

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, JUNE 3, 1826.

NO. 24.

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

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be exposed at Public Sale, in Banbury, on Wednesday the 14th day of June next, all the personal estate of Levin Birkhead, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Corn and Corn Blades, Oats in the straw, Potatoes, coach and gig Harness, Trimmings and Mountings, &c.—Also a new Gig and Sulky, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and above four dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under four dollars the cash will be required. Attendance given by
WILLIAM BIRKHEAD, Adm'r.
of Levin Birkhead, dec'd.
Talbot county, May 27 3w

For Sale,

And may be seen at Mr. John Camp's shop, a first rate GIG, allowed by good Judges, to be the neatest piece of work ever finished in this place—she is built in complete style, of the latest Philadelphia fashion. Persons disposed to purchase will do well to call early, as it will be offered very low.
May 27 if EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

Public Sale.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas do directed against Thos. Wrightson, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of Samuel Tenant, one at the suit of Benjamin Blades, and one at the suit of John M. Wise, use Nathan Harrington, use Rachel L. Kerr, will be sold in the town of St. Michael's, on Saturday the 17th day of June, the following property to wit: One negro girl, called Sophy, take as the property of said Wrightson; and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above claims.
W. TOWNSEND, Constable.
May 27 3w

For Sale,

OR TO BE EXCHANGED FOR LANDS ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND,
A tract of land situate about five or six miles from the town of Montgomery, in the state of Alabama, containing 640 acres, being part of a well known body of remarkably fine lands, called the "Hickory Levels."

The town of Montgomery is one of the most flourishing in the state, and is the centre of a rapidly improving district, already containing a numerous population, several large steam boats ply regularly to Mobile.—This tract is finely wooded and watered, and the soil of the best quality, and is inclosed on all sides by well settled plantations. A public road to Montgomery touches, or passes through it. An indisputable title will be made free of every incumbrance.—For further particulars, apply to
WM. H. TILGHMAN.
Talbot county, Md. May 20 if

For Sale.

I will sell the FARM on which I reside, and which I purchased a few years since of Mr. Loftus Bowditch—This farm is situated in Bailey's Neck, on Third Haven creek, directly opposite the "Double Mill," one of the Steam boat Maryland's stopping places—The farm contains about One Hundred and Fifty acres—The soil, in the highest degree, fertile—sources of manure inexhaustible—Fish, oysters, ducks, terrapins, &c. of the first qualities, in their season, and a neighborhood celebrated for hospitality, peace, harmony and friendly intercourse—and for health and beauty of situation, this is unrivalled by any on Third-Haven creek. Those desirous of purchasing, will of course, view the premises, which they are invited to do, where the terms and further particulars will be made known by
May 6 if R. P. EMMONS.

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 shewn by Mr. Benjamin Kemp, who resides on the premises, and terms made known by the subscriber, near St. Michaels.
Feb. 11 JAMES DENNY.

Piano for Sale.

JOHN H. PENINGTON, from Smyrna, has a Piano Forte at Thomas Meconekin's Cabinet Ware-room, in Easton, and invites those who wish to purchase to call and see it. He has it in his power to furnish several at moderate prices.
May 27

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Thirteenth and last instalment of Fifteen Dollars on every share of stock in this Company, will be due and payable on Tuesday, the 15th June next.
H. D. GILPIN.

Philadelphia, May 13.—(27)
N. B. Persons residing in Maryland may make payment at the Bank at Easton.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

May 20^h, 1826.
A general meeting of the stockholders in this institution will be held at their banking house in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 31 day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.
By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the court house, on Tuesday the 23d day of this present month, (May) at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of hearing & determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property, under the Act of Assembly passed at December session, 1825, chapter 9, entitled, "An Act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Talbot county," that they may deem just and proper according to law and will continue to sit on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in each succeeding week, for the space and term of twenty days, for the purposes aforesaid, provided they shall deem it necessary.
By order, JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of Tax for Talbot County
May 27 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Caroline county, will sit in the Court House in Denton, on the TUESDAY of each week, until the second Tuesday of June next, to hear appeals and make the necessary transfers of assessable property, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice, as after that date no appeals will be heard.
By order, JOHN BROWN, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for C. C. Denton, April 22 7w

Look this way!

HOUSE, SIGN & COACH PAINTING AND GLAZING.

JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a shop on Washington street, next door to Mr. James Wilson's store, where he will paint carriages, signs, chairs and all other work at the shortest notice. As he has experienced that the times are hard and money scarce, he will work very low for cash; he will cut and put in all sizes of coach glass on the most reasonable terms. All orders will be promptly attended to without delay.
May 13.

DANCING, MUSIC AND FRENCH.

The subscriber announces to the public, that he has engaged Miss SUTHERLAND, of Baltimore, to spend several months of the ensuing season in his family, and to give lessons in MUSIC and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, to such young ladies in his seminary, as are desirous of obtaining instruction in those branches. The experience of this lady as a teacher of Music, has been considerable; and a long residence in Paris, and elsewhere in France, has afforded her the best advantages for becoming proficient, not only in understanding the French language, but in speaking it with fluency and accuracy. She will receive as scholars such other young persons, not belonging to the seminary, as may apply for her instructions. She has engaged to be in Easton, certainly on the 10th of May.

Miss SUTHERLAND will, immediately after her arrival, open a DANCING SCHOOL. Her qualifications as a teacher of this elegant and fashionable art, have obtained for her, during the last two winters, an extensive and respectable patronage in the city of Baltimore; and testimonials in her favour, which are now in possession of the subscriber, and which will, at any time, be exhibited to the parents or friends of youth, who may be interested by this advertisement, give reason to believe that the confidence hitherto reposed in her, has not been misplaced.
The Terms will be,
For Dancing - - - \$6 per quarter.
" French - - - - - 6 do.
" Music not exceeding 8 do.
The subscriber is prepared to receive as Boarders, several young ladies on accommodation terms.
D. RING.
Easton, April 29.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Shakespeare in 8 vols, elegantly bound do. 8 vols. half bound.
Moore's works complete in 6 vols.
Waverly 2 vols.
Peveril of the Peak 2 vols.
No Fiction 2 vols.
Conversations on Chymistry
Tyler's History
Goldsmith's Greece
American Orator
Sketch of the early History of Maryland
The Introduction or A Dialogue between Father and Son
Maryland selection of Sacred Music
Walker's Dictionary with key, elegantly bound do. do. School edition
Johnson's do. do.
New Testament
Murray's English Reader
do. Introduction
do. Grammar
do. do. Abridged
do. Sequel
Pike's Assistant
Jesse's do.
Comley's Spelling Book
Byerly's do. do.
Webster's do. do.
Burham's do. do.
Primers
Slates and Pencils
Lead Pencils
Playing Cards, &c. &c.
May 13, 1826.

TAILORING.

The subscriber has, at the solicitation of his friends, determined to continue the above business at his old stand, on Washington street, and solicits a continuance of the favours of the public, and assures them that no exertion on his part, shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. The public's obedient servant,
JOSEPH COLLISON.

Easton, May 20.
N. B. J. C. has made arrangements in Baltimore, by which means he will always receive the latest fashions.

Notice.

The subscriber having declined business and intending to remove to Baltimore in a few days, respectfully notifies all those indebted to him, to come forward and settle the same either by note or otherwise—those neglecting to attend to the above notice on or before the 1st of June next, their accounts will, without respect to persons, be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
DAVID M. SMITH.
Easton, May 20, 1826. 3w

N. B. For Sale, low for cash, a Tom Colt, fully, 4 years old. Apply as above.

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.

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.

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 if

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court,
April Term, A. D. 1826.

On application of Joseph P. W. Richardson, administrator of William McDonald, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered that the said Joseph P. W. Richardson 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 hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of May, Anno Domini, 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 on the personal estate of William McDonald, 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, into the registry of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, to receive their legal dividends of the said estate, on or before the 27th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of May, A. D. 1826.
JOSEPH P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r. of William McDonald, deceased.
May 20 3w

Green & Reardon

Are now opening an additional supply of GOODS, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally—they have determined on selling low for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Linens, Hides and Tan Bark.
May 13.

Martin & Hayward

have received a handsome assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or in Exchange for Wool, Feathers or Country Tow Linen.

Their customers and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them an early call.
Easton, April 29, 1826.

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,
QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA, GLASS,
&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash, or exchanged for meat, oats or feathers. March 25 if

NEW GOODS.

William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia—handsome Calicoes and Chintzes, Gingham, Cambric Muslins, book and small 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 if.

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

Practising Balls.

Miss SUTHERLAND begs leave respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot, that her Practising Balls will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room on Friday evenings, the 2d June, 23d June, 14th and 28th July. Gentlemen's tickets can be procured at the Bar, or at Mr. Ring's, Washington street, opposite Church Alley.
May 20

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

SITTING ON THE EQUITY SIDE THEREOF,
May Term, 1826.
Ordered by the Court that the sales of the lands made by Edward N. Hambleton, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Allen Bowie, deceased, in the cause of Robert Moore, William Jenkins and others, against Charlotte Bowie, widow, and Ann Bowie, and John Bowie and others, heirs of the said Allen Bowie, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Monday in November, in the year aforesaid; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July, in the year aforesaid.
RICHARD T. EARLE, R. PURNELL.

A True Copy.
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
May 27 3w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

SITTING ON THE EQUITY SIDE THEREOF,
May Term, 1826.
Ordered by the Court, that the sale of the land made by Thomas C. Earle and Thomas Emory, Trustees for the sale of the mortgaged estate of Philemon W. Hemsley, deceased, in the cause of John Smyth Blunt against Maria Lloyd Hemsley, William Hemsley, Martha Ann Hemsley, Philemon Feddeman Hemsley, and Richard Hemsley, heirs at law of Philemon W. Hemsley, and reported by the said Thomas C. Earle and Thomas Emory, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the second Monday in November next, in the year aforesaid, provided that a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July in the year aforesaid.
The amount of sales is \$6721.
LEMUEL PURNELL,
ROBERT WRIGHT.

True copy,
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
May 20 3w

Negroes for Sale.

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

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Friday the 19th May, a negro man named HENRY, twenty years old, not very black, about five feet ten inches high, broad face with high cheek bones and of a large size; when spoken to has a considerable impediment in his speech—The clothes he has with him are not known—is supposed to have gone into Oxford Neck or Dorchester county, from the circumstance of a small batteau having been taken off the same night from the adjoining farm.

ALSO, ranaway on Sunday night the 21st May, a negro Man, named BILL, he is known in the neighbourhood by the name of Bill Buck, but calls himself Will Hammond, he is very quick and active in his motions. Very black, about five feet seven inches high—He is very talkative—carried with him, one suit of old kersey clothes, a blue cloth coat, a pair of striped cassimere pantaloons, two pair of shoes, and 12 or 15 lbs. of bacon—He is half brother to Henry, and the probability is they are together—Whoever shall take the above mentioned negroes, or either of them, and secure them in any goal so that I get them again, shall receive fifty dollars for each of them.
CHARLOTTE L. EDMONDSON.
Talbot county, Md May 27.

Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of Easton, Talbot county, as a runaway, by James Seth, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE MONTIGUE, of a yellow complexion, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, says he belongs to a Mr. William Montigue, who resides about eight miles from Richmond; had on when committed a cotton shirt and a blue mixed pair of pantaloons. This boy has got two letters on each arm, on the right arm G. R. pricked in with ink, on the left arm J. G. pricked in with ink, which he says was done by his young master, William Montigue, says he came off with a certain Joseph Hudson, who sailed a boat called the Nonsuch of Richmond. The owner of the above described negro man, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
THO. HENRIX,
Sheriff of Talbot county.

N. B. Was also arrested in company with the aforesaid negro George, the above named Joseph Hudson, a white man, who absconded from the officer bringing him to jail—circumstances excite suspicion that some unlawful act has been committed by said Hudson and negro George.
T. HENRIX.
May 27.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Somerset county, Maryland, on the 4th day of April, 1826, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself PETER BOWIE, and says he belongs to Levi Olford of Montgomery county Maryland, he is about 5 feet 11 inches high, stout made, round face, has a small scar over his left eye, had on when committed a black cloth coat, striped vest and blue pantaloons. The owner of the above slave, is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold according to law.
ROBERT STEWART, Shff. of Somerset county, Md.
April 15 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail on the 15th inst. a negro woman, named Della Sewell, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, good countenance, yellow complexion—had on when committed, a blue striped domestic frock. Says she belongs to Mr. Gresson or Grisom, of Georgetown, District of Columbia. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
May 6 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway on the 15th instant, a negro girl named Betsey Kirtches, 15 years of age, four feet 10 inches high, and very black—She had on when committed a patched brown Lindsey frock, yellow silk bonnet, old shoes and stockings, and says she belongs to Burgess Nelson, living between New-Market & Liberty-Town. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.
May 6 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail on Sunday the 26th of March last, a black man about 5 feet 9 inches high, 19 years of age, complexion black, eyes large and full, & small features generally, has a scar on his chin and another on his forehead—says his name is John Countee, was free born and bound by his parents to John Webster, blacksmith, near Robertson's mill, in this county. Had on when committed a roundabout and trousers of dark Lindsey. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.
April 15 8w

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 Vinton, great grand dam by Black and All Black—He will be limited to 20 mares, at eight dollars the spring 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.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF BENJAMIN S. LEWIS.

CIRCULAR TO POST MASTERS.

Post Office Department, 27th May, 1826.

Sir: Complaints have been lately made of the delay and sometimes loss of Newspapers sent by mail. These may be attributed in some cases, to the careless manner in which papers are prepared for the mail, but, in others, they are believed to arise from the inattention or design of Post Masters. It is feared that some of them are so forgetful of their duty, as to consult the convenience of contractors on horse routes, by retaining a part of the packets when the mail is so large that the usual number of bags cannot contain it. Others, it is said, being more culpable, retain newspapers to read them.—A moment's reflection must convince every Post Master, guilty of these charges, that he trifles with the obligation imposed by his oath of office, and should be held responsible for such gross violation of duty.

Publishers of Newspapers and their Subscribers, as well as Post Masters, are requested to report to the Department, all irregularities in the reception of papers forwarded in the mail, and an assurance is given, that where the irregularity shall be proved to have been produced by the negligence or design of any contractor, Post Master, or clerk, the most effectual steps shall be taken to prevent its recurrence.

It is often of as much importance to the public, and always as essential to the reputation of the mail, that Newspapers should be as speedily and as safely transmitted as letters, and an individual who is inattentive to the former, is unworthy of being trusted with the latter. He is a stranger to that high incentive to duty, which arises from an ardent desire to elevate the character of the department, by giving the utmost efficiency to its operations.

In the post office law, it is provided, that, "if any person employed in any Department of the Post Office, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy, any Newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open or permit any other person to open, any mail or packet of Newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not authorized to receive or open the same, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence."

At all offices where Newspapers are mailed, Post Masters should see that they are properly put up and directed. None should be forwarded in the mail, except such as are secured by a substantial envelop, and have a legible superscription.

If this injunction were strictly observed, the number of failures would be greatly reduced.

Under no circumstances, should any part of the mail be left on a route short of its destination.—This may always be avoided, by Post Masters at the important offices, keeping one or more extra mail bags.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

Printers will confer a favor on the Department, and probably promote their own interest, by publishing this Circular.

From the New York Times.

Union Course Races—Monday, May 22d. Two races were run; the first between Mr. Badger's Sir Solomon and Mr. Stevens's Lalla Rookh; won by Sir Solomon—a good race. The second was between Mr. Cole's Bussorah Arabian Sportsman, and Mr. Stevens's Rattler—won by the Arabian. Both done in good time.

Tuesday 23d.—The regular races for the purses offered by the Association commenced, and the four mile heats for \$500 were contended for by Count Piper, (a favorite among Northern sportsmen,) by Marshal Duroc, and Janelle, full sister to Sir Charles, who encountered Eclipse over the Washington course. It was a beautiful race, well contested—they were repeatedly collared, and several times passed each other, and the heats were won by Count Piper, by about a length and a half each heat.

Time of the first heat 7 m. 56 seconds. second heat 8 m. 16 seconds. The course was considered by the Judges as several seconds worse than at any of the former runnings.

Entries for the 24th.—Three mile heats, purses \$300.

Mr. Jackson's Eclipse colt, 4 years old. Mr. Colden's colt Rattler do Mr. Abbott's colt Halfmoon do by Duroc. Mr. Laird's American Boy do by Seagull.

At the auction of the late Gen. Cole's stud, Sportmistress, the dam of the Arabian that won the match on Monday, was sold for \$1,200. The Arabian colt out of Dove, which is to run a match a fortnight hence, brought \$700. Sportmistress is the dam of Mr. Stevens's fine horse Trouble, by Duroc. Sportsman, we understand, having been matched after his race, was not sold.

From the New York Post.

Union Course Races—2d day.—The horses entered, were Jackson's Eclipse Colt, Colden's Rattler, Abbot's Half-Moon and Laird's American Boy—3 mile heats. The race was won with ease by American Boy, in two heats—1st heat, 6 minutes—the 2d heat in 6 minutes 30 seconds.—Rattler and Half-Moon distanced in the 2d heat. American Boy is half brother to Count Piper, that ran the 4 miles yesterday, and won. We understand Janelle, with whom the Count contended, has been purchased by a gentleman in this city.

Races.—Yesterday was the last day of the spring races at the Union Course. Four horses started for the purse, \$200, two mile heats, viz:—Mr. Jackson's Fox, Mr. Van Master's Saap, Mr. Van Sicker's mare Matilda, and Mr. Laird's horse Flagellator. Matilda was distanced in the first heat. Flagellator took the purse in two heats.

Time, first heat, 3 minutes 58 seconds—second heat, 3 minutes 54 seconds.

In our account of the race yesterday we made a mistake in saying that the second three mile heat was run in 6 minutes 30 seconds. It should have been three minutes and half a second.

CHARLESTON, May 20.

BOAT RACE.—Our citizens were much gratified yesterday with the trial of speed between the Philadelphia boat General Jackson, and the Charleston boat, Razor. The weather was very fine, and crowds were assembled to witness the spectacle. All the wharves were covered with spectators, numerous boats and packets were plying in the harbor, and the steam-boats Macon and Charleston were filled with ladies and gentlemen passengers. The whole harbor had a most lively and stirring appearance.

At a little after five, the boats started from off the end of the Battery, the Razor taking the lead, from the first stroke of the oars, which she kept with ease, gaining more and more upon her antagonist, and passed the judges' boat, stationed off Gadsden's wharf fully three minutes before her. The Razor then returned, keeping far ahead, and reached the point of starting, between five and six minutes before the Gen. Jackson.

The distance of rowing was computed at a little short of three miles; and the Razor covered that distance in little more than twenty six minutes.

It was so obvious from the beginning that the Razor would beat, that the interest in the race was a good deal diminished. The oarsmen of the Razor gave 42 strokes a minute, and those of the Gen. Jackson from 26 to 27 strokes at the top of their speed. The Razor is a clinker built skiff, and the Gen. Jackson a ship's quarter boat of the usual build, but she is very swift. The knowing ones never doubted, from the different sort of boats, which would be the winner.

THE LOCUSTS.

RICHMOND, May 23.

The accounts we have received from various parts of the Commonwealth, describe the drought as particularly distressing. Some of the wells have dried up; and even some of the mills, which are situated upon the rivers, are arrested or reduced in their operations by the want of water. The growing crops of rye, oats, clover, &c. is much injured in the fields. We have not had rain, since we last mentioned the drought, except a slight shower on Sunday night. But the weather-wise prophets say, that as the moon is now full, we may look out for plentiful showers. So mote it be!

Another peculiarity of this spring is, the vast number of Locusts, which people many of the woods. The appearance of this noisy insect is said to be periodical; but observers occasionally differ as to the seasons of its return. Some say it is the 7th; others the 17th year. If it be either the one or the other, the phenomenon is strange enough; and its solution remains among "the things in heaven and earth," which are not "dreamed of in our philosophy."—They abound in the forests of oak; sometimes many of them swarming on one tree and scarcely one tree whose foliage escapes the devourer. We have heard of their swarming in many parts; south of the James River, on the Pamunkey, as high up as the vicinity of the Blue Ridge, &c. In this neighbourhood, the locusts have cast their old shells; and they are in the act of depositing their eggs. Plucking off the branch of the tree on which you see them, you will discover several longitudinal slits in the bark; almost in a line with each other; on opening which you find the rows of the eggs lying under the bark.—These eggs are white; and from their number promise a plentiful crop of the insect.

The present locust of the woods is different in several of its characters from the one, which regularly visits our houses and yards in the autumn. The former has a body of a deep brown colour, and the edges of its gauze wings are of a deep yellow—the other is larger, and all its colours are much lighter, being greenish, &c. The former has a murmuring, mournful note, something like that of the small frog; the latter utters the shrillest note known to us; so much so as apparently to make the interior of the ear to quiver with the agitation.

The Asiatic travellers tell us of the immense devastation which is occasioned by the swarms of locusts in those regions; eating up almost every species of herbage, shrub, and corn; and threatening man himself with a famine. We do not apprehend any such calamity from our present visitants. They have not yet attacked our fields; and will no doubt find leaves enough to subsist upon, until the heat of the summer or the drenching of the rains shall drive them away.

ANOTHER SLEEPING PREACHER.

We copy the following article from the Onondaga Register, of Wednesday last, the editor of which is personally known to us as a gentleman of character and veracity. We are thus particular, that the reader may rely upon the truth of what is stated.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

There is at present to be witnessed, in the town of Otisco, in this county, an instance of what Doctor Mitchell calls "devotional somnium," scarcely second to the celebrated case of Rachel Baker.—Simon Watson, a hard laboring industrious man, aged about 30, of athletic habits, and sanguine temperament, about a month since commenced preaching in his sleep. The fit (as it is unquestionably a disease) commences immediately after lying down in the evening, and continues until the usual religious exercises of a meeting are concluded. Mr. Watson is a pious respectable member of the Baptist society,

and during the past winter had been much engaged in the awakening which has existed in that vicinity. Soon after retiring to rest he apparently falls asleep. In a few moments he is seized with strong spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the chest and limbs—always groans, and sometimes as if in great distress: and when this paroxysm subsides, commences preaching, or rather praying. Our informant terms it preaching, because in his "somnium" he always terms it so himself, whereas Miss Baker when in that state always declined having her exhortations termed preaching, assigning the scriptural reason, that women ought not to teach. Mr. Watson commences with a prayer of ordinary length—then names some passage of scripture as a text, from which he discourses fluently, and quite connectedly, and closes with another prayer. He is totally insensible as to what is passing around, nor can he be awakened until the paroxysm leaves him. Some at first were sceptical; but trials were made sufficient to convince the most incredulous. During the existence of the paroxysm his hands are so firmly clenched together as deeply to indent them with his fingers, and cause the blood to stagnate under his nails. Miss Baker's hands used to be motionless by her side, yet she, like Mr. Watson, used to move her head on the pillow as if addressing an audience. In the midst of an exhortation, Rachel would pause to answer a question, and then correctly proceed; but Mr. Watson cannot be diverted from his subject. In short, this state of the human body, and mind, must be deemed one of great singularity and interest, and one which, as it has never been fully investigated and explained, opens a wide field for the religious and philosophical inquirer.

NOVEL OCCURRENCE.

On Wednesday a black and mulatto girl had a quarrel in this city, in which the latter struck the former with a sad iron. They were both taken before a magistrate, and a white girl as a witness. The mulatto girl, unheeded by any one but the black girl, unsheathed a long sharp pointed knife, and drove it directly at the black girl—she was, however, but slightly wounded. Another lounge was instantly made, and the black girl stepping aside the knife penetrated the upper part of the inside of the thigh of the white girl about 4 inches, making a most dangerous wound. The mulatto girl now threw the knife directly at the Magistrate, but, happily, did not hit him. She was now seized, tied, and committed to prison. We understand she declared that her intention was to have killed the black girl, and that she regretted she had not accomplished her object.

Demo. Press.

An old fashioned Marriage Portion.—Captain John Hull, who was one of the first founders of the Old South Church, capt. of the Acc. Hon. Artillery, a representative of the town, and in 1680 an assistant, was a man of wealth. A daughter of his was married to Major Saml. Sewall. As usual in those days, the father was expected to give his daughter a marriage portion. "So father Hull after his daughter was completely and richly too, dressed and prepared for the ceremony, caused her to be put into one side of a large pair of scales, in the presence of her friends, and then piled on dollars and crowns, silver money, until they weighed her down." Report says she was a plump hearty girl. This must have been a fat marriage portion in those days.

STEAM CARRIAGES.—The New York Evening Post says:—Mr Stevens has at length put his steam carriage in motion. It travelled round the circle at Hoboken Hotel yesterday, at the rate of about six miles an hour. The curve of this circle is very rank, much more so than can be possibly required in pursuing the route of a road. This great deviation from a straight line gives rise to enormous friction, the greater part of which, however, Mr. S. has contrived to obviate. His engine and carriage weigh less than a ton, whereas those now in use in England weigh from eight to ten tons. His original intention was to give the carriage a motion of sixteen or 20 miles an hour: but he has deemed it more prudent to move, in the first instance, with a moderate velocity, and has accordingly altered the gearing, which renders it impracticable to move faster.

SINGULAR DETECTION.

The excise on spirituous liquors in England is so high, that many speculators are tempted to distil and dispose of them secretly, in the hope of immense gains; and in order to do so, they are obliged to make use of every contrivance which human ingenuity can devise. Many distilleries unknown to the excise officers are no doubt now in operation; and one guarded by all imaginable caution, was recently discovered by the merest accident, in the county of Durham. Two men whilst employed in an adjoining plantation, observed a mysterious character wandering on the margin of a lonely rivulet. His peculiar demeanor forcibly concentrated their attention; but while gazing at him, the ground suddenly swallowed him up, as it were, and abstracted him from their sight. The same occurrence was observed at other times, and naturally excited attention; but for many days the two men were at a perfect loss to ascertain whether the stranger was so suddenly transported. At last they determined to watch; and concealed by a contiguous fence, they marked the precise spot of his disappearance, and upon removing the moss and sedges ingeniously adjusted on the surface, discovered a confined passage, in entering which, they beheld the object of their search, pale and motionless with terror, surrounded with a variety of implements and apparatus adapted for the use of

a distillery; a speculation he and his accomplices had evidently practised for some time. He made a precipitate retreat. The interior of the excavated cavern, presented a most interesting appearance—a solid rock, overlaid with intersected timber and turf formed a spacious apartment, a narrow interstice showed the smoke to escape, & two collateral channels admitted water from the contiguous stream, with every other requisite of their project. This exhumated cavern stands on the gentle acclivity of a retired vale, near Northallerton, peculiar for its romantic and picturesque scenery.

FOREIGN.

The following extract we find in the New York American, of Monday. It seems to corroborate the opinions contained in the article we on Wednesday published from the London Traveller, of the probability of an immediate commencement of hostilities, on the part of Russia. The new reign in Russia commences under circumstances of a very portentous aspect: *Extract of a Letter from London, dated April 13th.*

"Matters are going on smoothly here.—Even the monied affairs are returning to their accustomed regularity. Ministers are strong and popular; and not a little elated at the success of their new principles of free trade. The return of the Duke of Wellington is anxiously expected. It is supposed he left St. Petersburg immediately after the funeral of Alexander: if so, he is now on his way. His experience and sagacity will have enabled him to judge of the condition of Russia, which is here thought to be one of great difficulty. I heard, from the best authority, that more than fourteen thousand persons were under arrest—some of them of the noblest and best families in Russia. No executions have yet taken place; a fact that evinces most strongly the difficulty of the conjuncture.—This hesitation proves, though it is attempted to be concealed, the extent of the defection; and the alarm caused by the high character of the persons connected with it. To pardon or to punish might, under these circumstances, be alike fatal. Notwithstanding the pacific disposition of Nicholas, a war seems to be the only remedy for the fire that surrounds him. When the Pretorian bands are masters, the law they prescribe must be obeyed: with Turkey, therefore, must war, in all probability, be made. Constantinople may be pillaged, and Greece relieved from the Ottoman power. This will give vent to the rebellious spirit which seems to have infected all classes; extend the limits of the empire; and preserve, for the present, the imperial throne. The Holy Alliance, and, above all, England, will not see this, without apprehension and jealousy; but, in what way they can avert or successfully oppose the war, it is not easy to perceive. The king has been lately severely attacked with fever and some inflammatory symptoms, but is again convalescent. He has kept himself much in retirement at Windsor, but is expected in London towards the end of the month, to remain till the dissolution of Parliament, which is looked for about the first of June."

The Boston Courier gives the following particulars in addition to the extract we made from that paper on Wednesday:

"RUSSIA.—The intelligence from Europe, by the arrival here of the British ship Arcadia, on Thursday night, and which was briefly noticed in our paper of yesterday, is of an interesting character. The opinion at London evidently is, that war is approaching. All the accounts from the north are said to be of a warlike aspect. Admiral Greigh, the commander-in-chief of the Russian naval forces, had been recalled to St. Petersburg, to report the actual condition of the forces under him, and to make the necessary preparations for putting to sea. The movements of the two grand Russian armies were said to be of a remarkable nature, having for their ultimate object the concentration of the troops, for the purpose of approaching with advantage the provinces of Bessarabia.—Different corps of cavalry had been reinforced, and were to be joined by the Heterman of the Cossacks, and be ready to commence the campaign at the first intimation. The Duke of Wellington and the Austrian minister had urged every possible argument to avert the storm. The Duke had concluded his mission; and it had been announced in Paris that he had left St. Petersburg, and was every moment expected at Calais. The St. Petersburg Gazette, of March 28, gives an account of the closing funeral ceremonies of Alexander, in that city. The crowd in the streets, as well as in the cathedral, was immense. The balconies and windows of most of the houses were hung with black, and even the roofs of some were covered in like manner. The Emperor followed the hearse on foot, attended by the Grand Duke Michael, the Prince of Oraneg, Prince William of Prussia, &c. The inhabitants beard, (says the Gazette,) with a sensation which it is impossible to describe, the discharge of the artillery, and the three volleys fired by the troops, announcing that the earth had received into her bosom the remains of him, who, when living, was the noblest of her sons."

From the Baltimore American, May 30.

