lots of ground in the city of Baltimore.

65 An act relating to actions of replevin.

66 An act to authorise aliens to purchase and hold real property within this state.

67 An act for the relief of Ann Nichols, of Queen Ann's county.

68 An act regulating appeals from magistrates' judgments.

69 An act to amend the constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

70 An act to authorise the excavation of a canal in Somerset county.

71 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to the public roads in Caroline county, passed at December session, 1822, chapter 58.

72 An act to appropriate a part of the school fund belonging to Frederick county to the purposes therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

73 An act for the benefit of Worcester
part in Worcester county.
74 A supplement to an act entitled, an
act to lay out and make a public road in
Frederick county, passed at November ses-
sion 1805, chapter 52.
75 An act for the relief of Mahaly Coop-
er of Caroline county.
76 An act to divorce Susanna Macub-
bin, and her husband Moses Macubbin, of
the city of Baltimore.
77 An act to provide a place for the safe
keeping of the records of Somerset county.
78 A further supplement to the act en-
titled, an act declaring what shall be evi-
dence in certain cases therein mentioned.
79 An act for the delivery of the will of
Solomon Kilt.
80 An act for the relief of Horace
Morris, of the state of New York.
81 An act for changing part of the divi-
sional line between Dorchester and Car-
oline counties.
82 A supplement to an act for the benefit
of Ann Rochester and Francis Rochester.
83 An act to authorise William Plum-
mer, to manumit the negro the one named
84 An act to authorise the levy court of
Frederick county, to levy a sum of money
for the purposes therein mentioned.
85 An act authorising the levy court of
Washington county to repair and rebuild
the bridge over the Conococheague creek
at Williamsport.
86 An act to provide for the payment
of errors in Frederick county.
87 An act for the benefit of Catharine
Benz, of Washington county.
88 An act for the benefit of the infant
heirs of John Cole.
89 An act for the relief of Mary Ebrecht,
of Washington county.
90 An act respecting the new jail of
Washington county.
91 An act to incorporate a company in
the city of Baltimore, to be called the Pa-
tapsen Fire Company.
92 An act for the relief of John Leewell-
lin and Mary his wife.
93 A further and an additional supple-
ment to an act, entitled, an act concerning
crimes and punishments.
94 A supplement to an act to ascertain
the allowance of jurors in the several coun-
ties in this state.
95 A further additional supplement to
the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the
Westminster general meeting house in
Frederick county.
96 A supplement to an act entitled, an
act to incorporate a company to make a
turnpike road from the contemplated bridge
over the river Susquehanna at Conowingo
Creek to the Pennsylvania line.
97 An act to incorporate the Westmin-
ster school.
98 An act to divorce Elisha Winn and
Mary Winn his wife, of the city of Balti-
more.
99 An act to divorce William Alexan-
der and Elizabeth Alexander his wife, of
the city of Baltimore.
100 An act to incorporate the Lafayette
Beneficial Society of Baltimore.
101 An act to change and alter the name
of Freeborn Coppage Dodson, a minor of
Queen Ann's county, to Freeborn Cop-
page.
102 An act empowering the levy court
of Harford and Baltimore counties to build
a bridge over the Little Gun-Powder Falls
at the Rock Ford.
103 An act to enable purchasers to ob-
tain possession of lands and premises sold
by sheriffs, coroners and elisors, at public
auction.
104 An act for the relief of David Mar-
tin, of the city of Baltimore.
105 An act authorising the levy court of
Washington county, to levy a sum of mon-
ey, for the purpose of repairing or re-
building a bridge over Conococheague
creek, near the broad fording.
106 An act to divorce John T. Shanks,
and Lydia Shanks his wife, of Dorchester
county.
107 An act to lay out and open a road
from the town of Westminster, in Freder-
ick county, to the city of Washington and
George Town.
108 An act to introduce a supply of wa-
ter into the town of Westminster, in Frede-
rick county.
109 An act for the relief Benjamin M.
Miller, of the District of Columbia.
110 An act relating to the owners and
occupants of shad and herring fisheries, on
the Potomac river.
111 An act to incorporate the Aetna
company of Baltimore.
112 An additional supplement to an act
entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees
of the Franklin academy, or school in Bal-
timore county.
113 An act to authorise limited part-
nerships within this state.
114 An additional supplement to the act
entitled an act directing the manner of
suing out attachments in this province, and
limiting the extent of them.
115 An additional supplement to an act
entitled an act, to incorporate a company
to make the several turnpike roads therein
mentioned, passed at December session,
1815, chapter 190.
116 An act for the relief of James Moby
and wife, of Prince George's county.
117 An act for the amendment of the
law.
118 An act for the relief of Solomon
Etting, of the city of Baltimore.
119 An act repealing last wills and tes-
taments.
120 An act relating to evidence in civil
cases.
121 An act to repeal in part, an act en-
titled an act directing the time, places and
manner of holding elections for repre-
sentatives of this state, in the congress of
the United States, and for appointing electors
on the part of this state, for choosing a
president and vice president of the United
States, and for the regulation of the said

electors, and also, to repeal the act of as-
sembly therein mentioned, passed Decem-
ber the 14th, 1790, chapter 16.
122 A further supplement to an act, en-
titled an act, for the relief of sundry insol-
vent debtors, passed at November session,
1805, chapter 110.
123 An act to incorporate the Maryland
Academy of Science and Literature.
124 An act for the relief of James B.
Robins of Worcester county.
125 A further supplement to the act
entitled, An act for the better regulation of
the militia of the city of Baltimore.
126 A supplement to an act entitled an
act to amend and reduce into one, the sev-
eral acts of assembly relating to the public
roads in Worcester county, passed Decem-
ber session, 1824.
127 A further supplement to an act, en-
titled an act relating to salted fish brought
to the city of Baltimore, passed at Decem-
ber session, 1823, chapter 203.
128 An act for the relief of the repre-
sentatives of Walter Smith, late register
of wills in Calvert county.
129 An act to confirm the acts and pro-
ceedings of the commissioners appointed by
order of the Baltimore county court, to di-
vide the real estate of William Price, de-
ceased, of said county, and for other pur-
poses.
130 An act to authorise the mayor and
city council of Baltimore to establish public
schools in said city.
131 An act to authorise the levy court of
Anne Arundel county to levy a sum of mon-
ey on said county, for the use of Jeremiah
L. Boyd, of the city of Annapolis.
132 An act to authorise the guardian of
Lambert Smith Norwood to lease the real
estate therein mentioned.
133 An act for draining a branch of the
Red Lyon, called Trap Hill Branch, from
the head thereof to Trap Hill Bridge.
134 An act to repeal an act, entitled an
act to authorise the levy court of Wash-
ington county, to levy a sum of money for
the purpose of purchasing and providing a
farm for the better and more economical
support of the poor of Washington county,
and for other purposes.
135 An act to authorise the appointment
of a trustee, or trustees, with power to
mortgage certain real estate for the pur-
poses therein mentioned.
136 An act to authorise the sale of tick-
ets in a lottery to be drawn in Virginia
for the disposal of the property of Thomas
Jefferson.
137 An act to alter and amend the con-
stitution of this state, so that the governor
may be elected by the people, and to abol-
ish the council.
138 An act to authorise the levy courts
of Baltimore and Harford counties, to build
a bridge over the little Gunpowder falls,
at Lee's Mill, on the road from Baltimore
to Belle Air.
139 An act to alter and change the lo-
cation of part of the tenth and eleventh
election districts, in Baltimore county.
140 An act to prevent the erection of
fish dams, or other obstructions, across the
run at Aliens' fresh, in Charles county.
141 An act to provide a revenue for the
support of the government of this state.
142 An act for the establishment and sup-
port of public free schools in the first elec-
tion district of Baltimore county.
143 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 Octorara
creek, at or near Samuel Rowland's store,
passed December session, 1824, chapter 6.
144 An act to authorise and empower
the justices of the levy court of St. Mary's
county, to fix and regulate the rates of
public jurors.
145 An act to make valid a deed of man-
umission, executed by William Moffitt,
late of Kent county, deceased.
146 An act regulating fences in Harford
county.
147 A supplement to an act entitled 'an
act appointing commissioners for the regu-
lation and improvement of the village of
Hillsborough, in Caroline county, passed at
December session, 1822, chapter 21.
148 An act for the relief of the heirs at
law of Lawrence O'Neal, late of Mont-
gomery county.
149 An act to reduce the salary of the
examiner general of the Eastern Shore.
150 An act relative to out pensions in
Charles county.
151 An additional supplement to an act,
entitled an act for the benefit of the stock-
holders of the Havre de Grace Bank.
152 A supplement to an act, entitled 'an
act relating to a public landing and wharf
at a place commonly called the Ship Yard,
in Kent county, passed December session,
1824, chapter 142.
153 An act for the relief of Elizabeth
Hammond, the wife of Joshua Hammond,
of Washington county.
154 An act to confirm and make valid
the acts of Joseph Bryan, a justice of the
peace of Cecil county.
155 A supplement to the act, entitled
an act, to provide for the extension of
Lombard street, in the city of Baltimore.
156 An act relating to illegitimate chil-
dren.
157 A supplement to an act entitled an
act, for the distribution of a certain fund
for the purpose of establishing free schools,
in the several counties therein mentioned.
158 An act, further to regulate trials be-
fore justices of the peace.
159 A supplement to the act entitled an
act, to establish state ware-houses, for the
inspection of tobacco, in the city of Bal-
timore.
160 A supplement to an act, entitled 'an
act to make the final discharge of execu-
tors, administrators and guardians, matter
of record.'
161 An additional supplement to the act
relating to negroes and to repeal the acts

of assembly therein mentioned.
162 An act to provide for the public in-
struction of youth in primary schools
throughout this state.
163 A supplement to an act, entitled an
act, to incorporate a company to make a
turnpike road from the river Susquehanna,
through Charlestown to the Elkton and
Christiana turnpike roads, passed at De-
cember session, 1815, chapter 22.
164 A supplement to an act, entitled an
act, authorising commissioners to purchase
a fire engine, for the use of the inhabitants
of Williamsport, in Washington county.
165 An act to establish the times of pay-
ing the salaries of civil officers, and the
pensions of revolutionary officers and sol-
diers, and of their widows.
166 An act to create a board of public
works.
167 An act to prevent the unnecessary
accumulation of costs in civil suits.
168 An act for the benefit of William
Bond of Cecil county, and others.
169 A supplement to the act, entitled,
an act to incorporate the savage manufac-
turing company.
170 An act for the relief of Lambert
Beard of Cecil county.
171 An act for the relief of John St.
Clair, of Harford county.
172 An act authorising and requiring
the erection of indexes, or finger boards,
in the several counties therein mentioned.
173 An act to incorporate the seamen
union Bethel society, of Baltimore.
174 An act to authorise the governor
and council of Maryland, to appoint the in-
spectors of flour for this state.
175 An act for the benefit of the heirs of
John C. Ireland.
176 An act relating to the road lately
located from Sharpburg to Hagerstown,
in Washington county.
177 An act to authorise the levy court
of Frederick county to borrow a sum of
money for the purposes therein mentioned.
178 An act to provide for the purchase
of the office papers formerly belonging to
the surveyors office of Frederick county.
179 An act to incorporate the Pennsylv-
ania, Delaware and Maryland steam na-
vigation company.
180 An act for the promotion of inter-
nal improvement.
181 An act relative to the school fund
for Montgomery county, and to the educa-
tion of poor children in said county.
182 An act concerning agents and fac-
tors.
183 A supplement to the act entitled,
an act for the improvement of McClure's
dock, in the city of Baltimore.
184 A supplement to an act entitled, an
act relating to the city of Baltimore.
185 An act to alter and change the name
of George Stiles Dew, a minor, of the city
of Baltimore, to John Holland Barney.
186 An act to divorce Charles Warfield,
and Sarah his wife, of the city of Baltimore.
187 An act to incorporate the Susque-
hanna and Elkton turnpike company.
188 An additional supplement to an act
entitled, an act for the benefit of the Uni-
versity of Maryland.
189 An act to authorise the appointment
of justices of the peace in the city of Bal-
timore, with limited jurisdiction.
190 An act supplementary to the act
entitled, an act for founding an University
in the city or precincts of Baltimore, by
the name of the University of Maryland.
191 An act to authorise the trustees of
the poor of Kent county, to purchase a
farm or tract of land for the use of the poor,
and to sell the present almshouse of said
county, and for other purposes.
192 An act to confirm the proceedings
of certain commissioners in Queen Ann's
county.
193 An act to authorise the trustees of
the Lancaster and Grammar school of Lib-
erty town, in Frederick county, to sell
and convey the school house with the lot
of ground attached thereto.
194 A supplement to an act, entitled,
a supplement to an act entitled 'an act in-
corporating into one, the several acts re-
lating to constables fees, passed December
session, 1821, chapter 162.
195 An act to repeal certain acts of as-
sembly relative to amendments and to lay
a tax on plaintiffs, who may institute ac-
tions at law, in the several county courts
of this state.
196 An act relating to the public roads
in Talbot county.
197 An act to divorce David H. White,
and Ann White, of the city of Baltimore.
198 An act to authorise warranting con-
stables on constables' bonds.
199 A supplement to the act, entitled,
'an act to prevent free negroes from selling
any corn, wheat, or tobacco, without hav-
ing a license for that purpose from a justice
of the peace.
200 An act to incorporate the Susque-
hanna and Patuxent Canal Company.
201 A supplement to an act to lay out
and make public two roads therein men-
tioned, in Cecil county.
202 An act for the relief of sundry poor
persons in the several counties therein men-
tioned.
203 An act concerning mortgages and
other deeds.
204 An act to incorporate a company
for the purpose of building a bridge over
the river Susquehanna at Havre de Grace.
205 An act relating to insolvent debt-
ors.
206 An act for regulating and inspecting
weights and measures used in this state.
207 An act to pay the civil list and
other expenses of civil government.
208 An act to regulate the proceeding-
upon suits, now or hereafter to be brough-
on the bonds of the clerks of the several
county courts, clerk of the court of appeals,
register in chancery and register of wills in
the several counties in this state.
209 A supplement to an act entitled an
act to authorise a lottery to raise a sum of

money to clear out the creeks leading to
and from Upper Marlborough and Queen
Anne in Prince George's county.
210 An act, supplementary to an act to
regulate lotteries.
211 An act appointing commissioners
for the town of Oxford in Talbot county.
212 An act for the relief of Mary White-
hill, of Frederick county.
213 An act to authorise the levy court
of Calvert county to sell the poor house in
said county, and for other purposes.
214 A supplement to an act relative to
licenses, passed at December session, 1824,
chapter 48.
215 An act to prevent nuisances in Port
Tobacco, in Charles county.
216 An act relating to collectors of the
public revenue.
217 An act for the benefit of the infant
children of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of
Kent county, deceased.
218 An additional supplement to the
act, entitled, an act for the better regula-
tion of the Militia of the city of Baltimore.
219 An act to regulate the manner of
obtaining and altering public roads in Bal-
timore county.
220 An additional supplement to an act
for the benefit of Ann Rochester and Fran-
cis Rochester.
221 A further supplement to an act, en-
titled, an act relating to lotteries.
222 An act to continue in force the acts
of assembly, which would expire with the
present session.
223 An act to make valid the acts of
justices of the peace relating to superse-
deas.
224 An act to oblige the owners or oc-
cupiers of mills, or other water works, to
keep bridges over their races, in the sev-
eral counties of this state.
225 An act for the relief of Margaret
Ludden, of the city of Baltimore.
226 An act for the relief of Hannah
Bo-tetter, of Washington county.
227 An act to divorce Nicholas Hetzel-
berger and Amelia his wife, of the city
of Baltimore.
228 An act for the payment of the jour-
nal of accounts.

FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, March 15.
RUSSIA.—The Grand Duke Constantine, it appears by the intelligence pub-
lished below, has formally and officially re-
fused to become more grand by being
made the Emperor of Russia, contenting
himself with his dukedom of Poland and
his wife. The Duke Nicholas mounts
therefore the Russian throne, publishes a
proclamation accompanied with documents,
in which he recites the death of Alexan-
der, the renunciation of Constantine, and
his succession to the crown of Russia. All
these facts appear to be fully authenticated.
The leading article of interest is the de-
claration made in the imperial manifesto,
of the determination of the new monarch
to adhere to the policy of Alexander.—
Such may indeed be the intended line of
conduct which Nicholas has marked out
for himself; but to the Holy Alliance there
is more than one party. It remains to be
seen whether the other members will con-
sent to the preponderating influence of the
Russian cabinet in their councils; whether
France and Germany are prepared to wear
the Russian yoke any longer. With re-
gard to the rumour that the Ottoman Porte
has entered into a distinct negotiation with
the Grecians, actuated by the fear that if
Ibrahim Pacha succeeds in the reduction
of Greece he intends to declare the Morea
an Egyptian province, independent of the
Muselmans—there may be some degree of
truth. The Grand Seigneur has employed
the Pacha before to fight his battles against
Buonaparte—and has found him to be an
ably systematically treacherous. He was,
while fighting the battles of Turkey as
deadly an enemy to the Grand Seigneur as
he was to the French General.
The details of the vibrations of the Rus-
sian monarchy will be found below, and it
seems that a general anxiety and alarm
were the consequences. The oath of fidel-
ity to Constantine had just been adminis-
tered, and as Nicholas would require a
new oath of fidelity, the question is, which
obligation the Russian subject will be
bound to obey. This matter is represented
by one statement as completely settled—
that Nicholas mounted the throne with lit-
tle or no opposition while the other version
represents the late riot and blood shed at
Petersburg as only the precursor to other
riots and insurrections. In short, the
courts of Europe all seem on the tiptoe of
expectation and anxiety.
The next intelligence from Europe, it
brought by an early arrival, may inform us
what effect the death of Alexander will
have on foreign courts; the event is so re-
cent, that the different cabinets have ex-
pressed no opinion on the subject, whether
the old line of policy is to be preserved in-
violable. Nicholas is represented as an
emperor whose habits are mild, pacific and
urbane; and as a man greatly beloved. The
personal character of a king, however, goes
but for little—the circumstances in which
he is placed form the complectional char-
acter of his policy, taken in connection
with the habits, manner and train of think-
ing of his confidential advisers. George
the third was amiable and pacific as a man,
and yet his reign was little more than one
continued series of storm, tempest and
blood.—*Amer.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Norfolk papers received by yester-
day's steam boat announce the arrival of
the ship Richmond, captain Crabtree, from
London. She sailed from London on the
20th, and from the Downs on the 24th of
January. Capt. Crabtree has furnished
the editors of the Beacon with London pa-
pers to the 17th. Capt. C. informs that the

Thames had been frozen up, and was
full of drift ice so to completely obstruct
the navigation for ten days previous to the
sailing of the Richmond. He further in-
forms that it was the general impression at
London, that had Constantine remained
Emperor of Russia, he would have march-
ed an army into Turkey. Nicholas will,
it is conjectured, pursue the same policy
which the late Alexander did.
A series of official documents from St.
Petersburg, published in the Berlin Ga-
zette, now attest beyond all question, the
resignation of the throne of the Czars by
the Grand Duke Constantine, and the
accession of his brother under the title of
Nicholas I.
COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—Bro-
mage & Sneed of Monmouth, and Brecon,
have announced that they will resume their
payments in two months. Sixty opulent
individuals, with Lord Cochrane at their
head have offered their personal security
for the notes of Turner, Morris & Co's
GloUCESTER Bank. A meeting of the credi-
tors of Garrett & Son took place at the
Black Swan, Hereford. The Dis. Bank
of Fincham & Son, has re-opened. The
debts of Crickett & Co amounted to 1152,-
000; to meet this, assets which would be
available in six months, amounted to 110,-
000; deficiency, 42,000. The Melsam
Bank has re-opened. Several extensive
failures have recently taken place at Glas-
gow, in consequence of the scarcity of
money.—*ib.*
DEAL BANK.—A meeting was held
at the Guildhall, Deal, when it was unani-
mously resolved that no bankruptcy should
take place, but that a trust deed should
be drawn, and the property assigned to
Trustees; the whole of the notes to be paid
in one month from the signing of the deed,
and the remainder of the debts by instal-
ments.
During the late storms in the commer-
cial world, it has been matter of observation
and congratulation, how well persons en-
gaged in the cotton spinning and manu-
facturing trades stood their ground. With-
in the last few days, however, we regret to
state (says the Manchester Guardian,) that
the number of failures in those branches,
chiefly of country houses, has been very
considerable; although so far as we are
aware, with perhaps one exception, not
very extensive in point of amount, or am-
ongst people whose insolvency is calcu-
lated to cause any great surprise. When
the very low prices of and depressed state
of the demand for cotton goods and yarns,
as well as the general reduction of credit,
are considered, it will excite no surprise
that at such a time "the weakest go to the
wall."
Frankfort Journals to the 8th of January
contain nothing new from Russia; but give
long extracts respecting the destined opera-
tions of Ibrahim Pacha. The Egyptian
leader has an alarming force in the Morea,
with which he is proceeding against Mis-
solonghi.—These accounts represent the
Greek fleets as unable to cope with those
of the Turks, whose new courage has been
screwed up, it appears, by the Pacha plac-
ing a man on board of each vessel with
orders to strike off the head of the captain,
if he fails in his duty.
The Emperor Nicholas succeeds to the
Imperial Crown of Russia, and to those of
the kingdom of Poland and the Duchy of
Finland, in consequence of the too sponta-
neous renunciations of his august brother,
the Grand Duke Constantine, the last will
of the emperor Alexander, and of the fun-
damental law of the order of succession to
the throne. In the conduct thus pursued
by the Grand Duke Constantine, it may be
remarked that he did not wish the throne
to remain vacant a single moment, which
would have been the case had he recognised
the proclamation which was made in his
favor at St. Petersburg.—It was in his
character of Grand Duke, therefore, that
he renewed his renunciation to all his
rights.
Private letters announce that the plague
has broken out with great violence in Wa-
lachia and Moldavia.
The Algemeine Zeitung of the 3d inst.
contains an interesting article, dated from
the frontiers of Poland. The following
are extracts.
"ODESSA, Dec. 25.—All the military &
civil authorities here have to day taken the
oath of allegiance to the Emperor Con-
stantine. The numerous Greeks residing
here are delighted at the accession of the
Emperor, whose name they consider as a
good omen; but persons who pretend to be
acquainted with the Court and the per-
sons about the Emperor Constantine, af-
firm that when Grand Duke he fully ap-
proved the system pursued by his late bro-
ther.
"From the Polish Frontiers, Jan. 1.—
The capital of Poland had not gone into
mourning up to December 28, for the Em-
peror Alexander, and it was not till that
day that the Warsaw Gazette contained
the notice of his death. While all the or-
ders from St. Petersburg—for instance,
those relative to the taking the oath by the
Russian subjects—are issued in the name
of the Emperor Constantine the First, that
Prince still calls and signs himself as Grand
Duke, and forbids those about him to give
him the title of Majesty. On the arrival
of the news of the Emperor's death, which
the young Count Gurjevo presented to him
kneeling, addressing him with the title of
Sire, Prince Constantine refused the title
with displeasure, and shut himself up with
his escort in his private apartments, where
he has been almost ever since, inaccessible
to every body. Soon after the departure
of the Grand Duke Michael, for St. Pe-
tersburg, the Grand Duke also sent his
Aid de Camp, V. Kuruta, who possesses
his entire confidence.—On the other hand,
the Procurator of the Directing Senate
came from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, and
was not admitted to see the Grand Duke

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Constantine but was soon sent back to St. Petersburg, as it is said with a formal repudiation of his preceding renunciation. We are now impatient for the return of the Grand Duke Michael, or at least of M. V. Kuruta, when we shall know our future destiny. During the illness of the Emperor Alexander at Taganrok, the Grand Duke Constantine received several couriers daily, with particular accounts of the health of his beloved brother.

The dislike which Constantine entertains to the Prussians, arose from the representations of his misconduct at Berlin, which were made to the Emperor Alexander, and which produced a reproof on the part of that monarch, as just as it was merited.—It has been reported, among other things, that Constantine strangled a woman of the town of Berlin. This is not true. The affair in question consisted in his brutality in ordering his Guards to enter the apartments of a kept mistress, who was unfaithful to him, and to administer the knot to her and her paramour.—This was brutal enough, but not quite so bad as strangling.—*Dublin Ev. Post.*

The packet ship James Copper has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th January. The ship Milo has also arrived at Boston, bringing papers to the 14th January.

The London papers contain accounts from St. Petersburg to Dec. 26th. The new Emperor Nicholas has issued a manifesto, which is said to be well drawn up.

It is said the Turkish government has appointed Envoys to negotiate with the Greek, from jealousy that the Egyptian Commander, if successful, would set up for independence in the Morea.

Attempts were making in England, to raise by subscription a sum sufficient to defray the expense of an effort to elect Cobett to Parliament.

LONDON, Friday evening, Jan. 13.—*Manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas*—The manifesto of Nicholas issued on the occasion of his proclamation, has reached London. It is dated the 12th of December, old style, and is of considerable length, many documents being appended to it. I begin by stating the loss which the Emperor has sustained by the death of Alexander, and the circumstances under which Nicholas had thought fit to take the oath to Constantine.

It appears that sealed documents had been lodged in the archives of Moscow and Petersburg, to be opened some time after the death of Alexander. When these documents were unsealed, they were found to contain the resignation of Constantine to the Russian throne, and the earnest wish of Alexander that in no case should the Russian Empire be divided, and that Poland should still form a portion of that great empire. Notwithstanding this document, the proclaiming Constantine Emperor took place at St. Petersburg, and he was made acquainted officially by his brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, with the proceeding. He then sent a second resignation, acknowledging his unfitness to fill the throne, from the want of ambition and adequate acquirements, and from his wish to pass into private life; and he requested the Empress Mother to concur in insisting on Nicholas's accepting the crown of Russia. This has at length been carried into complete effect, with the unanimous voice of the imperial family, and with the full concurrence of the Russian Senate.

There was no wish expressed by Constantine to be King of Poland, nor is any hostile feeling manifested throughout. The new Emperor declares his intention to follow the footsteps of Alexander.

It appears that the renunciation of the succession by Constantine during the lifetime of Alexander, (which is appended to the manifesto,) was dated the 14th of January 1822.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Documents from Russia, prove how dangerous it is to speculate respecting the conduct of individuals. It now appears that Constantine, so far from being dissatisfied with the bounds of the Russian Empire, and wishing to add the best part of European Turkey to it, had not even a desire to ascend the throne. His letters place the subject beyond all doubt.

Letters received by the Hamburg Mail yesterday morning, are dated up to the 7th inst. One letter says, the Minister of War and two Generals were shot during the late fracas at the Russian capital.

A private letter from Corfu confirms the statement of Ibrahim Pacha having at length summoned the garrison of Missolonghi to surrender on pain of military execution in the event of refusal.

COLOMBIA.—The editors of the American have received their regular file of Caracas papers to the 22d ult. by the brig James Coulter, arrived at Philadelphia.

The Colombian of the last date contains an official notification, copied from the Bogota Gazette, of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty between Colombia and Great Britain.

CARACAS, Feb. 22

The *Gaceta de Colombia* states, that, on the 11th of January, His Excellency the Vice President of the republic, in charge of the government, signed in the usual form, the exequatur necessary to give effect to the Commissions of the British Consuls, sent hither by the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in consequence of the British government having complied with the formalities which were wanting in the former Commissions. The *Gaceta de Colombia* then adds, "The government of Colombia by issuing its exequatur, has had the satisfaction of contributing to draw still closer, the relations subsisting between us and the British government. The persons who have been thus recognized in their employments are Mr. James Henderson, Consul General; Mr. Robert

Sutherland, for Maracaibo; Mr. Edward Watts, for Cartagena; Mr. G. A. Fauche, for Santa Martha; Mr. Malcolm MacGregor, for Panama; and Mr. Henry Wood for Guayaquil.

We learn from the same paper that His Excellency the Liberator, left the city of La Paz on the 10th of Sept. to proceed to Potosi, there to await the deputation from the Buenos Ayrean government. The Colombian division under General Cordova, had moved to Cochabamba.

The assembly of Upper Peru had solicited the Liberator to interpose his influence, in order to permit General Sucre to remain for some years at the head of that Republic. By these accounts we learn that Rodil had delivered over the command of Callao to a Colonel Anza on account of his own serious illness.—The public tranquility of those vast provinces continued undisturbed.

The following is an extract of a private letter.

"CARTHAGENA.—Several corvettes have arrived here to join the grand expedition against Cuba, which island is said to be ripe for revolt. When will the eyes of blind and besotted Spain be opened?

The steam boat has not been able to get much farther up the Magdalena than Mompox, for want of water."

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

The Legislature of this state closed their session on Thursday evening the 9th inst. after passing 228 laws, a number of which are of the highest importance—the titles will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

Appointments by the Levy Court for Talbot county, March 16, 1826.

CONSTABLES.
Easton District—James Gaskins, Richard D. Day, Thomas Jones James C. Wheeler, William E. Shaaban and William Arringdale.
Bay-Side—Wm. Townsend, Perry Townsend, Woolman Leonard & Joshua M. Faulkner.
Trappe—Solomon Mullikin & Geo. Stevens.
Chapel—William Ferguson, Isaac Chambers, Edwd. Mills, Levin Mills, Jr. & Edwd. Flynn.

We find the following notification in the Annapolis Republican of Tuesday last:—

A meeting of the Board of Public Works will be held at Barnum's hotel, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday the 16th of April next.
JOSEPH KENT, President.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT,

FROM THE NEW SERIES.

It is confidently hoped that the very satisfactory information contained in the annexed communications from the highly-gifted citizen* to whose zeal and energies those splendid works, the New York canals, are mainly owing, will remove the doubts of the most sceptical, as to the propriety of promptly engaging, with all the capacities and resources of the state, in the construction of the great Pennsylvania canal.

The tolls on the New York canals have been—

In 1822	\$64,071
1823	153,097
1824	340,642
1825	520,000

Thus increasing with a rapidity almost unexampled. In a few years, the tolls will provide a fund to sink the debt contracted for the work, and at no distant day defray the entire expenses of the government. The interest on the canal debt at present is \$375,823—and the expense of toll keepers, &c. about \$100,000. Should Governor Clinton's expectations of \$800,000 for tolls this year be realized, there will then, at so early a period, be a surplus of no less than \$324,177 on the mere tolls, towards the establishment of a sinking fund.

On these facts two all-important considerations present themselves:—

1. The canal tolls last year, deducting the expenses of collection, &c. are nearly five per cent on the whole cost of those advantageous and important works! This year they will probably produce eight per cent!

2. The surplus of this year, beyond the interest and expenses of collection, will be, according to G. v. Clinton's calculations, very nearly equal to the expenses of the government of Pennsylvania for the year 1824, deducting the extraordinary ones for internal improvements and building penitentiaries!!! The amount of payments for ordinary expenses was only \$324,289.

*Dewitt Clinton.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1825.

His Excellency De Witt Clinton, Esq. Governor of the State of New York.

DEAR SIR—Knowing your zeal in the cause of internal improvement, I take the liberty to request answers to the following queries, which will be serviceable to our citizens in forming correct opinions on the subject of canals.

I. What is the usual load of a canal boat? What the greatest?

II. How many miles per day, (twenty four hours,) do the freight boats travel?

III. How many miles the common boats?

IV. How many men and horses to each?

V. What has been the expense per mile of the execution of the level parts of the route of your canal? Of those parts requiring deep cutting? At Lockport?

VI. Could such work be executed at present on more moderate terms?

VII. If so, at what average reduction?

VIII. What has been the amount of the canal funds for the past year? Of the tolls?

Answers to the above will oblige the Society for Internal Improvement, as well as

Your obedient humble servant.

MATHEW CAREY.

Albany, 12th Jan. 1825.

SIR, I have had the pleasure to receive your recent letter, and hasten to answer the queries which it contains, from the best information which I can procure in so short a time.

Query 1. What is the usual load of a canal boat? What the greatest?

Answer. The usual load of a canal boat is thirty tons—sometimes forty five—more may be carried, but not advantageously.