The rumour (noticed below) that France has sent deputies to the Panama Congress, is not destitute of plausibility, and if she is, as the rumour goes on to state, prepared to form a treaty with Colombia, she is also prepared to acknowledge the independence of that government, as well as all the rest of the South American Republics. Spain will then be left destitute of her right arm, and there can be but little doubt that if those republics would stipulate not to interfere with Cuba, that she, after France had acknowledged, would recognize the independ-

dence of South America also. The French court might at this moment compel Ferdinand to do this; it would only require a threat on their part to withdraw the French garrisons from the Peninsula; for the Spanish monarch is no longer a king, when these men take up their line of march. He has had experience on this subject already, the evidence of fact, which teaches wisdom to kings as well as to other men. The French ministry will be probably pushed along to this recognition, by the prospect of commercial advantages. The party in opposition, both in and out of the legislature, are perpetually driving the French ministry to this point. M. Villele and his coadjutors in office have hitherto held back; but a perseverance in such conduct furnishes the opposition with too powerful a weapon. England acknowledges—France will acknowledge, and then Spain must acknowledge.

SPAIN—FRANCE—SOUTH AMERICA.

The editors of the New York Mercantile say that they have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Carthage, of April 13th, (received by way of Mobile,) which states that a French frigate had arrived from Brest with Commissioners from the Government of France, to the Congress of Panama, and with, as was supposed, authority to form a treaty with Colombia.—The letter adds:—*There were very great expectations that Spain will very soon follow the example of France.*

The above information corresponds with a statement made by a member of Congress who passed through this city on Wednesday. He said there was a fair prospect that the negotiations for a reconciliation between Spain and the South American states would shortly be brought to a successful issue; and, added, as we understand, that the governments of the latter countries had signified their readiness to stipulate that Cuba shall not be molested, on condition that Spain ceases her warfare and acknowledges their independence.

In relation to the Island of Cuba itself, a letter from an American gentleman resident there says:—"The Spaniards are trying to counteract the plans of the South Americans—troops are distributed all over the Island—two hundred arrived at Baracoa the day before the Margaret sailed; and men of war are stationed at every port of any consequence. A few days ago the Governor received some private information from St. Jago—what it is, it is not known: but upon the strength of it he ordered the militia to hold themselves in readiness for marching down the coast. I fortunately started for Moa before this news arrived: still I apprehend no danger of invasion—at least not at this place. If this Island is attacked at all, the whole force will be divided between Havana, and St. Jago, and the instant they surrender, the Island is conquered."

STEAM—A MIRACLE.

Sir Ralph Woodford told us that when this steamer was first started, (in Trinidad,) he and a large party, as a mode of patronizing the undertaking, took a trip of pleasure in her, through some of the Bucas of the main ocean. Almost every one got sick outside, and as they returned through the Boca Grande, there was no one on deck but the man at the helm and himself. When they were in the middle of the passage, a small privateer, such as commonly infested the gulf during the troubles in Colombia, was seen making all sail for the shore of Trinidad. Her course seemed unaccountable; but what was the surprise, when they observed, that on nearing the coast, the privateer never tacked, and finally, that she ran herself directly on shore, the crew at the same time leaping out over the bows and sides of the vessel, and scampering off, as if they were mad, some up the mountains, and others into the thickets. This was so strange a sight, that Sir Ralph Woodford ordered the helmsman to steer for the privateer, that he might discover the cause of it. When they came close, the vessel appeared deserted: Sir Ralph went on board of her and after searching various parts without finding any one, he at length opened a little side cabin, and saw a man lying on a mat, evidently with some broken limb. The man made an effort to put himself in a posture of supplication, he was pale as ashes, his teeth chattered, and his hair stood on an end. "Misericordia! misericordia! Ave Maria!" faltered forth the Colombian. Sir Ralph asked the man what was the cause of the strange conduct of the crew, "Misericordia!" was the only reply.

"Subeis quien soy," [Do you know who I am?]

"Ei—Ei—O Senor! misericordia! Ave Maria!" answered the smuggler.

It was a considerable time before the fellow could be brought back to his senses, when he gave this account of the matter: that they saw a vessel apparently following them, with only two persons on board, and steering without a single sail, directly in the teeth of the wind, current, and tide: Against the breeze, against the tide, She steaded with upright keel. That they knew no ship could move in such a course by human means; that they heard a deep roaring noise, and saw an unusual agitation of water, which their fears magnified; finally, that they concluded it to be a supernatural appearance, accordingly drove their own vessel ashore in an agony of terror, and escaped as they could; that he himself was not able to move, and that when he heard Sir Ralph's footsteps, he verily and indeed believed that he was fallen into the hands of the Evil Spirit.

Coleridge's West Indies.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, May 29.

FLOUR—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$4 12 1/2

City Mills, superior qual. " 4

Wheat, per bushel 78 a 81

Indian Corn, " 66 a 70

Rye, " 68 a

Oats, " 56 a

[Par]

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

LOOK UNDER YOUR COUNTERS!

On Tuesday evening last, the store of Mr. Wm. H. Groome, in this town, was robbed of two money drawers with their contents—It appears the thief entered the store by a back window, about sunset, and secreted himself under the counter, behind some barrels, the clerks being engaged at the front of the store taking in goods, and lay there very quietly until about nine o'clock at night, when the store was closed, and the clerks went out—about an hour afterwards they returned & discovered that the theft had been committed—one of the clerks immediately suspected a chimney sweep whom he had seen lurking the evening before, at the back of the store, & informed our indefatigable police officer, Gaskins, of the circumstance, who, in less than two hours, had the thief, money and drawers in his possession—part of the money was discovered in the negro's bed, and the remainder buried in the garden.

The following notices were lately transmitted to us, and as they appear to be the result of careful observation and thinking experience, are adapted to the times and relate more or less to every man's interest—We offer them to the attention of our readers.

"Many people involved in debt, seek to be relieved by involving others. Men borrow money without any expectation or intention of paying it at the time stipulated.

Six per centum per annum is enough for the use of money, when well secured and punctually paid with the accruing interest at the times stipulated for payment.

Want of punctuality occasions expenses, extra fees and commissions.

The want of punctuality and economy are the great causes of pressure and ruin.

The man of economy and rigid punctuality, can generally, without much difficulty, obtain money for six per cent. per annum.

If economy and punctuality give us credit and wealth and happiness, they are worth practising.

I remember when lands were better and cheaper than they now are—when it seemed to be the concern of the surrounding neighborhoods to attend to their own concerns. I am persuaded if we would read Dr. Franklin's remarks on economy, and attend to them, we should soon realize great benefits therefrom.

New Market, Dorchester county."

It is stated on the authority of private accounts from Washington, that our government has been notified that the Congress of Panama will not assemble before the month of October. The departure of our ministers will therefore be deferred till that time.

It is stated that Mr. Gallatin will embark on his Mission to St. James, in the New York July packet for London.

VALUABLE IMPORTATION.

Arrived yesterday in the brig George & Henry, Capt. Baker, from Bremen, twelve fine SHEEP, selected from the finest wool flocks in Saxony, the property of Wm Patterson & Sons, which it is to be hoped will tend to improve the breed of this country.—*Balt. Gaz. 24th ult.*

WILMINGTON, (Del.) May 26.

Offices to be filled.—In Delaware there will be to elect in October next, a Governor, and a Representative to Congress—and in consequence of the death of Mr. VAN DYKE, the next legislature will have to choose two Senators, as Mr. CLAYTON's term will expire in March.—*Watchman.*

Messrs. Reybold & Clark, Contractors for that portion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal which extends from the River Delaware to St. Georges, say that they hope to have the Canal navigable to St. Georges by the Fourth of July next; so that the stone for the Lock at that place, which they have also contracted to build during the season, can be directly transported there in shallops, and thereby save the great expense of land transportation. Since these gentlemen contracted for the work in October last, they have had employed a force exceeding an average of 800 men for the whole time—and sometimes exceeding 1000.—*ib.*

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

When a female addresses you in vindication of the rights of her sex, perhaps she might for a moment be led to imagine that through courtesy & politeness, you might be induced to favor her attempt at composition, and give her effusion a place in the columns of your paper. But, sir, you will mistake the character of your author, if you think she claims from courtesy, that which she could not demand from merit—if therefore you should think these disjointed and unconnected observations do not deserve a place in your paper, I beg you will commit them to the flames, where they may ever rest in oblivion.

The object had in view in this communication, is to call the attention of parents to the limited and contracted education at the present period allowed to our females—I mean this remark to apply in a general sense; that is, to the rich as well as the poor. The manner in which many of our females even in the better classes of society, receive their education, is more a matter of regret than surprise—many I know, ascribe it rather to the tyranny than the want

of inclination in the man—I would rather ascribe it to the latter, or what is better to a want of conviction on his part of its necessity. Many, even of the better rank of our females, receive barely the rudiments of a common English education—say nothing about the cultivation of an acquaintance with the classics, or the study of the sciences—such studies, in this country, at the present period, are considered unnecessary. I am not surprised, however, that these studies are sometimes dispensed with—because many parents are compelled from their situation in life, to deny even their sons these advantages; but, I most certainly think, that where the means of the parent are adequate to the expense, that our females ought to enjoy the advantages resulting from an intimacy with them.

I am often inclined to believe that man, in his contemplation of the female character, seems to forget that the early instruction of the infant devolves upon the mother—and that in proportion to the responsibility of a task, ought to be the qualification to discharge it—may we not on the principle of this general defect in the education of our females, ascribe the low state of literature in our country—I think it would be a correct one. In Scotland, every mother is a school-mistress to her children, and a child is rarely sent to a school from home, till his mother has put him in full possession of the first principles of his vernacular tongue, and qualified him at once to enter upon the study of the classics and the sciences—the consequence is, that in that country, we find a greater mass of intelligence embodied among its citizens than we probably find in any country of equal dimensions on the habitable globe.

Suppose we put our females in possession of the opportunity of acquiring a more liberal education than that at present allowed them, and beside the studies at present pursued in our female seminaries, let them cultivate an acquaintance with the arts and sciences, and likewise with the classics, and make a regular course of history one of the principle components of their education—cannot we not think that if such a course would have a very important tendency to materially change the literary character of our country, and also to effect that of the youths of the succeeding generation—might we not hope for wiser legislators, better statesmen, and a meliorated condition of society generally? Would not such a supposition be a fair and reasonable one? I shall conclude, and leave the question with you, Mr. Editor, to answer.

EUTERPE.

MARRIED on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Ryder, Mr. William White, to Miss Sarah Gregory, all of this county.

DIED in this county on Tuesday last, Mr. William Ray.

CATTLE SHOW.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 28th May last, it was Resolved, that there be a Cattle Show and Fair for the Exhibition and Sale of all kinds of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, and Household Manufactures, during the ensuing Fall—the days and particulars of which, will be published shortly for the information of our fellow citizens.

By the Board,
SAML T. KENNARD, Sec'y.
June 3 3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public that his NEW MILL is now in complete order, with a full head of water, and is constructed with a large over-shot wheel, so as to grind day and night without reducing the water. Any orders in his way will be strictly attended to and promptly obeyed. The public's humble servant,
HENRY NICOLS,
Caroline county, June 3. if

SHERWOOD FOREST FOR SALE.

This beautiful farm contains upwards of 270 acres of Land with a proportion of Timber—An elegant DWELLING and other out houses, some of which are in bad order. It is situated about two and a half miles from St. Michaels, on the post road leading to Haddaway's ferry, and on the head of a beautiful creek abounding with fish and oysters—to a safe purchaser the terms will be made very easy. Persons wishing to purchase can view the premises by calling on Mr. James Denny, the present tenant—and Terms made known by application to
THOMAS SHERWOOD or
ALEXANDER B. HARRISON.
June 3 3w

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I have taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis Wrightson, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons therefore having claims against the estate of said deceased, are requested to produce them duly authenticated according to law, to Mr. James L. Wrightson, of the county aforesaid, who is authorized by me as my agent to transact all the business of the said administration; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to him without delay.
MARY ANN WRIGHTSON, Adm'r.
June 3.

WANTED.

Two hundred bushels of CORN, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to
JOSEPH CHAIN.
June 3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Mary Larrimore, at the suit of Robert Larrimore, will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 27th instant, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all that farm and plantation on which the said Mary Larrimore at present resides, situate in Broad Creek neck, being part of a tract of land called Ancill, containing 66½ acres of land more or less—also 2 head of horses, 7 head of cattle, 4 head of sheep, 1 yoke oxen and cart, 2 beds and furniture, 2 tables, 1 cupboard and contents and 6 chairs—seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.
June 3 4w

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF New and Cheap GOODS.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large and beautiful supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Which added to his former stock, renders his assortment more general and complete than any he has heretofore presented to their notice.
Easton, June 3 if
WM. H. GROOME.

THE NEXT LOTTERY.

Odd and Even System,
By which the holder of two Tickets or two Shares is certain of obtaining at least ONE PRIZE, and may draw THREE!
Grand State Lottery of Maryland, No. 7, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. The drawing will be completed IN ONE DAY, and will take place in the city of Baltimore, on
Wednesday, 12th July.

HIGHEST PRIZE.
\$30,000 DOLLARS!

BRILLIANT SCHEME:		
PRIZE OF	\$30,000	\$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
10	1,000	10,000
30	500	5,000
100	100	3,000
500	50	2,500
200	20	4,000
250	10	2,500
500	6	3,000
20,000	4	80,000

21,054 Prizes \$160,000

*Not One Blank to a Prize.—All payable in cash, which as usual at *Cohen's Office*, can be had the moment they are drawn.
Whole Tickets \$5 00 | Quarters \$1 25
Halves 2 50 | Eighths 62
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore;
Where 2 shares of the 25,000 dollar prize—and 2 Quarters of the 10,000 dollar prize—and also the 5,000 dollar prize; all drawn in the Grand State Lottery on the 10th instant, have already been presented and paid, and where the great & magnificent Capital Prize of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in the Grand State Lottery a few weeks ago, was sold in Shares. (Half and Two Quarters) ALL TO DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained 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.

COHEN'S *Gazette and Lottery Register*, which is published immediately after the drawing, will contain the 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, May 18—(June 3 2w)

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

[BY AUTHORITY]

In Council,

ANNAPOLIS, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; The Patriot, American, Gazette and Chronicle Baltimore; Political Examiner, Frederick Town; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light, Hagerstown; Maryland Advocate, Cumberland; True American, Rockville; Elkton Press; Chester Town Telegraph, Centreville Times; Star and Gazette, Easton; Cambridge Chronicle & Bond of Union, Harford county.

By Order,
THO: CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT

To amend the Constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that a numerous class of voters on the North side of Wycomico creek, and also in the neighborhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the middle district of Somerset county, by reason of their remote location from the place of holding elections, are virtually deprived of the privilege of voting, which according to the spirit of the constitution, is designed to be extended to every free white male citizen of this state, and is intended to be secured by the bill of rights; for remedy whereof.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the election district in Somerset county, lately called and known as number two, or the middle district, shall be further subdivided, and that two additional election districts shall be established therein; one of which shall be made convenient to the voters on the north side of Wycomico creek, and the other shall be at or near Dublin or Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the said district.

2. And be it enacted, That in case this act shall be confirmed as required by the constitution, and form of government, the levy court of Somerset county shall be, and they are hereby required to appoint three commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall proceed to subdivide the said district, and to select and appoint suitable places for holding elections on the north side of Wycomico creek, and in the neighborhoods

of Dublin or Cokesbury as aforesaid, having due regard to population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters.

3. And be it enacted, That the commissioners who shall be appointed by the levy court in virtue of this act, shall meet at the town of Princess Anne, on the first Monday of May next, succeeding the confirmation of this act, as required by the constitution and form of Government, or within ten days thereafter, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and the said commissioners may adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, until they shall have performed and completed the several duties required of them by this act; and the said commissioners shall be, and they hereby are required on or before the first day of July next, after their meeting as aforesaid, to make out and deliver to the clerk of the county aforesaid, a plain and accurate description in writing of the limits, boundaries and designation of each district so created and laid off, certified under their hands and seals, and the said clerk shall make a fair record thereof among the records of the county aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners be, and they hereby are authorized and required to adjust and limit the quantum of compensation, to be allowed to the proprietor or proprietors of the place of holding elections in each of the said election districts, if any compensation shall be required by the said proprietor or proprietors, and the same to certify as aforesaid.

5. And be it enacted, That for the performance of the duties required of the said commissioners by this act, and for the places of holding elections, if any compensation shall be claimed, the levy court shall make allowance and the same shall lay upon the county, to be collected and paid as other county charges are collected and paid: Provided, that the said commissioners shall not receive a sum exceeding two dollars each per diem, for each and every day they may severally be engaged in the proper duties of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That after the confirmation of this act, the levy court of Somerset county, shall, according to the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and five, chapter ninety-seven, appoint three persons in each of the said districts, residents therein, who, or such of them as shall attend, shall be the judge or judges of elections for the district for which he or they shall have been appointed as aforesaid, and the judges so appointed, shall have, hold and exercise the same powers and authorities, and be subject to the same penalties, and be entitled to the same pay as the judges of elections in Somerset county now exercise and are entitled and subject to: Provided, That the compensation to be allowed for the services of the said judges and of the clerks by them to be appointed, shall not exceed two dollars per diem, which compensation shall be levied and paid as aforesaid.

7. And be it enacted, That all laws now in force, not inconsistent with this act, shall be, and remain, in force; and all provisions repugnant to this act shall be, and the same are declared to be repealed, upon the confirmation of this act.

8. And be it enacted, That if this act, shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs; in such case, this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and constitute, and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, and every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with or contrary thereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

By the House of Delegates 11th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.
By the Senate, 13th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.

WM. KILTY, Clk.

[L.S.] JOS KENT, Governor.

An act to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the Governor may be elected by the people, and to abolish the council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor as hereinafter provided for.

2. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be chosen alternately from the western and eastern shores, by the citizens of the state, having the right to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, in the counties where they severally reside, at the time and places where they shall vote for delegates aforesaid, and the votes shall be received and counted by the same judges, and in the same manner as the votes for Delegates; the presiding judges of elections in each county, shall make a list of all the persons voted for as governor in their respective counties, and of the number of votes given for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government, directed to the president of the senate, who shall upon the first Monday after the meeting of the general assembly, in the presence of a majority of the members of each branch, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted and the person having a majority of all the votes given, shall be the governor, and the president of the senate shall forthwith announce the name; but if no person shall have a majority of all the votes given, no choice or election shall be considered as having been made, and the said president shall announce the number of votes given to each person voted for, and thereupon a governor shall be elected forthwith by joint ballot of both branches of the legislature, from among the candidates voted for by the people, who shall appear by the said returns to have had the

two greatest number of votes, and should neither of the persons so voted for, have a majority of all votes on the joint ballot aforesaid, the ballot shall be renewed and continued until some one of them shall receive such majority; contested elections of governor shall be determined by both branches of the legislature, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

3. And be it enacted, That the governor shall hold his office, during the term of three years from the time appointed for the annual meeting of the legislature next ensuing his election, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified, but he shall not be eligible as governor, for the three next succeeding years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

4. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been fourteen years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state ten years next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of this state or of the United States.

5. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanor or any misdemeanors in office, but judgment in such case shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in this state, he shall nevertheless, whether convicted or acquitted, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

6. And be it enacted, That the house of delegates shall have the sole power of impeaching the governor, but two thirds of all the members shall concur in such impeachment.

7. And be it enacted, That the impeachment of the governor shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the evidence; the party accused shall not be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the senators.

8. And be it enacted, That the governor shall have his permanent residence at the seat of government, and shall at stated times receive for his services an adequate salary to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

9. And be it enacted, That there shall be a secretary of state, appointed by the governor, to hold his office during the pleasure of the governor, who shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before the legislature or either branch thereof, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined on him by law, and shall receive such salary or compensation for his services as may be provided by the legislature.

10. And be it enacted, That in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the governor to discharge the duties and powers of said office, the same shall devolve upon the president of the senate, until another governor shall be elected and qualified as is hereinafter provided for, and in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both governor and president of the senate, the legislature may provide by law what officer shall act as governor, until another be elected and qualified, or the disability removed.

11. And be it enacted, That in case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or disqualification, his successor shall be elected at the first election for delegates to the general assembly which shall take place thereafter, and his term of service shall be the same as if no vacancy had occurred.

12. And be it enacted, That the first election for governor shall be held at the time of the election of delegates for the general assembly next ensuing the ratification and confirmation of this act.

13. And be it enacted, That all the powers and authorities at present exercised by the executive of this state, shall be, and hereby are vested in the governor, except the appointment of chancellor, judges of the courts of common law, attorney general, general, field and general staff officers, who shall be nominated by the governor and approved of by the senate.

14. And be it enacted, That the governor, appointed by virtue of this act, or the person authorized to act in his place, shall take the same oaths of office as are now directed to be taken by the governor of this state.

15. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relates to the election of the governor and to the election of the council to the governor, that is in any manner repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed upon the confirmation hereof.

16. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government herein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents, and purposes any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the house of delegates, 17th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.
By the senate, 1st day of March, 1826—read and assented to.
WM. KILTY, Clk.
[L.S.] JOS KENT, Governor.

Laws of Maryland.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

In Council,

Annapolis, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published, once a week for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, American, Gazette, and Chronicle, Baltimore; Political Examiner, Frederick Town; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light, Hagerstown; Maryland Advocate, Cumberland; True American, Rockville; Elkton Press; Chestertown Telegraph, Centerville Times; Star, and Gazette, Eastern; and Cambridge Chronicle, Bond of Union, Harford county.

By Order, THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT

To provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in Primary Schools throughout this State.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That there shall be constituted an officer, to be known and distinguished as the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to digest and prepare a plan or plans for the public instruction of youth throughout the state, for the organization, improvement and management of such system as may be adopted, and of such revenues as may from time to time be assigned and appropriated to the general objects of the institution; to prepare and report estimates and expenditures of the said revenues; to superintend the collection thereof; to apportion the funds; to perform such duties in relation thereto, as may by law be required of him; to give information to the legislature on all matters referred to him by either branch, or which shall pertain to his office; and generally to execute all concerns in relation to the administration of his department; and before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath or affirmation of the diligent and faithful execution of the duties of his office.

3. *And be it enacted,* That the justices of the levy court in each of the several counties of this state, in the month of April, or at any special meeting for that purpose to be called, shall annually appoint nine of the inhabitants of their respective counties, to be commissioners of primary schools for the said county; also a suitable number of discreet persons, not exceeding eighteen, who, together with the commissioners, shall be inspectors of primary schools for the said county, which said commissioners and inspectors shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be appointed in their places; and in case any of the said officers so appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve, or die, or remove from the county, or become incapable of serving, the same shall be supplied at the next meeting of the levy court.

4. *And be it enacted,* That each of the said officers, so to be chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, and within fifteen days after his election or appointment as aforesaid, take and subscribe an oath before some justice of the peace, in the form following; that is to say, "I, _____, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear or affirm, as the case may be, that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, well and truly execute the trust reposed in me as commissioner or inspector, as the case may be, of primary schools for the county, without favor or partiality," and every justice of the peace before whom such oath shall be taken and subscribed as aforesaid, shall, without fee or reward certify the same in writing, the day and year when the same oath be taken, and subscribe his name thereto, and then deliver such writing to the person taking such oath, who shall, within eight days thereafter, transmit or deliver the same to the clerk of the county for which such officer so taking such oath, was elected or appointed, and if any such officer, so chosen or appointed, as aforesaid, shall not take and subscribe such oath as aforesaid, within the time for that purpose limited as aforesaid, such neglect shall be deemed a refusal to serve in such office; and if any person so chosen or appointed to such office as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve in such office, or shall serve therein before he shall have taken and subscribed such oath as aforesaid; then, and in every such case, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction thereof, by action of debt, the one moiety thereof to the use of the primary schools of the county for which such officer was chosen or appointed as aforesaid, and the other moiety thereof, with costs of suit, to the use of any person who shall prosecute for the same to effect.

5. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools, or the major part of them, to divide their respective counties into a suitable and convenient number of school districts, and to alter and regulate the same as hereafter provided; and it shall be the further duty of the commissioners of the primary schools aforesaid, immediately after the formation or alteration of any such school district in their respective counties, to describe and number the same, and to deliver the description and number thereof, in writing to the clerk of the county, who is hereby required to receive and record the same in the county records, without fee or reward.

6. *And be it enacted,* That the said commissioners may alter and change the school districts, with a view to their better arrangement, and the more general convenience of the people: *Provided,* however, That no such alteration or change shall be made before the first day of April, or after the first day of June in each year, unless the trustees of the district, so to be altered or changed, shall assent thereto.

7. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the several constables in their respective counties, to notify the different officers, to be appointed in virtue of the provisions of this act, of their appointments, having received notice from the appointing power, whose duty it shall be to give such notice to the constables aforesaid.

8. *And be it enacted,* That whenever any school districts shall be formed in any county, by the commissioners of primary schools as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, within twenty days thereafter, to make a notice in writing describing such districts, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and notify the taxable inhabitants residing in such district as aforesaid, by public advertisements, to be put up at the most public places of the said district, at

least six days before the time of such meeting, and in case such notice shall not be given as aforesaid, or the inhabitants of such district, when so notified, shall neglect or refuse to assemble or form a district meeting, in pursuance of such notice, or in case any district, having been formed or organized in pursuance of such notice, shall, in the opinion of the commissioners aforesaid, be dissolved by adjournment without day, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid, or any of them, at any time thereafter, to renew such notice, & the inhabitants of such district, liable to pay taxes as aforesaid, shall assemble together in pursuance of such notice; and when so assembled in district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them, as shall be present at such district meeting, to adjourn to any other time or place, and at such first, or any future legal district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, to adjourn from time to time as occasion may require to fix on a time and place for holding their future annual meetings, which annual meetings they are hereby authorized and required to hold; to choose by ballot, one district clerk, who shall give bond to the satisfaction of the trustees, to keep the records and proceedings of such meetings; also three trustees to manage the concerns of such district and one district collector; also to designate a site for their school house; to vote a tax on the resident inhabitants of such district, as they, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, shall deem sufficient to purchase a suitable site for the school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages; and to repeal, alter, regulate and modify all such proceedings, or any part thereof, from time to time, as occasion may require, *provided* however, That no alteration as to the site of a school house shall take place, but by consent of at least four commissioners of the county; and it shall and may be lawful for the trustees of such districts, or a majority of them, whenever they shall deem it necessary, to call a special meeting of the said inhabitants of such district, notice thereof being given as hereinafter provided, and no district meeting held as aforesaid shall be taken or deemed illegal for defect or want of due notice to any of the said inhabitants of such district: *provided* the omission to give such notice be not wilful and designed.

9. *And be it enacted,* That the clerk, trustee, and collector of each school district, shall hold their respective offices until the annual meeting of such district next following the time of their election and a new election shall have been made; and in case such offices, or any of them shall be vacated by the death, refusal to serve, removal out of the district, or incapacity of any such officer; and such vacancy shall not be supplied by the district at a special or other district meeting, within one month thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, to supply such vacancy by the appointment of any person residing in such district, and such appointment shall have the same effect, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made by the district, at any legal district meeting; and every person who shall be duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the commissioners of primary schools, for the county in which such person shall reside; or in the name of any other person, before any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof; and such sum, when so recovered shall be paid to the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary school in such district; and every person, who being duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid to serve in any such office, and having accepted thereof, or not declared his refusal to accept, shall neglect the performance of the duties of such office, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in manner aforesaid, and for the use aforesaid.

10. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the clerk of each school district, to keep the records and proceedings of his district, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and whenever a special district meeting shall be called by the trustees of such district, it shall be the duty of such clerk to give notice as aforesaid of the time and place of such special district meeting, to the inhabitants of such district, at least ten days before such meeting shall be held; and when any district meeting shall be adjourned for a longer time than one month, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such district to give notice thereof in writing as aforesaid, at least ten days before the time appointed for such meeting; and it shall be the further duty of such clerk, to give notice in like manner, of every meeting to be held in such district; and it shall be the duty of such district clerk, to keep and preserve all records, books, writings and papers, belonging to his office, and on the expiration of his time of service, to deliver the same to his successor in office, in the same manner as the county clerk is required by law to deliver all records, books and papers, belonging to his office, to his successor in office under the penalty of his official bond.

11. *And be it enacted,* That the collector in each school district shall give bond with security, to the satisfaction of the trustees, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall have the same power and authority, and have the same fees for collecting, and be subject to the same rules, regulations and duties, with respect to the school business of the district, as by law appertain to the office of collector of the county charges in which such district may be: *Provided,* That the said collector of the county charges may be eligible as the district collector.

12. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a district tax, or as soon as may be, to make a rate bill, or tax list, which shall raise the sum voted for, in due proportion on all the taxable property in such district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, and to annex to such tax list or rate bill, a warrant, and to deliver the same to the collector of such district, which warrant shall be substantially as follows: "County of _____, ss. _____ collector of the district in the county aforesaid, greeting, you are hereby required and commanded, to collect from

each of the inhabitants of said district, the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said inhabitants in the annexed tax list, and within sixty days after receiving this warrant, to pay the amount of the monies by you collected into the hands of the trustees of said district, or some one of them, and take their or his receipt therefor, and if any one or more of said inhabitants shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, you are hereby further commanded to levy on the goods and chattels of each delinquent, and make sale thereof, according to law. Given under our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, A. D.

S. } Trustees.
S. }

And if the sum or sums, payable by any person named in such tax list or rate bill, shall not be paid by him, or collected by virtue of said warrant within the time therein limited, it shall be lawful for the trustees aforesaid, to renew such warrant in respect to such delinquent person.

13. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a sufficient tax for that purpose to purchase a suitable site for their school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid, to agree with and employ, all teachers to be employed in such district; *Provided,* That no teacher shall be employed by them, who shall not have received the certificate of approbation from the inspectors of schools, as is hereinafter provided; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid, to pay the salaries of such teachers out of the monies which shall come into their hands from the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid.

14. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district aforesaid, semi-annually on or before the first days of April and October in each year, to make and transmit to the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, a report specifying the length of time a school has been kept in such district; the amount of monies received by them; the manner in which the same hath been expended by them, and as nearly as may be, the number of white children taught in such district, and the number of white children residing in such district, between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive.

15. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools for each county, to apply for and receive from the treasurer of the W. Shore, all monies which shall be apportioned, and payable to their counties, as soon as may be, after the same shall be so apportioned & payable as aforesaid; & it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid, to apportion all monies which shall come into their hands for the use of the primary schools, as soon as may be after such monies shall be received by them, amongst the several school districts, lying within their counties, which shall have substantially complied with the provisions of this act, according to the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years as aforesaid, living in each such district; and all monies so to be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, shall be paid by them according to such apportionment, to the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, whose receipts therefor shall be good and sufficient evidence of such payment; which monies so to be received by the trustees as aforesaid, shall be applied and expended by them in paying the salary of the teachers to be employed by them, and for no other purpose; *Provided,* That no monies apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, until, the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, or at least two of them, shall have certified, in writing under their hands and delivered such certificate to the commissioners aforesaid, or some one of them substantially in the words following, viz: "We the trustees of the _____ school district, within the county of _____ do certify that a school hath been kept in said district for at least three months during the year last past, from the date hereof, by an instructor duly appointed and approved in all respects according to law, and that all monies received during the said year, from the commissioners of primary schools have been faithfully applied in paying the salaries of such instructors; dated &c.

_____ trustees." And all monies which shall be apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, to the trustees on their making and delivering to them a certificate, substantially in form following: "We _____ the trustees of _____ do hereby certify that all monies heretofore received from the commissioners of primary schools, have been faithfully applied according to the true intent and meaning of the act entitled; 'An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state; _____ trustees.'" And all monies which shall be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, and which shall remain in their hands unpaid for the space of one year thereafter, either from the omission or neglect of the trustee to apply for and make the necessary certificates to entitle them to the same, or from any defect in such certificates, shall after the expiration of such year, be added to the monies next thereafter to be apportioned by them; and shall be apportioned and paid, together with such monies as aforesaid, and in case any monies, which shall come into the hands of the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary schools for their counties, shall not be apportioned by them as aforesaid, for the space of two years thereafter, by reason of

the non-compliance of all the school districts in such county, with the provisions of this act, all such monies so remaining, not apportioned for the space of two years as aforesaid, shall be returned and paid by the commissioners to the treasurer and be apportioned and distributed by him, together with the other monies next thereafter to be apportioned and distributed by him in pursuance of this act.

16. *And be it enacted,* That if any trustee appointed under this act, shall make a false certificate or report, by means whereof any monies shall be fraudulently obtained from the commissioners aforesaid, or unjustly apportioned by them, such trustee, signing such certificate or report, shall forfeit and pay double the amount so fraudulently obtained, to the commissioners of the county in which such trustee shall be appointed or chosen, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, before any court of justice or any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof, in the name of the said commissioners; and such sum, exclusive of the costs of suit, shall be applied, when recovered, to the use of the primary schools of such county.

17. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of inspectors of primary schools, to be appointed under this act, to examine all persons, who shall offer themselves as candidates for teaching primary schools in the county for which such inspectors shall be chosen or appointed; and in such examination it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid to inquire, and so far as they shall be enabled thereto, to ascertain and inform themselves as to all the qualifications mentioned and contained in the certificate hereinafter specified and given in form; and if they shall be satisfied as to the sufficiency of such qualifications, they shall certify, in writing, under their hands, and deliver such certificate to the person so examined by them as aforesaid, in form or substance following, viz: "We, the undersigned, inspectors of primary schools for the district, number _____, in the county of _____, do certify, that we have examined _____, and do believe that he or she, as the case may be, is of a good moral character, and of sufficient learning and ability, and in all other respects well qualified to teach a primary school. Given under our hands, at _____, the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and _____.

Inspectors of Primary Schools.

18. *And it shall and may be lawful for the inspectors of primary schools, to annul any such certificate so given by them, or their predecessors in office, as aforesaid, to any such person as aforesaid: Provided,* That notice thereof, in writing, be given to the trustees of the school district or some one of them, in which such person shall be employed as a teacher, and also to such teacher, at least three days before such certificate shall be annulled as aforesaid; and further if any person shall be employed as a teacher, by the trustees of any school district, who shall not have obtained such certificate, as aforesaid, from the inspectors of primary schools of the county in which such district shall be situated, or whose certificate, so having been obtained, shall have been annulled as aforesaid, such district shall forfeit, for the time such person shall be so employed, as aforesaid, all right and claim to any share of the monies which shall come into the hands of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid during such time.

19. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the inspectors of primary schools aforesaid, to visit all such primary schools within their respective counties, as shall have been formed in pursuance of this act, quarterly, or oftener, if they shall deem it necessary, and to examine into the state and condition of such schools, both as respects the proficiency of the scholars, and the good order and regularity of schools; and from time to time, to give their advice and direction to the trustees and teachers of such schools, as to the government thereof, and the course of studies to be pursued therein.

20. *And be it enacted,* That a majority of the said inspectors present, and acting in the performance of any of the duties required of them by this act, shall be competent to perform any such duties: *Provided,* That in the examination of teachers, and in annulling any certificate as aforesaid, not less than three of the said inspectors shall be present; and in all other cases, not less than two of said inspectors shall be present.

21. *And be it enacted,* That the establishment and regulation of public or primary schools within the city of Baltimore, shall be vested in the mayor and city council of Baltimore; *Provided,* That if the said mayor and city council shall not within the space of five years after the passage of this act, establish a system of public education within said city, then this act to be in full effect within the city of Baltimore.

22. *And be it enacted,* that it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools of the several counties in this state on or before the first day of July in each year, to make and transmit a county report to the clerk of their county, embracing the same matters as shall be contained in the report of the trustees of school districts to the said commissioners, and the clerks of the several counties shall, on or before the first day of December, annually make a county report, embracing all the matters contained in the several county reports aforesaid, and transmit the same to the superintendent of primary schools, whose duty it shall be annually, on or before the first Tuesday in January, to make a report to the legislature, embracing all the matters contemplated by this act.

23. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners of primary schools in each county, shall be enabled to hold any property

which may be granted to them for the use and benefit of the primary schools in their county; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law; and such property shall be deemed to be vested in the trustees of the several school districts, for the use and benefit of their school, in the same manner as if such property had been granted to them for that purpose, and the said trustees of any school district, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be vested in them for the use and benefit of their school; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law.

24. *And be it enacted,* That as soon as the revenues which may be assigned and appropriated to the encouragement and support of public instruction, shall be sufficient for commencing the munificent purposes of this act, the same shall be apportioned and distributed to each of the several counties of this state and the city of Baltimore, for the use and benefit of primary schools, as is herein before provided.

25. *And be it enacted,* That the funds accruing under the act, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes," and its several supplements, and the acts of assembly, passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, chapter sixteen and ninety-three, according to the provisions of the said acts, shall be considered as included in, and composing part of the revenues to be assigned and appropriated for the encouragement and support of public instruction: *Provided,* That no other rule of apportionment of the funds which have heretofore been raised, or which may hereafter be raised under the provisions of said acts, than as in such acts is provided, shall be applied to said funds.

26. *And be it enacted,* That all the funds hereafter to be assigned and appropriated for the support and maintenance of public instruction, as relating to primary schools, shall be apportioned and distributed amongst the several counties of this state, and to the city of Baltimore, when the said city shall have established public schools either by authority delegated to the said city, or under this act, according to the ratio of white population, as ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, to give notice thereof in writing to each of the clerks of the county courts of such counties setting forth the amount of money appropriated to his county, and the time when the same shall be payable to the commissioners of said county.

27. *And be it enacted,* That if any collector appointed under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by suit or warrant, and if he recover, he shall have judgment for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs.

28. *And be it enacted,* That the governor and council cause this act to be published for the information of the people, in such of the newspapers in this state, and the district of Columbia, as they think proper.

29. *And be it enacted,* That at the next election of delegates to the general assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of election, to state whether he is for or against the establishment of primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against primary schools, and make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the session, and if a majority of the said votes in any county, shall be in favor of the establishment of primary schools as is herein provided for, then and in that case, the said act shall be valid for such county or counties, otherwise of no effect whatever.

30. *And be it enacted,* That if a majority of the votes of any county in this state, shall be against the establishment of primary schools as established by this act, then and in that case, the said act shall be void as to that county.

By the House of Delegates, 14th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, John Brewer, Clk.

By the Senate, 23rd day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, Wm. Kilty, Clk.

[L. S.] JOSEPH KENT, Governor.

May 27 4w

A CARD.

A young Man well acquainted with the Greek, Latin and English languages, as also Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, ancient and modern, English grammatically and Geography, wishes for a situation, either as assistant in a seminary, or tutor in a private family, the most satisfactory references can be given. A line addressed to J. E. and left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. May 6.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

The festival of St. John the Baptist (24th June next) will be celebrated by the members of Coat's Lodge, No. 76, at their Hall in Easton. The fraternity generally, are invited to meet on the level.

By order, W.M.B. MULLIKIN, Sec'y.

April 29.

Editors friendly to masonry, will please give this notice one or more insertions, as they may find convenient.

\$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 Osburn 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. June 4 1826

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

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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, JUNE 10, 1826.

NO. 25.

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. [BY AUTHORITY.]

In Council,

ANNAPOLIS, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; The Patriot, American, Gazette and Chronicle Baltimore; Political Examiner, Frederick Town; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light, Hagerstown; Maryland Advocate, Cumberland; True American, Rockville; Elkton Press; Chester Town Telegraph, Centerville Times; Star and Gazette, Easton; Cambridge Chronicle & Bond of Union, Harford county.

By order, THO: CULBRETH, Ck.

AN ACT

To amend the Constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that a numerous class of voters on the North side of Wycomico creek, and also in the neighborhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the middle district of Somerset county, by reason of their remote location from the place of holding elections, are virtually deprived of the privilege of voting, which according to the spirit of the constitution, is designed to be extended to every free white male citizen of this state, and is intended to be secured by the bill of rights; for remedy whereof.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the election district in Somerset county, lately called and known as number two, or the middle district, shall be further subdivided, and that two additional election districts shall be established therein; one of which shall be made convenient to the voters on the north side of Wycomico creek, and the other shall be at or near Dublin or Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the said district.

2. *And be it enacted,* That in case this act shall be confirmed as required by the constitution, and form of government, the levy court of Somerset county shall be, and they are hereby required to appoint three commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall proceed to subdivide the said district, and to select and appoint suitable places for holding elections on the north side of Wycomico creek, and in the neighborhoods of Dublin or Cokesbury as aforesaid, having due regard to population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters.

3. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners who shall be appointed by the levy court in virtue of this act, shall meet at the town of Princess Anne, on the first Monday of May next, succeeding the confirmation of this act, as required by the constitution and form of Government, or within ten days thereafter, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and the said commissioners may adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, until they shall have performed and completed the several duties required of them by this act; and the said commissioners shall be, and they hereby are required on or before the first day of July next, after their meeting as aforesaid, to make out and deliver to the clerk of the county aforesaid, a plain and accurate description in writing, of the limits, boundaries and designation of each district so created and laid off, certified under their hands and seals, and the said clerk shall make a fair record thereof amongst the records of the county aforesaid.

4. *And be it enacted,* That the said commissioners be, and they hereby are authorized and required to adjust and limit the quantum of compensation, to be allowed to the proprietor or proprietors of the place of holding elections in each of the said election districts, if any compensation shall be required by the said proprietor or proprietors, and the same to certify as aforesaid.

5. *And be it enacted,* That for the performance of the duties required of the said commissioners by this act, and for the places of holding elections, if any compensation shall be claimed, the levy court shall make allowance and the same shall levy upon the county, to be collected and paid as other county charges are collected and paid: *Provided,* That the said commissioners shall not receive a sum exceeding two dollars each per diem, for each and every day they may severally be engaged in the proper duties of this act.

6. *And be it enacted,* That after the confirmation of this act, the levy court of Somerset county, shall, according to the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and five, chapter ninety-seven, appoint three persons

in each of the said districts, residents therein, who, or such of them as shall attend, shall be the judge or judges of elections for the district for which he or they shall have been appointed as aforesaid, and the judges so appointed, shall have, hold and exercise the same powers and authorities, and be subject to the same penalties, and be entitled to the same pay as the judges of elections in Somerset county now exercise and are entitled and subject to: *Provided,* That the compensation to be allowed for the services of the said judges and of the clerks by them to be appointed, shall not exceed two dollars per diem, which compensation shall be levied and paid as aforesaid.

7. *And be it enacted,* That all laws now in force, not inconsistent with this act, shall be, and remain, in force; and all provisions repugnant to this act shall be, and the same are declared to be repealed, upon the confirmation of this act.

8. *And be it enacted,* That if this act, shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs; in such case, this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and constitute, and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, and every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with or contrary thereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

By the House of Delegates 11th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.
By order, JOHN BREWER, Ck.

By the Senate, 13th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.

WM. KILTY, Ck.
[L.S.] JOS. KENT, Governor.

An act to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the Governor may be elected by the people, and to abolish the council.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor as hereinafter provided for.

2. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall be chosen alternately from the western and eastern shores, by the citizens of the state, having the right to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, in the counties where they severally reside, at the time and places where they shall vote for delegates aforesaid, and the votes shall be received and counted by the same judges, and in the same manner as the votes for Delegates; the presiding judges of elections in each county, shall make a list of all the persons voted for as governor in their respective counties, and of the number of votes given for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government, directed to the president of the senate, who shall upon the first Monday after the meeting of the general assembly, in the presence of a majority of the members of each branch, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted and the person having a majority of all the votes given, shall be the governor, and the president of the senate shall forthwith announce the same; but if no person shall have a majority of all the votes given, no choice or election shall be considered as having been made, and the said president shall announce the number of votes given to each person voted for, and thereupon a governor shall be elected forthwith by joint ballot of both branches of the legislature, from among the candidates voted for by the people, who shall appear by the said returns to have had the two greatest number of votes, and should neither of the persons so voted for, have a majority of all votes on the joint ballot aforesaid, the ballot shall be renewed and continued until some one of them shall receive such majority; contested elections of governor shall be determined by both branches of the legislature, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

3. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall hold his office, during the term of three years from the time appointed for the annual meeting of the legislature next ensuing his election, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified, but he shall not be eligible as governor, for the three next succeeding years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

4. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been fourteen years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state ten years next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of this state or of the United States.

5. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanor or any misdemeanors in office, but judgment in such case shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in this state, he shall nevertheless, whether convicted or acquitted, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

6. *And be it enacted,* That the house of delegates shall have the sole power of impeaching the governor, but two thirds of all the members shall concur in such impeachment.

7. *And be it enacted,* That the impeachment of the governor shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the evidence; the party accused shall not be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the senators.

8. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall have his permanent residence at the seat of government, and shall at stated times receive for his services an adequate salary to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

9. *And be it enacted,* That there shall be a secretary of state, appointed by the governor, to hold his office during the pleasure of the governor, who shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before the legislature or either branch thereof, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined on him by law, and shall receive such salary or compensation for his services as may be provided by the legislature.

10. *And be it enacted,* That in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the governor to discharge the duties and powers of said office, the same shall devolve upon the president of the senate, until another governor shall be elected and qualified as is hereinafter provided, for and in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both governor and president of the senate, the legislature may provide by law what officer shall act as governor, until another be elected and qualified, or the disability removed.

11. *And be it enacted,* That in case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or disqualification, his successor shall be elected at the first election for delegates to the general assembly which shall take place thereafter, and his term of service shall be the same as if no vacancy had occurred.

12. *And be it enacted,* That the first election for governor shall be held at the time of the election of delegates for the general assembly next ensuing the ratification and confirmation of this act.

13. *And be it enacted,* That all the powers and authorities at present exercised by the executive of this state, shall be, and hereby are vested in the governor, except the appointment of chancellor, judges of the courts of common law, attorney general, general, field and general staff officers, who shall be nominated by the governor and approved of by the senate.

14. *And be it enacted,* That the governor, appointed by virtue of this act, or the person authorized to act in his place, shall take the same oaths of office as are now directed to be taken by the governor of this state.

15. *And be it enacted,* That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relates to the election of the governor and to the election of the council to the governor, that is in any manner repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed upon the confirmation hereof.

16. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government herein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the house of delegates, 17th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Ck.

By the Senate, 1st day of March, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, WM. KILTY, Ck.

[L.S.] JOS. KENT, Governor.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

SITTING ON THE EQUITY SIDE THEREOF,

May Term, 1826.

Ordered by the Court that the sales of the lands made by Edward N. Hambleton, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Allen Bowie, deceased, in the cause of Robert Moore, William Jenkins and others, against Charlotte Bowie, widow, and Ann Bowie, and John Bowie and others, heirs of the said Allen Bowie, and reported by the said Hambleton, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Monday in November, in the year aforesaid; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July, in the year aforesaid.

REWARD T. EARLE,
LEWEL PURNELL.

A True Copy.
Test, J. LOCKEMAN, Ck.
May 27 3w

WANTED
Two hundred bushels of CORN, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to
June 3. JOSEPH CHAIN.

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be exposed at Public Sale, in Banbury, on Wednesday the 14th day of June next, all the personal estate of Levin Birkhead, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Corn and Corn Blades, Oats in the straw, Potatoes, coach and gig Harness, Trimmings and Mountings, &c.—Also a new Gig and Sulky, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and above four dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under four dollars the cash will be required.

Attendance given by
WILLIAM BIRCKHEAD, Adm'r.
of Levin Birkhead, dec'd.
Talbot county, May 27 3w

For Sale,

And may be seen at Mr. John Camper's shop, a first rate GIG, allowed by good judges, to be the neatest piece of work ever finished in this place—she is built in complete style, of the latest Philadelphia fashion. Persons disposed to purchase will do well to call early, as it will be offered very low.

May 27 if EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

Public Sale.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas to me directed against Thos. Wrightson, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of Samuel Tenant, one at the suit of Benjamin Blades, and one at the suit of John M. Wise, use Nathan Harrington, use Rachel L. Kerr, will be sold in the town of St. Michael's, on Saturday the 17th day of June, the following property to wit: One negro girl, called Sophy, taken as the property of said Wrightson; and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above claims.

W. TOWNSEND, Constable.
May 27 3w

For Sale,

OR TO BE EXCHANGED FOR LANDS ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND,
A tract of land situate about five or six miles from the town of Montgomery, in the state of Alabama, containing 640 acres, being part of a well known body of remarkably fine lands, called the "Hickory Levels."

The town of Montgomery is one of the most flourishing in the state, and is the centre of a rapidly improving district, already containing a numerous population, several large steam boats ply regularly to Mobile.—This tract is finely wooded and watered, and the soil of the best quality, and is inclosed on all sides by well settled plantations. A public road to Montgomery touches, or passes through it.

An indisputable title will be made free of every incumbrance.—For further particulars, apply to
WM. H. TILGHMAN.
Talbot county, Md. May 20 if.

For Sale.

I will sell the FARM on which I reside, and which I purchased a few years since of Mr. Loftus Bowdler.—This farm is situated in Bailey's Neck, on Third Haven creek, directly opposite the "Double Mill," one of the Steam boat Maryland's stopping places.—The farm contains about One Hundred and Fifty acres.—The soil, in the highest degree, fertile—sources of manure inexhaustible—Fish, oysters, ducks, terrapins, &c. of the first qualities, in their season, and a neighborhood celebrated for hospitality, peace, harmony and friendly intercourse—and for health and beauty of situation, this is unrivalled by any on Third-Haven creek. Those desirous of purchasing, will of course, view the premises, which they are invited to do, where the terms and further particulars will be made known by
May 6 if R. P. EMMONS.

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 shewn by Mr. Benjamin Kemp, who resides on the premises, and terms made known by the subscriber, near St. Michael's.
JAMES DENNY.
Feb. 11

Piano for Sale.

JOHN H. PENNINGTON, from Smyrna, has a Piano Forte at Thomas Meconkin's Cabinet Ware-room, in Easton, and invites those who wish to purchase to call and see it. He has it in his power to furnish several at moderate prices.
May 27

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I have taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis Wrightson, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons therefore having claims against the estate of said deceased, are requested to produce them duly authenticated according to law, to Mr. James L. Wrightson, of the county aforesaid, who is authorized by me as my agent to transact all the business of the said administration; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to him without delay.
MARY ANN WRIGHTSON, Adm'r.
of F. Wrightson, deceased.
June 3.

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.

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 if

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.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Easton, Talbot county, as a runaway, by James Seth, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE MONTIGUE, of a yellow complexion, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, says he belongs to a Mr. William Montigue, who resides about eight miles from Richmond; had on when committed a cotton shirt and a blue mixed pair of pantaloons. This boy has got two letters on each arm, on the right arm G. R. pricked in with ink, on the left arm J. G. pricked in with ink, which he says was done by his young master, William Montigue, says he came off with a certain Joseph Hudson, who sailed a boat called the Nonsuch of Richmond. The owner of the above described negro man, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
THO: HENRIX,
Sheriff of Talbot county.

N. B. Was also arrested in company with the aforesaid negro George, the above named Joseph Hudson, a white man, who absconded from the officer bringing him to jail—circumstances excite suspicion that some unlawful act has been committed by said Hudson and negro George.
T. HENRIX.
May 27.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail on the 15th inst. a negro woman, named *Delia Sewell*, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, good countenance, yellow complexion—had on when committed, a blue striped domestic frock. Says she belongs to Mr. Gresson or Grison, of Georgetown, District of Columbia. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
May 6 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 15th instant, a negro girl named *Betsy Kirtches*, 15 years of age, four feet 10 inches high, and very black—She had on when committed a patched brown lindy frock, yellow silk bonnet, old shoes and stockings, and says she belongs to Burgess Nelson, living between New-Market & Liberty-Town. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.
May 6 8w

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—NOTE 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. Goldsborough's estate.
Easton, Nov. 3

From the National Journal, May 30.

We take advantage of the first moment of leisure to review, very briefly, but with hope with all fidelity and candour, the proceedings of Congress during the session which has just terminated. A variety of circumstances united to fix public attention and expectation on the course and conduct of the 19th Congress, and more particularly on its first session. Like all the sessions which immediately succeed a Presidential election, it was to be presumed that this session would exhibit blighted hope and disappointed expectation seeking solace as well as strength in any alliances, however monstrous and unnatural on which hope and expectation might fix their dying grasp, and to which they could cling through all the agonizing processes of dissolution. This alone was sufficient to concentrate public attention on the late session: and when we take into view all the circumstances of the last election, which defeated the schemes, personal and political of a thousand young Hotspurs, who could see nothing less than black iniquity in any circumstance which could throw them into obscurity: when we look also to the strength of the various parties, tending, as they evidently were, before the session, to a heterogeneous union, for the purpose of opposing the constitutional chief who had been elected in hostility to their wishes and interests; it must be obvious that the people were prepared to regard the course of their Representatives during this eventful session, with more than ordinary interest.

In another point of view the last session was regarded as more than ordinary importance. It was well known that our expanding territory, our multiplying population, our growing commerce, our increasing manufactures, and the prodigious improvements which industry and genius have wrought in our vast and varied soil, and its infinite variety of productions—that all these, and the numerous conflicting claims and interests arising out of all, threw into the hands of Congress a labor and a responsibility, of which it was presumed that elevated body was sensible, and from the conscientious and active discharge of which it would not shrink. The people, every where, from Maine to the Floridas, from the Atlantic to the Western frontier, reposed confidence in the men they appointed to represent them; it was the duty of these representatives to look to the variety of great trusts committed to them, and, forgetting private motives, and personal differences of opinion, to act with a single eye to the welfare and the wishes of that great people whose agents they are. We do not say that they have not so acted: we shall content ourselves with giving a brief review of the proceedings of Congress during the late session, and leave our readers to form their own conclusions.

It is well known to all who are conversant with legislative history, that the first four weeks of the session are usually occupied in the maturing, in committee, of measures which are to be subsequently acted on in the two Houses. In this incipient stage of the session, the Judicial Bill, the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, the bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes, the amendments proposed in the Constitution of the United States, the Bankrupt Bill, and other bills of great general and local interest, were digested and prepared. The bills we have specified, with the subject of the mission to Panama, constituted the important business of the session. Let us see with what efficiency legislative action has been brought to bear upon them. On the 4th of January, the discussion on the Judicial bill commenced, and on the 26th it passed the House, occupying, with the time consumed in discussing the amendment of the Senate, about five weeks of the attention of the House. This bill was succeeded by the discussion of the propositions of Mr. McDuffie to amend the Constitution, which consumed the next seven weeks of the session. The discussion of the amendment to the report of the committee on foreign relations relative to the mission to Panama followed in its order, & to this debate four weeks were devoted.—When this question was decided, the claims of the revolutionary officers were brought before a House irritated by previous collisions of opinion, fatigued with discussion, and indisposed to act harmoniously on any subject: they were disposed of in about two weeks; and a resolution having passed, fixing on the 22d of May for the adjournment of Congress, the House had only two weeks left to act on all the variety of business which had been excluded by the all-monopolizing measures which we have specified.

It thus appears that five weeks were spent in discussing the Judicial Bill in the House of Representatives, which bill was afterwards indefinitely postponed;—seven weeks were devoted to the debate on the Constitutional amendments, from the further consideration of which the select Committee was ultimately discharged, without coming to any result;—four weeks were occupied in discussion on the restrictive amendment of the resolutions of the committee on Foreign Affairs relative to the mission to Panama, which was finally rejected, and the appropriation bill passed without reference to any resolutions;—two weeks were allowed to the claims of the revolutionary officers, which were laid on the table;—so that eighteen weeks out of the twenty four weeks, comprising the session, have been monopolized in the discussion of questions which have produced no efficient result; or, in other words, in abortive legislation.

With reference to the proceedings in the Senate, a few remarks will suffice. During the early part of the Session, it was the practice of that body to sit only four days

in the week. The first public measure of importance on which it acted, was that which arose out of the nomination of ministers to Panama, by the President of the United States. Here, as on the same question in the House of Representatives, the opposition took its stand. From this chosen position, by mutual understanding, a concerted and combined movement was to be made against the administration. To give effect to this extraordinary combination, the Senate spent five or six weeks, with closed doors, in angry and stormy crimination on the one part, and firm and manly defence on the other. The nominations were ultimately confirmed. Of all the other acts of the Senate, but little can be said. The Bankrupt bill was laid on the table. A party in the Senate appeared to be intent upon laying the terrible ghost which seems to have haunted that body all through the session, called *Executive Patronage*. This dreadful phantom has proved as fatal to the wisdom of the Senate, as to its dignity. Mr. Branch resolved it to be a monstrous, horrible spirit—
"Cui lumen adem ptum."

Mr. Randolph, to prove Mr. Branch was correct talked incessantly for some three or four weeks, to show that all the great men whom the country had heretofore delighted to honor, were no better than selfish and designing knaves; that there had been no honest men in times past but the old gentleman who brought him up, standing "in loco parentis;" that the only man fit to be the next President is General Jackson; and that he would not vote for him, if his party did not curb Executive patronage and defeat the Bankrupt bill. Mr. Benton, to test the feeling of the Senate, made a report to show that this patronage is of the most terrific character, and brought in six bills (we believe there are six of them) to take away all Executive influence in the Post Office, the Army, the publication of the laws, &c. These bills will be fertile subjects for denunciation, declamation, and invective, during the next session, should they ever be called up.

The amendment made by the Senate in the Judicial Bill, was fatal to that measure. The course which that body took in the first instance, by adhering to its amendment, and refusing the request of the other House for a conference, was considered by them disrespectful, and had no small influence in deciding the fate of the bill.

The other measures which were before the Senate, were of a subordinate character; and an immense mass of bills is lost in consequence of the extraordinary extent to which the mania of speech making has been carried, and the indisposition to act in concert which has been produced by the new character of the general proceedings of that body.

When it becomes necessary to introduce, for the first time in forty years, resolutions for the purpose of limiting the licentious range of discussion in a body heretofore remarkable for dignity and decorum—of protecting its own members from personal insult from each other—of throwing a shield between a senatorial slanderer and the members of the other branch of the Legislature; and of protecting the citizen who avails himself of his privilege to witness the proceedings of the Senate, from direct abuse; we say, when it becomes necessary to erect these fences to preserve social happiness and the courtesies of life, from violation, as it appears to have become in the Senate of the United States, every thinking man will concur with us in opinion, that this body has changed its character for the worse, and, whether this be owing to the change in its Chair or to the change in its members, it is equally mischievous to its fame, equally to be regretted by all who value the reputation of our country.

Some weeks before the conclusion of the session, it will be remembered that a Committee was appointed to select the most important measures from the mass of public business, with a view that these should be acted on by the House before any of the other business was called up. Independent of reports of Committees which were made the order of the day, that Committee made out a list of about 177 bills, which were to have priority. Of these 177 bills, about 60 are left untouched: exclusive of which, we believe there are about twenty bills from the Senate. The Committee recommended that all the business in the four first classes should be "disposed of this session." About forty bills in these classes remain unacted on. It is true these bills have priority in the orders of the day for the next session but, as that session has a constitutional limit, and as all the great measures of this session, will, if acted on at all, be taken up at the next session, *de novo*, and discussed over again, there is but little chance that the application and good management of the second session of this Congress can redeem the indisposition to business and unskillful management exhibited in the first.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.

"Ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tute:

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Quo mecumque rapii "Animus," deferor."

Mr. Editor—My attention has been often forcibly arrested with the inconsistencies of human nature, in its moral relations, and the violent hostility frequently manifested between the actions and professed principles of the agent, without any adventitious, ostensible constraint, or rational motive to produce it: Instances of this kind of infatuation (for it can be expressed by no term more appropriate) daily present themselves; but among the multitude, I have witnessed none more conspicuous, irrational, and unphilosophic, than that of the utter abhorrence of "deviation from old practices," that insuperable pertinacity in the adherence to old customs and modes of thinking and acting, whether good, bad, or indifferent, which distinctly characterizes

a portion of mankind, contrasted with the intuitive abhorrence of "addition to the precepts of a Master;" a principle implanted universally, in the breast of man by the wisdom of his Creator, who has made him an independent, free, and accountable agent and endowed him with reason, judgment and discrimination, by which he may reflect on the past, investigate the present, and calculate on the future; possessed of these capacities, he must feel an irresistible conviction of the progress of improvement in human knowledge, of all those arts and sciences, which tend to his comfort & advantage; the retrospect of half a century, or of half that period, will leave no doubt of the accumulative powers of the human mind.—Yet so addicted is a portion of mankind, in violation of that intuitive principle of *non addition*, to the precepts of others, in derogation of the faculties of the mind, with which they have been invested, for reflection, judgment, and discrimination, that the experience of the past does not avail them for the present; they become, by the force of habit, dragged into a conformity with the thoughts and actions of man in a relatively uninformed age of the world; they abandon the exercise of those faculties which alone constitute the pre-eminence of man in the scale of nature, and they sacrifice by such habits of servility, the fruits of the tree of knowledge which the God of nature had planted, for his exclusive enjoyment.

In the department of Agricultural art and science, this *addition to habit*, is accompanied with the most unfortunate and deleterious consequences to society at large; operating to deter the timid, and discourage the most confident from attempting to transcend the trodden, ancestral limits: so prevalent is the error, that it most imperiously calls for an effectual corrective, and none can be more cogent, to *intelligence*, than that of a conviction of the fact; nor is any process requisite to produce this conviction, but a free unprejudiced exercise of the rational powers common to man, who has had the happiness to be reared and educated in a civilized society.

The hackneyed phrases of *innovation, freaks, pranks, and experiments* have been exultingly arrayed in formidable phalanx against any unfortunate being, who should presumptuously violate the sacred character of *ancestral habit*; and many victims have succumbed to their influence. To be serious, there is a large number, of otherwise respectable and at least well meaning men, who upon this point, really exhibit great mental imbecility, who appear to consider themselves bound as honest inheritors of the soil, to pursue the same course of agriculture with their fathers before them. (See moral essay or *Anathema*, in the *Easton Gaz.* against the *growing and growers of Cotton* in Maryland and Virginia, subscribed "Inimicus Novis Rebus"—where the author frankly acknowledges this sentiment, in context as well as signature; and where the subject is treated, *seriatim*, in a moral point of view; nine-tenths of it consisting of good old *ethical maxims and doctrines*, to establish, I presume, the criminality of new crops—the remainder against cotton and its growers.) I repeat, there are many who would pursue, exclusively, the *paternal* crops of wheat and Indian corn, were Hessian fly, weevil, change of climate, and other circumstances of various characters to confound and crush every hope of their success, which modern years have fully established; and who would proscribe the grower of mangle wurtzel, because its hard and crooked name had never sounded in the auditory chamber of their grand-fathers' brain. The odium attempted against the introduction of new crops is frivolous, the logic may be magical but it is unsound, it recoils with annihilating force upon its impotent authority, and reflects disgrace on that portion of mankind which obeys its impulse, and rejects that of the great attribute of divinity, which might enable him to meet the various mutations of human contingencies, physical and moral, & convert evil into good.

An instance, in point, related in *Weld's Tour to Killarney*, in Ireland, which I lately met with, and which I had at first merely designed to request the insertion of, in your useful paper, has occasioned the association of these reflections, which you may prefix, or not, as your judgment or inclination may lead you.

Anecdote of the plough in Ireland.

The obstinacy of prejudice among farmers, and the blind infatuation with which the ignorant adhere to old customs, is strongly illustrated in the following anecdote, related in *Weld's Tour to Killarney*, in Ireland. Most of our farmers have prejudices as inconsistent as those of Run, (though few of them are sensible of the fact. "At a place called Run, (says the tourist,) within Bantry Bay, the plough was absolutely unknown till the present clergyman introduced it. Immense crowds immediately flocked down from the neighboring mountains to see the novel instrument, and its operations were beheld with wonder. To those of his parishioners who were inclined to employ it in the cultivation of their grounds, the proprietor offered to lend it; and numerous applications were in consequence made. Shortly, however, the plough ceased to be in request; even the sight of it appeared to be cautiously shunned.—That an instrument productive of such an obvious and immediate saving of labour, should be thus discarded, seemed somewhat extraordinary, but to unravel the mystery was not difficult. The people had been reminded that their forefathers had dug the ground; that the plough was an *innovation*. An unanimous resolution was instantly made to follow the steps of their ancestors; every argument to the contrary proved ineffectual; and when we visited Run, the ground still continued to be cultivated with the spade!" I have the honor to be, sir, *Amicus Novis Utilibus*, Cambridge, June 1, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

POLITICAL PROGRESS.

When the illustrious Washington was at the head of our Government, men were selected to fill offices who were known to be best qualified and then the recommendation to office was a man's own high qualifications.

Of late how has it been? Men must carry long lists of recommendations to show that the appointment is a popular one, and in case the party appointed turns out badly, that is, in case he proves totally unfit for the duty, or embezzles the public money or stores, or either should be put under his charge, then the long list of recommendations is to take all blame and all responsibility from that branch of the government that makes the appointment, and there is no danger of a loss of popularity in thus indulging the unmeaning recommendations of thousands who sign papers, some to oblige one man, some another, some because they are so weak that they can't refuse any favour that is asked—some because they don't like to appear to be unwilling to give a man a chance if he can get it—and so on for various reasons, not one of which is entitled to attention.

We do not know that the present administration of the government requires any thing of this sort or pursues this course—we believe they do not and we applaud them for it. The attempt to shun all due and proper responsibility is unworthy and unmanly. So long as appointments are confined to men of most worth in point of purity, of character and capacity, so long the responsibility is light and pleasant.—But whenever selections for office are made particularly with a view to prevent supposed popularity, that moment the responsibility grows in weight and trouble.

These recommendations of men for appointments were commenced under Mr. Madison's reign, and were much more fully practised under in the reign of Mr. Monroe.—We hope with the presidency of Mr. Monroe they will be obliterated, and that no administration will hereafter again give countenance to so weak, so evasive and to so miserable a course. The Constitution orders the appointing power to be placed in an elevated and responsible source, for the purpose of holding a known and visible power amenable for the fitness of the appointments—and a practice is introduced by the stratagem of friends and office hunters to force appointments upon the constitutional source, and thus to take away constitutional responsibility—what is the consequence but a removal of the actual power of appointment from whence the constitution placed it, and the investing it in partisans and schemers who are wholly irresponsible? thus the provisions of your constitution are circumvented and the high power of appointment to office is prostrated and cringingly surrendered.

Worse still—this practice has got into the states—a clerk, if he is tolerably clever thinks himself entitled to the first high chance, and he gets a long list of names, perhaps of members of assembly and others to recommend him. Then again a gentleman delegate, or gentleman senator gets up a long list of recommendations, or friends do it for them, it is the same thing, and off they post to the Governor or to the President whoever has most to give and will give the easiest—and this thing we learn has gone so far as that men have actually got up long subscription lists to make them foreign ministers.

We ask the ear of the present administration of the general government, and that of the executive of Maryland, to say this much, we entreat you not to listen to, much less to be guided by, subscription lists of recommenders to office. The popularity of both essentially depends upon the appointment to office of the most distinguished men in your reach, without reference to party politics.—The old party power exists still strong in a few, but it is in a very few comparatively any where—they are the loudest and most forward to act, it is granted, but the great body of the people are tired of party collisions and will not submit to them. The way to fame and to popularity is through temperance, discretion and firmness. Make selections to all offices in your gift of the men of most talents, most virtue and most respectability, and you will have nothing to fear—you will retire much more popular than you came in. If you wish to gratify four-fifths of the people of the state and of the Union, never enquire to what party a man belonged, but if you know him to be of superior worth of character and of superior ability, appoint him, and you may be certain of popular approbation and applause in these times. Ask no man whether he will serve, appoint the best man, do your duty well and leave the responsibility of refusal where it ought to rest. Z.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The fourth of July again approaches, and preparations have been made in many towns far inferior to Easton in size & population to celebrate it in a style truly gratifying to the feelings of every patriot.—Chaplains, Readers and Orators have all been called into requisition in those places; yet, here I have scarcely heard a word on the subject. Can the citizens of Easton and Talbot county suffer the anniversary that completes the first half century of their national existence to pass by unheeded? If our omitting to celebrate ordinary anniversaries for several years past has been justly censured, our neglect of the ensuing would be scarcely pardonable. But I have been told that societies and private parties have commonly celebrated this day by devoting it to mirth and festivity.—Is this appropriate and sufficient? Our independence was not declared by any society or party, but by the voice of the whole nation.—It is a national jubilee; and should

therefore be commemorated in the most public and open manner. The difficulties which the farmers have lately had to contend with in consequence of the depredations committed upon their crops by the fly, worm and other insects, are indeed truly discouraging, and calculated to damp their spirit and ardour in the pursuit of opulence.—We all feel the appalling effects of such calamities; but we should reflect that we still enjoy the greatest of all earthly blessings—our liberty and independence.—The birth day of these is, and must ever be the most important era of our history.—Has the difficulty of the times then so paralyzed our patriotic spirit that we cannot commemorate it? I see no apology that can be urged.—We have many pious Clergymen, good Readers, able Orators, and a commodious Court House; and I feel well assured that not one could be applied to, to officiate in his proper sphere upon such an occasion, who would not accede to it with patriotic and glowing enthusiasm.—Shall it be said that the metropolis of the Eastern Shore could not, or would not celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence?—Or that the citizens of Easton have become so cold and spiritless as to suffer a day to pass with indifference, which the inhabitants of minor towns hail with enthusiastic ardour, and commemorate with patriotic devotion? If such an omission be compatible with the principles we profess, I trust the reproach that would be incurred, from the example of other towns will be found too much for our pride to brook.

The day is now fast approaching and it is hoped, for the honour of the Eastern Shore, that steps may speedily be taken that will tend to wipe away the stigma which in the estimation of some we already wear. '76.

[To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.]

ANOTHER METHOD OF PLANTING POTATOES.

Sir,—In your paper of the 20th ult. I saw a piece extracted from the *New England Farmer*, on planting Potatoes, which is in many respects very different from what some farmers practice, who have also made experiments to ascertain the most approved method. There is no question on the case, that if a potatoe be planted whole and another of the same size be planted in 3 or 4 cuts, that the cuts will out do the whole potatoe in product, provided the cuts all succeed, but here lies the point of difficulty.—In many seasons and with some manures, the whole bill of cuts will fail, and in general, you may calculate on an average, one out of every hill will perish, which will bring the product to the same; and once in about three years, you may reckon on losing one half of the cuts—so that the product in the long run, is greatly in favor of the whole potatoe. Unfortunately for the writer in the *New England Farmer*, he recommends the very plan to destroy the cuts, by a false economy in saving part of the potatoe—I have seen instruments called scoops, recommended to take out the eyes of the potatoe to save the balance, and I have seen persons plant thick rinds, to the same purpose, but experience taught them their error.—They did not know that the tuber or potatoe itself was nature's nurse to the buds, for it to feed on in its first growth, just as the substance of a seed is to its young germ. The young radicals are little better able to feed on the crude earthy papulum, than a chick would be to feed on crumbs of meal, if an economist should try to save the egg by a caesarian operation in the early state of incubation.—Those cuttings are very liable to undergo a more rapid fermentation when planted than is necessary for the life of the bud, and then the bud perishes; to prevent this I have tried salting, without effect.—Drying them on a cool floor for one week, is the best plan.—The later in the season, the more liable to rot; hence, the Western Shore farmers now plant about the 20th May, their latest potatoes, which also gives them some opportunity to replant failures.

The author of the piece in the *New England Farmer*, also recommends planting in shallow drills—a more unfortunate recommendation could not be given—let him cultivate a rod of potatoes in ground dug with a spade, and the same quantity simply ploughed 4 or 5 inches deep, and he will be convinced. I have always succeeded according to the depth of my ploughing, and this year I have, after laying off my field 3 1/2 feet each way, made use of a shovel-plough with a fine steel point, drawn by two powerful horses and guided by a boy on one of them, with which I have made my furrow twelve inches deep.—The potatoe is deeply planted, out of the heat and drought, and I know that nature will fix the buds in this soft bed at the exact point of relation that all the elements bear to the growing bud.

In the Eastern States, one very large potatoe is used to a hill—unfortunately for our climate, more seed is required to a less product—one potatoe is rather too little for a hill, and two are too much—I cannot get enough of the very largest size, and therefore, my plan is one of necessity; I put one middling large potatoe and a small one, or a large potatoe and one cut, into each hill. Ten for one is as much as we (in Maryland) can expect, or say 100 bushels to the acre; though in ground that is in good heart that has been in sod for a few years, a much larger crop may be expected.—There is a potatoite, or whatever you may please to call it, that is extracted by one crop from virgin soil—just as it is with fine tobacco—and you need not expect the like but from the like ground, let the manuring be what it will. H. W.

PRICES CURRENT...BALTIMORE, June 5.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$4 25
City Mills, superior qual."	4 12 1/2
Wheat, per bushel	88 a 90
Indian Corn, "	66 a 70
Rye, "	68 a
Oats, "	56 a

[Pat.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

THE SEASON.

Fine rains have fallen lately, but they have not been universal; several districts are still parched up. The rain will fill the wheat that is standing—The progress of the fly is shocking—some of our rich lands that were well farmed and had been able to withstand the fly, have fallen a prey to the Caterpillar, which recently appeared amongst us, and has done grievous damage. In truth, the crops of wheat are melancholy. Indian Corn stands it well, and is well worked, of course we have good hopes yet for that. "Our Gardens have ceased to afford us the comforts intended from them—the late rains will, in all probability, again renew their usefulness. The Stock have suffered excessively for pasture, and even the streams of water began to fail—a thing unheard of before, at this season.

The Court of Appeals commenced its session at this place on Monday last, all the Judges attending—It is said the Court will adjourn to day, to meet at Annapolis on Monday.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A Hint to Fashionables.—As I dine at one o'clock, and am very fond of my dinner, I hope my friends and my friends' friends, either from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia or elsewhere, will in future pay their morning (alias afternoon) visits, previous to the hour of one, as I have a very serious objection to be interrupted from a good dinner—the city fashions to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Citizen of Easton and a Non-Fashionable.

The New York Advocate states that J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq. the celebrated American Novelist, has been appointed Consul at Lyons, France, and embarked on Thursday with his family on board the Hudson, Captain Champlin, for London. It is said Mr. Cooper will remain in Europe for 3 or 4 years. May success and happiness attend him.

The Albany Daily Advertiser asserts that 150 buildings are to be erected in that city during the present summer. Among them will be a fine row of dwellings with marble fronts. The same paper mentions the arrival of a splendid boat from the state of Ohio: she brought a cargo of Whiskey, Flour, Potashes, &c., and returned with sixty or seventy European emigrants, seeking a home in the hospitable regions of the West.

FREDERICK TOWN, June 3.

FIRE!—On Thursday morning last, between the hours of one and two o'clock, the stable of Mr. Francis Klinehart was discovered to be on fire. How it originated we are unable to say, but the prevailing opinion is that it was the work of an incendiary. Most of the contiguous buildings being of wood, the fire extended with great rapidity, and proved the most destructive one ever experienced in Frederick. The dwelling, kitchen and stables of Mr. Klinehart, the adjoining house, owned by Mr. Klinehart and occupied by Mr. Joshua Dill, the house of Mr. Weltzheimer, Miss Kessler's house, and a small house occupied by Mr. Cunningham, were entirely consumed—the roof of the house of Mrs. Rohr, occupied by Mrs. Reynolds, was destroyed, and the house so injured as to render it untenable. And nothing but the perfect calmness of the night saved a large portion of our town from the ravages of the destructive element.

Messrs. Dill and Klinehart lost all their furniture, with two horses, a cow, a number of hogs, a quantity of grain, &c. In addition to this, Mr. Dill lost his pocket book, containing upwards of six hundred dollars in bank notes, which was sent out of the house in an open drawer, and seized on by some knave. Mr. Weltzheimer, apothecary, lost a large portion of his furniture, medicines, &c. The other sufferers saved the most of their furniture, though injured in many instances by the hurried and careless manner of removal.

HERALD.

RANDOLPH—ONCE MORE.

From the Philadelphia Press, June 3.
PISTOLS FOR TWO.—Before the Alexander left the Capes, Mr. Randolph had displayed his courage and his pistols, and challenged a fellow passenger, Mr. Green, a Quaker, to mortal combat. Capt. Baldwin, interfered and the pistols were put away. We should be glad to have it in our power to say the Captain had taken possession of them, or sent them ashore, with the dog, in the Pilot Boat.

SHEEP STEALING.

Captain George Barber missed eight of his sheep off Horn Point farm yesterday morning, which were there in fine fleeces the evening before. Suspicion fell heavily upon a person known to be in the habit of handling sheep, who had come down from Baltimore in a sail boat, spent Thursday with some acquaintances in and about this city, and was seen under way up the bay before day light on Friday morning. A barge was manned by some good oarsmen and proceeded in quest of the stray sheep.

It is said to be a bad wind that blows nobody good; whether good or bad, there happened to be so little of it, that a boat having on board the person suspected, with a companion of his, and eight of Captain Barber's identical sheep, was taken and brought back in triumph to our wharves, by 11 o'clock, the same morning.

Annapolis Republican.

[To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.]

HARVEST.

MR. GRAHAM,
Please to send this to all the farmers with the compliments of an old brother farmer.

Times are hard, money scarce, crops wretchedly bad, and prices very low indeed—what is to be done about harvest wages? My advice is to hire as little as possible, none indeed if you can possibly do without it. Take time and get ready for harvest and go at it full handed—be patient, constant and persevering, and with God's blessing you will get through in good time, slow and industrious and you will come out sure and in good time.

Harvest wages seem to have fallen little or none at all since the time wheat was steadily two dollars a bushel and sometimes three. Now this is a matter of pride or of imposition I can't tell which—perhaps both—when wheat was high, some men used to brag, "I will give a quarter of a dollar more for hirelings a day than any body else" this seemed to show that these men had great crops and of course were getting rich, & so others took up the trade of bragging that they might show well too. As long as the price of wheat kept up, there was no great evil then felt in all this, men might then brag and be a little foolishly profuse without suffering; but now the evil is felt, for all this matter is reversed—pride makes men think if they refuse to give high wages and to hire less than formerly, that the world will think they are going behind hand and are very poor—so, sooner than seem to be so, they go on giving the same wages now wheat is seventy cents that they did when wheat was two dollars and three dollars a bushel.

Can any man afford to give the same or half as much now for harvest wages as he gave in the year 1816 and in the times before that, except the worst of the embargo times? Has not every man more call for all the money he can raise now than he had when wheat was high? Why then give as much wages now as then—you let the demands of the hirelings prey upon your pride, and a false sense of shame urges you to do that which tends to your own inconvenience and picks your pocket of what ought to remain there for the comfort of your families.

Men say, O get through harvest and get into your corn, a few dollars more will help you to do it and you will gain by it—The custom is to attend closely at home in harvest—men want to make this time as short as possible to get out again—Put your corn in good condition by harvest and go at your wheat steadily and industriously with all your corn field force and house gang and be at it late and early and steady, and you will save much hiring, and that will save many dollars, and many dollars saved in one thing will lead to save many or a few, as it may happen, in another thing, and so the habitual saving of something out of every thing will at the end of the year make a handsome balance in your favour.

RHEUMATISM.—Light infusions of Ginger, alone, taken twice or thrice a day, have been found by the French Physicians to be very efficacious in rheumatic affection. The pains at first are more acute, but are succeeded by copious perspirations which afford relief.

From the Rochester Telegraph.

NOVEL SPECULATION.—A Knight of the Gallipoli, who resided in the western part of this state, finding that the call for his wares grew less and less frequent by reason of the establishment of two or three rival Pestles in the neighborhood of his practice, resolved on breaking up and pushing his fortunes south. Depositing in his 'Pockman's' the most sovereign of all his death-defying specifics, Esculapius turned the head of his biped towards New Orleans, where he arrived just at that wilching time when the fervors of a tropical sun scarcely require the auxiliary aid of potion and lancet, to furnish ample employment for the sexton and undertaker. Doctor Blister's sagacity soon suggested a wide field for his science, and a most excellent market for his medicines. A sweeping malady was running through the black population of the country, and sick negroes, every body knows, are very poor property; for their recovery is a thing not to be spoken of. The doctor, however, resolved upon trying the potency of his skill, purchased, 'at very reduced prices,' all the sick negroes he could obtain. And now commenced the tug of war between Death and the Doctor. Death came down upon his patients with his train of racking head-aches, burning fevers and black vomits, upon which the undaunted Doctor opened a tremendous fire of pills, powders, blisters, glisters, &c. The conflict was long and stubbornly sustained—the scales now inclining in favor of Death, and now for the Doctor, and then standing so precisely poised as to render it difficult to determine whether the poor Africans had or had not obtained their freedom. At length, however, nature and the pill-box triumphed. In the course of a few days the Doctor's patients exchanged their dingy copper colored countenances, for faces clear jet black, and within many weeks, he appeared in the market with a drove of as fine, hale looking slaves as ever groaned under a driver's lash! The slaves sold at prices which bore no proportion to their cost, and the Doctor, throwing the remainder of his "physic to the dogs" has returned with a comfortable fortune!

A GRAND EXPLOSION.—To answer a double purpose of celebrating the next anniversary of our independence, and making improvements, some of the citizens of Ulster county, N. York, intend to charge a large rock with two thousand pounds of gun-powder, and it is expected that the report of the explosion will be heard over a great part of the New England States.

Balt. Gaz.

MARRIED
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas Bayne, Edward Martin, Esq. to Miss Eliza M. daughter of Dr. Tristram Thomas, all of this county.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.
Departed this life, on Monday last, the 5th inst. in the 59th year of her age, Mrs. Lucretia Teackle, relict of Capt. Severn Teackle, a highly respectable officer in the revolutionary army. The most useful eulogy on the dead, which can be presented to the attention of the living, is to appeal to the survivors for their own recollection of the display of those virtues and the practical exercise of those moral duties, which are of the greatest utility to mankind,—the domestic virtues and the few cardinal points of moral and religious duty, which alone can distinguish a female, in whatever circle, as good or amiable.

The lady, whose death we record, was remarkable for a steady and upright fulfillment of all her duties in the many relations of life in which she stood, and earned by the most exemplary conduct the universal esteem of society. Let the wife, the mother and the neighbour, emblazon her memory by a faithful imitation of her virtues and deportment.

DIED

In this county, on Sunday last, Mrs. DULINO.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the E. Shore, will hold their next meeting at "Otwell," the seat of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, on Thursday next, the 15th instant.

By order,

SAM'L. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

June 10

Take Notice.

Notice is hereby given to Samuel Groome, William Clark, Edward N. Hambleton and Lambert W. Spencer, and all others living on a certain tract of land, known by the name of "Londonderry," taken up by Francis Armstrong, that unless they come forward immediately, and lease or rent, suits will be commenced forthwith, in the United States Court, unless a just title is produced.

JAMES COLSTON, Agent.

Baltimore, June 10, 1826—4w

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1825, a negro fellow who calls himself NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout made, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk—He was sold to the subscriber by a Mrs. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States.

JOHN B. ORY,

State of Louisiana, or

JAS. C. WHEELER,

Easton, E.S. of Maryland.

June 10.

SHERWOOD FOREST

FOR SALE.

This beautiful farm contains upwards of 270 acres of Land with a proportion of Timber: An elegant DWELLING and other out houses, some of which are in bad order. It is situated about two and a half miles from St. Michaels, on the post road leading to Haddaway's ferry, and on the head of a beautiful creek abounding with fish and oysters—to a safe purchaser the terms will be made very easy. Persons wishing to purchase can view the premises by calling on Mr. James Denny, the present tenant—and Terms made known by application to

THOMAS SHERWOOD or

ALEXANDER B. HARRISON.

June 3 3w

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

MAY 20th, 1826.

A general meeting of the stockholders in this institution will be held at their banking house in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 3d day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year. By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash'r.

By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year. May 27 3w

Look this way!

HOUSE, SIGN & COACH PAINTING AND GLAZING.

JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a shop on Washington street, next door to Mr. James Willson's store, where he will paint carriages, signs, chairs and all other work at the shortest notice. As he has experienced that the times are hard and money scarce, he will work very low for cash; he will cut and put in all sizes of coach glass on the most reasonable terms. All orders will be promptly attended to without delay.

May 13.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in this present house, on Tuesday the 23d day of this present month, (May) at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of hearing & determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property, under the Act of Assembly passed at December session, 1825, chapter 9, entitled, "An Act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Talbot county," that they may deem just and proper according to law and will continue to sit on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in each succeeding week, for the space and term of twenty days, for the purposes aforesaid, provided they shall deem it necessary.

By order,

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk

to the Commissioners of Tax for Talbot County.

May 27.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Mary Larrimore, at the suit of Robert Larrimore, will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 27th instant, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all that farm and plantation on which the said Mary Larrimore at present resides, situate in Broad Creek neck, being part of a tract of land called Ancell, containing 663 acres of land more or less—also 2 head of horses, 7 head of cattle, 4 head of sheep, 1 yoke oxen and cart, 2 beds and furniture, 2 tables, 1 cupboard and contents and 6 chairs—seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOMAS HENRICK, Shff.

June 3 4w

MORE NEW GOODS.

SAMUEL GROOME

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS;

AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ.

6-4 Cambric Gingham BURLAPS, Osnaburghs

6-4 Mull Muslins do. Brown Irish Linens

6-4 Book do. plain Blue do.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Mamee and Company's

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Nankeen

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Blue do.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Marseilles Vesting

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Black Silk do.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Tabby Velvets

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. White & Blue Dinims

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Black, Straw, White &

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Blue Italian Crapes

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Tambor'd Swiss Hdks.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Barage & other Silk do

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Plain Book do.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Lace do. with Bugles

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Company Bandannas

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Col'd Camb. & Silk for

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Bonnets

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Black Senshaw

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Green and Black Sars-

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. net

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Figured Black Silk for

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Dresses

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. White Pongees

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. 4-4 Bobinet Lace

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Super Blue Cloths

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Men's Silk Hose, long

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. & short, ribbed & plain

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Men's Cotton do.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Ladies' Embroidered

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Plain and Raw Silk

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Hose

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Women's & Girls' Cot-

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. ton do.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Italian Silk Cravats

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Men's and Boy's Leg-

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. horn Hats

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Palm Leaf & Rice Fans

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Elegant Feather do.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Oil-Cloth for Tables

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Artificial Flowers

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Silk and Kid Gloves

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Ever Pointed Pencils

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Hat Bindings, Bindings, Bed Lace, Stay

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Tapes, Floss Thread, Pigg Cotton, Sewing do

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Millinet, Suspensers, Black Pins, Children's

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Braids, Gimps, Twilling,

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Bead Purses, Pocket Books, Cologne Water,

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Tortoise Combs, Ivory do. Dressing do. Cotton

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. and Silk Combs, Tapes, Bobbins, Needles, &c. &c.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. ALSO—Scythe Blades, Sickles, Whet Stones,

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Nails, with an assortment of Hardware and

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Cutlery, Glass and Queens'-ware, Stone-ware,

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Earthen-ware, Wooden-ware, Paints, Oil, Turpen-

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. tine, &c. Likewise a general assortment

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. of HARVEST GOODS & GROCERIES, among

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. which are some nice FRESH TEAS, WINE,

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. BRANDY, &c. &c.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. The above Goods, with the former stock on

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. hand, make a complete assortment, and will

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. be offered at a very small advance for CASH.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Easton, June 10.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers beg leave respectfully to

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. inform their friends and the public in general,

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. that they have just received an additional

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. renders their assortment equal to any in this

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. place, and will be offered as low for Cash.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. GREEN & REARDON.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Easton, June 10.

MORE NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

Handsome and Cheap Goods,

Which added to his former stock, renders his

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. assortment very complete; all of which will be

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. offered very low for cash.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. His friends and the public generally are re-

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. spectfully invited to give him an early call.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. June 10

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. **New and Cheap**

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. **GOODS.**

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. The subscriber has the pleasure of inform-

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. ing his customers and the public generally,

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. that he has just returned from Philadelphia

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. and Baltimore with a very large and beautiful

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. supply of

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Which added to his former stock, renders his

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. assortment more general and complete than

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. any he has heretofore presented to their no-

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. tice. Easton, June 3 4w

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. WM. H. GROOME.

Martin & Hayward

have received a handsome assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which will be offered at very reduced prices

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. for Cash, or in Exchange for Wool, Feathers

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. or Country Tow Linen.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Their customers and the public generally,

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. are respectfully invited to give them an early

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. call.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. Easton, April 29, 1826.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. NOTICE.

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. The subscriber informs the public that his

6-4 and 4-4 Cambric do. NEW MILL is now in complete order, with a

Laws of Maryland.

[BY AUTHORITY]

In Council,

Annapolis, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, American, Gazette, and Chronicle, Baltimore; Political Examiner, Frederick Town; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light, Hagerstown; Maryland Advocate, Cumberland; True American, Rockville; Elkton Press; Chestertown Telegraph, Centreville Times; Star, and Gazette, Eastern; and Cambridge Chronicle, Bond of Union, Harford county.

By Order, THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT

To provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in Primary Schools throughout this State.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That there shall be constituted and appointed by the governor and council, an officer, to be known and distinguished as the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to digest and prepare a plan or plans for the public instruction of youth throughout the state, for the organization, improvement and management of such system as may be adopted, and of such revenues as may from time to time, be assigned and appropriated to the general objects of the institution; to prepare and report estimates and expenditures of the said revenues; to superintend the collection thereof; to apportion the funds; to perform such duties in relation thereto, as may by law be required of him; to give information to the legislature on all matters referred to him by either branch, or which shall pertain to his office; and generally to execute all concerns in relation to the administration of his department; and before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of the duties of his office.

3. *And be it enacted,* That the justices of the levy court in each of the several counties of this state, in the month of April, or at any special meeting for that purpose to be called, shall annually appoint nine of the inhabitants of their respective counties, to be commissioners of primary schools for the said county; also a suitable number of discreet persons, not exceeding eighteen, who, together with the commissioners, shall be inspectors of primary schools for the said county, which said commissioners and inspectors shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be appointed in their places; and in case any of the said officers so appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve, or die, or remove from the county, or become incapable of serving, the same shall be supplied at the next meeting of the levy court.