Q. 2. How many miles per day, (twenty four hours,) do the freight boats travel?

A. The freight boats which belong to the forwarding companies, with relays of horses every fifteen miles, usually travel day and night, say in twenty four hours sixty miles.

Q. 3. How many miles the common boat?

A. The common boats, or what are commonly called transient or private boats, (without relays of horses,) with the usual burden, say thirty tons, travel on an average twenty five miles by day light, and lie by at night. When empty, they can travel easily thirty miles.

Q. 4. How many men and horses to each?

A. To the day and night boats, four men, two boys, and two horses, or what is commonly called a double set of hands. To the transient boats, two men, one boy, and two horses; although they frequently use but one horse.

Q. 5. What has been the expense per mile of the execution of the level parts of the route of your Canal? Of those parts requiring deep cutting? At Lockport?

Q. 6. Could such work be executed at present on more moderate terms?

Q. 7. If so, at what average reduction?

These questions are very difficult to answer, as all the accounts of the expenditures are not as yet known; and indeed other objects have been so combined with the Erie canal that it is difficult to arrive at a just conclusion. It was at first the policy of the Canal Board, to do every thing by contract, and at definite prices; but this policy was finally overlooked; and, under the head of extra compensation, such additions have been made from time to time to the sums stipulated in the original contract, that it would employ an accurate accountant for a long time to trace the specific expenditures in such a way as to furnish the precise information you request to a satisfactory form.

The following statements are believed, however, to be approximations to accuracy. The middle section of the Erie canal, ninety six miles, cost about \$12,000 per mile. The eastern section, eighty miles from Utica to Schenectady, cost from 17 to \$18,000 per mile; and from Schenectady to Albany, the expense was \$30,000 per mile. The western section, of which I have no accurate information, has been very expensive, particularly at Lockport, where there has been a deep cutting through calcareous rocks. The distance from Buffalo to Albany, by the Erie canal, is now said to be three hundred and sixty five miles. The whole expense of both canals and auxiliary works, is \$9,130,373, from which deducting the cost of Champlain canal, and other operations distinct from the Erie canal, the total cost of the Erie canal may be set down at seven and a half million of dollars, which would make about \$21,000 per mile.

I have no doubt but with our increased experience, and by more economical arrangements, particularly by the abolition of extra compensation, the expenditures might be reduced about one third in amount. I think that the operations on the Ohio canal will fully justify this conclusion.

Q. 8. What has been the amount of the canal fund for the last year? Of the tolls?

A. The income of the canal fund for the last year was at least \$800,000, of which \$500,000* arose from tolls. This year the tolls will, probably, be above EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and may approximate to a million.

I have, as soon as a great pressure on my time would permit, given you the above information. At a period of more leisure I would have gone more into detail. I hope that this statement may be satisfactory.

I am, very respectfully, &c
DEWITT CLINTON.

M. CAREY, Esq.

*Since this letter was written, a statement of the tolls has been published, which makes the amount about \$520,000.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, March 6.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The House of Representatives was engaged, chiefly, in disposing of private bills.

The bill authorizing a subscription to stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, was postponed, to give time for some information to come from the Department, which is expected in a few days. Mr. COOK, of Illinois, laid a resolution on the table, proposing a reference of all the various amendments of the Constitution, now before the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to a select committee.

TUESDAY, March 7.

In the Senate, yesterday, the following bills were reported by committees: A bill to improve the navigation of the port and harbor of Mobile; a bill for the erection of a Marine Hospital at Charleston S. C. for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and a bill concerning the seat of justice in Gallatin county, Illinois. The general appropriation bill, for the support of government, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. STEVENSON, of Virginia, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, con-

cluded his remarks on the proposition to amend the Constitution, and was succeeded by Mr. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, who spoke for about three quarters of an hour, in opposition to the amendment, in toto. Among the resolutions offered, was one by Mr. COCKE, to inquire into the amount of pay to officers of brevet and lineal rank in the army; by Mr. HOLCOMBE, of New Jersey; directing an inquiry whether marines may not be substituted, in part or altogether, for able seamen, as artillerymen in the navy, with advantage to the service, by Mr. PETER, of Maryland, on the subject of a survey of a road from the city of Washington to Buffalo, in the State of New-York; by Mr. TOMLINSON, of Connecticut, as to an extension of the time for which military bounty lands shall be exempted from taxation by the territorial governments. A joint resolution, offered by Mr. WARD, of New-York, on the subject of the termination of the session, was read and laid on the table. Mr. EVERETT, of Massachusetts, laid a resolution on the table, calling for information from the President, on the subject of draining the low grounds in the city of Washington, and in relation to the public lands in the city.

THURSDAY, March 9.
In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for certain fortifications was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading. The motion to strike out the appropriation of 17,000 dollars for the purchase of land at Throg's Neck, with a view to the erection of a fort at that place, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 12. An intellectual motion was made to resume the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. HERRICK, of Maine, laid on the table a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that propositions to amend the Constitution shall not be offered more than once in ten years. He accompanied his resolution with some remarks, in which truth was masked under the visor of humor. Some discussion took place on the amendments made in the Senate to the General Appropriation Bill, some of which were disagreed to, and returned to the Senate. In Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DRAYTON, of South Carolina, concluded his remarks, and Mr. EVERETT, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor for to-day.

FRIDAY, March 10.

In the Senate the bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1826, was returned from the House of Representatives, and their amendments were insisted on. On motion of Mr. Chambers, the consideration of Executive business was resumed.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Whipple, of New Hampshire, laid on the table a resolution calling on the President of the United States, to communicate information relative to officers of the revolutionary army on half pay. Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling for a report of the Board of Engineers in 1819, relative to the system of National Defence. On motion of Mr. LATTOP, of Massachusetts, a committee was ordered to be appointed on the subject of an adjournment of the present session, and an earlier meeting of the next.

After the routine business of the day was concluded, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and spoke nearly three hours, in opposition to the resolutions of Mr. McDuffie. The expectation of the speech of Mr. Everett had filled the galleries; and while we can say, on the one hand, that a more flattering and universal attention was never paid to any young member, on his first serious effort, we may be allowed, on the other hand, to observe, that never was attention better compensated than on this occasion. Taken as a whole, the speech was as great an effort of the human mind, as we have witnessed on the floor of Congress; and the effect which it produced appeared to us to be uniform and unequivocal.

SATURDAY, March 11.

In the Senate, the business was wholly of an Executive nature.

The business in the House of Representatives yesterday was confined to the amendments in the General Appropriation Bill, as made in the Senate; and to the Bill for the relief of the Aylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Kentucky. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. BRENT, of La. directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing that vessels at sea shall carry lights in the night.

CROSS-CUT CANAL.—A few days since, we noticed the commencement of a new City at the Eastern outlet of the Great Canal across the peninsula between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.—The Freeman's Journal thus announces the establishment of a new City at the Western outlet of the Canal, on the Chesapeake waters.—*Balt. Gaz.*

"Another city has been laid out on the line of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.—The situation is handsome and elevated and affords a safe harbour. It is at the Western debouch on the head waters of the Chesapeake Bay. It will be a place of great importance, for a part of the trade of the Bay will be at this settlement, as will also the deposit or sale of the produce, etc. coming down the river Susquehanna, and where coal and lumber yards may be established to advantage."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"S." is received and shall appear in our next.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, are requested to attend a meeting of the Board at St. Aubin, the seat of Mr. Hammond, on Thursday the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock, pursuant to their adjournment.

By order,
S. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.
March 18.

Corn for Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will sell at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 22d March, at 12 o'clock, about 100 bbls. of corn, the property of Anna Singleton, deceased.—A credit of six months will be given, and the corn disposed of in lots to suit purchasers—note with good security will be required.

N. S. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r.
N. B. This corn will be delivered at the residence of the Rev. Thomas Bayne, in Oxford Neck.

March 18 ts

Fresh Garden Seeds

Just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, a general assortment of fresh Garden Seeds, warranted genuine, for sale by

MOORE & KELLIE.
Easton, 3d mo: 18, 1826.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION

Of the pupils in the subscriber's Female Academy, will take place on Wednesday the 22d inst. to commence at half past 9 o'clock, A.M. The parents and friends of the scholars, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

D. RING.
Easton, March 18

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

MARCH 5, 1826.

Notice is hereby given, that the Twelfth instalment of fifteen dollars on every share of stock in this company, will be due and payable at the office, No. 99, Walnut st. Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 14th March, 1826, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer.

March 18 2w

N. B. Persons residing in Maryland may make payment at the Bank at Easton.

Thomas J. Natt,

Portrait Painter,

(FROM PHILADELPHIA.)

Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and parts adjacent, that he has taken rooms at the Easton Hotel, where he will be happy to receive visitors.

Attendance daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

Easton, March 18

YOUNG TOM,

A Chesnut sorrel handsome—marked with white—Ten years old this spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to Mares the coming season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance; two dollars the single leap and eight dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and twenty five cents to the Groom in each case.—He can stand to commence the 21st of March and end the 23d of June, money payable the first of September.

Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half blooded Canadian Mare—it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at Easton on Tuesday the 21st March, where he will attend every Tuesday during the season. He will be at the Trappe and Miles River Neck, every other week.—TOM has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his colts are much admired for form and action.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.

Talbot county, near St. Michaels. }
March 18 4w

THAT ELEGANT FULL BRED HORSE

Chance Medley,

Formerly owned by Jas. Nabh, Esq. will cover mares this season at the low price of Eight Dollars to ensure a foal.—The owner of the mare to be mated, must notify the subscriber by word or letter, at or before the time of the mare being put to the horse, otherwise she will go by the season.—Four Dollars the single leap, and twenty-five cents must be paid to the Groom in every case. If the money be paid on or before the first day of October next, Six dollars and twenty five cents will be taken for the season. The above named horse will stand at Easton on Tuesday the 28th inst. and Wednesday and Thursday following at the Trappe, and the rest of the week at the Subscriber's Stable, in Talbot county, and continue to stand every other week at the above named places throughout the season, which will end on the 20th day of June next.

The subscriber thinks it altogether unnecessary to say any thing more about the horse, on account of his being so well known in Talbot county.

JOSEPH TURNER.

March 18 6w

N. B. His pedigree may be seen with the groom at any time.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM A. D. 1826.

On application of James Ridgaway, administrator, de bonis non of Henry Casson, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of March, in year of our Lord, 1826.

J. PRICE, R. g'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Casson, 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 on or before the 20th of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of March, 1826.

JAMES RIDGAWAY, Adm'r.

D. B. N. of Henry Casson, dec'd.

March 18 3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday, the 20th of February next, if fair, or on the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of Lands in Queen Ann's county, (part of the estate of Edward Tighman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased,) containing about

1900 ACRES

of arable and wood land, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of wood land. These lands are about four miles from Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within 4 miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the first day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing; a liberal credit will be given—the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Feb. 11 2w

Sale Postponed.

The sale of the above property is postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 29th of March.

Feb 25

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM where he lately resided, handsomely situated in Talbot county, about three miles from Easton, and containing about

420 ACRES,

and is as comfortably situated as any in the county, off the salt water—there is a Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen and Smoke House, together with all the necessary out buildings, which consist of wood; the buildings are not in good repair, at this time—There is about one hundred and twenty acres of wood or timber land, and about twenty acres of good meadow grounds, together with a plenty of marl, and it is well watered with never-failing streams, together with as good an assortment of fruit of different kinds as almost any in the county. It can be divided into two farms, one containing about 230 acres, the other about 190, each to have a plenty of timber. I will sell either parcel, or the whole. I deem it unnecessary to say any more about it, as I conclude that no person will purchase without viewing it; the property will be shown by Mr. Benjamin Kemp, who resides on the premises, and terms made known by the subscriber, near St. Michaels.

JAMES DENNY.

Feb 11

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable Court of Talbot county, at their November Term, 1825, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, at St. Michaels, on Monday the 27th day of March next, between the hours of one and four o'clock, all the Real Estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased, for the payment of his debts; consisting of about Eleven acres of land, the improvements thereon, is a Store Room & Dwelling, Kitchen, Carriage House and Stable, about one third of the land is in timber and wood. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed, persons wishing to purchase will view the premises—the terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser to give bond with good, approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said Thomas L. Haddaway, deceased, are hereby notified to lodge with the Clerk of Talbot county their claims against said deceased, legally attested, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, deceased.

Feb. 25 5w

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, and in pursuance of the will of the late Robert Dennis, deceased, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 21st day of March next, if fair or not the next fair day thereafter, at Mr. Thomas Tall's tavern in the town of Vienna, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, part of the real estate of the said Robert Dennis, deceased, viz: all the lands situated near Jones Mills and late in the occupancy of Maj. John Mitchell. The lands formerly owned by the Mr. Tripps, and purchased under a decree of the Chancellor of this state, lying below the Drawbridge, and a water lot in the town of Vienna, opposite Jeremiah Colston's store. Terms of sale are three-fourths of the purchase money to be paid at the expiration of twelve months, and the remaining fourth on a credit of two, three, and four years in equal instalments, the purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient security with interest from the day of sale, on payment of the purchase money with the interest thereon; the trustee will convey the same by good and sufficient deed of Bargain and sale to the purchaser or purchasers.

CLEMENT STANFORD.

Feb 25 1s

A SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE. For sale on moderate terms a first rate saddle horse—any person wishing to purchase will enquire of the Editor of this paper.

March 4 3w

For Sale,

On a credit, or for good guaranteed paper, a second hand GIG, lately repaired, with harness complete—enquire of the Editor.

Jan. 7

Sale Postponed.

The intended sale of the personal estate of the late William Hemsley, (deceased) is postponed until further notice.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r.

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1825.

Robert Moore, William Jenkins & Peter Stevens and Thomas P. Smith

AGAINST Charlotte Bowie, widow, and Ann Bowie, John Bowie, Charlotte Bowie, Elizabeth Bowie & Kitty Bowie, children and heirs at law of Allen Bowie.

Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of March next, between eleven o'clock, A. M. and one o'clock, P. M. the Farm or Plantation, late the residence of the said Allen Bowie, situate on the main road leading from Easton to the Chapel, within one and a half mile of Easton, called "Galloway Resurveyed," containing in the whole, THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE

ACRES OF LAND,

one hundred acres of which is Wood Land, and thirty acres of prime Meadow Land—The improvements on this farm consist of a large and commodious Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in good repair, with four rooms in the lower and three in the upper story, also a large Kitchen adjoining, a Quarter, Granary, arriage and Corn House: there is an excellent Well of water in the yard, and the Garden is well enclosed.—The soil is of good quality and susceptible of improvement, and the meadow, with a small expense, might be made very productive.

ALSO, on the same day, on the premises, between three and four o'clock, P. M. will be offered at Public sale, a LOT OF GROUND, in the town of Easton, situate on Cabinet street, containing in the whole, four and a half acres of Land, on which there is a Frame Stable, Carriage House and Granary, under one roof; all nearly new and in good repair.

And on the day following, between twelve o'clock, M. and two o'clock, P. M. on the premises, will be offered at Public Sale, a FARM or PLANTATION, situate near the Head of Wye, late the residence of Mr. James Battie, being part of a tract of land, called "Noble's Chance," and part of other tracts, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY

ACRES OF LAND:

The improvements consist of a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Kitchen, Smoke House, Carriage House, Stable and Corn House, all in tolerable repair—A further description of the above mentioned property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons desirous of purchasing will view the premises, which they are invited to do.

The terms of sale will be, that the highest bidder or bidders will be the purchaser or purchasers, on a credit of one, two and three years, equal instalments from the time of the sale; the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond to the Trustee, with such security as he may approve: and on the ratification of the sale by this court, and on the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed or deeds, convey to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her and their heirs the property to him, her or them self, free and clear from all incumbrances of dower.

The Creditors of the said Allen Bowie are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and file the same with the Clerk of Talbot county court, within six months from the day of sale, with the vouchers thereon.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Allen Bowie

Feb. 11 7w

For Sale,

On a Credit of nine months, with good security, THE STUD COLT, of fine appearance—deep in blood, GALLANT TOPHAM,

full fifteen hands and three quarters high, three years old in May next, of a beautiful blood-bay colour, black mane, tail and legs—handsomely marked—a bright star in his forehead, and his hind feet silvered white.

GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.

March 11 3w

THE CELEBRATED JACK Bolivar,

Owned last season by Mr. James Denny, 8 years old the ensuing spring, is in fine condition to commence the season, has proved him self a sure foal getter, and is perhaps the most vigorous Jack in the state.

Bolivar

Will stand at the subscriber's stable, in Easton, generally—Every other Saturday at the Trappe, at the moderate price of four dollars the spring's chance and eight dollars to ensure a foal, provided the mare remains the property of the person ensuring, otherwise the insurance will be forfeited—25 cents in each case to the groom. Season to commence the 1st of April and end the 27th June.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

ALSO, AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STABLE, THE FULL BRED COLT,

Young Chance,

upwards of fifteen hands high, 3 years old in May next.

YOUNG CHANCE was sired by Chance Medley—his dam Wheeler's celebrated little grey mare by Canton, grand dam by Vington, great grand dam by Black and All Black—He will be limited to 20 mares, at eight dollars the spring's chance—fifteen dollars to ensure a foal—25 cents in each case to the groom. A few of Young Chance's colts will be shewn the ensuing spring.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, March 4

TALBOT COUNTY TAXES.

The subscriber finding it necessary to close the collection of Talbot county taxes, for the years 1824 and 1825, would hereby notify all persons interested, that no indulgence can be given after the 15th day of April next—All accounts not settled up by that time will be immediately proceeded upon according to law, without respect to persons.

WM. FARLOW, Collector.

Easton, March 4 3w

LAST NOTICE.

The Subscriber being desirous to settle his business, on account of his continued ill health requests all those indebted to him either by note, judgment, or book account, to come forward and settle the same immediately, otherwise he will be compelled to pursue legal steps—being determined to wind up his business as soon as practicable.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

Easton, 3d mo. 4th, 3w

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, leaving Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday and Saturday, for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; returning, leave Easton every Thursday and Sunday, for Annapolis and Baltimore, by way of Castle Haven, at 7 o'clock, A. M. during the season.

And on Monday the 13th March, at 9 o'clock, will commence her route between Baltimore and Chestertown, by way of Queens-town, leaving Baltimore every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday, during the season.

All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof—Fare as usual.

HARRISON DICKINSON, Captain.

Feb. 27—(March 4 4w)

Baltimore and Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET AND GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore on SUNDAY the 26th of February, inst. and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY following, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at nine o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickars, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Mr. PARSON, who has for many years been in the habit of transacting business for the late Captain Vickars and others, as clerk. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends, when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale, to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore.

The Public's obedient servant,

SPENCER COBURN.

Easton-Point, Feb. 18, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber, or Mr. Parrott will attend at the Drug Store of Messrs. Moore & Kellie, every Saturday Evening, to receive orders.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD LLOYD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on WEDNESDAY the 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaving 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 subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in the business and his unremitting attention, will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. SAMUEL HENRY, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, and at THOMAS H. DAWSON'S Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Jacob Roberts, BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER,

FROM BALTIMORE.

Returns his sincere thanks to his customers for their past favours and liberal encouragement they have already given him, and has the pleasure to inform them that he still occupies as a shop the room lately occupied by John Bennett, Esq. as a Magistrate's Office, next door to the late Mr. Richard Sherwood's Tavern, and opposite Mr. Solomon Barrett's Tavern; and that as an additional accommodation he has taken the back room adjoining, where gentlemen who may please to honor him with a call may be waited on with that privacy and attention they may require; his rooms shall be comfortably furnished with every necessary accommodation, he has the very best of Razors, &c. and will set or put in the best order any gentleman's Razors, Surgical Instruments, &c. As it may respect the order he keeps in his shop, (against which he is held there has been made some insinuations,) he can only request the gentlemen to give him a call and if they find his shop in disorder and noise he shall not expect a continuance of their custom. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Easton.

Feb. 25 3w

Constable's Sale.

Will be sold for cash on Saturday the 25th inst. on the Court House green, a young negro man, to serve three years from next August, taken from Harriott Sherwood, by virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of James Thomas, use of Thomas P. Smith—Sale to take place between 10 and 5 o'clock, and attendance given by

THO. JONES, Constable.

March 4 3w

WANTED TO HIRE

For the present year, a Man and Woman; the Man must be a good farm hand, and the Woman a good cook and house servant, apply at this office.

Jan 7

FOR HIRE THIS PRESENT YEAR, Two or three young negro Men—apply to the Printer.

Jan 7

CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH, which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,

at S. Lowe's Tavern.

Aug. 5

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Richard Sherwood, Esq. deceased, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 21st inst. all the personal estate of the said Sherwood, consisting of household & kitchen furniture; some valuable cows and sheep—a horse and gig—a wheat fan, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention—Terms of sale, will be a credit of 6 months, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond 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, A. M. and attendance given by

ANN SHERWOOD, Adm'r.

of R. Sherwood, dec'd.

March 11 2w

Public Sale.

Agreeably to an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, on the Court House green, in Easton, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. two Negro Boys, the property of William Corkrall, deceased, for the payment of his debts: one of the aforesaid boys is about nine years of age, and has to serve till he arrives at the age of thirty; the other is about twenty one years old, and has to serve till June 28th, 1839. Terms of sale one half of the purchase money cash, the other half, the purchaser or purchasers, must give notes with approved security, payable in six months, with interest from the day of sale—Sale to commence between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and four o'clock, P. M. and attendance given by

WM. SLAUGHTER, Adm'r.

of Wm. Corkrall, dec'd.

March 11 1s

Davis' Improved



PLOUGHS.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced the manufacturing of GIDEON DAVIS' IMPROVED PLOUGHS, would inform the public that he has an assortment of them on hand, manufactured in the best manner and of the best materials. Mr. Davis has recently made a great improvement in casting his shares, so as to render them much harder and stronger.

The great advantage which these ploughs possess over all others in use, for easy draft, and cheap repairs, will be readily acknowledged by those who have them in use. The subscriber is also agent for Ryland Rodes, of Va. for disposing of the privilege of manufacturing his improved Patent Hill-Side Plough. This is considered a very valuable improvement for the purpose intended—they will be kept by the subscriber for sale.

ALSO—His improved Cylindrical Straw-Cutters, and Brown's Vertical Spinners, for opening Wool, are as usual kept on hand ready to order, at his Manufactory, No. 36, Pratt near Hanover street, Baltimore.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Agent for Gideon Davis.

Baltimore, Feb. 18 8w

Denton Hotel.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, and his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 1f

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

S. L.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nathaniel E. Bratten, late of Worcester 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 on or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, A. D. 1826. JOHN R. PITTS, Adm'r.

of Nathaniel E. Bratten, dec'd.

March 11 3w

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osanburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any Jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4 1f

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

An Ordinance.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Easton, on this 3d day of March, 1826 it was on motion ordered, that the additional supplement to the ordinance, entitled an ordinance for the prevention and removal of certain nuisances, be published for three weeks in the Easton Gazette, in order that the public may judge how far it deserves the description given of it, by the author of the piece headed "Friends of the Poor," and signed "A Citizen," published in the last Easton Gazette.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.

Test, T. NEEDLES, Clk.

An additional supplement to the Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance for the prevention and removal of certain Nuisances."

Whereas, the effluvia arising from Hog-styes, must necessarily be deleterious to the health of persons residing near them, and much of the unhealthiness of the citizens, for several years past, has been ascribed by the physicians and other persons, to the number of hog-styes usually kept in every part of the town; & although many efforts have been made by the Commissioners, to compel the citizens to keep their styes in clean and proper order, yet all have hitherto proved ineffectual; and the Commissioners having concluded to adopt the expedient of limiting the number of Hogs to be kept in styes;

Therefore, Be it enacted and ordained by the Commissioners of Easton, duly elected and qualified, that from and after the fifteenth day of APRIL next, it shall not be lawful for any citizen or person residing in Easton (excepting a house-keeper, or a master or mistress of a family) to have, hold, or keep any Pig or Hog, in any sty, pen, or enclosure, within the limits of the town of Easton.

And it shall not be lawful for any house-keeper, master, or mistress of a family in Easton, to have, hold, or keep, either directly or indirectly by himself, herself, or any other person, or persons, in any part of the town of Easton, more than two hogs, or pigs, in any sty, pen, or enclosure, under the penalty of forfeiting and paying to the Commissioners aforesaid, for the use and benefit of the town, the sum of Ten Dollars, for each and every pig, or hog, so kept, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance.

And be it further enacted, and ordained, that if any citizen, or other person residing in Easton who is not a house-keeper, or master, or mistress of a family in the town, shall, undertake to keep, or raise pigs, or hogs, in any sty, pen, or enclosure of any kind, either for himself, herself, or any other person or persons, in contravention of this ordinance, he, she, or they, so offending shall in like manner forfeit and pay for every pig, or hog, so kept, or raised, the sum of ten dollars.

And be it further enacted and ordained, that nothing, herein contained, shall prevent the Inn-keepers of the town, from each one keeping the number of three hogs, in a sty, or other enclosure, provided, the sty, or enclosure be kept in a neat and proper manner, so as not to be offensive to any one.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye Law by the Commissioners of Easton, this twenty fourth day of February Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty six. (1826)

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.

Test, TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

Ordered by the Commissioners, that the said ordinance be published on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at

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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1826.

NO. 14.

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.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

Passed at the late session of the General Assembly.
AN ACT to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs in Civil Suits.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for the clerks of the several county courts in this state to issue several writs of *capias ad respondendum*, upon any joint and several bond, penal or single bill, executed by two or more persons, when the person so executing the said bond, penal or single bill, are alive, and reside in the same county; but in all such cases, it shall be the duty of the said clerks to docket one action, and to issue one writ of *capias ad respondendum* against all such obligors.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That if either of the said obligors shall be dead, then and in that case, it shall be the duty of such clerk to docket one action against the surviving obligor or obligors, and if requested so to do, by the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or by his, her or their attorney, it shall be the duty of such clerk to docket also an action against the executors or administrators of such deceased obligor, and to issue a writ of *capias ad respondendum* against the executors or administrators of such obligor and the same proceedings shall be had and the same judgment entered thereon, as if separate actions had been brought against each and every obligor, in such joint and several bond, penal or single bill.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That if either of the said obligors against whom a joint action shall have been brought, shall die, pending the same, then, and in that case, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs to suggest such death, and it shall be the duty of the court, to cause such suggestion to be entered of record and to cause the clerk of the court to docket an action, as of the same term in which the suggestion aforesaid, shall be entered of record as aforesaid, in the name of the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the said action, against such obligor so dying as aforesaid, and in the action so docketed, such a similar proceedings shall be had to make the executors or administrators of the obligor so dying, parties to the action so docketed as aforesaid, and the same judgment shall be had thereon against such executor or administrator, as if the original action had been brought separately against all such obligors.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That if any of the obligors, against whom a joint action shall have been brought and judgment obtained thereon, under the provisions of this act shall die after the rendition of such judgment, and before the said judgment shall have been paid or satisfied, it shall, and may be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or administrators to cause a scire facias to issue on the said judgment, so remaining unsatisfied against the executors or administrators of such defendant so dying, and such judgment shall be had on the scire facias, as if the said judgment upon which the said scire facias shall have issued, had been rendered up against such defendant so dying, upon separate actions brought against him and the other co-obligors in such joint and several bond, penal or single bill.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That in all cases where two or more actions of debt or obligations conditioned for the payment of money, or two or more actions on the case arising ex-contractu, by and between the same plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the same defendant or defendants, shall hereafter be brought at one and the same term, the court in which the said actions are pending, shall on motion of the defendant or defendants order the said actions to be consolidated, and when the said actions shall be consolidated, the court shall order & direct the clerk to tax the costs of but one action.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent any plaintiff or plaintiffs in any judgment rendered on any joint and several bond, penal or single bill, from levying the amount of said judgment upon either of the co-defendants to said judgment.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That in case the obligors in any bond, penal or single bill, shall reside in different counties, then, and in that case it may be lawful for the clerk of the county court, to docket one action, and to issue one writ of *capias ad respondendum*, against the obligors in such bond, penal or single bill, who reside in the same county, and for the clerk of another county court, to docket another action, and to issue another writ of *capias ad respondendum* against the obligor or obligors, who may reside in that county, and such judgments shall be entered thereon, as if several writs of *capias ad respondendum*, had issued and separate actions had been brought before the passage of this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted,* That when any writ of *capias ad respondendum*, issued under the provisions of this act, shall be

returned cepi, as to one or more of the obligors, and non est inventus, as to the others; it shall and may be lawful for the clerk of the county court from which such writ issued; to renew said writ against those upon whom it had not been served, and upon service of the same, upon the other obligor or obligors, and return therefor, the said obligor or obligors, may pray the court to consolidate the actions; and it may be lawful for the court so to consolidate the actions against all the obligors so that no delay shall arise by reason of the consolidation; but judgment shall be entered up against the obligors last taken, in virtue of the writ of *capias ad respondendum*, at the same term that judgment is or can be obtained against the obligor or obligors first taken as aforesaid and in no case shall delay be occasioned to the recovery of the plaintiff by reason of the consolidation of the actions as aforesaid.

From the Democratic Press.

"I am Sir Oracle, and when I open my lips, let no dog bark."

Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH has brought forth another speech, if speech that may be called, which speech is none. It is what he himself calls a string of 'very tedious and desultory remarks.' It covers something more than seven wide columns of the *Intelligencer*, and touches and treats of almost every thing, every body, and every country. We despair of giving our readers an adequate idea of this wilderness of ideas, yet we feel strangely tempted to attempt something in the nature of an analysis, or rather abstract of this heterogeneous medley.—We shall do it with all regard for accuracy, inserting nothing however small, or out of the way, singular or unexpected, which is not in its proper place as introduced by the descendants of Pocahontas.

Mr. R. in the first place informs his hearers, that although not 'inoculated with the Spanish American fever,' yet he is greatly smitten with the love of Spanish proverbs, as 'the most pithy and pungent in the world.' He next hopes the session draws to a close, as 'it will very soon be time to plant corn.' With 'sincerity of heart' he thus laments the 'mortification and distress, he has endured at having 'so often lately thrown' himself on the attention of the senate.—Having buried his mortification and distress, we are, in the same breath, assured of his happiness in being able to say, that which in point of fact is not true, that 'Virginia has placed herself in array—array against this government.—No, Sir, not this government but the mal-administration of it.' Admits that his conceptions are crude, but as well digested as in his power. The Senate is declared to be a Congress of deputies from sovereign and independent states, where the member who obtrudes himself too frequently cheapens himself, loses his reputation, if he has any, and destroys his usefulness.—No member there shall be heard for his much speaking or vain repetitions.—Hopes he will be pardoned as he never has been able to make what is called a regular speech—which he thinks is 'sometimes extremely dull,' and then compares to 'a chain bridge.' As an illustration of a regular speech radically defective, he cites 'the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Cohen against the state of Virginia.'

We are next plunged head and ears, into the question of Negro Slavery.—thinks that 'if the whites in the southern states, superior in numbers, intelligence and courage, suffer themselves to be vanquished, they deserve to have negroes for their task masters' and for the husbands of their wives.' From the southern states Mr. R. strides to Great Britain, where he says 'a total change in public opinion' on this subject has taken place, except among those who are 'knee deep in corruption.' From the time he read Clarkson's pamphlet.—Mr. R. thinks he was as mad as Clarkson himself. The Senate are here reproached, with having some twenty years ago, passed a bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and informed that John Randolph does 'not often agree with Wm. Cobbett.' Next come the Abolition Society, of which the speaker announces he was once a member but became a backslider. He then gives this society credit for having given 'the first impulse to this black ball of Spanish American Revolution,' regards them as intemperate and misled, wishing to establish freedom, and on a foundation slippery and red with human blood and judicial murder.' Wilberforce, the President of the English Bible Society, and others are named among the fanatics and enthusiasts.—The Crusaders are mentioned, for the purpose of contrasting them with these modern societies: he gives as was to be expected, the preference to the Crusaders—Talks of 'the rich and pious Jew of Arimathea,' of the Pharisees and Saracens, and solemnly declares that the affections of the Abolition and other such societies, 'are more strongly riveted on the French African descendants of Hayti—or the negroes of Jamaica and Sierra Leone, than on our unfortunate Southern.' Next march in the Prussians, the battle of Jena, Freeman's Hall, London, and divers other strange persons and things, to illustrate the love of the black, the sambo, the mu-

latto and the mastizo population; rather than of the whites. We are here amused with many ridiculously fanciful speculations; touching Virginia, Cuba Spain, and Spanish America. It is suggested that the 'President of the United States may be taken out of his palace, in the dead of night, put into a boat, taken down the Potomac, and shipped off to a foreign country'—this Mr. R. regards as the suggestion of 'a moon struck mad-man,' yet he gravely puts it before the Senate, which body he compares to the Roman Senate when Rome was invaded by the Gauls. Suddenly we are transported to Texas to the Upper Red River and New Mexico, for the express purpose of having a kick at the Secretary of State. The orator next informs us, that he is 'not an acute Philosopher;' enters upon the duties of a Philologist and Etymologist; traces several words to their original meaning to the great edification of the Senate, and makes many grave and curious speculations.