4. *And be it enacted,* That each of the said officers, so to be chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, and within fifteen days after his election or appointment as aforesaid, take and subscribe an oath before some justice of the peace, in the form following; that is to say, "I, _____, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear or affirm, as the case may be, that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, well and truly execute the trust reposed in me as commissioner or inspector, as the case may be, of primary schools for the county, without favor or partiality," and every justice of the peace before whom such oath shall be taken and subscribed as aforesaid, shall, without fee or reward certify the same in writing, the day and year when the same oath be taken, and subscribe his name thereto, and then deliver such writing to the person taking such oath, who shall, within eight days thereafter, transmit or deliver the same to the clerk of the county for which such officer so taking such oath, was elected or appointed, and if any such officer, so chosen or appointed, as aforesaid, shall not take and subscribe such oath as aforesaid, and transmit or deliver the same as aforesaid, within the time for that purpose limited as aforesaid, such neglect shall be deemed a refusal to serve in such office; and if any person so chosen or appointed to such office as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve in such office, or shall serve therein before he shall have taken and subscribed such oath as aforesaid; then, and in every such case, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction thereof, by action of debt, the one moiety thereof to the use of the primary schools of the county for which such officer was chosen or appointed as aforesaid, and the other moiety thereof, with costs of suit, to the use of any person who shall prosecute for the same to effect.

5. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools, or the major part of them, to divide their respective counties into a suitable and convenient number of school districts, and to alter and regulate the same as hereafter provided; and it shall be the further duty of the commissioners of the primary schools aforesaid, immediately after the formation or alteration of any such school district in their respective counties, to describe and number the same, and to deliver the description and number thereof, in writing to the clerk of the county, who is hereby required to receive and record the same in the county records, without fee or reward.

6. *And be it enacted,* That the said commissioners may alter and change the school districts, with a view to their better arrangement, and the more general convenience of the people: *Provided,* however, That no such alteration or change shall be made before the first day of April, or after the first day of June in each year, unless the trustees of the district, so to be altered or changed, shall assent thereto.

7. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the several constables in their respective counties, to notify the different officers, to be appointed in virtue of the provisions of this act, of their appointments, having received notice from the appointing power, whose duty it shall be to give such notice to the constables aforesaid.

8. *And be it enacted,* That whenever any school districts shall be formed in any county, by the commissioners of primary schools as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, within twenty days thereafter, to make a notice in writing describing such districts, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and notify the taxable inhabitants residing in such district as aforesaid, by public advertisements, to be put up at the most public places of the said district, at

least six days before the time of such meeting; and in case such notice shall not be given as aforesaid, or the inhabitants of such district, when so notified, shall neglect or refuse to assemble or form a district meeting, in pursuance of such notice, or in case any district, having been formed or organized in pursuance of such notice, shall, in the opinion of the commissioners aforesaid, be dissolved by adjournment without day, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid, or any of them, at any time thereafter, to renew such notice, to the inhabitants of such district, liable to pay taxes as aforesaid, shall assemble together in pursuance of such notice; and when so assembled in district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them, as shall be present at such district meeting, to adjourn to any other time or place, and at such first, or any future legal district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, to adjourn from time to time as occasion may require to fix on a time and place for holding their future annual meetings, which annual meetings they are hereby authorized and required to hold; to choose by ballot, one district clerk, who shall give bond to the satisfaction of the trustees, to keep the records and proceedings of such meetings; also three trustees to manage the concerns of such district and one district collector; also to designate a site for their school house; to vote a tax on the resident inhabitants of such district, as they, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, shall deem sufficient to purchase a suitable site for the school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages; and to repeal, alter, regulate and modify all such proceedings, or any part thereof, from time to time, as occasion may require, *provided* however, That no alteration as to the site of a school house shall take place, but by consent of at least four commissioners of the county; and it shall and may be lawful for the trustees of such districts, or a majority of them, whenever they shall deem it necessary, to call a special meeting of the said inhabitants of such district, notice thereof being given as hereinafter provided, and no district meeting held as aforesaid shall be taken or deemed illegal for defect or want of due notice to any of the said inhabitants of such district: *provided* the omission to give such notice be not wilful and designed.

9. *And be it enacted,* That the clerk, trustee, and collector of each school district, shall hold their respective offices until the annual meeting of such district next following the time of their election and a new election shall have been made; and in case such offices, or any of them shall be vacated by the death, refusal to serve, removal out of the district, or incapacity of any such officer; and such vacancy shall not be supplied by the district at a special or other district meeting, within one month thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, to supply such vacancy by the appointment of any person residing in such district, and such appointment shall have the same effect, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made by the district, at any legal district meeting; and every person who shall be duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, and shall refuse to serve therein, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the commissioners of primary schools, for the county in which such person shall reside; or in the name of any other person, before any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof; and such sum, when so recovered shall be paid to the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary school in such district; and every person, who being duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, and having accepted thereof, or not declared his refusal to accept, shall neglect the performance of the duties of such office, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in manner aforesaid, and for the use aforesaid.

10. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the clerk of each school district, to keep the records and proceedings of his district, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and whenever a special district meeting shall be called by the trustees of such district, it shall be the duty of such clerk to give notice as aforesaid of the time and place of such special district meeting, to the inhabitants of such district, at least ten days before such meeting shall be held; and when any district meeting shall be adjourned for a longer time than one month, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such district to give notice thereof in writing as aforesaid, at least ten days before the time appointed for such meeting; and it shall be the further duty of such clerk, to give notice in like manner, of every meeting to be held in such district; and it shall be the duty of such district clerk, to keep and preserve all records, books, writings and papers, belonging to his office, and on the expiration of his time of service, to deliver the same to his successor in office, in the same manner as the county clerk is required by law to deliver all records, books and papers, belonging to his office, to his successor in office under the penalty of his official bond.

11. *And be it enacted,* That the collector in each school district shall give bond with security, to the satisfaction of the trustees, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall have the same power and authority, and have the same fees for collecting, and be subject to the same rules, regulations and duties, with respect to the school business of the district, as by law pertain to the office of collector of the county charges in which such district may be: *Provided,* That the said collector of the county charges may be eligible as the district collector.

12. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a district tax, or as soon as may be, to make a rate bill, or tax list, which shall state the sum voted for, in due proportion on all the taxable property in such district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, and to annex to such tax list or rate bill, a warrant, and to deliver the same to the collector of such district, which warrant shall be substantially as followeth: "County of _____, ss. _____ collector of the district in the county aforesaid, greeting, you are hereby required and commanded, to collect from

each of the inhabitants of said district, the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said inhabitants in the annexed tax list, and within sixty days after receiving this warrant, to pay the amount of the monies by you collected into the hands of the trustees of said district, or some one of them, and take their or his receipt therefor, and if any one or more of said inhabitants shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, you are hereby further commanded to levy on the goods and chattels of each delinquent, and make sale thereof, according to law. Given under our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, A. D.

S. _____ Trustees.

S. _____ Trustees.

S. _____ Trustees.

And if the sum or sums, payable by any person named in such tax list or rate bill, shall not be paid by him, or collected by virtue of said warrant within the time therein limited, it shall be lawful for the trustees aforesaid, to renew such warrant in respect to such delinquent person.

13. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a sufficient tax for that purpose to purchase a suitable site for their school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid, to agree with and employ, all teachers to be employed in such district; *Provided,* That no teacher shall be employed by them, who shall not have received the certificate of approbation from the inspectors of schools, as is hereinafter provided; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid, to pay the salaries of such teachers out of the monies which shall come into their hands from the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid.

14. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district aforesaid, semi-annually or before the first days of April and October in each year, to make and transmit to the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, a report specifying the length of time a school has been kept in such district; the amount of monies received by them; the manner in which the same hath been expended by them, and as nearly as may be, the number of white children taught in such district, and the number of white children residing in such district, between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive.

15. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools for each county, to apply for and receive from the treasurer of the W. Shore, all monies which shall be apportioned, and payable to their counties, as soon as may be, after the same shall be so apportioned & payable as aforesaid; & it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid, to apportion all monies which shall come into their hands for the use of the primary schools, as soon as may be after such monies shall be received by them, amongst the several school districts, lying within their counties, which shall have substantially complied with the provisions of this act, according to the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years as aforesaid, living in each such district; and all monies so to be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, shall be paid by them according to such apportionment, to the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, whose receipts therefor shall be good and sufficient evidence of such payment; which monies so to be received by the trustees as aforesaid, shall be applied and expended by them in paying the salary of the teachers to be employed by them, and for no other purpose; *Provided,* That no monies apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, until the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, or at least two of them, shall have certified, in writing under their hands and delivered such certificate to the commissioners aforesaid, or some one of them substantially in the words following, viz: "We the trustees of _____ school district, within the county of _____ do certify that a school hath been kept in said district for at least three months during the year last past, from the date hereof, by an instructor duly appointed and approved in all respects according to law, and that all monies received during the said year, from the commissioners of primary schools have been faithfully applied in paying the salaries of such instructor; dated &c.

_____ trustees." And all monies which shall be apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, to the trustees on their making and delivering to them a certificate, substantially in the form following: "We _____ the trustees of _____ do hereby certify that all monies heretofore received from the commissioners of primary schools, have been faithfully applied according to the true intent and meaning of the act entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state; _____ trustees." And all monies which shall be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, and which shall remain in their hands unpaid for the space of one year thereafter, either from the omission or neglect of the trustee to apply for and make the necessary certificates to entitle them to the same, or from any defect in such certificates, shall after the expiration of such year, be added to the monies next thereafter to be apportioned by them; and shall be apportioned and paid, together with such monies as aforesaid; and in case any monies, which shall come into the hands of the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary schools for their counties, shall not be apportioned by them as aforesaid, for the space of two years thereafter, by reason of

the non-compliance of all the school districts in such county, with the provisions of this act, all such monies so remaining, not apportioned for the space of two years as aforesaid, shall be returned and paid by the commissioners to the treasurer and be apportioned and distributed by him, together with the other monies next thereafter to be apportioned and distributed by him in pursuance of this act.

16. *And be it enacted,* That if any trustee appointed under this act, shall make a false certificate or report, by means whereof any monies shall be fraudulently obtained from the commissioners aforesaid, or unjustly apportioned by them, such trustee, signing such certificate or report, shall forfeit and pay double the amount so fraudulently obtained, to the commissioners of the county in which such trustee shall be appointed or chosen, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, before any court of justice or any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof, in the name of the said commissioners; and such sum, exclusive of the costs of suit, shall be applied, when recovered, to the use of the primary schools of such county.

17. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of inspectors of primary schools, to be appointed under this act, to examine all persons, who shall offer themselves as candidates for teaching primary schools in the county for which such inspectors shall be chosen or appointed; and in such examination it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid to inquire, and so far as they shall be enabled thereto, to ascertain and inform themselves as to all the qualifications mentioned and contained in the certificate hereinafter specified and given in form; and if they shall be satisfied as to the sufficiency of such qualifications, they shall certify, in writing, under their hands, and deliver such certificate to the person so examined by them as aforesaid, in form or substance following, viz: "We, the undersigned, inspectors of primary schools for the district, number _____, in the county of _____, do certify, that we have examined _____, and do believe that he or she, as the case may be, is of a good moral character, and of sufficient learning and ability, and in all other respects well qualified to teach a primary school. Given under our hands, at _____, the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and _____.

Inspectors of Primary Schools.

18. *And it shall and may be lawful for the inspectors of primary schools, to annul any such certificate so given by them, or their predecessors in office, as aforesaid, to any such person as aforesaid: Provided,* That notice thereof, in writing, be given to the trustees of the school district or some one of them, in which such person shall be employed as a teacher, and also to such teacher, at least three days before such certificate shall be annulled as aforesaid: And further if any person shall be employed as a teacher, by the trustees of any school district, who shall not have obtained such certificate, as aforesaid, from the inspectors of primary schools of the county in which such district shall be situated, or whose certificate, so having been obtained, shall have been annulled as aforesaid, such district shall forfeit, for the time such person shall be so employed, as aforesaid, all right and claim to any share of the monies which shall come into the hands of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid during such time.

19. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the inspectors of primary schools aforesaid, to visit all such primary schools within their respective counties, as shall have been formed in pursuance of this act, quarterly, or oftener, if they shall deem it necessary, and to examine into the state and condition of such schools, both as respects the proficiency of the scholars, and the good order and regularity of schools; and from time to time, to give their advice and direction to the trustees and teachers of such schools, as to the government thereof, and the course of studies to be pursued therein.

20. *And be it enacted,* That a majority of the said inspectors present, and acting in the performance of any of the duties required of them by this act, shall be competent to perform any such duties: *Provided,* That in the examination of teachers, and certifying their qualifications as aforesaid, or in annulling any certificate as aforesaid, not less than three of the said inspectors shall be present; and in all other cases, not less than two of said inspectors shall be present.

21. *And be it enacted,* That the establishment and regulation of public or primary schools within the city of Baltimore, shall be vested in the mayor and city council of Baltimore; *Provided,* That if the said mayor and city council shall not within the space of five years after the passage of this act, establish a system of public education within said city, then this act to be in full effect within the city of Baltimore.

22. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools of the several counties in this state, or before the first day of July in each year, to make and transmit a county report to the clerk of their county, embracing the same matters as shall be contained in the report of the trustees of school districts to the said commissioners, and the clerks of the several counties shall, on or before the first day of December, annually make a county report, embracing all the matters contained in the several county reports aforesaid, and transmit the same to the superintendent of primary schools, whose duty it shall be annually, on or before the first Tuesday in January, to make a report to the legislature, embracing all the matters contemplated by this act.

23. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners of primary schools in each county, shall be enabled to hold any property

which may be granted to them for the use and benefit of the primary schools in their county; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law; and such property shall be deemed to be vested in the trustees of the several school districts, for the use and benefit of their school, in the same manner as if such property had been granted to them for that purpose, and the said trustees of any school district, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be vested in them for the use and benefit of their school; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law.

24. *And be it enacted,* That as soon as the revenues which may be assigned and appropriated to the encouragement and support of public instruction, shall be sufficient for commencing the munificent purposes of this act, the same shall be apportioned and distributed to each of the several counties of this state and the city of Baltimore, for the use and benefit of primary schools, as is herein before provided.

25. *And be it enacted,* That the funds accruing under the act, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes," and its several supplements, and the acts of assembly, passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, chapter sixteen and ninety-three, according to the provisions of the said acts, shall be considered as included in, and composing part of the revenues to be assigned and appropriated for the encouragement and support of public instruction: *Provided,* That no other rule of apportionment of the funds which have heretofore been raised, or which may hereafter be raised under the provisions of said acts, than as in such acts is provided, shall be applied to said funds.

26. *And be it enacted,* That all the funds hereafter to be assigned and appropriated for the support and maintenance of public instruction, as relating to primary schools, shall be apportioned and distributed amongst the several counties of this state, and to the city of Baltimore, when the said city shall have established public schools either by authority delegated to the said city, or under this act, according to the ratio of white population, as ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, to give notice thereof in writing to each of the clerks of the county courts of such counties, setting forth the amount of money appropriated to his county, and the time when the same shall be payable to the commissioners of said county.

27. *And be it enacted,* That if any collector appointed under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by suit or warrant, and if he recover, he shall have judgment for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs.

28. *And be it enacted,* That the governor and council cause this act to be published for the information of the people, in such of the newspapers in this state, and the district of Columbia, as they think proper.

29. *And be it enacted,* That at the next election of delegates to the general assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of election, to state whether he is for or against the establishment of primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against primary schools, and make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the session, and if a majority of the said votes in any county, shall be in favor of the establishment of primary schools as is therein provided for, then and in that case, the said act shall be valid for such county or counties, otherwise of no effect whatever.

30. *And be it enacted,* That if a majority of the votes of any county in this state, shall be against the establishment of primary schools as established by this act, then and in that case, the said act shall be void as to that county.

By the House of Delegates, 14th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, John Brewer, Clk.

By the Senate, 28th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, Wm. Kilty, Clk.

[L. S.] JOSEPH KENT, Governor.

May 27 4w

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Thirteenth and last instalment of Fifteen Dollars on every share of stock in this Company, will be due and payable on Tuesday, the 13th June next.

H. D. GILPIN.

Philadelphia, May 13.—(27)

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

TAILORING.

The subscriber has, at the solicitation of his friends, determined to continue the above business at his old stand, on Washington street, and solicits a continuance of the favours of the public, and assures them that no exertion on his part, shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. The public's obedient servant, JOSEPH COLLISON.

Easton, May 20.

N. B. J. C. has made arrangements in Baltimore, by which means he will always receive the latest fashions.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

The festival of St. John the Baptist (24th June next) will be celebrated by the members of Goat's Lodge, No. 76, at their Hall in Easton. The fraternity generally, are invited to meet on the level.

By order, WM. B. MULLIKIN, Sec'y.

April 29.

Editors friendly to masonry, will please give this notice one or more insertions, as they may find convenient.

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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, JUNE 17, 1826.

NO. 26.

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.

LAWS OF MARYLAND. [BY AUTHORITY.]

In Council,

ANNAPOLIS, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; The Patriot, American, Gazette and Chronicle Baltimore; Political Examiner, Frederick Town; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light, Hagerstown; Maryland Advocate, Cumberland; True American, Rockville; Elkton Press; Chester Town Telegraph, Centerville Times; Star and Gazette, Easton; Cambridge Chronicle & Bond of Union, Harford county.

By order, THO. CULBRETH, Ck.

AN ACT

To amend the Constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that a numerous class of voters on the North side of Wycomico creek, and also in the neighborhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the middle district of Somerset county, by reason of their remote location from the place of holding elections, are virtually deprived of the privilege of voting, which according to the spirit of the constitution, is designed to be extended to every free white male citizen of this state, and is intended to be secured by the bill of rights; for remedy whereof.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the election district in Somerset county, lately called and known as number two, or the middle district, shall be further subdivided, and that two additional election districts shall be established therein; one of which shall be made convenient to the voters on the north side of Wycomico creek, and the other shall be at or near Dublin or Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the said district.

2. *And be it enacted,* That in case this act shall be confirmed as required by the constitution, and form of government, the levy court of Somerset county shall be, and they are hereby required to appoint three commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall proceed to subdivide the said district, and to select and appoint suitable places for holding elections on the north side of Wycomico creek, and in the neighborhoods of Dublin or Cokesbury as aforesaid, having due regard to population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters.

3. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners who shall be appointed by the levy court in virtue of this act, shall meet at the town of Princess Anne, on the first Monday of May next, succeeding the confirmation of this act, as required by the constitution and form of Government, or within ten days thereafter, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and the said commissioners may adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, until they shall have performed and completed the several duties required of them by this act; and the said commissioners shall be, and they hereby are required on or before the first day of July next, after their meeting as aforesaid, to make out and deliver to the clerk of the county aforesaid, a plain and accurate description in writing, of the limits, boundaries and designation of each district so created and laid off, certified under their hands and seals, and the said clerk shall make a fair record thereof amongst the records of the county aforesaid.

4. *And be it enacted,* That the said commissioners be, and they hereby are authorized and required to adjust and limit the quantum of compensation, to be allowed to the proprietor or proprietors of the place of holding elections in each of the said election districts, if any compensation shall be required by the said proprietor or proprietors, and the same to certify as aforesaid.

5. *And be it enacted,* That for the performance of the duties required of the said commissioners by this act, and for the places of holding elections, if any compensation shall be claimed, the levy court shall make allowance and the same shall levy upon the county, to be collected and paid as other county charges are collected and paid: *Provided,* that the said commissioners shall not receive a sum exceeding two dollars each per diem, for each and every day they may severally be engaged in the proper duties of this act.

6. *And be it enacted,* That after the confirmation of this act, the levy court of Somerset county, shall, according to the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and five, chapter ninety-seven, appoint three persons

in each of the said districts, residents therein, who, or such of them as shall attend, shall be the judge or judges of elections for the district for which he or they shall have been appointed as aforesaid, and the judges so appointed, shall have, hold and exercise the same powers and authorities, and be subject to the same penalties, and be entitled to the same pay as the judges of elections in Somerset county now exercise and are entitled and subject to: *Provided,* That the compensation to be allowed for the services of the said judges and of the clerks by them to be appointed, shall not exceed two dollars per diem, which compensation shall be levied and paid as aforesaid.

7. *And be it enacted,* That all laws now in force, not inconsistent with this act, shall be, and remain, in force; and all provisions repugnant to this act shall be, and the same are declared to be repealed, upon the confirmation of this act.

8. *And be it enacted,* That if this act, shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs; in such case, this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and constitute, and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, and every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with or contrary thereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

By the House of Delegates 11th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Ck.

By the Senate, 13th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.

WM. KILTY, Ck.

JOS. KENT, Governor.

[L.S.]
An act to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the Governor may be elected by the people, and to abolish the council.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor as hereinafter provided for.

2. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall be chosen alternately from the western and eastern shores, by the citizens of the state, having the right to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, in the counties where they severally reside, at the time and places where they shall vote for delegates aforesaid, and the votes shall be received and counted by the same judges, and in the same manner as the votes for Delegates; the presiding judges of elections in each county, shall make a list of all the persons voted for as governor in their respective counties, and of the number of votes given for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government, directed to the president of the senate, who shall upon the first Monday after the meeting of the general assembly, in the presence of a majority of the members of each branch, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted and the person having a majority of all the votes given, shall be the governor, and the president of the senate shall forthwith announce the same; but if no person shall have a majority of all the votes given, no choice or election shall be considered as having been made, and the said president shall announce the number of votes given to each person voted for, and thereupon a governor shall be elected forthwith by joint ballot of both branches of the legislature, from among the candidates voted for by the people, who shall appear by the said returns to have had the two greatest number of votes, and should neither of the persons so voted for, have a majority of all votes on the joint ballot aforesaid, the ballot shall be renewed and continued until some one of them shall receive such majority; contested elections of governor shall be determined by both branches of the legislature, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

3. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall hold his office, during the term of three years from the time appointed for the annual meeting of the legislature next ensuing his election, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified, but he shall not be eligible as governor, for the three next succeeding years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

4. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been fourteen years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state ten years next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of this state or of the United States.

5. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors or any misdemeanors in office, but judgment in such case shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in this state, he shall nevertheless, whether convicted or acquitted, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

6. *And be it enacted,* That the house of delegates shall have the sole power of impeaching the governor, but two thirds of all the members shall concur in such impeachment.

7. *And be it enacted,* That the impeachment of the governor shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the evidence; the party accused shall not be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the senators.

8. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall have his permanent residence at the seat of government, and shall at stated times receive for his services an adequate salary to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

9. *And be it enacted,* That there shall be a secretary of state, appointed by the governor, to hold his office during the pleasure of the governor, who shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before the legislature or either branch thereof, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined on him by law, and shall receive such salary or compensation for his services as may be provided by the legislature.

10. *And be it enacted,* That in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the governor to discharge the duties and powers of said office, the same shall devolve upon the president of the senate, until another governor shall be elected and qualified as is hereinafter provided, for and in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both governor and president of the senate, the legislature may provide by law what officer shall act as governor, until another be elected and qualified, or the disability removed.

11. *And be it enacted,* That in case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or disqualification, his successor shall be elected at the first election for delegates to the general assembly which shall take place thereafter, and his term of service shall be the same as if no vacancy had occurred.

12. *And be it enacted,* That the first election for governor shall be held at the time of the election of delegates for the general assembly next ensuing the ratification and confirmation of this act.

13. *And be it enacted,* That all the powers and authorities at present exercised by the executive of this state, shall be, and hereby are vested in the governor, except the appointment of chancellor, judges of the courts of common law, attorney general, general, field and general staff officers, who shall be nominated by the governor and approved of by the senate.

14. *And be it enacted,* That the governor, appointed by virtue of this act, or the person authorized to act in his place, shall take the same oaths of office as are now directed to be taken by the governor of this state.

15. *And be it enacted,* That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relates to the election of the governor and to the election of the council to the governor, that is in any manner repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed upon the confirmation hereof.

16. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government herein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the house of delegates, 17th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Ck.

By the senate, 1st day of March, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, WM. KILTY, Ck.

[L.S.] JOS. KENT, Governor.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public that his NEW MILL is now in complete order, with a full head of water, and is constructed with a large over-shot wheel, so as to grind day and night without reducing the water. Any orders in his way will be strictly attended to and promptly obeyed. The public's humble servant,
HENRY NICOLS.
Caroline county, June 3. if

Look this way!

HOUSE, SIGN & COACH PAINTING AND GLAZING.

JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a shop on Washington street, next door to Mr. James Willson's store, where he will paint carriages, signs, chairs and all other work at the shortest notice. As he has experienced that the times are hard and money scarce, he will work very low for cash; he will cut and put in all sizes of coach glass on the most reasonable terms. All orders will be promptly attended to without delay.
May 13.

SHERWOOD FOREST FOR SALE.

This beautiful farm contains upwards of 270 acres of Land with a proportion of Timber: An elegant DWELLING and other out houses, some of which are in bad order. It is situated about two and a half miles from St. Michaels, on the post road leading to Haddaway's ferry, and on the head of a beautiful creek abounding with fish and oysters—to a safe purchaser the terms will be made very easy. Persons wishing to purchase can view the premises by calling on Mr. James Denny, the present tenant—and Terms made known by application to
THOMAS SHERWOOD or
ALEXANDER B. HARRISON.
June 3. 3w

FOR SALE,

And may be seen at Mr. John Camper's shop, a first rate GIG, allowed by good judges, to be the neatest piece of work ever finished in this place—she is built in complete style, of the latest Philadelphia fashion. Persons disposed to purchase will do well to call early, as it will be offered very low.
May 27. if EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

For Sale.

I will sell the FARM on which I reside, and which I purchased a few years since of Mr. Loftus Bowdle—This farm is situated in Bailey's Neck, on Third Haven creek, directly opposite the 'Double Mill,' one of the Steam boat Maryland's stopping places—The farm contains about One Hundred and Fifty acres—The soil, in the highest degree, fertile—sources of manure inexhaustible—Fish, oysters, ducks, terrapins, &c. of the first quality, in their season, and a neighborhood celebrated for hospitality, peace, harmony and friendly intercourse—and for health and beauty of situation, this is unrivalled by any on Third-Haven creek. Those desirous of purchasing, will of course, view the premises, which they are invited to do, where the terms and further particulars will be made known by
May 6. if R. F. EMMONS.

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-falling 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.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I have taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis Wrightson, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons therefore having claims against the estate of said deceased, are requested to produce them duly authenticated according to law, to Mr. James L. Wrightson, of the county aforesaid, who is authorized by me as my agent to transact all the business of the said administration; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to him without delay.
MARY ANN WRIGHTSON, Adm'r.
June 3. of F. Wrightson, deceased.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1825, a negro fellow who calls himself NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout make, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk—He was sold to the subscriber by a Mrs. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States.
JOHN B. ORY,
State of Louisiana, or
JAS. C. WHEELER,
Easton, E. S. of Maryland.
June 10.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Friday the 19th May, a negro man named HENRY, twenty years old, not very black, about five feet ten inches high, broad face with high cheek bones and of a large size; when spoken to has a considerable impediment in his speech—The clothes he has with him are not known—is supposed to have gone into Oxford Neck or Dorchester county, from the circumstance of a small batteau having been taken off the same night from the adjoining farm.
ALSO, ranaway on Sunday night the 21st May, a negro Man, named BILL, he is known in the neighbourhood by the name of Bill Buck, but calls himself Will Hammond, he is very quick and active in his motions, very black, about five feet seven inches high—He is very talkative—carried with him, one suit of old kersey clothes, a blue cloth coat, a pair of striped cassimere pantaloons, two pair of shoes, and 12 or 15 lbs. of bacon—He is half brother to Henry, and the probability is they are together—Whoever shall take the above mentioned negroes, or either of them, and secure them in any goal so that I get them again, shall receive fifty dollars for each of them.
CHARLOTTE L. EDMONDSON.
Talbot county, Md. May 27.

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 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.

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 everything 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 waiters, 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. if

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. HAY.
Easton, March 25, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Easton, Talbot county, as a runaway, by James Setb, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE MONTIGUE, of a yellow complexion, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, says he belongs to a Mr. William Montigue, who resides about eight miles from Richmond; had on when committed a cotton shirt and a blue mixed pair of pantaloons. This boy has got two letters on each arm, on the right arm G. R. pricked in with ink, on the left arm J. G. pricked in with ink, which he says was done by his young master, William Montigue, says he came off with a certain Joseph Hudson, who sailed a boat called the Nonouch of Richmond. The owner of the above described negro man, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
T. HENRICH,
Sheriff of Talbot county.

N. B. Was also arrested in company with the aforesaid negro George, the above named Joseph Hudson, a white man, who absconded from the officer bringing him to jail—circumstances excite suspicion that some unlawful act has been committed by said Hudson and negro George.
T. HENRICH.
May 27.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail on the 15th inst. a negro woman, named Delia Sewell, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, good countenance, yellow complexion—had on when committed, a blue striped domestic frock. Says she belongs to Mr. Gresson or Grisom, of Georgetown, District of Columbia. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
May 6. 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 15th instant, a negro girl named Betsy Kirches, 15 years of age, four feet 10 inches high, and very black—She had on when committed a patched brown livery frock, yellow silk bonnet, old shoes and stockings, and says she belongs to Burgess Nelson, living between New-Market & Liberty-Town. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.
May 6. 8w

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—NOTE 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. of C. G. dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 8.

For the Easton Gazette.
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
 TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Read & consider, that you may understand.
 As the general system of Public Instruction, under the authority of your Governor and Council, is now before you, I presume to offer some illustrations, and some of the arguments used in a report upon that measure. The intent of this is to avoid the mischievous influences of misrepresentation, or of such mistaken views, or misapprehensions, as might tend to deceive the public mind, and thus defeat the State's design in this munificence.

The law provides for the appointment of a Superintendent to execute the general concerns of the institution; and proper commissioners and supervisors to visit the schools periodically, to examine into the qualifications and moral conduct of the different teachers, and to extend a superintending care within the borders of their several counties.

The commissioners are charged to divide their counties into districts, and when divided, the taxable inhabitants of each district are to elect three Trustees to conduct and manage the school business; to vote a tax for the purchase of ground and the building of a school-house, if necessary, and to supply fuel and stationary.—The powers of the trustees extend merely to these objects and to nothing more—where school-houses exist already, the building of them will not be necessary, and no tax will be required for that purpose.—The great fund to pay the teachers will be provided by the State, and distributed from the treasury.

The present funds for free schools will come in aid of the new system according to the previously existing laws, but the future means to be provided will be graduated in just accordance to the white children, in each of the school districts, throughout the state.