Mr. Fox we are told was a statesman, an orator, and 'the first debater the world ever saw'—that Mr. Pitt was 'a most expert gladiator' in Parliament, and would have made 'a professor of Rhetoric;' but that as a minister 'his great measure as all failed'—and that a monument was voted to 'Gen. Penkham for his glorious attack on New Orleans. With great facility we are now carried back to the restoration of the misguided unteachable bigot race' of the 'Spartans' and then, to the restoration of the Bourbons, for the purpose of being told that the present President of the United States is the son of his Father, a former President 'I do not speak,' we now give the very words of this distinguished son of Pocahontas, 'in the future but in the *plus quam perfectum*, in the preterpluperfect tense.'

Reference is next made to the Dutch war for independence, to prove that 'Spain is made of sterner stuff,' than to recognise the independence of South America. The wars arising out of the French Revolution, are next brought on the tapis, for the purpose of complimenting England, at the expense of ancient Rome. The Declaration of Independence, and its declaration that 'all men are free and equal,' are here denounced as giving to the world 'a most pernicious falsehood.' This is a theme in which the orator indulges at some length, and is wound up by his denouncing the Declaration of Independence as a 'fanfaronade of nonsense,' and its author set forth as 'the professor of an university rather than an old Statesman.' This spleen and ill-humor is relieved by a quotation from Burke, where we are let down by the run to Dr. Mitchell, for the purpose of combatting the dogma, that a Whale is not a fish. The doctrine of original sin is next touched upon from which Mr. R. passes to the 'moral atmosphere' and 'physical atmosphere of London,' its physical excitement and bustle, and how they habitually stimulate 'the pulse of life.' We are next informed that to cure a man of the consequences of those deleterious atmospheres and moral stimuli, the physicians 'insist upon plastering him an inch thick with mercurial ointment, and I know not what active poisons without, and filling him to the throat with calomel and jalap.' From the Quack in Medicine we pass to 'the politico-religious Quack,' whose nostrums he regards as more dangerous than those of the Medical Quack. A discourse is here introduced on the 'inprescriptible rights of kings and the inprescriptible rights of Negro slaves.' After much wild and incoherent declamation, Mr. Randolph concludes, with a threat that he will blow the President of the United States 'sky high—sky high.'

THE TRANSPORT.

From *Janus, or, Edinburgh Literary Almanack.*

The great eye of day was wide open, and a joyful light filled the air, heaven, and ocean. The marbled clouds lay motionless far and wide over the deep-blue sky, and all memory of storm and hurricane had vanished from the magnificence of that immense calm. There was but a gentle fluctuation on the deep, and the sea-birds floated steadily there or dipped their wings for a moment in the wretched foam, and again wheeled sportively away into the sunshine. One ship—only one single ship—was within the encircling horizon, and she had laid there as if at anchor since the morning light; for although all her sails were set, scarcely a wandering breeze touched her canvass, and her flags hung dead on staff and at peak, or lifted themselves uncertainly up at intervals, and then sunk again into motionless repose. The crew paced not her deck, for they knew that no breeze would come, till after meridian—and it was the Sabbath day.

A small congregation were singing praises to God in that chapel, which rested almost as quietly on the sea as the house of worship in which they had been used to pray, then rested far off on a foundation of rock in a green valley of their forsaken Scotland.—They were emigrants, nor hoped ever again to see the mists of their native mountains. But as they heard the voice of their psalm each singer half forgot that it blended with the sound of the sea, and almost believed himself sitting in the kirk of

his own beloved parish. But hundreds of billowy leagues intervened between them and the little tinkling bell that was now tolling their happier friends to the quiet house of God.

And now an old grey-headed man rose to pray, and held up his withered hand in fervent supplication for all around, whom, in good truth, he called his children; for three generations were with the patriarchs in that tabernacle. There, in one group, were husbands and wives standing together, in awe of Him who held the deep in the hollow of his hand: there youths and maidens, linked together by the feeling of the same destiny, some of them perhaps hoping, when they reached the shore, to lay heads on one pillow; there, children hand in hand happy in the wonders of the ocean; and there mere infants smiling on the sunny deck, and unconscious of the meaning of hymn or prayer.

A low confined, growling noise was heard struggling beneath the deck, and a sailor called with a loud voice, "Fire, fire! the ship's on fire!" Holy words died on the prayer's tongue: the congregation fell asunder; and pale faces, wild eyes, groans, shrieks, and outcries, rent the silence of the lonesome sea. No one for a while knew the other, as all were hurried as in a whirlwind up and down the ship. A dismal heat, all unlike the warmth of that beautiful sun, came stiflingly on every breath. Mothers, who in the first terror had shuddered but for themselves, now clasped their infants to their breasts, and lifted up their eyes to heaven. Bold, brave men grew white as ashes, and hands strengthened by toil and storm trembled like the aspen leaf. "Gone, gone, we are all gone!" was now the cry; yet no one knew whence that cry came, and men glared reproachfully on each other's countenances, and strove to keep down the audible beating of their own hearts. The desperate love of life drove them instinctively to their stations, and the water was poured, as by the strength of giants, down among the smouldering flames. But the devouring element roared up into the air; and deck, masts, sails, and shrouds, were one crackling and hissing sheet of fire.

"Let down the boat!" was now the yell of hoarse voices; and in an instant she was filled with life. There was frantic leaping into the sea; and all who were fast drowning, moved convulsively towards that little ark. Some sunk down at once into oblivion; some grasped at nothing with their disappearing hands; some seized in vain unquenched pieces of the fiery wreck; some would fain have saved a friend almost in the last agonies; and some strong in a savage despair, tore from the clenched fingers that would have dragged them down, and forgot in fear both love and pity.

Enveloped in flames and smoke, yet insensible as a corpse to the burning, a frantic mother flung down her baby among the crew; and as it fell among the upward oars unharmed, she shrieked out a prayer of thanksgiving. "Go, husband, go; for I am content to die." "Oh! live, live, my husband, for our darling Willy's sake." But in the prime of life, and with his manly bosom full of health and hope, the husband looked but for a moment till he saw his child was safe; and then, taking his young wife in his arms, sat down beneath the burning fragments of the sail, with the rest that were resigned, never more to rise up till the sound of the last trumpet, when the faithful and the afflicted shall be raised to breathe forever empyrean air.

Some years ago one of the old burghers of Albany who had been sitting under a tree for hours, viewing with a calm melancholy air the long train of yankee wagons, freighted as usual, as they rolled successively up Capitol Hill, on their way to the Genesee, at length found his ample stock of patience completely exhausted. He suddenly started up, knocked the ashes out of his pipe, with so much violence as to break the stem, rushed into the middle of the street, and as the last wagon of the caravan approached, hailed the teamster as he carelessly whistled along by the side of his oxen, wife, and children, as follow: "Hey you Meister yankee dare! Who is the Kuffernor up your down country, where you come from?" "Why Governor Trumbull, I guess," replied Jonathan. "Vell den he must be a plaguey fool to stay at home all alone dare, for lish people ish all gone by long ago."

Anecdote of Dr. Bibb.—We have heard a very good anecdote, says the *Virginian Patriot*, of Dr. Bibb, the truth of which we do not vouch. Business rendered it necessary for him to dine several days at a public house, with several other gentlemen. On calling for his bill he found a certain sum charged each day for wine. The doctor who, strange as it may appear, drinks no wine, made objections to the charge. "The wine," said the landlord, "was on the side-board, you might have helped yourself." Some time after, the landlord called upon the doctor to look at a whitlow on the finger of one of his children. On adjusting their mutual accounts, the landlord found a charge for medicine exactly equal to his charge for wine. "How is this doctor? I have had no medicine." "It was on the shelf," said the doctor, "You might have helped yourself?"

For the Easton Gazette. AMUSEMENTS.

On this subject there seems to be an endless diversity of opinion. What are, and what are not lawful amusements, seem to be determined pretty much by the associations of thought and feeling with which we have been trained up, and by the spirit of the age and country in which we happen to live. Amusements of past ages, or of countries very remote, so far as they really differ from our own, are usually considered rude and barbarous in a community so highly favoured, with the lights of science, and the blessings of religion, as ours. But this by the way—Our object is not now to institute a comparison between the amusements of our own age and country, and those of other ages and countries; or to set up a standard of right and wrong on the subject. This must be left, in a great measure, to the decision of every man's conscience. What we have particularly in view is the simple recommendation of a species of amusement—we allude to intellectual improvement, (for an amusement it must be considered, notwithstanding the instinctive dislike with which some regard it,) which, whilst it is innocent in its character, is fraught with the most rational and delightful entertainment.

By intellectual improvement, we simply mean the improvement of the mind in useful knowledge. Every one can adopt his own method to forward his acquisitions in this respect. And we cannot but think it vastly important that the habit itself should be cultivated. A love of reading will redeem many hours from waste, if not from profligacy, besides the direct benefit it confers in gratifying a laudable thirst for information, and adding to the stock of our intellectual ideas. There are many hours in the lives, even of the most busy, which must be regarded as chasms in their existence, if not filled up in this way. How much would it conduce to the degree of satisfaction which our farmers, and mechanics, and merchants enjoy, if a part of that leisure which falls to their lot in their respective vocations were more scrupulously devoted to mental improvement. And, in fact, the remark will apply to all, however circumstanced, who do not make their intellectual advancement an object of solicitude. A certain listlessness and apathy are apt to steal over one that has no intellectual resources. He becomes at times uneasy and dissatisfied in his situation, and to relieve his oppressed spirits, and kill that time which lies heavy on his hands, he will rush into idle company, and frequent the haunts of dissipation.

The wretched feeling which would seem to render this course necessary, or even desirable, we maintain it, would rarely exist, if a man would cultivate that taste which a judicious course of reading, literary conversation, and the occasional devotion of his powers to the pursuits of literature would inspire. This need not interfere with the active and successful prosecution of his business, whatever it may be. He may still find leisure enough, if so disposed, to add to his stock of information, and enrich his mind with substantial improvement. If he has only a taste for studies of a particular kind, or for information on particular subjects, so that information is not prejudicial (we use the word in a moral sense) to himself and others, let him assiduously pursue it. There is scarcely any thing so much to be dreaded as that vacancy of thought, and dearth of ideas, especially when allied to a naturally unhappy disposition, which mark the character of some men. It is this thoughtlessness and absence of all serious consideration which seem to plunge men into constant difficulties, and render them unfit for the serious business of life.

By cultivating a taste then for reading and intellectual improvement, it would seem that a man makes provision for the pleasant enjoyment of many hours which would otherwise lie heavy on his hands. He cherishes that feeling of respect for himself which his powers, as a rational creature, when improved by cultivation, are so well calculated to inspire. He strengthens his hold on virtue, and at the same time arms his resolution against a vicious course of conduct; and thus entrenched within the battlements of reason, he is less likely to wander into devious paths, or to fall short of that glorious immortality to which his soul aspires at the termination of its mortal career.

SMELLING AND TASTING.

If a person be hood-winked effectually, he will, with difficulty, if at all, recognize the difference between rum, gin and brandy; but if, besides having his eyes bound up, the nostrils are closed by pressure of the fingers, all distinction in flavour between these very dissimilar spirits will be confounded. To exhibit this phenomenon in a more effectual manner, the three glasses of spirits ought to be presented successively to the person upon whom the experiment is to be made, who ought to sip of each before he is called upon to decide upon them singly; then put him to the proof by giving him the glasses over again, and he will be found so entirely at fault, that if he make the experiment a dozen times, he will, in all probability, not pronounce correctly above three or four times, and that will be purely accidental.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25.

The large space taken up to day by the "review" of the late executive proceedings in the Senate of the U. States in relation to the Panama mission, must be our apology for crowding out some other interesting matter. This subject has been under consideration for several months in secret session of the Senate, and is now made public. As it has been seized on by the opposition to the administration as the rallying point of new parties in this country, it ought to be understood by the people, and we recommend this review to our readers as a clear exposition of this subject.

The message of President Adams to the House of Representatives accompanying the Panama documents, which had been called for, has been received, and is among the strongest and most satisfactory state papers that we recollect to have seen from any quarter. We shall endeavour to give our readers a sight of this paper in our next, and confidently believe it will command approbation wherever it goes.

We learn, from a good channel, that the President has recommended the payment of interest upon the Maryland claim for service money during the late war, in strong terms to congress and we have little doubt now that Maryland will receive one hundred thousand dollars more.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

An examination of the scholars in the institution conducted by Mr. and Miss Ring, took place on Wednesday last—For want of room, we can do little more than state the regret we feel at not being able to enter into a particular detail of its merits, in our paper of today, and the necessity we are under of deferring till next week, the publication of an article on the subject, which has just been handed us by a correspondent. Never, we understand, has a school examination in Easton been honoured with the presence of a more respectable and talented audience, and it is scarcely possible that an exhibition of the kind could excite a higher feeling of interest, or convey more general satisfaction.

A gentleman walking along the margin of Third Bay on some days since, where the bank was about 8 or 9 feet high, observed the end of an Indian axe sticking out about half way up the bank, and near it an appearance, which upon examination turned out to be a human head nearly entire.—The teeth were perfectly sound, the face lying up.

The bones were afterwards disinterred—Six other axes of various sizes lay between the shoulder and the right side of the head.—The body lay on the left side—the thigh bones at right angles to the hips, and the leg bones doubled back again—the right leg being brought up close to the back of the thigh; near the knees were found deposited 4 darts of stone—3 arrow points of wood, and a few wampum, with a piece of the substance out of which they were made—a small wooden hook more like a fish hook than any thing else, was also found.

We insert in our paper of today, from the Baltimore American, the Act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs in civil cases, passed at the last session of our Legislature—the Baltimore Gazette states, they are informed it differs from the one passed by the Legislature, in two particular materials, viz:

1. Instead of its being made the duty of the Clerks of the Courts not to use more than one writ upon a joint and several obligation, where the obligees reside in the same county, the Plaintiff is prohibited from doing so under the penalty of a judgment of non. pross. 2. Instead of the laws going into effect immediately, its operation is postponed to the last of this or the first of the ensuing month. The error originated in copying the bill as reported to the house—it was subsequently altered in the Senate.

The quantity of flour received in Baltimore from the Susquehanna, during the last week, says the American of the 20th inst amounted to upwards of ten thousand barrels. The quantity of whiskey received from the Susquehanna during the week, amounted to one hundred and thirteen thousand gallons.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has agreed to adjourn on the 11th of April.

Extract of a letter from a member to the editors of the Balt. American, dated

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1826.

I was in the Supreme Court room this morning, and heard Judge Story deliver the opinion of the court in the case of Browning. The landholders of Maryland may now hush their fears, which I always thought were unnecessarily alarmed. The judgment of the Circuit Court is confirmed. This extravagant and visionary claim, in a short and pithy exposition of the facts and the law in the case, has thus by the judgment of the Supreme Court, received its quietus forever.

Extract of another letter to the editors, of same date.

"The great cause of the claim for quit rents, brought by the heirs of Lord Baltimore against the citizens of Maryland, has just been decided by the Supreme Court, in favor of Maryland. This I trust will put an end forever to those unjust claims."

CHARLESTON, March 14.

Notwithstanding the numerous arrivals with Corn, several cargoes were sold yesterday at 92 cents per bushel.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A Review of the late Executive proceedings in Senate of the U. States, relating to the nomination of Ministers to the Congress at Panama.

These secret proceedings are just now published, after the determination of the Senate to advise and consent to the appointment of Messrs. Anderson and Sergeant as Ministers, and of Mr. Rochester as Secretary, to attend the Congress at Panama on the part of the United States.

This nomination by the President was made in consequence of an invitation given to our country to be present at that interesting and important Congress, by means of our representative ministers; and this his intention was officially made known in his message to the present congress, now in session, when they convened.

As the Congress at Panama is a representative meeting of all the South American States, which have declared themselves independent, to consult, as is understood, for their general welfare and common defence—to promote union at home, and free and peaceful intercourse abroad—and to secure to themselves and to their posterity, the blessings of established liberty and good government—it will present a scene of as great universal concern and interest to the civilized world as could occur.

Whether these States will be able to maintain their independence, is an affair exclusively with themselves and the mother country—we have no right, and we will not interfere upon that point—but if, as the prevalent opinion throughout the world seems to be, they shall be enabled to maintain their independence, a free and favourable commercial intercourse with them must for a long time to come be of great advantage to us. To avail ourselves of these advantages it is wise to stand upon the best terms with them, and to gain the fullest and earliest intelligence of their policy and plans—of their condition—of the dangers that may await them, or of their hopes of success—and finally, of every thing in relation to those states that may be necessary to guide the councils of our country, to take a wise, judicious and prudent course in all measures relating to South America. How this could be better effected than by sending two or three prudent and able men, to attend this great meeting at Panama, where all these subjects will be developed and brought to light, it is not easy to conceive—and if it is an object for this country to be on good terms with them, and to have all necessary information about them, and to be in readiness to improve events to our advantage, surely the acceptance of their invitation to be present by our ministers at this great meeting, was an essential, an indispensable step for us to take—and we should applaud President Adams for the very correct course that he has pursued.

That these South American States look to this country with anxious hope and flattering expectations, we ought neither to dissemble nor deny—they regard their contiguity to us, the similarity of their struggle with that of our own, the known expression of sentiment in our country, as so many grounds for calculating upon our best dispositions towards them—while we, entertaining every generous wish in their behalf, will prudently forbear from any unnecessary or improper involvement on their account. They have marked with delight the sentiments expressed by the present Secretary of State, Mr. Clay, in his brilliant course in our Congress, and they have seen, no doubt, with not less satisfaction, his recent elevation—They have remarked the characters of those citizens we have sent to them as ministers, to represent us, particularly that of Mr. Polk—and in all this, they saw, they could see nothing else than a noble-minded and magnanimous feeling towards them, prevailing both in our government and among our people.

Under such circumstances, to refuse to send ministers to Panama, we should think would be unwise—to presume that our country would, or was likely to be involved in any difficulty, by sending them, is to anticipate evil without reason, or to suspect without justification.

In looking at the opposition made in the Senate, to the Panama Mission, as appears by their proceedings, we are forcibly struck with the astute and captious nature of it, rather than with any solidity of ground or statesman-like view taken against it. What were the arguments we know not, as they are not published—they are reported to have been very angry and violent on the part of those in opposition, and we are bound to suppose they were marked with great talent, from the sources from which they came.

There were various sorts of resolutions introduced by the opposition, to which, amendments were offered by their friends; the whole of which, appear to have been intended to embarrass and to entangle—they wear the appearance of systematic opposition to the administration, rather than of profound objections, to the matter before the Senate. It was anticipated that this Panama mission would be seized on by the opponents of the President as the rallying ground of a regular opposition—how far that anticipation has been realized, must be left to the opinions of all who read the Executive proceeding upon that subject.

The first resolutions were introduced by Mr. Van Buren, to wit: Resolved, That, upon the question whether the United States shall be represented in the Congress of Panama, the Senate ought to act with open doors; unless it shall appear that the publication of documents, necessary to be referred to in debate, will be prejudicial to existing negotiations.

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to inform the Senate whether such objection exists to the publication of the documents communicated by the Executive, or any portion of them; and, if so, to specify the parts, the publication of which would, for that reason, be objectionable.

The first of these resolutions asserts a propriety of course, that we believe, is unexampled in the history of the executive proceedings of our country, since an established system of business has been adopted. All executive business has been uniformly transacted with closed doors, and for the wisest and best state reasons—nor is there reason to deviate from the course; for if it is thought useful to give the proceeding to the world, it may be done, as it has been done in this and in various other cases, as soon as the business is over, exhibiting the propositions, and yeas and nays thought. But the public interest can in no way be promoted by transacting the executive business with open doors, and may be most injuriously impaired—Every thing may be made public that is worthy to be known, by subsequent publication of the Journal.

The second resolution is out of time as well as out of usage—documents are always laid before the Senate in their executive character, for their information—after having made use of them and acted on them, if they are supposed to contain intelligence important to be known to the country, either as to what they contain, or as the justification for the course that has been taken, then an enquiry of the President, whether their publication would affect any existing negotiation, would be proper and in right time—and a previous enquiry would be useless, because a previous publication would be wholly unnecessary.

The next resolutions are those of Mr. Rowan, to wit:

Resolved, That it is the unquestionable right of the Senate to call, in respectful terms, upon the President of the United States, for such information as may be in his possession, and which the Senate deem necessary to the faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the Constitution; and, more especially, the duties resulting from matters which the Constitution makes it the duty of the President to submit to the Senate for its advice and consent.

Resolved, That the two following resolutions, of the 15th instant, viz: "Resolved, That, upon the question whether the United States shall be represented in the Congress of Panama, the Senate ought to act with open doors; unless it shall appear that the publication of documents, necessary to be referred to in debate, will be prejudicial to existing negotiations." "Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to inform the Senate, whether such objection exists to the publication of the documents communicated by the Executive, or any portion of them; and, if so, to specify the parts, the publication of which would, for that reason, be objectionable."—requested information in the possession of the Executive, and in his possession only, which the Senate deemed important to guide its decision on a subject within the scope of its advising powers, and deeply interesting to the States, and to the People of this Union.

Resolved, That the message of the President, in the following words, viz: "In answer to the two resolutions of the Senate of the 15th instant, marked (Executive,) and which I have received, I state, respectfully, that all the communications from me to the Senate, relating to the Congress at Panama, have been made like all other communications upon Executive business, in confidence, and most of them in compliance with a resolution of the Senate requesting them confidentially. Believing that the established usage of free confidential communications, between the Executive and the Senate, ought, for the public interest, to be preserved unimpaired, I deem it my indispensable duty to leave to the Senate itself the decision of a question, involving a departure, hitherto, so far as I am informed, without example, from that usage, and upon the motives for which, not being informed of them, I do not feel myself competent to decide."

Resolved, That, as the Senate have not been informed by the President, whether the publication of the documents, in relation to the proposed mission to the Congress at Panama, would effect any pending negotiations, it is expedient to proceed to the discussion of the subject of that mission with closed doors.

On motion by Mr. King, The Senate adjourned.

Having embodied Mr. Van Buren's resolutions and the President's answer, the resolution of Mr. Holmes, states, that the Senate had not been informed by the President whether the publication of the documents would interfere with any existing negotiation, (on which matter we are sure every body was satisfied, except the enquir-

ing Senators, and we should have thought they could have had no doubt, but for their votes,) and simply comes to the determination, that the Senate will proceed in the discussion with closed doors. But this determination was too simple for Mr. Dickerson, who moved to improve it by substituting the following:

Resolved, That, although the Senate cannot find, in the answer of the President of the United States to their resolutions of the 15th instant, relative to the proposed mission to Panama, any distinct information that the publication of the communications, alluded to in said resolutions, would or would not be prejudicial to existing negotiations, they find a strong objection on the part of the President, to the publication of those communications, inasmuch as they were made in confidence, and most of them in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, requesting them confidentially. And although the Senate have the right to publish communications so made, and to discuss the same, with open doors, without the assent of the President, when, in their opinion, the public interest may require such publication and such discussion, they do not think that present circumstances require the exercise of this right, so far as respects a discussion of those confidential communications, with open doors. Therefore,

Resolved, That the discussion upon the proposed mission to Panama, and the confidential communications upon the same, be held with closed doors.

This substitute is more complex, more constructive—it is not so artless as that of Mr. Holmes, though with more display, it arrives at pretty much the same forlorn alternative.

The next resolution is that of Mr. White. To amend the proposed amendment, by striking out the following words: "Resolved, That the discussion upon the proposed mission to Panama, and the confidential communications upon the same, be held with closed doors," and inserting "Resolved, That the Senate cannot, consistently with the duty which it owes to the United States and to itself proceed to consider the expediency of appointing Ministers to attend the Congress at Panama, until it can receive the information necessary to enable it to determine whether the consideration of that question ought to be with open or with closed doors."

This resolution is intended as a substitute for Mr. Dickerson's last one, and wishes the Senate to determine, that they cannot, consistently with their duty, proceed in the consideration of the Panama mission, until they can learn whether they are to sit with open or with closed doors. Such a difficulty as this was probably never suggested to the Senate before—it was a novel mode of arresting their proceedings—This substitute was not accepted, but Mr. Dickerson's was.

Mr. Lloyd of Massachusetts, then proposed to consider the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was to this effect, viz: "Resolved, that it is not expedient, at this time, for the United States to send any Ministers to the Congress of American Nations, assembled at Panama"—This resolution Mr. Benton wished to amend by substituting the following:

On motion of Mr. Benton the said amendment was modified as follows: Strike out all after "Resolved," and insert—"That it is not expedient for the United States to send any Ministers to the Congress of American Nations assembled at Panama, before it shall have received satisfactory information upon the following points: First, The subjects to which the attention of the Congress will be directed: 2dly. The substance and form of the powers to be given to the respective Representatives: 3dly. The mode of organizing the Congress: 4thly. The mode of action in deciding the questions which may be submitted to it."

This substitute undertakes to demand that the four points therein stated must be made known to the Senate, before they can agree that it will be expedient to send the mission. Of these four points, the first, the third and the fourth, no one on earth, we suspect, can have the information necessary to give the detail required—it would require a prophetic spirit. Was there any source where the enquiry could have been made, with any hope of rational satisfaction, previous to the meeting of the Convention, in 1787, to form a Constitution for these U. States, as to the different "subjects to which the attention of the convention would be directed"—as to the "mode of organizing that convention," or as to the "mode of action in deciding the questions which may be submitted to them?" to demand such a statement in relation to the Congress at Panama, is to ask for that which it is impossible to give—The world will therefore decide on an expediency that is vested upon impossibilities.

The second point of enquiry, viz: "the substance and form of the powers to be given to the respective Representatives," cannot be known until the Representatives meet in the Congress, when there will, no doubt, be an exhibit of all their various

credentials—farthing, we are assured until the meeting. This substitute. Next comes resolution Committee. Resolved, United States of the United States, and with the State, to appoint public Ministers and apertic chara international, the nomination name of m an Assembl Congress ture of the deputies, u and without lege. Resolved, entering, (new political belongs to their sovereign powers will be to the G States, or the Const Governme presentative sent the U Panama, a tion, or di acts of the Resolved, that (wiva) al power, the Cong States, ac and its c departure by which with forei lations w us and th creating will be e which the would no Resolved, proposed ma, (if at the Sena hazzard, present t ish Gov the deep ty, and i requested icy, but Congress United s enforcem or possi These part, a s in part, is not e Panama puity, t character ed, they decided Constit power, of the S other p it is ha one of South the Co sidered tionally Can M minist acter, too, as are no sembly any of they r under it, is t perier dance Bu (term tative the C come "othe ed? their to du instr duct. As form fiction can b ing a which has b at a olutiv of ou

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To which the President returned the following message in answer, viz: "WASHINGTON, 16 h Feb 1826.

"To the Senate of the U. States: "In answer to the two resolutions of the Senate, of the 15th instant, marked (Executive,) and which I have received, I state, respectfully, that all the communications from me to the Senate, relating to the Congress at Panama, have been made like all other communications upon Executive business, in confidence, and most of them in compliance with the resolution of the Senate requesting them confidentially. Believing that the established usage of free confidential communications, between the Executive and the Senate, ought, for the public interest, to be preserved unimpaired, I deem it my indispensable duty to leave to the Senate itself the decision of a question, involving a departure, hitherto, so far as I am informed, without example, from that usage, and upon the motives for which, not being informed of them, I do not feel myself competent to decide."

Resolved, That, as the Senate have not been informed by the President, whether the publication of the documents, in relation to the proposed mission to the Congress at Panama, would effect any pending negotiations, it is expedient to proceed to the discussion of the subject of that mission with closed doors.

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The second point of enquiry, viz: "the substance and form of the powers to be given to the respective Representatives," cannot be known until the Representatives meet in the Congress, when there will, no doubt, be an exhibit of all their various

credentials—nor would it be worth one farthing, we should think, to know, at this time, what those powers may be—of this we are assured that they will not be known until the meeting at Panama.

This substitute of Mr. Beaton was rejected.

Next comes Mr. Van Buren again, with four resolutions, to be appended to that of the Committee of Foreign Relations, viz:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, in authorizing the President of the United States to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, "Ambassadors, and other public Ministers," authorizes the nomination and appointment to offices of a diplomatic character only, existing by virtue of international laws; and does not authorize the nomination and appointment, (under the name of ministers,) of Representatives to an Assembly of Nations, like the proposed Congress of Panama, who, from the nature of their appointment, must be mere deputies, unknown to the law of Nations, and without diplomatic character or privilege.

Resolved, That the power of forming or entering, (in any manner whatever,) into new political associations, or confederacies, belongs to the People of the U. States, in their sovereign character, being one of the powers which, not having been delegated to the Government, is reserved to the States, or People; and that it is not within the Constitutional power of the Federal Government to appoint Deputies or Representatives of any description, to represent the United States in the Congress of Panama, or to participate in the deliberation, or discussion, or recommendation, of acts of that Congress.

Resolved, A. The opinion of the Senate, (that waiving the question of Constitutional power,) the appointment of Deputies to the Congress of Panama, by the United States, according to the invitation given, and its conditional acceptance would be a departure from that wise and settled policy by which the intercourse of the U. States with foreign nations, has hitherto been regulated, and may endanger the friendly relations which now happily exist between us and the Spanish American States, by creating expectations that engagements will be entered into by us, at that Congress, which the Senate could not ratify, and of which the People of the United States would not approve.

Resolved, That the advantages of the proposed mission to the Congress of Panama, (if attainable) would, in the opinion of the Senate, be better obtained, without such hazard, by the attendance of one of our present ministers near either of the Spanish Governments, authorized to express the deep interest we feel in their prosperity, and instructed fully to explain, (when requested,) the great principles of our policy, but without being a member of that Congress, and without power to commit the United States, to any stipulated mode of enforcing those principles, in any supposed or possible state of the world.

These resolutions are intended to be in part, a sort of constitutional objections, and in part, a sort of political reasons, why it is not expedient to advise the mission to Panama. They have the aspect of ingenuity, they are certainly entitled to the character of subtlety—but calmly considered, they are wholly untenable, as they were decided to be by the Senate. When the Constitution gives to the President the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, &c.—it is hard to suppose that ministers to any one of the independent governments of South America, with powers to attend at the Congress of Panama, should not be considered as coming fairly, plainly and rationally within the scope of that power. Can Mr. Van Buren believe that these ministers will not have a diplomatic character, and a very high diplomatic character too, as is usual on all such occasions? But are not representative ministers to an assembly of nations, convened by consent in any one of them, diplomatic characters? do they not wear their credentials, and will they not be protected by those credentials under the general law of nations? to doubt it, is to deny the truths of history and experience—our own times afford us abundance of examples.

But regard them as mere commissioners, (terms are unimportant) sent as representatives from this Federal Government, to the Congress of Panama—will they not come within the constitutional meaning of "other public ministers," generally described? their commissions alone can prove their character, and they will entitle them to due consideration and protection—their instructions will be the guide of their conduct.