It has been considered, and the experience of other states justifies the anticipation, that the general admission of all classes to a common school, will elicit talents, and prove in practice a felicitous accommodation to the genius and spirit of our constitution and form of government.

The beneficial effects of a systematic course of common education in New York, from which, in fact, the proposed system is mainly drawn, are happily portrayed in a recent message of the distinguished Governor of that state—Philanthropy and wisdom are most manifest in the enlightened views of that statesman—He says, in substance, that the first duty of government, and the surest evidence of good government, is the encouragement of education—A general diffusion of knowledge is the precursor and protector of free institutions, under it we may confide as the conservative power, that will watch over our liberties and guard them against fraud, intrigue, corruption and violence—A good system of common schools may be considered as the "palladium of our freedom," for no apprehension of its subversion can be entertained as long as the great body of the people are enlightened by education—To break down the barriers which poverty has erected against the acquisition of knowledge, is to restore the just equilibrium of society, and to perform a duty of paramount obligation.

The subjoined abstract from the last report of the Superintendent of common schools, to the Legislature of New York, will exhibit, in high relief, the vast advantages of their system, since its commencement in 1816.

COMPARATIVE VIEW.

Dates of Reports.	Number of School Districts.	Children taught therein.
1816	2755	140,106
1817	3713	170,386
1818	3864	183,253
1819	4614	210,316
1820	5763	271,877
1821	6632	304,559
1822	6659	332,979
1823	7051	351,173
1824	7382	377,034
1825	7612	402,940
1826	7773	425,350

This unprecedented success is the highest reward and gratification to the benefactor of that state, who gave "form and comeliness" to their system.

From a comparison of our white population, according to the census of 1820 and an estimate of the actual terrene superficies of Maryland, the ratio of that population may be assumed at 26 to the square mile, and having made allowance for cities and villages, the general average of the interior may be put at 20, and the population of children from 5 to 15 years of age may be computed at 30 per centum, or 6 children to the square mile, and allowing five miles square as convenient subdivisions, the terrene superficies of the whole state will contain 400 districts, and rating the annual charge for the pay of teachers at 300, the distribution of 120,000 dollars will provide instruction for 60,000, being all the youth of this state, exclusive of the cities and villages, where greater benefits from the concentration of their population, will result—As the matter may be more clearly demonstrated by the following assumed propositions—That is to say

LEMMA I.
 The terrene superficies of the state of Maryland is 10,000 square miles, or 400 districts of 5 miles square.

LEMMA II.
 The whole white population is 260,000, or 26 to the square mile.

LEMMA III.
 From the abstraction of cities and villages, the rest of the state is reduced to 20 white inhabitants to the square mile.

LEMMA IV.
 The proportion of children from 5 to 15 years of age is 30 per centum, or 6 children to the square mile.

LEMMA V.

Competent teachers of Primary Schools may be employed at an annual salary of 300 dollars.

The foregoing lemma will support the following corollary—

The subdivision of counties into school districts of five miles square will suffice to convey the benefits of education to a convenient distance of every door, and the annual distribution of 120,000 dollars will provide for the education of all the youth in such districts, throughout the state, at the reduced rate of two dollars for each child, and allowing a proportion distribution for the cities and villages, where superior advantages will result, from concentration as before assigned, the gross aggregate for the whole state will be 156,000 dollars—From which, deducting the amount of previous appropriations and the revenues to be received from the investment of interest, lately awarded by an act of Congress, which was specifically appropriated for the support of schools, by a resolution of the last Legislature, there will remain to be provided about 133,000 dollars, to which an annual accessory fund of 10,000 will keep pace with the natural accretion of our population.

Hence it appears that the whole revenue to be provided, including the annual accessory fund, would amount to less than 55 cents per capita, for each inhabitant, and such is the effect of system, that besides the inestimable advantages of intellectual improvement, the people at large would be great gainers in a pecuniary point of view, as but very few, even of the most wealthy, would pay as much to the common fund, as they now expend for the rudimentary instruction of their children under the present imperfect and defective mode.

In further support of this opinion the following facts are presented—

1. That all the official reports of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, testify that the cost of education has been reduced, by the operation of modern improvements, to one fifth of what it was under the old system of private schools.
2. That these reports do further prove, that the high qualifications and industry of teachers, which are secured in proportion to the certainty of well requited employment, and their responsibility to the public, insure a faithful discharge of their duties and a corresponding improvement in their scholars.
3. That there has been a great and interesting improvement in the moral character of the people wherever the system of public schools has had a fair experiment.

It remains to consider the ways and means—with regard to this important particular, it is confidently believed that the existing revenues, if duly improved, will be sufficient to support the system without the voting of a new tax; but besides these there are ample sources, the lawful property of the state at large, which may be embraced, to supply deficiency, without resort to the landed interest—I assert this from long experience and a practical knowledge of our finances and resources—and we may further, expect the efficient aid of the general government, as propositions are now pending to apply the avails of the public lands, and the large surplusses of the general treasury, to state purposes; so that no difficulty, on account of means, can, with reason, be expected.

It has been stated that some objections have been whispered, and chiefly against the inequality of contributions; but can there be a man so mean, or so devoid of a proper sense of common justice and sound policy as to oppose the principle of such a system—There cannot be, in these times, a man so hardy; for such a creature would well deserve our reprobation—He might be a proper subject for despotic power, but utterly unworthy of the style or suffrage of a free citizen.

I have before said that very few, even of the most wealthy would pay as much for the primary schools, as they now expend for the rudimentary teaching of their children; and this is obvious to demonstration—It is admitted that certain gentlemen of overgrown estates, who can well afford to employ teachers in their own families, may not derive the immediate benefits of their contributions, but of those who use the public schools not one in ten will pay as much as they now pay; and the exception of such gentlemen cannot be urged against the good of a general rule, and the more especially as the withholding of such children, will be the choice of their wealthy parents—But if destitute of liberality and the claim of justice towards the poor, it must be admitted that the design and value of good government is enhanced in proportion to the mass of wealth, and it hence results from the general diffusion of useful knowledge, that the rich man is abundantly rewarded, for his moderate modicum of contribution, in the increased protection of his vast estate, beyond the advantages, of the people at large, in these schools.

Some further views and illustrations will be presented in succession; and it is desired of those Editors, who publish the law of Public Instruction, that this essay, and such others as shall appear, from time to time, upon the same subject, may have a place in their respective papers.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
 Princess Anne, Somerset co.
 June 4, 1826.

FREDERICK-TOWN, June 14.
 On Monday night last, the Grist Mill of Mr. Shindler, (known as Flock's mill,) situated in Middletown valley, was destroyed by fire, and, distressing to relate, Mr. Rothrock, the miller, perished in the flames. It is not known how the fire originated; it was probably the effect of lightning.

From the Baltimore Gazette June 10.

INTERESTING FROM ENGLAND.—The intelligence published in the Gazette two days ago, from several of the Manufacturing districts in England, indicated that serious disturbances were likely to arise from the abject misery to which thousands of operatives in Manchester, Blackburn, and Chorley, were reduced by the total stagnation of business and the consequent discharge of all the workmen.

Another letter, from Zante, April 5, says every thing is still in favor of the besieged. The camp of Ibrahim has been burnt, and his troops discouraged. At this moment we hear a very heavy cannonade in the direction of Missolonghi. We have no fear, as the garrison is well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

Under the date of Augsburg, April 24, we find the following: "While the French Journals make Ibrahim Pacha take Missolonghi by assault, the Corfu packet brings us letters of the 5th April, which confirm the news favorable to the Greeks. Ibrahim made another assault upon the 23d of March; but the Egyptians were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men; three Bays and a Pacha remained on the field. Ibrahim himself has been dangerously wounded; and according to a report in the Ionian Islands, has died of his wounds; but this last news wants confirmation."

Letters from Zante, received at Venice, April 15, announce the death of Ibrahim Pacha. [We find many other articles, all tending to confirm the fact, that the Greeks have met with some great and unexpected success.—Laus. Deo.]

THEATRE.
 BALTIMORE, June 9.
 Wednesday night was the first of Mr. Kean's appearance here since his recent visit to this country. We were not present, and cannot, therefore, say from our own personal knowledge what took place; but from respectable persons who were at the Theatre on that evening, we have derived information which enables us to make the following general and we believe correct statement. The house, it appears, was numerously attended, and the play of Richard went off without any interruption of consequence.—The manifestations of disapprobation towards Kean, were confined to hisses, upon his appearance in the different scenes; but these we learn were generally soon terminated by the stronger tokens of applause which followed. Two or three persons, it is said, were ejected from the theatre by the police—but all the statements concur in the assertion that within the house order and decorum were preserved throughout the evening. In front of the theatre, however, a large assemblage of people had collected. At an early hour of the evening, several windows of the theatre were broken by stones thrown from the street, and information having been sent to the Mayor, he instantly repaired to the spot, supported by a strong body of the police, another portion having been previously placed within the theatre. The Mayor took his station at the centre door, and remained there until the performances were over. His exertions for the preservation of order were energetic and decided, and were the means of preventing a forcible entrance of the crowd into the theatre. At the end of the fourth act of the play, two persons passed by the police officers and endeavored to force their way by the door-keeper, but were prevented by the officers within. At this moment, the party in the street made a general movement towards the entrances of the theatre, and were only prevented from gaining forcible access, by the decided conduct of the Mayor and his officers. As soon as the play was over, the assemblage began to disperse, and no further excitement was manifested.

It will be observed, by the advertisement, that Mr. Kean will not appear this evening.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Mary Larrimore, at the suit of Robert Larrimore, will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 27th instant, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all that farm and plantation on which the said Mary Larrimore at present resides, situate in Broad Creek neck, being part of a tract of land called Ancott, containing 663 acres of land more or less—also 2 head of horses, 7 head of cattle, 4 head of sheep, 1 yoke oxen and cart, 2 beds and furniture, 2 tables, 1 cupboard and contents and 6 chairs—seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

THE THOROUGH BRED STALLION, RINALDO

By Sir Archy—bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, will stand the present season at one of the subscribers' stables in EASTON, at the low price of Fifteen Dollars the spring's chance, which Ten Dollars will discharge if paid by the first of October next—\$5 the single leap, and \$20 to insure a mare with foal—25 cents in each case to be paid to the groom. The season will be extended to the first of August, or longer if required.

RINALDO is fifteen and a half hands high, and 5 years old this season, is a horse of uncommon bone and muscular powers. He is a deep or blood bay with black mane, tail, and legs—has never covered a mare, having just arrived from Roanoke in Virginia. He was got by Sir Archy, (who is now covering at 75 the spring's chance): his dam Miss Hyland, by Gracchus, Duste by Silvertail, Vanity by Celer, Mark Anthony, Jolly Rodger—see American Farmer of April 9, 1824. Although a train of fortuitous circumstances enabled the subscribers to offer the services of Rinaldo unprecedently low, yet it is a fact, susceptible of proof, that he cannot be purchased for less than \$2,000. We are mainly indebted to J. S. Skinner, Esq. to whose care and direction Mr. Randolph entrusted this noble animal, for enabling us to offer his services at a price within the reach of every farmer, and so much below the price now paying by citizens of other states for the services of horses from the same stud. Good pasturage may be procured in the neighbourhood of Easton for mares from a distance; and as Rinaldo will not travel, all mares must be brought to his stable.

From the New York National Advocate.

THE NEGROES.—The increasing intolerance of the blacks in this city is a subject of universal complaint. The discontented runaway blacks from the southern states have been for years gradually congregating in this city, where they do little more than corrupt the few good and make the bad worse. A custom prevails with the negroes of this city, which, among others, is daily increasing the bad feelings between the blacks and whites, and that is the practice of driving, and sometimes with force, the whites off the public walks, to bustle and beat them at night, and particularly the treatment of white females, who have been frequently intentionally insulted with the grossest expressions in presence of husband and parents.

A few nights ago a party followed a gentleman in this city, who had resisted an attempt to put him off the side walk; on arriving at a dark place he was assailed by a crowd of them and severely handled; one of the negroes knocked out the gentleman's teeth, and another bruised his head in a shocking manner.

These things are getting common. It will not be long before these same men will proceed to murder—then, and perhaps not till then, will the whites be excited: but if this should once happen, New York will record a day of horror that has seldom been witnessed in a civilized country.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
 SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

THE CONCERNS OF AGRICULTURE.

We certainly have never ceased to entertain the liveliest sympathy in the sad reverse of fortune which the landed interest of those middle states (better denominated as the bread stuff states) have been doomed to suffer for the last eight or ten years. The sudden and continued change from very high to extremely low prices for their produce, that has been experienced within that time, was not only beyond the calculations of human foresight, but was more than human prudence could be expected to guard against.—The pressure now existing in our country is not therefore so much the effect of folly and extravagance, as some pretending knowing ones and the systematic querulous fault finders of the day set forth; but to an extraordinary sudden and a sad reverse in things, which the most boasting pretender never laid a claim to have anticipated. Folly and extravagance, in some degree, always have and always will mark the course of the prosperity of men—it is this that distinguishes them from angels—nor can it be otherwise until man is a perfect being. Who that is learned in History can tell us of a time or of a people, where men have gone more safely through so unusual a vicissitude in things, so unexampled a reverse, and where they have distinguished themselves by more prudent sagacity or well timed forbearance—we have our faults and our foibles, we acknowledge, without submitting to the imputation of those things as such, which humanity could neither predict nor avert.

The greatest evil and the most reprehensible thing that we know of in all this deeply contrasted scene of depression is, the desponding opinions which men have formed in relation to the future prospects of the price of bread stuffs (viz. wheat) and the consequent reduction in the price of lands, and the depreciation which the agricultural life has sustained from the anticipation of its being forever a profitless pursuit. This is a calamity begotten by error—This is the effect of irrational, of weak despondency—it has no justification in events in all time before this, nor is it countenanced by a faithful recollection of events, nor by fair reasoning upon the course of states or nations.

The fate and the fortunes of every people must ever fluctuate, and according to the history of past events (by which alone we arrive at any rational calculation of the future) the ebb of our adversity must be on the decline. Producing annually much more breadstuffs than we can possibly, by any device, consume among ourselves, we are altogether dependent upon the demands of foreign markets for a price for those redundant products—nor has there ever been any market that was steadily and mainly important to us but the English market—when that used to be open to us the price of grain was always high and steady, nor would we ever have been deprived of that market for at least three years out of every five, if we had not madly managed ourselves out of it by a two years old Embargo, and five years of destructive restriction—during which time we gasconaded that we could starve Great Britain into our terms by withholding from her our superabundant Breadstuffs and by refusing to take her manufactures. This radical and vicious change in our policy forced upon our customer Great Britain a correspondent change in hers, and as we resolved to do without her, she was thus compelled to do without us, and either to improve her agriculture and to bring into use her waste lands by increasing the duty upon foreign grain and flour, or by looking out for other sources of supply. This is the folly and the error we have been truly guilty of, and for this sin we have suffered and are suffering—for during all this time the British farmers have been growing rich under their system, whilst we have been growing poorer and exploring our hard fate.

But it seems now that the parliament of England are disposed to make a change in their "corn laws," for the purpose of adapting things more to the changes which are taking place in the world. This attempt has pro-

duced a great... tatives in Parli... est and those o... ping interests... turalists there... to the introdu... shall be over... foreign grain... be worth not... rested upon a... and all impor... that purpose... for the Engli... himself oppos... introduction o... go abroad an... curate invest... growing pro... continent of... had any expe... supplied with... account of M... eating subj... that the grai... grain, are d... their exports... and second... export in one... support the i... days.—We... exports of g... have furnish... Great Britain... thus continen... America com... enough to su... in the year... case of one... which has no... strange to t... period of se... occur, and... extent—wh... of England... important t... general E... place with... view of this... that we th... states over... their engh... faithful tru...

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
 SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

THE CONCERNS OF AGRICULTURE.

We certainly have never ceased to entertain the liveliest sympathy in the sad reverse of fortune which the landed interest of those middle states (better denominated as the bread stuff states) have been doomed to suffer for the last eight or ten years. The sudden and continued change from very high to extremely low prices for their produce, that has been experienced within that time, was not only beyond the calculations of human foresight, but was more than human prudence could be expected to guard against.—The pressure now existing in our country is not therefore so much the effect of folly and extravagance, as some pretending knowing ones and the systematic querulous fault finders of the day set forth; but to an extraordinary sudden and a sad reverse in things, which the most boasting pretender never laid a claim to have anticipated. Folly and extravagance, in some degree, always have and always will mark the course of the prosperity of men—it is this that distinguishes them from angels—nor can it be otherwise until man is a perfect being. Who that is learned in History can tell us of a time or of a people, where men have gone more safely through so unusual a vicissitude in things, so unexampled a reverse, and where they have distinguished themselves by more prudent sagacity or well timed forbearance—we have our faults and our foibles, we acknowledge, without submitting to the imputation of those things as such, which humanity could neither predict nor avert.

The greatest evil and the most reprehensible thing that we know of in all this deeply contrasted scene of depression is, the desponding opinions which men have formed in relation to the future prospects of the price of bread stuffs (viz. wheat) and the consequent reduction in the price of lands, and the depreciation which the agricultural life has sustained from the anticipation of its being forever a profitless pursuit. This is a calamity begotten by error—This is the effect of irrational, of weak despondency—it has no justification in events in all time before this, nor is it countenanced by a faithful recollection of events, nor by fair reasoning upon the course of states or nations.

The fate and the fortunes of every people must ever fluctuate, and according to the history of past events (by which alone we arrive at any rational calculation of the future) the ebb of our adversity must be on the decline. Producing annually much more breadstuffs than we can possibly, by any device, consume among ourselves, we are altogether dependent upon the demands of foreign markets for a price for those redundant products—nor has there ever been any market that was steadily and mainly important to us but the English market—when that used to be open to us the price of grain was always high and steady, nor would we ever have been deprived of that market for at least three years out of every five, if we had not madly managed ourselves out of it by a two years old Embargo, and five years of destructive restriction—during which time we gasconaded that we could starve Great Britain into our terms by withholding from her our superabundant Breadstuffs and by refusing to take her manufactures. This radical and vicious change in our policy forced upon our customer Great Britain a correspondent change in hers, and as we resolved to do without her, she was thus compelled to do without us, and either to improve her agriculture and to bring into use her waste lands by increasing the duty upon foreign grain and flour, or by looking out for other sources of supply. This is the folly and the error we have been truly guilty of, and for this sin we have suffered and are suffering—for during all this time the British farmers have been growing rich under their system, whilst we have been growing poorer and exploring our hard fate.

But it seems now that the parliament of England are disposed to make a change in their "corn laws," for the purpose of adapting things more to the changes which are taking place in the world. This attempt has pro-

tatives in Parli... est and those o... ping interests... turalists there... to the introdu... shall be over... foreign grain... be worth not... rested upon a... and all impor... that purpose... for the Engli... himself oppos... introduction o... go abroad an... curate invest... growing pro... continent of... had any expe... supplied with... account of M... eating subj... that the grai... grain, are d... their exports... and second... export in one... support the i... days.—We... exports of g... have furnish... Great Britain... thus continen... America com... enough to su... in the year... case of one... which has no... strange to t... period of se... occur, and... extent—wh... of England... important t... general E... place with... view of this... that we th... states over... their engh... faithful tru... From the... The R... Trade by... objects of... north an... printed b... mons, an... and impo... The it... Mr. Jaco... was sent... brace the... ally direc... the colla... on which... siduous a... tions off... sented to... ine the s... countries... the Vistu... its provi... Austrian in the li... to comp... magazin... mel, El... grain ha... ed for e... corn co... means of... ded cul... crease d... be exci... in Eng... surplus... As f... could a... tic por... justify... lib' eg... that of... lish ma... stores... ish ma... burg a... 330 qu... tion fo... In... Mr. Ja... for wh... and m... freight... 3d; li... missio... But th... on a p... the co... lists o... yield... from t... ed on... from... in the... in Ec... 48a... As... the s... but t... ed al... of wh... 22a... amou... cess... impo... If... from... here... at of... six... U... ity

Wanted.

A Deputy is wanted, in the office of the Register of Wills for Talbot County...

MORE NEW GOODS.

SAMUEL GROOME

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS...

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general...

MORE NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING A FURTHER SUPPLY OF Handsome and Cheap Goods...

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

New and Cheap GOODS.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his customers and the public generally...

IN WORCESTER COUNTY COURT.

IN CHANCERY, May Term, 1826. William T. Riley vs. David Vestry and Mary his wife...

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

The members of Coats Lodge, No. 76, and the visiting brethren who intend to unite with them...

TYLER, with a drawn sword.

STEWARDS, with white rods.

MUSIC (by a band from Baltimore.)

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

FELLOW CRAFTS.

MASTER MASONS.

SECRETARY & TREASURER.

SENIOR & JUNIOR WARDENS.

A Brother bearing a Taper.

The Bible, Square and Compass.

Two Brothers bearing Tapers.

CHAPLAIN.

PAST MASTERS.

DEACON—MASTER—DEACON.

When an Oration will be publicly delivered by Brother Robert Henry Goldsborough...

WM. H. THOMAS, THOS. HENRIX, THOS. S. HAYWARD. Committee of Arrangement.

Sinclair & Moore

Have now for sale at their Agricultural Repository, PRATT STREET, Baltimore,

HARVEST TOOLS—Viz:

200 GRAIN CRADLES, with the Best English or American SIZES, of the most approved patterns...

50 dozen GRASS SNEADS, a part of which have the Scythes hung to them ready for work.

100 CULTIVATORS, for the cultivation of Corn, Tobacco, and Garden Vegetables...

100 of those highly approved WHEAT FANS are now in progress and will be ready to deliver as orders may come in...

In a few weeks we expect to have an assortment of TURNIP SEED, raised from Turnips carefully selected from such kinds as we most approve...

Buckwheat & Millet Seed would be purchased. June 17 4w

For Sale,

The two story Dwelling House and Premises, occupied at this time, by Mr. William Beckly...

We are authorised to say that Maj. WILLIAM DONE, Capt. LITTLETON W. DENNIS and GEORGE BROWN, Esq. of Somerset county...

CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 10.

We are authorised to state that William W. Eccleston, Esq. will serve as an elector of the next Senate of Maryland...

We are authorised to announce James Thompson, Esq. as a candidate for the next General Assembly.

We are authorised to state that Ephraim K. Wilson, Esq. is a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

We are authorised to announce Capt John Smart, as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, a Representative in Congress from Maryland, has announced his determination not to be a candidate for re-election.

The New Times of April 28, says there has been a report in circulation to-day, that disturbances have taken place in Madrid...

Mr. LLOYD, of Massachusetts, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. We observe that Nathaniel Silsbee is spoken of as his successor.

Married on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. James Hambleton, to Miss Elizabeth Rathell, all of this county.

DIED At Kalamazoo, near Washington City, on Monday the 22d of May, Miss Mary T. Scott, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Hector Scott...

Died, on the 7th inst, at Burlington, (N. J.) in the 61st year of his age, WILLIAM GRIZZARD, Esq. Councillor at Law, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.

NOTICE. There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Carolina held in the Court House in Denton, on the 1st Monday in August next...

By order, JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent. Bank of Carolina, Denton, June 17, 1826.

duced a great conflict between the representatives in Parliament of the agricultural interest and those of the manufacturing and shipping interests...

From the London Times of the 26th April. The Report presented to the Board of Trade by Mr. Jacob, on completing the objects of his agricultural missions to the north and east of Europe...

The instructions from Government to Mr. Jacob defined the purposes which he was sent to accomplish, but did not embrace the whole of those to which he actually directed his attention when abroad...

As for the actual amount of wheat that could at present be exported from the Baltic ports, it is far from being such as would justify the alarms expressed by the English agriculturists.

The following notice of Messrs. Policy and Experience is evidently a little jeu d'esprit intermingled with a slight degree of sarcastic dash.

As good humour seems to prevail in this production we can't hesitate to give it a place in our columns, though a little more time and Experience might have given it a little more polish and form.

As we proceed further south in Holland the soil and quality of the grain improve, but the charges of conveyance are augmented also.

If, however, a new demand should arise from a law admitting the free importation here, it is supposed that the expenses of freight to this country would be increased at once to 30 or 40 per cent.

wheat, arising out of an increased demand for the article in England, Mr. Jacob says confidently, that little if any increase in the production of corn could be looked for.

We cannot now pursue this interesting subject further than to add, that Mr. Jacob draws a melancholy picture of the general state of agriculture throughout the continent of Europe; and it thence is easy to infer, how little England gains for her own industry by a system of legislation which so contributes to impoverish the Continent...

It is Mr. Jacob's concluding allegation, and we are disposed to give it credit, that no importation would take place from the Baltic into the United Kingdom, at such a price or in such a quantity, as, with a duty of 10s. or 12s. per quarter, could reduce the price of British wheat below 60s. or 64s.

[From the London Morning Chronicle.] Mr. Jacob's Report on the trade in Corn, and on the Agriculture of Northern Europe, cannot fail to produce a very salutary impression on even the most determined of the opponents of any alteration in the Corn Laws...

Mr. Jacob states the whole stock of Wheat at present in the North of Europe, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Quarters. Includes Pomerania (67,103), Dantzic and Elbing (361,500), Lubbeck (29,900), Denmark (25,000), Rostock and Wismar (25,000), Peteraburgh, Riga and Memel (100,000), Hamburg (105,000), Bremen (27,970).

Total, 741,473 Quarters. This, then, is the wondrous accumulation of corn which has thrown our agriculturists into so much alarm.

But the capabilities of the Northern countries to produce corn have, it appears, been prodigiously overrated. The whole export of corn from Dantzic for the last 166 years, is not equal to 15 or 16 months' consumption of this kingdom.

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calculus" and those which we shall oppose "totis viribus," if you shall confer upon us the honor of representing you in the next general assembly of this state.

Our second reason is that we consider our intrinsic merit sufficient to entitle us to the support of the people without relying upon our pecuniary superiority or the merit of our popular names.

When an Oration will be publicly delivered by Brother Robert Henry Goldsborough—At the close of the labour the brethren will refresh themselves at Brother Solomon Lowe's, who will furnish a sumptuous dinner and entertainment on the occasion to the fraternity only.

J. D. POLICY, C. C. EXPERIENCE.

The publication offered to-day by Mr. Teackle, to elucidate the Law on Public Education is interesting, and we have reason to believe that it will be followed up by other remarks from the same source.

Whatever concerns a system of general education must always be read with avidity, for no subject more deeply concerns the public welfare. Whatever may be the merits of the system proposed, we leave to the people to decide, with this remark, that the commencement of so important a matter ought always to be well received, and if there are faults in it, it would be better to point them out and propose remedies than to condemn by wholesale.

We are authorised to say that Maj. WILLIAM DONE, Capt. LITTLETON W. DENNIS and GEORGE BROWN, Esq. of Somerset county, are candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

We are authorised to state that William W. Eccleston, Esq. will serve as an elector of the next Senate of Maryland, if his fellow citizens of Dorchester county think proper to elect him.

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Laws of Maryland.

[BY AUTHORITY]

In Council,

Annapolis, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, American, Gazette, and Chronicle, Baltimore; Political Examiner, Frederick Town; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light, Hagerstown; Maryland Advocate, Cumberland; True American, Rockville; Elkton Press; Chestertown Telegraph, Centerville Times; Star, and Gazette, Easton; and Cambridge Chronicle, Bond of Union, Harford county.

By Order, THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT

To provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in Primary Schools throughout this State.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That there shall be constituted and appointed by the governor and council, an officer, to be known and distinguished as the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to digest and prepare a plan or plans for the public instruction of youth throughout the state, for the organization, improvement and management of such system as may be adopted, and of such revenues as may from time to time, be assigned and appropriated to the general objects of the institution; to prepare and report estimates and expenditures of the said revenues; to superintend the collection thereof; to apportion the funds; to perform such duties in relation thereto, as may by law be required of him; to give information to the legislature on all matters referred to him by either branch, or which shall appertain to his office; and generally to execute all concerns in relation to the administration of his department; and before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of the duties of his office.

3. *And be it enacted,* That the justices of the levy court in each of the several counties of this state, in the month of April, or at any special meeting for that purpose to be called, shall annually appoint nine of the inhabitants of their respective counties, to be commissioners of primary schools for the said county; also a suitable number of discreet persons, not exceeding eighteen, who, together with the commissioners, shall be inspectors of primary schools for the said county, which said commissioners and inspectors shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be appointed in their places; and in case any of the said officers so appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve, or die, or remove from the county, or become incapable of serving, the same shall be supplied at the next meeting of the levy court.

4. *And be it enacted,* That each of the said officers, so to be chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, and within fifteen days after his election or appointment as aforesaid, take and subscribe an oath before some justice of the peace, in the form following; that is to say, "I, _____, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear or affirm, as the case may be, that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, well and truly execute the trust reposed in me as commissioner or inspector, as the case may be, of primary schools for the county, without favor or partiality," and every justice of the peace before whom such oath shall be taken and subscribed as aforesaid, shall, without fee or reward certify the same in writing, the day and year when the same oath be taken, and subscribe his name thereto, and then deliver such writing to the person taking such oath, who shall, within eight days thereafter, transmit or deliver the same to the clerk of the county for which such officer so taking such oath, was elected or appointed, and if any such officer, so chosen or appointed, as aforesaid, shall not take and subscribe such oath as aforesaid, within the time for that purpose limited as aforesaid, such neglect shall be deemed a refusal to serve in such office; and if any person so chosen or appointed to such office as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve in such office, or shall serve therein before he shall have taken and subscribed such oath as aforesaid; then, and in every such case, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction thereof, by action of debt, the one moiety thereof to the use of the primary schools of the county for which such officer was chosen or appointed as aforesaid, and the other moiety thereof, with costs of suit, to the use of any person who shall prosecute for the same to effect.

5. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools, or the major part of them, to divide their respective counties into a suitable and convenient number of school districts, and to alter and regulate the same as hereafter provided and it shall be the further duty of the commissioners of the primary schools aforesaid, immediately after the formation or alteration of any such school district in their respective counties, to describe and number the same, and to deliver the description and number thereof, in writing to the clerk of the county, who is hereby required to receive and record the same in the county records, without fee or reward.

6. *And be it enacted,* That the said commissioners may alter and change the school districts, with a view to their better arrangement, and the more general convenience of the people: *Provided,* however, that no such alteration or change shall be made before the first day of April, or after the first day of June in each year, unless the trustees of the district, so to be altered or changed, shall assent thereto.

7. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the several constables in their respective counties, to notify the different officers, to be appointed in virtue of the provisions of this act, of their appointments, having received notice from the appointing power, whose duty it shall be to give such notice to the constables aforesaid.

8. *And be it enacted,* That whenever any school districts shall be formed in any county, by the commissioners of primary schools as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, within twenty days thereafter, to make a notice in writing describing such districts, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and notify the taxable inhabitants residing in such district as aforesaid, by public advertisements, to be put up at the most public places of the said district, at

least six days before the time of such meeting, and in case such notice shall not be given as aforesaid, or the inhabitants of such district, when so notified, shall neglect or refuse to assemble or form a district meeting, in pursuance of such notice, or in case any district, having been formed or organized in pursuance of such notice, shall, in the opinion of the commissioners aforesaid, be dissolved by adjournment without day, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid, or any of them, at any time thereafter, to renew such notice, & the inhabitants of such district, liable to pay taxes as aforesaid, shall assemble together in pursuance of such notice; and when so assembled in district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them, as shall be present at such district meeting, to adjourn to any other time or place, and at such first, or any future legal district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, to adjourn from time to time as occasion may require to fix on a time and place for holding their future annual meetings, which annual meetings they are hereby authorized and required to hold; to choose by ballot, one district clerk, who shall give bond to the satisfaction of the trustees, to keep the records and proceedings of such meetings; also three trustees to manage the concerns of such district and one district collector; also to designate a site for their school house; to vote a tax on the resident inhabitants of such district, as they, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, shall deem sufficient to purchase a suitable site for the school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages, and to repeal, alter, regulate and modify all such proceedings, or any part thereof, from time to time, as occasion may require, *provided* however, that no alteration as to the site of a school house shall take place, but by consent of at least four commissioners of the county; and it shall and may be lawful for the trustees of such districts, or a majority of them, whenever they shall deem it necessary, to call a special meeting of the said inhabitants of such district, notice thereof being given as hereinafter provided, and no district meeting held as aforesaid shall be taken or deemed illegal for defect or want of due notice to any of the said inhabitants of such district: *provided* the omission to give such notice be not wilful and designed.

9. *And be it enacted,* That the clerk, trustee, and collector of each school district, shall hold their respective offices until the annual meeting of such district next following the time of their election and a new election shall have been made; and in case such offices, or any of them shall be vacated by the death, refusal to serve, removal out of the district, or incapacity of any such officer; and such vacancy shall not be supplied by the district at a special or other district meeting, within one month thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, to supply such vacancy by the appointment of any person residing in such district, and such appointment shall have the same effect, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made by the district, at any legal district meeting; and every person who shall be duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the commissioners of primary schools, for the county in which such person shall reside; or in the name of any other person, before any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof; and such sum, when so recovered shall be paid to the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary school in such district; and every person, who being duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, and having accepted thereof, or not declared his refusal to accept, shall neglect the performance of the duties of such office, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in manner aforesaid, and for the use aforesaid.

10. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the clerk of each school district, to keep the records and proceedings of his district, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and whenever a special district meeting shall be called by the trustees of such district, it shall be the duty of such clerk to give notice as aforesaid of the time and place of such special district meeting, to the inhabitants of such district, at least ten days before such meeting shall be held; and when any district meeting shall be adjourned for a longer time than one month, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such district to give notice thereof in writing as aforesaid, at least ten days before the time appointed for such meeting; and it shall be the further duty of such clerk, to give notice in like manner, of every meeting to be held in such district; and it shall be the duty of such district clerk, to keep and preserve all records, books, writings and papers, belonging to his office, and on the expiration of his time of service, to deliver the same to his successor in office, in the same manner as the county clerk is required by law to deliver all records, books and papers, belonging to his office, to his successor in office under the penalty of his official bond.

11. *And be it enacted,* That the collector in each school district shall give bond with security, to the satisfaction of the trustees, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall have the same power and authority, and have the same fees for collecting, and be subject to the same rules, regulations and duties, with respect to the school business of the district, as by law appertain to the office of collector of the county charges in which such district may be: *Provided,* That the said collector of the county charges may be eligible as the district collector.

12. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a district tax, or as soon as they be, to make a rate bill, or tax list, which shall raise the sum voted for, in due proportion on all the taxable property in such district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, and to annex to such tax list or rate bill, a warrant, and to deliver the same to the collector of such district, which warrant shall be substantially as followeth: "County of _____, ss. To _____ collector of the district in the county aforesaid, greeting, you are hereby required and commanded, to collect from

each of the inhabitants of said district, the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said inhabitants in the annexed tax list, and within sixty days after receiving this warrant, to pay the amount of the monies by you collected into the hands of the trustees of said district, or some one of them, and take their or his receipt therefor, and if any one or more of said inhabitants shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, you are hereby further commanded to levy on the goods and chattels of each delinquent, and make sale thereof, according to law. Given under our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, A. D.

S. } Trustees.
S. }

And if the sum or sums, payable by any person named in such tax list or rate bill, shall not be paid by him, or collected by virtue of said warrant within the time therein limited, it shall be lawful for the trustees aforesaid, to renew such warrant in respect to such delinquent person.

13. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a sufficient tax for that purpose to purchase a suitable site for their school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid, to agree with and employ, all teachers to be employed in such district; *Provided,* That no teacher shall be employed by them, who shall not have received the certificate of approbation from the inspectors of schools, as is hereinafter provided; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid, to pay the salaries of such teachers out of the monies which shall come into their hands from the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid.

14. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district aforesaid, semi-annually on or before the first days of April and October in each year, to make and transmit to the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, a report specifying the length of time a school has been kept in such district; the amount of monies received by them; the manner in which the same hath been expended by them, and as nearly as may be, the number of white children taught in such district, and the number of white children residing in such district, between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive.

15. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools for each county, to apply for and receive from the treasurer of the W. Shore, all monies which shall be apportioned, and payable to their counties, as soon as may be, after the same shall be so apportioned & payable as aforesaid; & it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid, to apportion all monies which shall come into their hands for the use of the primary schools, as soon as may be after such monies shall be received by them, amongst the several school districts, lying within their counties, which shall have substantially complied with the provisions of this act, according to the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years as aforesaid, living in each such district; and all monies so to be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, shall be paid by them according to such apportionment, to the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, whose receipts therefor shall be good and sufficient evidence of such payment; which monies so to be received by the trustees as aforesaid, shall be applied and expended by them in paying the salary of the teachers to be employed by them, and for no other purpose; *Provided,* That no monies apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, until the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, or at least two of them, shall have certified, in writing under their hands and delivered such certificate to the commissioners aforesaid, or some one of them substantially in the words following, viz: "We the trustees of the _____ school district, within the county of _____ do certify that a school hath been kept in said district for at least three months during the year last past, from the date hereof, by an instructor duly appointed and approved in all respects according to law, and that all monies received during the said year, from the commissioners of primary schools have been faithfully applied in paying the salaries of such instructor; dated &c."

And all monies which shall be apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, to the trustees on their making and delivering to them a certificate, substantially in form following: "We _____ the trustees of _____ do hereby certify that all monies heretofore received from the commissioners of primary schools, have been faithfully applied according to the true intent and meaning of the act entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state; _____, trustees" And all monies which shall be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, and which shall remain in their hands unpaid for the space of one year thereafter, either from the omission or neglect of the trustee to apply for and make the necessary certificates to entitle them to the same, or from any defect in such certificates, shall after the expiration of such year, be added to the monies next thereafter to be apportioned by them; and shall be apportioned and paid, together with such monies as aforesaid; and in case any monies, which shall come into the hands of the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary schools for their counties, shall not be apportioned by them as aforesaid, for the space of two years thereafter, by reason of

the non-compliance of all the school districts in such county, with the provisions of this act, all such monies so remaining, not apportioned for the space of two years as aforesaid, shall be returned and paid by the commissioners to the treasurer and be apportioned and distributed by him, together with the other monies next thereafter to be apportioned and distributed by him in pursuance of this act.

16. *And be it enacted,* That if any trustee appointed under this act, shall make a false certificate or report, by means whereof any monies shall be fraudulently obtained from the commissioners aforesaid, or unjustly apportioned by them, such trustee, signing such certificate or report, shall forfeit and pay double the amount so fraudulently obtained, to the commissioners of the county in which such trustee shall be appointed or chosen, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, before any court of justice or any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof, in the name of the said commissioners; and such sum, exclusive of the costs of suit, shall be applied, when recovered, to the use of the primary schools of such county.

17. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of inspectors of primary schools, to be appointed under this act, to examine all persons, who shall offer themselves as candidates for teaching primary schools in the county for which such inspectors shall be chosen or appointed; and in such examination it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid to inquire, and so far as they shall be enabled thereto, to ascertain and inform themselves as to all the qualifications mentioned and contained in the certificate hereinafter specified and given in form; and if they shall be satisfied as to the sufficiency of such qualifications, they shall certify, in writing, under their hands, and deliver such certificate to the person so examined by them as aforesaid, in form or substance following, viz: "We, the undersigned, inspectors of primary schools for the district, number _____, in the county of _____, do certify, that we have examined _____, and do believe that he or she, as the case may be, is of a good moral character, and of sufficient learning and ability, and in all other respects well qualified to teach a primary school. Given under our hands, at _____, the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and _____.

Inspectors of Primary Schools.

18. *And it shall and may be lawful* for the inspectors of primary schools, to annul any such certificate so given by them, or their predecessors in office, as aforesaid, to any such person as aforesaid: *Provided,* That notice thereof, in writing, be given to the trustees of the school district or some one of them, in which such person shall be employed as a teacher, and also to such certificate shall be annulled as aforesaid: And further if any person shall be employed as a teacher, by the trustees of any school district, who shall not have obtained such certificate, as aforesaid, from the inspectors of primary schools of the county in which such district shall be situated, or whose certificate, so having been obtained, shall have been annulled as aforesaid, such district shall forfeit, for the time such person shall be so employed, as aforesaid, all right and claim to any share of the monies which shall come into the hands of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid during such time.

19. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the inspectors of primary schools aforesaid, to visit all such primary schools within their respective counties, as shall have been formed in pursuance of this act, quarterly, or oftener, if they shall deem it necessary, and to examine into the state and condition of such schools, both as respects the proficiency of the scholars, and the good order and regularity of schools; and from time to time, to give their advice and direction to the trustees and teachers of such schools, as to the government thereof, and the course of studies to be pursued therein.

20. *And be it enacted,* That a majority of the said inspectors present, and acting in the performance of any of the duties required of them by this act, shall be competent to perform any such duties: *Provided,* That in the examination of teachers, and certifying their qualifications as aforesaid, or in annulling any certificate as aforesaid, not less than three of the said inspectors shall be present; and in all other cases, not less than two of said inspectors shall be present.

21. *And be it enacted,* That the establishment and regulation of public or primary schools within the city of Baltimore, shall be vested in the mayor and city council of Baltimore; *Provided,* That if the said mayor and city council shall not within the space of five years after the passage of this act, establish a system of public education within said city, then this act to be in full effect within the city of Baltimore.

22. *And be it enacted,* that it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools of the several counties in this state on or before the first day of July in each year, to make and transmit a county report to the clerk of their county, embracing the same matters as shall be contained in the report of the trustees of school districts to the said commissioners, and the clerks of the several counties shall, on or before the first day of December, annually make a county report, embracing all the matters contained in the several county reports aforesaid, and transmit the same to the superintendent of primary schools, whose duty it shall be annually, on or before the first Tuesday in January, to make a report to the legislature, embracing all the matters contemplated by this act.

23. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners of primary schools in each county, shall be enabled to hold any property

which may be granted to them for the use and benefit of the primary schools in their county; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law; and such property shall be deemed to be vested in the trustees of the several school districts, for the use and benefit of their school, in the same manner as if such property had been granted to them for that purpose, and the said trustees of any school district, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be vested in them for the use and benefit of their school; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law.

24. *And be it enacted,* That as soon as the revenues which may be assigned and appropriated to the encouragement and support of public instruction, shall be sufficient for commencing the munificent purposes of this act, the same shall be apportioned and distributed to each of the several counties of this state and the city of Baltimore, for the use and benefit of primary schools, as is herein before provided.

25. *And be it enacted,* That the funds accruing under the act, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes," and its several supplements, and the acts of assembly, passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, chapter sixteen and ninety-three, according to the provisions of the said acts, shall be considered as included in, and composing part of the revenues to be assigned and appropriated for the encouragement and support of public instruction: *Provided,* That no other rule of apportionment of the funds which have heretofore been raised, or which may hereafter be raised under the provisions of said acts, than as in such acts is provided, shall be applied to said funds.

26. *And be it enacted,* That all the funds hereafter to be assigned and appropriated for the support and maintenance of public instruction, as relating to primary schools, shall be apportioned and distributed amongst the several counties of this state, and to the city of Baltimore, when the said city shall have established public schools either by authority delegated to the said city, or under this act, according to the ratio of white population, as ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, to give notice thereof in writing to each of the clerks of the county courts of such counties, setting forth the amount of money appropriated to his county, and the time when the same shall be payable to the commissioners of said county.

27. *And be it enacted,* That if any collector appointed under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by suit or warrant, and if he recover, he shall have judgment for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs.

28. *And be it enacted,* That the governor and council cause this act to be published for the information of the people, in such of the newspapers in this state, and the district of Columbia, as they think proper.

29. *And be it enacted,* That at the next election of delegates to the general assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of election, to state whether he is for or against the establishment of primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against primary schools, and make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the session, and if a majority of the said votes in any county, shall be in favor of the establishment of primary schools as is therein provided for, then and in that case, the said act shall be valid for such county or counties, otherwise of no effect whatever.

30. *And be it enacted,* That if a majority of the votes of any county in this state, shall be against the establishment of primary schools as established by this act, then and in that case, the said act shall be void as to that county.

By the House of Delegates, 14th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, John Brewer, Clk.

By the Senate, 28th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, Wm. Kilty, Clk.

[L. S.] JOSEPH KENT, Governor.

May 27 4w

WANTED

Two hundred bushels of CORN, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to

June 3. JOSEPH CHAIN.

Take Notice.

Notice is hereby given to Samuel Groome, William Clark, Edward N. Hambleton and Lambert W. Spencer, and all others living on a certain tract of land, known by the name of "Londonderry," taken up by Francis Armstrong, that unless they come forward immediately, and lease or rent, suits will be commenced forthwith, in the United States' Court, unless a just title is produced. JAMES COLSTON, Agent. Baltimore, June 10, 1826.—4w

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

The festival of St. John the Baptist (24th June next) will be celebrated by the members of Coats' Lodge, No. 76, at their Hall in Easton. The fraternity generally, are invited to meet on the level.

By order, WM. B. MULLKIN, Sec'y.

April 29.

Editors friendly to masonry, will please give this notice one or more insertions, as they may find convenient.

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From

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, JUNE 24, 1826.

NO. 26.

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

For the Easton Gazette.
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
No. 2.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"The best service that can be rendered to a country next to giving it liberty, is in diffusing the mental improvement, equally essential to the preservation and enjoyment of the blessing."

Such are the words of an eminent jurist and a pure patriot; and no freeman, who is qualified to preserve and enjoy his proper title, will attempt to impugn the great truth which they assert.

In the contrariety of opinions amongst men, there will always be found some opposed to the best system that human wisdom can devise; and although it may be said, and the assertion may be maintained upon its intrinsic merit, that "he who would destroy a good system of education is wholly unworthy of the right of suffrage, or of even a place in a free state," it will not be contended that the law of "public instruction" enacted at the last session of our general assembly, and since published by the Governor and Council, is the best system which could be devised; yet it may be urged in its defence, if defence were necessary, that it is based upon the wisdom of other states, where the happiest consequences have rewarded the enlarged views and extended policy of their enlightened and profound statesmen; that it has been under discussion from year to year, and received amendments from session to session, until every objection had been removed, and the plan perfected to meet the sanction and approbation of large majorities in each branch of the legislature.—The vote stood in the House of Delegates 49 to 14, and in the Senate 9 to 4.

The names of those who voted in favour of Primary Schools are here subjoined.

In the House of Delegates.

B. I Semmes, Speaker, Millard, Hawkins, Gough, Welch, Boon, Wickes, Harris, Ganit, Linticum, Estep, M. Smith, Garner, Rogerson, Edelen, Turner, McCulloh, Banning, Mills, A. E. Jones, Teackle, Brohawn, Eccleston, Grubb, Gilpin, Harlan, Beal, Duval, Speed, Ridgway, Stevens, Sadler, Hooper, Parker, Mitchell, Cockey, Barnes, Sappington, Farquhar, Montgomery, Williams, Potter, Howard, Tyson, Merrick, Kershner, Kennedy, Blair, Armstrong.

In the Senate.

W. R. Stewart, President, Bowie, Claude, Dickinson, Emory, Johnson, Miller, Quinton, Tilghman.

It is to be lamented, and the more particularly as it has been predicted, and often repeated, that the supporters of this system would be handed down to future ages as pre-eminent benefactors of the state, that many of its firmest friends were absent on foreign service, confined by sickness, or kept away by other causes, and could not, consequently record their names upon the passage in each house; yet all who value their best blessing may well rejoice in the liberal votes which it received from those present, and ascribe it as alike honorable to their intelligence, and a testimonial strong in favour of the measure.

And it may, with truth, be further urged, that the best information was sought, industriously, from every source, the various bills, as reported, were, in succession, sent to those esteemed the wise and good in different sections of the Union; and the collected wisdom of these sources, deliberately adapted to our localities and circumstances—the details digested and matured, after deep and serious thought was combined to form the general system of public instruction in primary schools, for all the youth of this state.

From a mass of testimonials, all according in commendation of this system the letters of three of our venerable Ex-Presidents are deemed, especially, worthy of presentation—they are as follows.

MONTICELLO, March 31, 1826.

Dear Sir,

I am indebted for the communication of your law of primary schools—I rejoice at the measure, being sincerely desirous of seeing the promotion of education, and especially in the south, where we have been so inattentive to it.—You have begun at the right end the primary schools—I wish you entire success in your laudable design, and pray you to accept of the assurance of my great esteem and respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE, Esq.

MONPELLIER, March 29, 1826.

Dear Sir,

I have received a copy of the law to provide for primary schools throughout your state—I congratulate you on the foundation thus laid for a general system of education, and hope that it presages a superstructure worthy of the patriotic forecast

which has commenced the work.—The best service that can be rendered to a country, next to that of giving it liberty is in diffusing the mental improvement, equally essential to the preservation and enjoyment of the blessing. With esteem and friendly wishes,
JAMES MADISON.
MR. TEACKLE.

QUINCY, February 15th.

Sir,
I have received with gratitude, your system of education for the state of Maryland.—It has been read to me, and I have heard it with admiration.—It appeared to me the most perfect system of instruction, that I have ever known, or read of for any community.—It will do immortal honor to the Maryland people if they will adopt it, and support it. With great respect, I am Sir, your most obed't. serv't.

JOHN ADAMS.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE, Esq.

Such are the opinions of three of our enlightened sages, and most distinguished patriots—men who have devoted their whole lives to the service of their country, and who in the evening of their days, are justly entitled to our highest regard and consideration.

In the continuation of these illustrations it may be proper, by repetition, to expose an error or misconception, which some, inconsiderately, have accepted.—It is that the necessary support of the general system will operate as a tax upon the rich, for the benefit of the poor—this is surely a gross mistake.—The system is general, and although the poor will doubtless derive incalculable benefits, the rich will receive the greater gain, inasmuch as their greater riches will thence obtain its greatest protection and security—from the best assurance of good government, to wit, the general diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the great body of the people—and it must be observed that this advantage is over and above their full share of intellectual improvement—and the idea of increased burthens upon the property of the wealthy is also false and mistaken.—It has been shown, in a previous number, that even admitting that the means be raised, entirely, by assessments upon the counties that very few would pay as much for the superior benefits of improved instruction as they now pay for a precarious or imperfect course.—But no increase of taxation is contemplated or expected—one half of the direct revenue was discontinued at the last session, and it is believed that the other half may soon, hereafter, be relinquished.—It will appear by reference to the last report of the committee of ways and means that a surplus of more than eighty nine thousand dollars was in the treasury on the 1st day of December, 1825, and that, after the payment of the last debt due by the state unprovided for, there will remain in the treasury a balance of more than one hundred thousand dollars at the end of the current fiscal year—and besides allowing for the diminution of demands for interest, on account of the total extinguishment of the state's debts; of the gradual reduction of the pension list, which, in the course of nature must soon cease; and of sundry other, temporary charges, the avails of lotteries, when liberated from their present incumbrances, and other improving branches of the public income, may be safely calculated to so increase the annual surplus, as to produce sufficient means for the new system without recourse to a further assessment upon the counties.

The general system of public instruction may be found in chapter 162 of the last session of the legislature, and the following sections are well worthy of public attention.

"29. And be it enacted that at the next election of Delegates to the General Assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of the election, to state whether he is for or against the primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against the primary schools, & if the majority in any county shall be in favor of the primary schools, then the said act shall be voted for such county."

"30. And be it enacted, that if a majority of the voters of any county shall be against the primary schools, then and in that case the said act shall be void as to that county.

Now the manifest meaning of these clauses that each and every county which shall give a majority for primary schools will receive from the treasury a full proportion of the money assigned for their support; and that "any county," which shall be against the primary schools" shall be excluded & shut out from all benefit of, or participation in said money—such a question was fairly tested at the last election of Delegates for the city of Baltimore, and the affirmative vote was highly honourable to their people—can it be expected that "any county" will give a negative at the next election?—for the state's honor, and the common welfare; I trust not.—Further views will be submitted.

With high respect,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
Somerset co. June 12, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,—When contrasting the different characters and different dispositions of the different members of society,—I have often been induced to draw conclusions, that if proper corrections had been applied in early childhood, many of the evils that arise in society might be done away with, and many of the misfortunes that press us sorely and heavily might be obviated. We know, that just as the twig is bent, the tree will ever incline,—and as the early instructions of childhood are either properly or illy directed, so will be the disposition and propensities and character of the individual. These observations apply to every portion of society—either high or low—yet, with the female, I am inclined to think they operate with more force than with the male—for this reason; the female has less intercourse, with general society or the world at large, and therefore is more liable to imbibe the sentiments and feelings of those around her, and lay the superstructure of her future propensities and character—the male, as he advances in age and reason will, as the present laws of society have provided him other associates, beside those he finds in his own house, and likewise, allows him greater liberty and privileges—adopt often the sentiments and notions of those he meets abroad, and will likewise, from example, improve those notions in many cases, which he had adopted in the nursery of his parents, which he finds illy accords with his progress through the world.—I do not mean to say that the female is less apt than the male—I mean that example, all powerful example, influences the mind of the one—whereas the other has not the benefit of this example, except in a very limited sense, and therefore imbibes in part, if not wholly, the sentiments of her parents, inculcated into the infantile mind at so early an age, that, if they be pernicious, (which is frequently the case in a more or less degree,) attend her through life, unless she be endowed with peculiar strength of judgment, to act as a corrective.

This early introduction of pernicious principle into the female mind is more to be lamented, because tyrannical man has denied them in a general sense the advantages of a liberal education—the only legitimate means in conjunction with the examples of proper society, of correcting them. I do not mean to make a direct charge upon the habits and morals of the parents, in what I have said, because such an assertion would be groundless and untrue. I have in very many instances seen individuals, who were under the influence of religious principles, train their children up "in the way they should go;" and in other instances, the infantile mind has been left to wander unbridled where fancy or inclination should lead it—the consequence is, in the latter case, that the females are rarely intelligent and agreeable associates—bad wives—and miserable mothers.

As almost all parents wish to see their daughters happily married and settled in life, before they are summoned to leave the world—and as all are willing to see their daughters honoured for their talents, and respected for their improvement; it is a matter of surprise to me why so little time and attention is bestowed upon the improvement of their minds, and that they should be suffered to grow up unimproved and unadorned to grace society. This laxity of attention on the part of the parents, produces a laxity of filial obedience on the part of the child, and the uncultivated and undisciplined state of the female mind, often induces it to commit errors, which a whole life of penitence and contrition does not atone for.

There is one circumstance in the female life, which if no other existed, ought of itself to demand a prompt and an efficient attention on the part of the parent as regards a liberal and more extended education—I mean their marriage; certainly the most important action of their lives, and one that is consequently to make them happy or miserable. Why is it that we hear of employments from the homes of parents? there can be but two causes; either the parents restricts the intercourse of their daughters with society, and show a reckless regard for the pleasure and convenience of their daughters, or they train them up in such ignorance, that their minds are not capable of forming just conceptions of the character, disposition and motives of the man who claim their affections; one or either of these, is most certainly the case; however, in the main, I disapprove of runaway matches; I think they are as often unhappy as happy; but, I think parents are always bound to give just and reasonable objections to their daughters, before they can with justice ask their acquiescence in objecting to the pretensions of a respectable man. I am led more to this belief, because a female seals either her happiness or unhappiness with her marriage; and where the result is so important to herself, she certainly ought generally to judge for herself. 'Tis folly to say that our parents know better than we do, that this or that one is a more suitable match—that this man's father was a good man before him or that man's father broke his mother's heart! all this may do very well in the theorising brain of a parent; but as the

daughters have the practice to perform, they generally know best what man will suit them—and they certainly cannot be blamed for thinking and judging for themselves in affairs of the heart.

You see, Mr. Editor, that the feelings of my sex, have led me widely from the subject I commenced with, but you must excuse me, women you know, were always frail, weak-thinking, straying creatures ever since the creation of the world. Perhaps I may again trouble you the next week.

EUTERPE.

For the Easton Gazette.

June 12, 1826.

MR. GRAHAM,

I present you with the Report of the committee of Congress, published the 25th day of last May on the subject of Internal Improvement so far as relates to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and I beg you will give it a place in your Gazette in such portions as may be most convenient to the size of your paper and the press of other matter.

I cannot but feel much gratification when I see all the views that I took of this question, as I presented it to the attention of my late constituents, together with many others, introduced by a learned committee of Congress as reasons why this work should be undertaken. If the common sense principles and reasoning which, I think, amply sufficient to sustain this question, should by others be deemed to require additional aid, nothing could more fortunately and more efficiently supply that aid than the long established and decided opinions of the great founder of this Republic, George Washington, which are so fully set forth in this report. To this may be added too, the similar opinions of the great body of the sound & able statesmen of Washington's day in the states of Virginia and Maryland—men, the wisdom of whose course in all things placed their opinions beyond the reach of doubt, and whose unsullied purity of character justly elevated them above reproach or even suspicion.

So fully was the legislature of Virginia convinced that the views of General Washington upon the subject of Internal Improvement, by uniting the western waters and those of the Chesapeake Bay, were correct, that they unanimously voted to give him a number of shares in the Maryland and Virginia Potomac Companies, equal to that which Virginia took for herself, for the particular purpose, as the law expressed it "That those great works for (his country's) improvement, which, both as springing from the liberty which he had been so instrumental in establishing and as encouraged by his patronage, will be durable monuments of his glory, may be made monuments also of the gratitude of his country."

It ought to be remarked, that the object of these two companies which had been formed by General Washington, and of which he had consented to be the President at the earnest request of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison with other distinguished co-operators in this plan of Internal Improvement, was to open the navigation of the Potomac from the tide water at George Town to Wills' Creek, and this was intended to be an incipient step immediately conducive to a connexion with the Ohio and Western waters. Whether this could be most usefully done by clearing the bed of the river Potomac, or by a canal, could not at that time of day be with accuracy decided on, because of a deficiency of engineering science. To judge of its effects when finished was all a statesman could do—to urge the undertaking and its completion was all that the patriot could advise. The operations to complete the work belonged to a particular branch of science, rare in our country to be seen, at the time those Potomac companies were first formed, but now abundant; and the practicability and cost of the canal can now be as certainly ascertained as the height of a given object or the distance between two given stations.

It is worthy of remark too, first that so great was the importance attached to this subject by Gen. Washington that he urged it upon the states of Maryland and Virginia, upwards of forty years ago, when they certainly were not as able to undertake it by any means as they now are—and secondly, that the situation of General Washington on the Potomac, some fifteen or twenty miles below the utmost point of tide water, together with that of two thirds of the land holders of Virginia, was as to the navigation of the upper part of the Potomac from Wills' Creek to tide water, either by clearing the bed of the river or by supplying a canal along side of it with its water, precisely the same, as the situation of the land holders on the Eastern Shore of Maryland is to the contemplated canal. Neither General Washington nor the people of what was called old Virginia would make any use of the canal—nor would the people of the Eastern Shore—yet the General knew and felt that that was no argument against it, but he advised it and urged it upon national principles, as tending to cement the Union—upon principles of general improvement by facilitating intercourse and promoting internal

commerce—upon principles of encouraging industry and introducing the wealth of the west to be exported from the middle states of Maryland and Virginia, and thereby diffusing among them the prosperity and riches for ever attendant upon increasing exportations.

So far as the influence of great authority goes, so far the friends of internal improvement have great support. There can be few men in our country who would not feel strong in an opinion upon the internal welfare of this country, which was either founded upon, or corroborated by, a similar opinion long and uniformly entertained by General Washington—and whatever party political opinions we may have entertained in relation to men and to national policy, there are few indeed amongst us who would not quote with pleasure the opinions of Jefferson and Madison, expressed forty years before this time, when co-operating zealously with the great father of his country in laying the foundation of one of the most stupendous works that ever graced the history of any time.

I have at no time impugned the opinions of those who differed with me upon the subject nor have I ever even held those opinions themselves up to reprobation. I always regarded those who differed with me on this subject as governed by pure motives and of course I had neither cause nor disposition to arraign them. Had they contemplated this subject as long by the same lights that I have, we should all probably think alike—as information develops itself opposition to internal improvement must decline.—This is an historical fact belonging to other ages, to other countries, and to different parts of our own country, and to time I cheerfully leave it as to an unerring test.

There was a system of national policy established during the presidency of Washington which made the first and most lasting impression upon my mind, and it is to that time I look back for the elements of whatever political knowledge I may possess. The experience of the last twenty eight years has but tended to prove that policy correct, and we may trace our errors and our correctness during that period, as we may have aberrated from or conformed to the doctrines, the principles, and the system of that day.