As to our ministers being sent there to form confederacies or alliances, that is all fiction; nothing of the sort is intended or can be done—and as for such a mission being a "departure from a settled policy by which our intercourse with foreign nations has hitherto been regulated," we are totally at a loss to comprehend it. The last resolution suggesting "the attendance of one of our present ministers near either of the

Spanish Governments," at Panama, in fact gives up the whole ground of opposition as to argument—for if it is inexpedient or unconstitutional to send one, it is equally so to send another—if it is wrong in principle to send Mr. Anderson and Mr. Sergeant, it is equally wrong in principle, to order Mr. Anderson to attend there. The terms at, in or near, are unimportant—the nature of the instructions is every thing.

The circumstances under which these various propositions have been made, must account, in a great degree, for their want of soundness; they certainly all served as great obstructions to the progress in the business, though fortunately, there was strength enough in the Senate to resist them.

The resolutions were rejected, and with them, seems to have died, all further hope of opposition.

These questions were taken upon the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was rejected—questions were then separately taken, upon the nomination of Messrs Anderson and Sergeant, as ministers, and Rochester, as secretary, and all were consented to and advised.

Thus ended this extraordinary proceeding, in which, though opposition was discomfited, it yet gained much—it gained firm and system, and that principle of cohesion, which is derived from irritated defeat.

ELECTOR OF SENATE.

We are authorized to state, that in consequence of the solicitations of his friends, Governor SPRIGG has consented to serve as one of the Electors of Senate, for Prince George's county.—*Md. Rep.*

From the Elkton Press.

Having observed a notice in a Baltimore paper, stating that I am a candidate for Congress, to represent the district, composed of Harford, Cecil and Kent counties, at present represented by Col MITCHELL, I think it my duty to state, that although the notice above alluded to was given without my consent, I have no objections to be considered a candidate, provided Col. Mitchell should decline a re-election—but if he will consent to serve again, I beg it to be distinctly understood, that I will not be one of his competitors.

W. C. MILLER.

11th March, 1826.

Extract of a letter from Col. Mitchell of Md in Congress, to a gentleman of Harford county.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19th, 1825. "In answer to your question respecting my being a candidate for Congress at the next election, I must inform you I am not a candidate.

When I was enjoying the benefit of your influence and hospitality, in Harford, I frequently declared that I would not be a candidate at the next election; and I have resolved to confirm my promise, at a proper time by giving publicity to my determination. I will ever feel grateful to you, and other friends in Harford, for your kind personal attentions, and for your able support at the polls."

MAIL ROBBERY.

It is ascertained that the loss of mails by the late robbery of the 28th ult. done with the consent of the driver on the road, is not so extensive as at first apprehended. The mails of that day destined for the city of Washington and Richmond and one for North Carolina, were found in the great mail envelope portmanteau, which on the first hasty examination were missing from the letter bags. All persons, and especially postmasters and mail contractors, are enjoined to be on the look out for James Harry Covet, the only person now at large who was actually engaged in the mail robbery and who holds the larger portion of the property taken on that day. Some times assumes the name of James Holloway. He is a portly, fine looking man, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 pounds, light complexion, rosy, broad full face, light coloured hair, inclining to be bald in front, is about 38 or 40 years old, dressed in blue vest, pants, laced boots, black hat and snuff coloured surtout, made large, full and strong. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for his arrest and conviction, by order of the post master general of the United States.

M. T. SIMPSON,

Agent for Department.

New York, 13th March, 1826.

The following list of the slaves and other property, with their value, conformably to the average estimate agreed upon and fixed, by the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, was transmitted with a report on the subject, to the House of Representatives, by the Secretary of State.

Slaves.	Average value.
Maryland, 714	280 each \$199,920
Virginia, 1,721	280 481,880
S. Carolina, 10	390 3,900
Georgia, 833	390 324,870
Louisiana, 259	580 150,520
Mississippi, 22	280 6,160
Delaware, 2	280 560
Alabama, 18	390 7,020
Alexandria, D. C. 3	280 840
	\$1,175,370
Amount of property other than Slaves, with the estimated value.	
Maryland, 883,256	22
Virginia, 47,553	97 1/2
Georgia, 158,948	68 1/2
Delaware, 250	
Maine, 16,934	
Alexandria, D. C. 143,108	77
	\$420,049 65
Total average and estimated value.	
	\$1,595,419 65

From the N. Y. Gazette, 16th inst.

INTERESTING—Authentic.—

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated the 22d of February.—"On the 19th inst. a Spanish squadron consisting of five frigates and a schooner, under Commodore La Borde, sailed for St. Jago de Cuba, transporting 1200 troops, and will proceed thence on a cruise to the Coast of Colombia. No pains and expense have been omitted in equipping it, so that it is many years since the Spanish Navy has had so brilliant and efficient a division of vessels in operation.—They are provisioned for a five months cruise, & from the Commodore down to the cabin boy, have all received their pay in advance to that time. Instead of apprehending the preparations making by the enemy to invade this Island, that fleet has gone to meet him on his own shores. A ship of the line called the Guerrero, is expected here shortly, and will soon be followed by two others of that class, the San Pablo and Algeiras.

Every thing is extremely quiet and tranquil under the present firm and energetic government; we are particularly fortunate in the heads of the respective departments thereof. General Vives' character needs no comment—Mr. Pinillos, the Intendant General, is a man of extraordinary talents as a financier, of indefatigable industry and strict integrity, which circumstances, added to that of his being a native of this city, have secured him the confidence of all classes, so that the resources and means at his command are very great. Commodore La Borde chief of the navy, is a brave, active and experienced seaman, and of established reputation."

The session of the Senate of the United States, on Tuesday, is believed to have been the longest continued sitting since the organization of the government. Fourteen hours and a half, without intermission, the Senate sat on that day. The yeas and nays were probably taken oftener on that day than they ever have been since the existence of the Senate.

The number of members of the Senate present on the final vote [on the Panama question] was 45. The five deficient votes of the whole number, (which is 48) are thus accounted for: Mr. McLean attended early in the day, but is not sufficiently recovered from late illness to endure the fatigue of a long sitting; Mr. Tazewell has not yet returned to his seat from his residence; Mr. Reed, present, was excused from voting, having just taken his seat, and two seats are vacant by the decease of the incumbents—one from South Carolina the other from Alabama—*Nat. Intel.*

Six codfish, of uncommonly large size, have been caught with a seine, on the western shore of Northampton county, Virginia, considerably within the capes of the Chesapeake Bay—a circumstance unprecedented within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants.—*Amer.*

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, March 20.

FLOUR—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$4 37 1/2
" City Mills, superior qual."	4 25
" Susquehanna, "	4 00
WHEAT, family flour, per bush.	80 a 85
Indian Corn, "	70 a 73
Rye, "	60 a 62
Oats, "	40 a 42

(Patriot.)

DIED

At his late residence, near Easton, on Thursday last, after a short illness, Joseph Harris, Esq. Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.

For Sale, or Rent,

That part of 'Bowie's Adventure,' containing between 60 and 70 acres of land, within a mile and a quarter of Easton, on the Centreville road, which I purchased of the executors of the late James Earle, Esq.

Having removed from Easton to my Peach Blossom estate, I would sell the above property at a reduced price, for either cash or good paper.

THOMAS P. BENNETT.

Peach Blossom, March 25 3w

Land for Sale.

A small farm near Boonsborough, in Caroline county, formerly the property of the late Dekar Thompson—it is equal in fertility to any land in the neighbourhood—The Dwelling H. use is comfortable and the out-houses such as are necessary on a farm of that size.

Also several parcels of land, in the lower part of said county, near Hunting Creek—all of which will be sold on moderate terms and a liberal credit—Those disposed to purchase, will apply to Theodore R. LOUCKERMAN, Easton, or to JNO. LOUCKERMAN, Oxford Neck, March 25.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable Court of Talbot county, at November Term, 1825, we will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, six hundred and eleven acres of land, part of the estate of the late Philemon W. Hensley, deceased. These lands are situated on the waters of Wye River, adjoining the land of Edward Lloyd, Esq.—The improvements are an Overseers House, Quarters and

other out buildings not in good repair.—The quality of much of this land is among the best Wye land, four hundred acres of which is arable and the residue, about two hundred acres is in timber and wood and will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers—Besides the advantages of fish and oysters from the water, & the quality of the land being naturally good, the low lands abound in marl of excellent quality and easily to be obtained. It is therefore considered a most desirable body of land and persons disposed to purchase are requested to see and examine it, previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale—Four thousand dollars cash and bond to be given for the balance of the purchase money with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, payable in equal instalments of twelve and eighteen months and two years.

THOS. C. EARLE,

THOS. EMORY.

Queen Ann's co. March 25 25 8

New Spring Goods.

Wm. H. Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large and elegant assortment of

GOODS

Adapted to spring sales, consisting of a great variety of
PLAIN & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS' WARE, CHINA, GLASS,
&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash, or exchanged for meal, oats or feathers. March 25 1f

New Spring Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his old stand opposite the bank, an extensive supply of Spring Goods, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of his customers and the public generally;

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE & CUTLERY;

With a general assortment of

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS' WARE
Which he will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or in exchange for feathers, corn, meal, oats, &c. &c. March 25.

NEW GOODS.

William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia—hand-some Calicoes and Chintzes, Ginghams, Cambridge Muslin book and mull mull do. &c. Also Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks &c. &c. Which in addition to his former stock, makes a complete assortment of seasonable and desirable Goods for the present season.
Easton March 25 1f.

To the Friends of the Episcopal Church.

THE CHURCH REGISTER.

A new paper neatly printed in a quarto form, containing eight pages devoted to the interests of Religion in the Protestant Episcopal Church, edited by the Rev. GEORGE WELLES, late Rector of St. Stephen's Parish, Maryland, was commenced on the 1st of January last, and is published weekly by JUDAH DOBSON, Agent, No. 103, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Price three dollars per annum, or two dollars and fifty cents if paid on subscription.

The larger portion of each number of this paper consists of original matter. It has obtained respectable notice from several current religious publications.

It is recommended to the patronage of the members of the Church, by Bishop White of Pennsylvania and Bishop Kemp of Maryland, by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, and Dr. Beasley, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Messrs. Kemper, Montgomery, De Lancey, and Ives, of Philadelphia; William Tilghman, Esq. Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Horace Binny, John Read, John C. Lowber, J. S. Smith, J. R. Ingersoll, William Meredith, Esquires, and by several other highly respectable Episcopalians of Philadelphia.

The patronage of the paper is daily increasing. The further countenance and support of the Episcopal community is respectfully solicited; specimens of the paper will be sent to any part of the country when desired.
March 25

VALUABLE LANDS OFFERED AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court against Alexander Hensley, at the suits of James McAlpin, of Anthony C. Thompson, use of Samuel Groome, of Francis Turner, and James S. Turner, executors of Edward Turner, of John Irvine Troup, of Solomon Lowe, use of Samuel Groome, of Matthew Tilghman, of William W. Moore, and of Joseph E. Muse, and by virtue also of two several writs of fieri facias, issued out of the said county court, against the said Alexander Hensley, at the suit of Thomas Hensley and Thomas C. Earle, and to me respectively directed, will be exposed to sale, and sold on Saturday the 15th day of April next, on the premises so exposed to sale, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, that farm and plantation, with the appurtenances, situate and being near Wye Mill, in the county aforesaid, called the Church Farm, and consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobbs' Crook, and Sweet Hope, and containing according to their metes and bounds, 466 acres of land, more or less: And also, that other farm and plantation of him the said Alexander Hensley, with the appurtenances, situate and being on Wye River, in the said county, and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Alexander Hensley purchased of the heirs of Dr. John Hindman, and containing the quantity of 517 acres of land, according to the metes and bounds thereof, more or less:

And notice is further given, that by virtue of the said writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, will be exposed to sale, and sold on Wednesday the nineteenth day of April next, at the house of Joseph Allen, Inkeeper, in the town of St. Michael, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, all and singular the title and estate for life of him the said Alexander Hensley, of and in the following lands and tenements with the appurtenances, to wit: The farm and plantation near the Bay side, whereupon he now resides, commonly called Sherwood, containing according to its metes and bounds three hundred and four acres of land, more or less: And also that farm and plantation situate on the lower moiety of Choptank Island, otherwise called Fisherman's Island, lying in the Bay along the shore of Talbot county, aforesaid, and containing according to the metes and bounds of the same farm the quantity of seven hundred and fifty acres of land more or less:

And notice is further given, that by virtue of the four writs of venditioni exponas herein before last mentioned, will be exposed to sale and sold on Thursday the twentieth day of the same month between the hours aforesaid, at the dwelling house of the said Alexander Hensley, four negroes, named Fanny, Anna, Tench, and Andrew, and two head of horses: which said lands and tenements, and goods and chattles, were severally taken in execution at the suit of the respective plaintiffs aforesaid, and will be sold to satisfy the several sums of money, interest and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the several writs aforesaid, having respect to the priority of judgments obtained against him, according to law.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff of Talbot county.

March 25 4w

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the **FOUNTAIN INN**, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

General Order.

ANNAPOLIS, March 9th, 1826.

The present deficient returns of the Militia of Maryland, require that every possible exertion should be made by all Officers in command, to effect a complete return of all persons liable to Militia duty. Colonels, or Commanders of Regiments, and Majors of Extra Battalions, shall, as soon as practicable, cause the Captains under their command, to enroll all such persons as are subject to Militia duty within their respective company bounds, and shall cause the same to be done annually. If no captain is in commission in the company District, the Colonels or Commanders of Regiments and Extra Battalions, shall appoint some person to act as such, until the Commission shall be received from the executive, to prevent any delay in making the return. Should any difficulty arise, as regards the bounds of the Regimental or Company Districts, the Brigadier Generals, or Colonels, or Majors of Extra Battalions, as the case may be, shall proceed to correct the same as required by the act of 1811. And it shall be the duty of the Colonels, or Commanders of Regiments, or Extra Battalions, in addition to the return which they are required to make to their respective Brigadier Generals, to make returns annually to the Adjutant General, stating the number of Companies in each Regiment or Extra Battalion, and the Officers commanding each. The Brigadier Generals are required to make every exertion to have this order carried into full effect, as it is of high importance that a complete return of the Militia should be made.

By command of his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

March 25 3w Ad. Gen. M. M.

VALUABLE LANDS OFFERED AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court at the suit of Nicholas Hammond, against Alexander Hensley, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on Saturday the 15th day of April next, on the premises so exposed to sale, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all that farm and plantation with the appurtenances of him, the said Alexander Hensley, commonly called the Church Farm, situate and being on the public mail road leading from Easton to Centreville, and adjoining Wye Church and near Wye Mill, & consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobbs' Crook, & another parcel called Sweet Hope, contiguous to each other, and containing 466 acres of land more or less; which said farm and plantation with the appurtenances, according to the metes and bounds thereof, were taken in execution at the suit of the said plaintiff, and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the process aforesaid.

Also in addition to the above farm will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, the farm and plantation of him, the said Alexander Hensley, situate on Wye River, and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Hensley purchased of the heirs of Dr. Hindman, containing 517 acres of land, more or less, to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of appeals, to me directed against the said Hensley, to wit: at the suits of Royston A. Skinner, administrator of Mordecai and John Brown, surviving executor of James Brown; also to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, to wit: at the suits of Triamtr Faulkner, Samuel Hambleton, Reubin Hubbard, John Tilghman, Isaac Moore, use John Tilghman, William Glenn, use Daniel Newman, Samuel Harrison, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, administrators of Joseph George, use of Benjamin Elliott, use William Barroll, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, administrators of Joseph George, Henry Hindman, the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, (two cases) Thomas Emory, use of John T. Myers, use of Baynard & Myers, Thomas C. Earle, use of William Baker & Son, John Barnett, use T. P. Bennett, use Thomas & Kellie, James Wrightson, use Andrew Grem, Jr.

Also by virtue of the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas will be exposed to sale, and sold on Wednesday 19th day of April next, at the house of Joseph Allen, innkeeper, in the town of St. Michael, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, all and singular the title and estate for life of him, the said Alexander Hensley, of and in the following lands and tenements with the appurtenances, that is to say—the farm and plantation near the Bay side, whereupon he now resides, commonly called Sherwood, containing according to its metes and bounds 304 acres of land, more or less; and also, that farm and plantation, situate on the lower moiety of Choptank Island, otherwise called Fisherman's Island, lying in the Bay along the shore of Talbot county aforesaid, and containing according to the metes and bounds of the same farm, the quantity of 750 acres of land, more or less: And notice is further given, that by virtue of sundry of the said writs of venditioni exponas, will be exposed to sale and sold on Thursday the 20th day of the same month, between the hours aforesaid, at the dwelling house of the said Alexander Hensley, all and singular his household and kitchen furniture: which said lands and tenements, and goods and chattles, were severally taken in execution at the suits of the respective plaintiffs aforesaid, and will be sold to satisfy the several sums of money, interest and costs, required to be made and levied by virtue of the several writs aforesaid, having respect to the priority of judgments obtained against the defendant, and of executions issued against him, according to law.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff of Talbot county.

March 25 4w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

From *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*.

THE SEASON.

Sweet are Spring's earliest flowers,
From the green moss peeping;
Sweet are Man's infant hours,
On beauty's bosom sleeping;
Yet oft a blighting storm
Withers the tender form,
E'en on the parent's arm,
White friends around stand weeping.

Gay smiles the Summer bowers,
Birds their music lending;
Bright shine Men's useful hours,
Joy each day attending;
Yet oft do clouds arise,
That shade the sunny skies,
They speak thus to the wise,
Seek joys that have no ending.

See Autumn, bounteous kind,
Industry regarding;
See Man's well cultured mind,
Youthful care rewarding;
Yet oft the Summer day
Is past in mirth away;
"Live while you live," some say,
All anxious thoughts discarding.

Now Winter reigns severe,
Nature's charms concealing;
Man's closing scene is near,
Earth's vanities revealing:
But with a plenteous store,
We smile at Winter's pow'r;
So he with wisdom's lore,
Content is ever feeling.

ROSALIE.

Corn for Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will sell at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 28th March, at 12 o'clock, about 100 bbls. of corn, the property of Anna Singleton, deceased. A credit of six months will be given, and the corn disposed of in lots to suit purchasers—note with good security will be required. **NS. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r.**

N. B. This corn will be delivered at the residence of the Rev. Thomas Bayne, in Oxford Neck. **March 18 15**

Fresh Garden Seeds

Just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, a general assortment of fresh Garden Seeds, warranted genuine, for sale by **MOORE & KELLIE.** Easton, 3d mo: 18, 1826.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY

MARCH 5, 1826. Notice is hereby given, that the Twelfth instalment of fifteen dollars on every share of stock in this company, will be due and payable at the office, No. 99, Walnut st. Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 14th March, 1826, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer. **March 18 2w** N. B. Persons residing in Maryland may make payment at the Bank at Easton.

Thomas J. Natt, Portrait Painter,

(FROM PHILADELPHIA.) Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and vicinity, that he has taken rooms at the Easton Hotel, where he will be happy to receive visitors. Attendance daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M. **Easton, March 18**

Sinclair & Moore

Offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository, near Pratt street wharf, 400 bushels Clover Seed, (carefully selected for retail.)

- 200 do. Orchard Grass Seed
 - 100 do. Timothy and Heards Grass Seed
 - 400 do. early white seed Potatoes
 - 200 do. Spring Barley, for seed
 - 300 Ploughs of various kinds and sizes
 - Wheats, Cultivators
 - Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers
 - Spring steel hay and manure Forks
 - Spades and socket Shovels with handles
 - Files and garden Hoes
 - Trace Chains and Hames
- ALSO,
A general assortment of Garden Seeds.
Baltimore, March 4 8w

D. & I. Ruddach,

Corner of P. att and Hanover Street, HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE
60 bbls Whiskey—old
20 bbls. 5th proof Whiskey, 3 years old
8 pipes superior Cognac Brandy
5 do. Holland Gin
20 quarter casks Lisbon Wine
Jamaica Spirits, Port and Madeira Wines
40 bags Coffee
15 hogsheads Sugar
20 bbls. do.
20 hogsheads superior Molasses
10 chests superior Young Hyson Tea
20 quarter boxes Imperial do.
40 boxes Raisins
10 kegs do.
10 tierces 1st quality Rice
15 casks and 40 boxes Cheese
100 tierces superior Potatoes
40 boxes Soap
20 boxes Candles
Best white Wheat Flour, received weekly from Frederick county
Sack and Ground Alum Salt, together with a complete and general assortment of Groceries and Liquors.
Baltimore, March 4 4w

WOOL COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

J & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS, No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA. Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of **DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,** they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required. Refer in Easton to **WILLIAM CLARK.** Philadelphia, Nov. 26.

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday, the 20th of February next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Centerville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of Lands in Queen Ann's county, (part of the estate of Edward Tighman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased,) containing about

1900 ACRES

of arable and wood land, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of wood land. These lands are about four miles below Centerville, on the post road to Easton, and within 4 miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the first day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing; a liberal credit will be given—the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM PILGHMAN, Trustee.

Sale Postponed.

The sale of the above property is postponed till **WEDNESDAY, the 29th of March.**

Feb. 11 2w

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the **FARM** where he lately resided, handsomely situated in Talbot county, about three miles from Easton, and containing about

420 ACRES,

and is as comfortably situated as any in the county, off the salt waters—there is a Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen and Smoke House, together with all the necessary out buildings, which consist of wood; the buildings are not in good repair, at this time—There is about one hundred and twenty acres of wood or timber land, and about twenty acres of good meadow grounds, together with a plenty of marl, and is well watered with never-failing streams, together with as good an assortment of fruit of different kinds as almost any in the county. It can be divided into two farms, one containing about 230 acres, the other about 190, each having a plenty of timber. I will sell either parcel, or the whole. I deem it unnecessary to say any more about it, as I conclude that no person will purchase without viewing it; the property will be shown by Mr. Benjamin Kemp, who resides on the premises, and terms made known by the subscriber, near St. Michaels.

JAMES DENNY.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1825. By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Judges of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, November Term, 1825, to me directed, for the sale of the Real Estate whereof Allen Bowie died, seized for the payment of his debts; will be offered at

Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of March next, between eleven o'clock, A. M. and one o'clock, P. M. the Farm or Plantation, late the residence of the said Allen Bowie, situate on the main road leading from Easton to the Chapel, within one and a half mile of Easton, called "Galloway Resurveyed," containing in the whole, **THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE ACRES OF LAND,**

one hundred acres of which is Wood Land, and thirty acres of prime Meadow Land—the improvements on this farm consist of a large and commodious Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in good repair, with four rooms in the lower and three in the upper story, also a range Kitchen adjoining, a Quarter, Granary, arriage and Corn House: there is an excellent Well of water in the yard, and the Garden is well enclosed.—The soil is of good quality and susceptible of improvement, and the meadow, with a small expense, might be made very productive.

ALSO, on the same day, on the premises, between three and four o'clock, P. M. will be offered at Public sale, a LOT OF GROUND, in the town of Easton, situate on Cabinet street, containing in the whole, four and a half acres of Land, on which there is a Frame Stable, Carriage House and Granary, under one roof; all nearly new and in good repair.

And on the day following, between twelve o'clock, M. and two o'clock, P. M. on the premises, will be offered at Public Sale, a FARM or PLANTATION, situate near the Head of Wye, late the residence of Mr James Battle, being part of a tract of land, called "Noble's Chance," and part of other tracts containing **ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND:**

The improvements consist of a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Kitchen, Smoke House, Carriage House, Stable and Corn House, all in tolerable repair.—A further description of the above mentioned property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons desirous of purchasing will view the premises, which they are invited to do.

The terms of sale will be, that the highest bidder or bidders will be the purchaser or purchasers, on a credit of one, two and three years, equal instalments from the time of the sale; the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond to the Trustee, with such security as he may approve: and on the ratification of the sale by this court, and on the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed or deeds, convey to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her and their heirs the property to him, her or them sold, free and clear from all incumbrances of dower.

The Creditors of the said Allen Bowie are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and file the same with the Clerk of Talbot county court, within six months from the day of sale, with the vouchers thereof.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Allen Bowie. **Feb. 11 7w**

WANTED TO HIRE

For the present year, a Man and Woman; the Man must be a good farm hand, and the Woman a good cook and house servant, apply at this office.

FOR HIRE THIS PRESENT YEAR, Two or three young negro Men—apply to the Printer. **Jan. 7**

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Court of Talbot county, at their November Term, 1825, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, at St. Michaels, on Monday the 27th day of March next, between the hours of one and four o'clock, all the Real Estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased, for the payment of his debts; consisting of about Eleven acres of land, the improvements thereon, is a Store Room & Dwelling, Kitchen, Carriage House and Stable, about one third of the land is in timber and wood. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed, persons wishing to purchase will view the premises—the terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser to give bond with good, approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said Thomas L. Haddaway, deceased, are hereby notified to lodge with the Clerk of Talbot county court their claims against said deceased, legally attested, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, deceased. **Feb. 25 5w**

Public Sale.

Agreeably to an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, on the Court House green, in Easton, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. two Negro Boys, the property of William Corkrall, deceased, for the payment of his debts: one of the aforesaid boys is about nine years of age, and has to serve till he arrives at the age of thirty; the other is about twenty one years old, and has to serve till June 28th, 1839. Terms of sale one half of the purchase money cash, the other half, the purchaser or purchasers, must give notes with approved security, payable in six months, with interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and four o'clock, P. M. and attendance given by

WM. SLAUGHTER, Adm'r. of Wm. Corkrall, dec'd.

March 11 15

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to **JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent** for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd. **Easton, Nov. 5**

For Sale,

On a credit, or for good guaranteed paper, a second hand GIG, lately repaired, with harness complete—enquire of the Editor. **Jan. 7**

Sale Postponed.

The intended sale of the personal estate of the late William Hemsley, (deceased) is postponed until further notice.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r. Chestertown, Feb. 11, 1826.

Davis' Improved



PLOUGHS.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced the manufacturing of GIDEON DAVIS' IMPROVED PLOUGHS, would inform the public that he has an assortment of them on hand, manufactured in the best manner and of the best materials. Mr. Davis has recently made a great improvement in casting his shares, so as to render them much harder and stronger.

The great advantage which these ploughs possess over all others in use, for easy draft, and cheap repairs, will be readily acknowledged by those who have them in use. The subscriber is also agent for Ryland Rodes, of Va. for disposing of the privilege of manufacturing his improved Patent Hill-Side Plough. This is considered a very valuable improvement for the purpose intended—they will be kept by the subscriber for sale.

ALSO—His improved Cylindrical Straw-Cutters, and Brown's Vertical Spinners, for opening Wool, are as usual kept on hand ready to order, at his Manufactory, No. 36, Pratt near Hanover street, Baltimore.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN, Agent for Gideon Davis. **Baltimore, Feb 18 8w**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nathaniel E. Bratten, late of Worcester 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 on or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, A. D. 1826.

JOHN R. PITTS, Adm'r. of Nathaniel E. Bratten, dec'd. **March 11 3w**

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges it brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4 1f

CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article **CASH;** which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK, at S. Love's Tavern. **Aug. 5**

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, leaving Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday and Saturday, for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; returning, leave Easton every Thursday and Sunday, for Annapolis and Baltimore, by way of Castle Haven, at 7 o'clock, A. M. during the season.

And on Monday the 13th March, at 9 o'clock, will commence her route between Baltimore and Chestertown, by way of Queens-town, leaving Baltimore every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday, during the season.

All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof—Fare as usual. **HARRISON DICKINSON, Captain.** **Feb. 27—(March 4 4w)**

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on WEDNESDAY the 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaving 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 subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in the business and his unremitting attention, will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, and at THOMAS H. DAWSON'S Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed. **Feb. 18. EDWARD AULD.**

Baltimore and Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner *Jane & Mary*, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET AND GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore on SUNDAY the 26th of February, inst. and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY following, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at nine o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Mr. PARROTT, who has for many years been in the habit of transacting business for the late Captain Vickers and others, as clerk. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends, when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale, to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore. The public's obedient servant, **SPENCER COBURN.** **Easton-Point, Feb. 18, 1826.**

N. B. The subscriber, or Mr. Parrott will attend at the Drug Store of Messrs. Moore & Kellie, every Saturday Evening, to receive Orders.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything, in season, afforded by the market of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant, **SOLOMON LOWE.**

Easton, Dec 25 N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. **S. L.**

Denton Hotel.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts. **ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.** **Feb. 18 1f**

Notice.

The Board of Medical and Chirurgical Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will meet on the 1st Wednesday in next month, to examine Candidates for license to practice, and to grant licences to Graduates, according to law. **March 11 4w**

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to employ TWO or THREE JOURNEMEN TAYLORS, to whom liberal prices will be given, if immediate application be made. **BENJAMIN R. MEREDITH.** **Denton, Feb. 4.**

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

YOUNG TOM,

A Chestnut sorrel handsomely marked with white—in ten years old this spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance; two dollars the single leap and eight dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and twenty five cents to the Groom in each case—the season to commence the 21st of March and end the 23d of June, money payable the first of September.

Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half blooded Canadian Mare—it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at Easton on Tuesday the 21st March, where he will attend every Tuesday during the season. He will be at the Trappe and Miles River Neck, every other week.—TOM has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his colts are much admired for form and action.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON. Talbot county, near St. Michaels, } **March 18 4w**

THAT ELEGANT FULL BRED HORSE

Chance Medley,

Formerly owned by Jas. Nabby, Esq. will cover mares this season at the low price of Eight Dollars the Season, and Fifteen Dollars to ensure a foal.—The owner of the mare to be ensured, must notify the subscriber by word or letter, at or before the time of the mare being put to the horse, otherwise she will go by the season—Four Dollars the single leap, and twenty-five cents must be paid to the Groom in every case. If the money be paid on or before the first day of October next, Six dollars and twenty five cents will be taken for the season. The above named horse will stand at Easton on Tuesday the 28th inst. and Wednesday and Thursday following at the Trappe, and the rest of the week at the Subscriber's Stable, in Talbot county, and continue to stand every other week at the above named places throughout the season, which will end on the 20th day of June next.

The subscriber thinks it altogether unnecessary to say any thing more about the horse, on account of his being so well known in Talbot county. **JOSEPH TURNER.** **March 18 6w**

N. B. His pedigree may be seen with the groom at any time.

THE CELEBRATED JACK

Bolivar,

Owned last season by Mr. James Denny, 8 years old the ensuing spring, is in fine condition to commence the season, has proved himself a sure foal getter, and is perhaps the most vigorous Jack in the state.

Bolivar

Will stand at the subscriber's stable, in Easton, generally—Every other Saturday at the Trappe, at the moderate price of four dollars the spring's chance and eight dollars to ensure a foal, provided the mare remains the property of the person ensuring, otherwise the insurance will be forfeited—25 cents in each case to the groom. Season to commence the 1st of April and end the 27th June. **EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.**

ALSO, AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STABLE,

THE FULL BRED COLT,

Young Chance,

upwards of fifteen hands high, 3 years old in May next. **YOUNG CHANCE** was sired by Chance Medley—his dam Wheeler's celebrated little grey mare by Canton, grand dam by Vingun, great grand dam by Black and All Black—He will be limited to 20 mares, at eight dollars the spring's chance—fifteen dollars to ensure a foal—25 cents in each case to the groom. A few of Young Chance's colts will be shown the ensuing spring. **EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.** **Easton, March 4**

For Sale,

On a Credit of nine months, with good security, THE STUD COLT, of fine appearance—deep in blood, **GALLANT TOPHAM,** full fifteen hands and three quarters high, three years old in May next, of a beautiful blood-bay colour, black mane, tail and legs—handsomely marked—a bright star in his forehead, and his hind feet silvered white. **GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.** **March 11 5w**

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

FEBRUARY TERM, A. D. 1826.

On application of James Ridgway, administrator, de bonis non of Henry Casson, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of March, in year of our Lord, 1826.

J. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Casson, 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 on or before the 20th of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of March, 1826. **JAMES RIDGWAY, Adm'r.** D. B. N. of Henry Casson, dec'd. **March 18 3w**

PRINTING,

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