In giving you this trouble Sir, I have no object but to shew my fellow citizens that the proofs are strong in my favour that I have acted right, as all who know me must believe that I have no interest in any public concern that is not common with all my neighbours around me. I am dear Sir, your obed't.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

MR. STEWART, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to which the subject had been referred, made the following REPORT:

The committee on roads and Canals, to whom was referred the joint memorial of the Central Committee and the Commissioners appointed by Virginia, Maryland, and the United States, to open books for the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with sundry petitions from the citizens of Pennsylvania and Maryland on the same subject, respectfully report:

That they have given the important subject referred to them all the consideration which the short time allowed at so late a period of the session would permit.

In presenting the subject to the consideration of the House, the Committee propose, in the first place, to take a brief view of the early history of this measure, its origin and progress up to the present time; then to state some of the most important facts and results disclosed by the recent surveys, together with an estimate of the probable expense of the work, and the ways and means for its accomplishment; and, finally, present some of the benefits and advantages which it is believed will compensate the nation for the cost of its construction.

The committee have obtained possession of a variety of letters, reports, maps, and papers, connected with this subject, in the hand-writing of General Washington, extracts of which are annexed to this report. From these papers, it appears that the importance of improving the navigation of the Potomac river, which affords the nearest and most practicable connexion with the Western Waters, attracted the attention of the Colonial Government of Virginia, whilst yet a province of Great-Britain. Among the manuscripts referred to, the committee find a report in the hand writing of General Washington, dated in 1754, stating all the difficulties and obstructions to be overcome in rendering the Potomac navigable, and he actually succeeded, says his biographer, Marshall, in getting an act passed by the colonial government "to open the Potomac so as to make it navigable from the tide water to Wills' Creek" and the business was in a train which promised success, when the Revolutionary war turned the attention of its patrons, and of all America from internal improvements to the great objects of liberty and independence. As that war approached its termination, subjects which, for a time, had yielded their pretensions to consideration, reclaimed that place to which their red

magnitude entitled them; and the internal navigation again attracted the attention of the wise and thinking part of society. Accustomed to contemplate America as his country, and to consider with solicitude the interests of the whole. Washington now took a more enlarged view of the advantages to be derived from opening both the Eastern and the Western Waters, and for this, as well as for other purposes, after peace had been proclaimed, he traversed the Western parts of New England & New York." And in a letter to the Marquis of Chastellux, he says "I have lately made a tour through the lakes George and Champlain, as far as Crown Point; then returning to Schenectady, I proceeded up the Mohawk river to Fort Schuyler: crossed over the Wood creek which empties into the Oneida lake, and affords the water communication with Ontario. I then traversed the country to the head of the Eastern branch of the Susquehanna, and viewed the lake Otawego, and the portage between that lake and the Mohawk river, at Conajoharie. Prompted by these actual observations, I could not help taking a more contemplative and extensive view of the vast inland navigation of these United States, and could not but be struck with the immense diffusion and importance of it; and with the goodness of that Providence which has dealt his favors to us with so profuse a hand. Would to God we may have wisdom enough to improve them! I shall not rest contented until I have explored the Western country, and traversed those lines (or great part of them) which have given bounds to a new empire."

In the fall of the same year, it appears that General Washington, being so deeply impressed with the importance of uniting the Eastern and Western waters, and devoting all his time and attention to it, actually explored the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal as far as Pittsburg. When he returned he made out a detailed and accurate report of the distances, the advantages and disadvantages of the several routes examined by him, and on comparing them, he expressed unequivocally his opinion, that the Potomac and Ohio afforded the nearest and most practicable route for the accomplishment of his favorite plan of approximating the Eastern and Western waters, and what is a most remarkable fact, he at that early date predicted the accomplishment of the New-York Canal, and that the trade of the West would soon be sufficient to supply with business not only the Potomac and Ohio, and New-York Canals, but also one through the Susquehanna, to Lake Erie, which he thought would also be found practicable. But a circumstance still more remarkable, and one which shows in a most striking point of view the character of this great and extraordinary man, is that among his manuscripts endorsed in his own hand writing, the Committee have found a map exhibiting the whole route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, indicating the practicable point of connexion, which appears to be precisely the same recommended by the United States' Board of Engineers in their report made to Congress at the last session. This map also exhibits the route of a road or portage to connect the Eastern and Western waters, commencing at Cumberland and terminating at the Youghiogony, precisely at the point where the present Cumberland road strikes that river, and without any material deviation in the intermediate space. Having made these surveys and reports, General Washington succeeded in getting a company incorporated by the concurrent acts of Virginia and Maryland, to improve this navigation, of which company he consented, at the pressing solicitation of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and other distinguished individuals who co-operated with him, to accept the Presidency. In his letters to the Governors of Virginia and Maryland, to the members of Congress, and others, he labored incessantly to impress upon them the immense importance of opening a cheap and easy communication with the Western country by means of internal improvements. "He suggested," says Marshall, "the appointment of Commissioners of integrity and abilities, exempt from the suspicion of prejudice, whose duty it shall be, after an accurate examination of the Potomac, to search out the nearest and best portage between it and the streams capable of improvement, which run into the Ohio. Those streams were to be accurately surveyed, the impediments to their navigation ascertained, and their relative advantages examined. The navigable waters west of the Ohio, towards the great lakes, were also traced to their sources, and those which empty into the lakes to be followed to their mouths." "These things being done," says Marshall, "and an accurate map of the whole presented to the public, he was persuaded that reason would dictate what was right and proper." "For the execution of this latter part of his plan he had

also much reliance on Congress; and in addition to the general advantages to be drawn from the measure, he labored, in his letters to the members of that body, to establish the opinion, that the surveys he recommended would add to the revenue, by enhancing the value of the lands offered for sale." "Nature," he said "had made such an ample display of her bounties in those regions, that the more the country was explored, the more it would rise in estimation." The assent and co-operation of Maryland being indispensable to the improvement of the Potomac, he was equally earnest in his endeavors to impress a conviction of its superior advantages on influential individuals of that State. In doing so, he detailed the measures which would unquestionably be adopted by New-York and Pennsylvania for acquiring the monopoly of the western commerce, and the difficulty which would be found in diverting it from the channel it had once taken. "I am not," he added, "for discouraging the exertions of any State to draw the commerce of the Western country to its sea ports. The more communications we open to it, the closer we bind that rising world, (for indeed it may be so called,) to our interest, and the greater strength shall we acquire by it. Those to whom nature affords the best communication, will, if they are wise, enjoy the greatest share of the trade. All I would be understood to mean, therefore, is, that the gifts of Providence may not be neglected."

"But the light on which this subject would be viewed with most interest, and which gave to it most importance, was its political influence on the Union. Nor need I press, (says he,) the necessity of applying the cement of interest, to bind all parts of the Union together, by indissoluble bonds; especially of binding that part of it which lies immediately West of us, to the middle States."

Thus, it clearly appears that General Washington entertained no doubts of the power of the National Government, to engage in a general system of internal improvement, even before the adoption of the present Constitution, when its powers, all admit, were much more limited than they are at present, and for the extension and enlargement of which, the present Constitution was formed and adopted by the States.

Delighting to dwell on these patriotic, clear-sighted, and prophetic views of the Father of his Country, on the subject of internal improvement, and believing that this gratification will be common to all, especially at a time when the subject is attracting so much of the public attention, the Committee will venture to present some additional views and arguments urged by Washington, in favor of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

In a letter addressed to a member of Congress, when speaking of the importance of this subject, and the dangers of a separation of the Eastern and Western States, unless measures were adopted to prevent it by facilitating intercourse between them, which he pronounced to be "the best if not the only cement to bind them together;" he adds, "this is a matter which, though it does not come before Congress wholly, is, in my opinion, of great political importance, and ought to be attended to in time." And, in speaking of the danger of severance, he says, "It may be asked, how are we to prevent this? Happily for us, the way is plain. Our immediate interests, as well as remote political advantages point to it; whilst a combination of circumstances render the present time more favorable than any other to accomplish it. Extend the inland navigation of the Eastern waters:—communicate them as near as possible, with those which run westward:—open these to the Ohio;—open, also, such as extend from the Ohio towards Lake Erie; and we shall not only draw the produce of the Western settlers, but the peltry and fur trade of the lakes, also, to our ports; thus adding an immense increase to our exports, & binding those people to us by a chain which never can be broken."

"His letter to the Governor was communicated to the Assembly of Virginia, and the internal improvements it recommended were zealously advocated by the wisest & most influential members of that body; while the subject remained undecided, General Washington, accompanied by the Marquis La Fayette, who had crossed the Atlantic, and had devoted a part of his time to the delights of an enthusiastic friendship, paid a visit to the Capital of the State. Never was reception more cordial, or more demonstrative of respect and affection, than was given to these beloved personages. But amidst the display of addresses and of entertainments which were produced by the occasion, the great business of promoting the internal improvements then in contemplation, was not forgotten; and the ardour of the moment was seized to conquer those objections to the plan, which yet lingered in the bosoms of those who could perceive in it no future advantages to compensate for the present expense."

"An exact conformity between the acts of Virginia and Maryland, being indispensable to the improvement of the Potomac, the friends of the measure deemed it advisable to avail themselves of the same influence with the latter State, which had been successfully employed with the former; and a resolution was passed, soon after the return of General Washington to Mount Vernon, requesting him to attend the Legislature of Maryland, in order to agree on a bill which might receive the sanction of both States. This agreement being happily completed, the bills were enacted, under which, works capable of being rendered the most extensively beneficial of any thing

yet attempted in the United States, have been nearly accomplished.

"These acts were succeeded by one, which conveys the liberal wishes of the legislature, with a delicacy scarcely less honorable to its framers, than to him who was its object. The Treasurer had been instructed to subscribe in behalf of the State, for a specified number of shares in each company. Just at the close of the Session, when no refusal of their offer could be communicated to them, a bill was suddenly brought in, which received the unanimous assent of both Houses, authorizing the Treasurer to subscribe, for the benefit of General Washington, the same number of shares in each company as were to be taken for the State. To the enacting clause of this bill was prefixed a preamble, in which its greatest value consisted. With simple elegance, it manifested to the world, that in seizing this occasion, to make a donation, which would in some degree testify their sense of the merits of their most favored and illustrious citizen, the donors would themselves be the obliged. However delightful might be the sensations produced by this delicate and flattering testimony of the affection of his fellow-citizens, it was not without its embarrassments. From his early resolution to receive no pecuniary compensation for his services, he could not be persuaded to depart; and yet this mark of the gratitude and attachment of his country could not easily be rejected, without furnishing occasion for sentiments he was unwilling to excite. To the friend who conveyed to him the first intelligence of this bill, his difficulties were thus expressed:

"It is not easy for me to decide by which my mind was most affected, upon the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, surprise or gratitude. Both were greater than I had words to express."

"The attention and good wishes which the Assembly has evinced, by their act for vesting in me one hundred and fifty shares in the navigation of the rivers Potomac and James, is more than mere compliment. There is an unequivocal and substantial meaning annexed. But, believe me, sir, no circumstance has happened since I left the walks of public life, which has so much embarrassed me. On the one hand, I consider this act, as I have already observed, as a noble and unequivocal proof of the good opinion, the affection, and disposition of my country to serve me, and I should be hurt, if, by declining the acceptance of it, my refusal should be construed into disrespect, or the smallest slight upon the generous intention of the Legislature; or that an ostentatious display of disinterestedness, or public virtue, was the source of refusal."

"On the other hand, it is really my wish to have my mind, and my actions which are the result of reflection, as free and independent as the air, that I may be more at liberty (in things which my opportunities and experience have brought me to the knowledge of) to express my sentiments; and if necessary, to suggest what may occur to me, under the fullest conviction that, although my judgment may be arraigned, there will be no suspicion that sinister motives had the smallest influence in the suggestion. Not content, then, with the bare consciousness of my having, in all this navigation business, acted upon the clearest conviction of the political importance of the measure, I would wish that every individual who may hear that it was a favorite plan of mine, may know, also, that I had no other motive for promoting it than the advantage of which I conceived it would be productive to the Union at large, and to this State in particular, by cementing the eastern and western territory together, at the same time that it will give vigor and increase to our commerce, and be a convenience to our citizens."

"On the 22d of December, in the same year, 1784, General Washington presided at Annapolis, at a convention of delegates, consisting of the most distinguished patriots of the revolution, from Virginia and Maryland, at which it was resolved, among other things, "That it is the opinion of this conference that the removing the obstructions in the Potomac river, and making it navigable, will increase the commerce of Virginia and Maryland, and greatly promote the interest of the United States, by forming a free and easy communication and connection with the people settled on the western waters, already considerable in numbers, and rapidly increasing. It will afford them proof of our disposition to connect ourselves with them by the strongest bands of friendship and mutual interest."

[To be continued.]

"It is in these words: 'Whereas it is the desire of the Representatives of this Commonwealth to embrace every suitable occasion of testifying their sense of the unexampled merits of George Washington, Esquire, towards his country; and it is their wish, in particular, that those great works for its improvement, which, both as springing from the liberty which he has been so instrumental in establishing and as encouraged by his patronage, will be durable monuments of his glory, may be made monuments also of the gratitude of his country: Be it enacted, &c.'

Sea-bathing Subjects.—A few ladies of the *en bon point* cast, weighing probably from 16 to 18 stones a head, lately paid a visit to a small town on the east coast for the benefit of the sea-bathing. As they descended from the vehicle which had conveyed them, the village natives exhibited no small degree of surprise at their rotund and portly figures. "Lord guide us!" involuntarily ejaculated one of the fish-wives. "I wonder what like the healthy folk'll be in that place—gin thae be the sick anes!"—*Scotch Paper.*

Married Life, says an ancient author, is like Masonry—none but the initiated understand the secret.

BRITISH ARMY.—In a recent discussion on the army estimates, in the British House of Commons, considerable reference was made to the military establishment of the United States. We have often known the opposition members to hold out the example of our country as a pattern of economy; but this is the first time a British Minister ever justified his extravagance, (or more properly speaking, imputed extravagance) by pleading our example—Lord Palmerston, secretary at war proposed a vote of 113,135 (about \$75,000) to defray the expenses of the royal military college, which admits about 200 cadets. This was opposed by Mr. Hume and others. We extract that portion of the debate relating to the United States:

"Col. Wood said, he should add to what had just fallen from his hon. friend, that not only were military colleges found necessary in Europe, but that in America a college was maintained on the same principle as that at Sandhurst."

Col. Davies said it would be perhaps, better for the gentlemen opposite to avoid allusions to America on the subject of expenditure. It would appear that for an adequate military force for such an enormous territory as the United States, 1500,000 (about 2,000,000) a year was deemed sufficient, while the army of Great Britain, a comparatively insignificant tract, required a sum of six or seven millions to maintain it."

Sir Henry Harding, secretary of the ordinance, observed, that in referring to the papers laid before Congress, he found that at the College at West Point, in the United States, there were 268 cadets maintained, of whom 37 obtained commissions last year. He discovered also an item of expenditure for the American college, namely, fifty horses purchased for the cadets, which the British government never ventured to propose."

Col. Davies replied, that he had understood there was no cavalry in the American army."

Sir H. Hardinge observed, if that was the case, the instruction in riding was an accomplishment which no motives of economy could prevent the American government from bestowing on the cadets."

The proposition was carried by a large majority."

"A few years since, and a British minister would have affected the liveliest scorn on being asked to follow any example we could set him. But things have greatly changed since 1812, in this respect."
Noah's Advocate.

From the Philadelphia Aurora, June 6.

History makes mention of a German knight who having lost his hand in battle, manufactured one of iron, which became more terrible to his enemies than the one of living flesh. This we considered in a great measure mere romance, but yesterday we were astonished by an exhibition calculated to banish every thing like incredulity. A poor Frenchman called at our office to show a highly ingenious and useful piece of mechanism. While celebrating the anniversary of our independence, 3 years ago, at Black Rock, he was unfortunately deprived of the use of both of his arms, by the accidental discharge of a cannon. They were both taken off near the shoulders. Reduced to this helpless situation, and having a family dependant upon his labor, he set his ingenuity to work, to supply his unhappy loss. He states that he drew the plan of an arm by means of a pen placed in his mouth, and explained his design as well as he could to a mechanic, who made him a left arm, with which he feeds himself with ease, and is enabled to perform numberless offices without the assistance of another. He has perfect command over the several joints in the arm; can clench his fist, shake hands, and lift a fifty-six pound weight at pleasure. We consider this ingenious contrivance worthy of public notice; for many who are helpless from the loss of their arms may by this ingenious piece of mechanism be rendered comparatively independent of the services of others. The Frenchman will be at the Merchant's Coffee House this morning between eleven and twelve o'clock; he is anxious to raise sufficient to purchase a right arm, which when accomplished, he has no doubt will enable him to support himself & his family. Christian charity says 'lend a helping hand to thy neighbor, but here is an honest fellow asks you not only to lend him a helping hand, but give to him an arm also, and we sincerely hope he may not ask in vain.

ABLE BODIED MEN.

Three strapping fellows answering very accurately, to the advertisement of the Hartford book store, for persons to go through "York state and get subscribers for a history of South America and Mexico," have just arrived and commenced their depredations upon this village. The book for which these impudent, "wooden outleg" cheats are soliciting subscribers, has been published three months, and like those literary abortions yeelp the lives of Jackson, Perry, Decatur, Bonaparte, and Lafayette, which have successively appeared from that same prolific emporium of book piracy, will soon be found going under the Auctioneer's hammer for a mere song.—The practices of these arrant impostors have too long been tolerated, and we hope the good sense of the community, by withholding their names will put an end to the evil. We are always happy to receive the "able bodied men" of Connecticut, when they come, as most of them do, intelligent, enterprising and useful citizens; but these canting, mealy mouthed, shameless knaves, who hawk about bass-wood, pumpkin seeds and white oak books, excite a measure of contempt and disgust which too frequently results in settled prejudices against the reputable state to which they belong.—*Rochester Telegraph.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

The Executive Council of this State, concluded an arduous session; says the Annapolis Republican, late on Saturday night last. A part of their proceedings will be found below.

We understand says the same paper, that Gov. KENT has determined to be at the seat of government, regularly on the first Monday of every month, for the purpose of transacting all such business as may then require his attention, as chief magistrate of the state. This arrangement will contribute very materially to the public convenience. When generally known throughout the state, that the governor may certainly be found here at stated periods, those who have business to transact with him, will regulate accordingly, and much inconvenient delay will be obviated.

List of Civil Appointments by the Executive.

JUNE SESSION, 1826.
Hon. John Buchanan, and Thomas J. Bullett, to revise the laws, under resolution of the last session of the General Assembly, No. 95.

Col. M'Pherson, of Fredk. member of the Board of Public Works, vice, Richard Potts, resigned.

William L. Gill, Henry Green, Emanuel Kent, and George Myers, Justices of the Peace for Baltimore county, to reside in the city of Baltimore, with limited jurisdiction, under a law of the last General Assembly.

James Round and Avery Melvir, additional Justices of the Peace for Worcester county.

John B. Edelen, ditto Charles county. Thomas Barnett, William Banning, Levin Jones, (Castle Haven) and Joshua Y. Humphrey, ditto Dorchester county.

John Maulden, ditto Cecil county. Richard B. Egerton, Tobacco Inspector at Chaptico, St. Mary's county, vice, N. Tippet, deceased.

Isaac Newnam, John H. Anderson, Levin Crickett, additional Justices of the Peace for Somerset county.

Dr. William Hammond, Charles R. Stewart, Robert Boon, and Joseph Nicholson, ditto Anne Arundel county.

John Harry, ditto Washington county. James Allen, ditto Frederick county.

William Coburn, ditto Kent county. Jacob Walsh, Justice of the Peace for the city of Baltimore, vice, Edward Johnson, resigned.

Thomas H. Gillispie, ditto for Harford county, vice, Thomas Gillispie (a mistake being made in the name, by leaving out the H.)

Thomas Osborne, Coroner of Prince Georges, re-appointed, not having bonded in time.

Pitt Dashiell, and Joseph Venables additional Coroners of Somerset county.

Roger Brooke, Justice of the Levy court of Montgomery county, vice, Thomas Gettings, who declines to act.

James W. McCulloh, William H. Marriott, Solomon Eiting, trustees of the University of Maryland, vice, Robert Smith, Robert Gilmore, and Theodorick Bland, resigned.

The governor and council have contracted for the purchase of the extensive pile of tobacco warehouses belonging to Cumberland Dugan & William O'Donnell, situate between Market space dock and O'Donnell's dock, covering 312 feet on the latter, and 378 feet on the former, and 132 feet in depth, (including a seven feet alley running down the centre.) The purchase includes also a lot of upwards of one hundred feet of the entire width of the wharf; upon which, if required, buildings may be extended; and stipulates further, that the proprietors shall open a street forty feet wide, above this lot across the wharf. In addition to the above, they likewise purchased the warehouse owned by Moses Sheppard, lot 400 feet on Camden street by 82 1/2 feet on Charles, and the same on light street with a dwelling house suitable for the residence of the inspector.

The amount of the purchases, we understand, was something upwards of \$120,000.
Rep.

ANNAPOLIS, the ancient Capitol of the state, is at present enlivened (says the Patriot) by an unusual concourse of strangers, officers of high trust, and citizens of distinction. The Court of Appeals has concentrated there all the chief judges, and the most eminent attorneys of the several judicial districts. The healthiness and beauty of the situation, the politeness of its inhabitants, and especially, the cheering hospitality of Governor Kent, contribute to make a short visit there at this time, a healthful recreation, and pleasant sojourn for men of business.

On Thursday afternoon, the Secretary of the Navy accompanied by Com. Morris, arrived there on a social visit to his Excellency. At the instance of the honorable Secretary himself, arrangements were made for an excursion up the Severn river, to visit a beautiful expansion of its waters at the head of it, appropriately called Round Bay.—Accordingly, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, he embarked at the Military Garrison, under a federal salute from Fort Severn, accompanied by the Governor of the State, Com. Morris, Col. Bankhead, the commanding military officer, the members of the Executive Council, Senator Chambers, Mr. Wirt, U. S. Attorney General, and many other gentlemen, all of whom, as well as the Secretary, were highly gratified with their excursion,

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and particularly with the beauty, depth, capaciousness and extent of the bay, from which the river flows and pours its great volume into the Chesapeake, at the distance of about ten miles.

One gentleman expressed the common idea of the party, that Round Bay only wanted to have its numerous surrounding eminences crowned with columns, spires, arches and ruins, to make it as celebrated as the Bay of Naples. With reference to the depth of the water, the width of its surface, its susceptibility of defence, its exemption from the influence of storm and tempest, its vicinity to the Seat of Government and to the necessary supplies, it is said, no scite, can be better suited for a Naval Academy and Depot. It was doubtless a sense of feeling for the wishes of the citizens of Annapolis and of the Legislature, as expressed at the last session, and his active regard for all that concerns the best administration of his Department, that prompted the Secretary to make a personal visit to, and inspection of, Annapolis and its neighboring waters.

We understand that he was urged to remain one day longer to partake of a public entertainment, expressive of the high sense entertained of the worth of his public character and the esteem inspired by his personal urbanity, yet he felt himself constrained to decline it, on account of some public business requiring his attention at Washington.

It is to be expected that Annapolis will yet be benefited by a practical development and application of all her natural advantages.

The President had, we learn, intended a friendly visit to the Governor, but was prevented by indisposition. His presence would doubtless have enhanced the gratification of all parties, and it must ever be gratifying to see frank and unreserved private intercourse maintained between the people and their highest public agents, when the relaxations of public duties, will permit.

We learn from the Raleigh Register, that the Society of friends of North-Carolina have determined on manumitting and removing all the coloured people held by them, that are willing to leave the country. On consulting this description of colored people, it appeared that 120 of them were desirous of going to Hayti; 316 to Liberia; and about 100 to the non-slaveholding states of Ohio and Indiana. Those who wish to emigrate amount to nearly the whole number over which the Society exercise control.

A Philadelphia paper announces that Col. DUANE's account of the Colombian Republic, is at length to appear; it makes a formidable volume of more than 600 pages, and is already in the hands of the book-binder.

Commodore Porter arrived at Vera Cruz from New York on the 15th May. He writes to a friend that nothing could be more delightful than his accommodations and his voyage altogether, every provision having been made for the comfort of himself and his party, by the orders of the Mexican Government.

Hay is now selling at \$30 per ton and it is found that flour is a cheaper food for cattle than hay. It is given as a fact worthy to be put on record, that while the manufacturers of Great Britain are suffering for want of food, the people of Pennsylvania are feeding their horses with flour.—Phila. Journal.

Schuykill Coal has been advantageously employed in New York, to raise steam for an engine of 75 horse power.

Extract of a letter dated Eggharbor, N. J. June 14.

"On the 13th, this place was visited by one of the most tremendous hail storms that has occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitants: the damage done to the crops and fruit trees were considerable, and in the village a number of the windows facing the north east were broken."

A duel took place, some days since, at Edgely Court-house, S. C. between Col. John Bolan, and Col. E. Simkins, jun. in which the former received a slight wound in the foot, and the latter was shot through the abdomen, and lies in a dangerous condition, although hopes are entertained of his recovery.—Nut. Journal.

Connecticut School Fund.—From the report of the Commissioners of the School Fund to the Legislature, it appears that the principal of the fund, consisting in bonds, stocks, lands, and cash, amounts to \$1,719,434. The interest due is \$116,288. The whole number of persons in the state between the ages of 4 and 16, according to the enumeration in the month of August last was 84,851. The number of school societies in this state is 203; the whole amount of monies divided to them during the past year is \$72,123,35, being at the rate of 85 cents to each person enumerated. The amount of interest on hand after paying the above dividend and the expense of managing the fund, is \$615,118.

American Grape Wine, manufactured in the borough of Strasburgh, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, is now offered for sale in Philadelphia at \$1 33 per gallon. Its quality is said to be excellent.

The New-York Canal has transformed the little village of Rochester into a populous and busy town. The Telegraph of last week, printed in that place, says:—"The increase of population in our village this spring, exceeds that of any former period. The demand for dwelling houses is so great that rents are even higher than they are in the city of New-York.—Buildings are shooting up in every direction, and we are assured by persons who are well informed upon the subject, that one hundred new tenements would be immediately rented."

MARYLAND POLITICS.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

We have not received any information of Mr. Clement Dorsey, the present member, having an opponent in the first district.

Second District.—J. C. Weems, the present member, is opposed by Virgil Maxcy, Esq.

Third District.—Benjamin S. Forrest opposes Col. Geo. Peter, the present able representative of the district. Mr. Washington is also a candidate.

Fourth District.—Mr. Worthington the present member, declines re-election; Michael C. Sprigg, John Lee, Samuel Hughes and Thos. Kennedy, Esqs. are competitors. Dr. Grafton Duvall, has declined the contest.

Fifth District.—Col. P. Little and Wm. B. Barney, Esq. the present members, are understood to be candidates again. J. P. Kennedy and W. G. D. Worthington, Esqs. have been named as candidates also.

Sixth District.—Col. Geo. Mitchell declines re-election.—Col. William Miller, Gen. Reed and Levin Gales, Esq. are competitors.

Seventh District.—We have yet seen no nomination opposed to Mr. Kerr, the present member.

Eighth District.—Ephraim K. Willson, Esq. is a candidate. Mr. Martin, the present member, declines.

LEGISLATURE.

Additional Candidates for the House of Delegates.

Washington County.—Joseph I. Merrick, Robt. M. Tidball, Vachael W. Randall, Jonathan Newcomer.

Dorchester county.—James Thompson Wm R. Pitt.

Somerset.—John Smart, Maj. William Done, Capt. Littleton-W. Dennis and George B. own.

Queen Anne's.—Wm. Glen, Henry H. Pratt, Esq.

Harford.—Mr. Williams and Dr. Montgomery, (members last session, with Mr. Michael, and Stephen Waters, Esqs. have been nominated by the republican convention of the county. Maj. Hall has removed from the county, and Mr. Sewell offers himself as an elector.

ELECTORS OF SENATE.

St. Mary's county.—Four candidates are in the field—Col. E. J. Millard, Mr. Leigh, Dr. Stone, and Mr. Heard. The contest is warmly maintained, chiefly upon the ground of individual pretensions, and without combining interest between any two of the gentlemen.

Charles county.—Mr. Stonestreet, and Mr. Jenefler.

Calvert.—John A. D. Dalrymple and John Becket.

Prince George's.—Gov. S. Sprigg and Phil. L. Chew, Esq.

Frederick.—Col. J. C. Cockey and Dr. Wm. Tyler.

Washington.—Wm. Gabby and John Bowles.

Baltimore City.—Edward Johnson, and E. S. Thomas, Esq.

Baltimore County.—George Harryman, Esq. and Col. J. B. Snowden.

Harford County.—A meeting had been or was to be held, to name candidates—meantime Charles Sewell and Otho Scott, Esqs. have offered their services as electors.

Talbot.—Wm. Hayward, and Gr. Samuel S. Dickinson.

Dorchester.—Mr. Douglass, Wm. W. Eccleston, S. Kirvan, J. R. W. Pitt.

Somerset.—Littleton D. Teackle.

Anne Arundel.—Rezin Estep, Gen. Wm. H. Marriott, and Horatio Ridout.

City of Annapolis.—Dennis Claude has been nominated, Col. Richard Harwood, of Thos. offers his services. Col. Lewis Duvall, it is understood, is likewise a candidate.—Md. Rep.

Robbery Discovered.—Some time in February, last, a trunk containing upwards of \$2000 in bank notes, together with some articles of clothing, was stolen from one of the line stages on its passage from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1760 of the money in notes (marked on the back "FEB. 9th") belonged to the Messrs. Cohen's of Baltimore. No trace of the trunk or its contents could be found until a few days ago when suspicion fell on a black man of this place, named Andrew Brown. Mr. Ross, High Constable of Baltimore, and some other gentlemen searched his house on Tuesday last, and found \$1000 of the money, the notes marked as above. Brown said he had given some of the money to another black man of this place named Freeman—his house was searched and one \$5 note of the money and some of the lost clothing found. None of the unmarked money has been found; it is presumed they passed it first.—They were both committed to prison to await their trial, which will take place in September next.

Elkton Press.

From the Upland Union.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Mr. Aaron Hannum, a respectable citizen of the County, has discovered a sovereign remedy for the expulsion of Worms from children—the remedy is simple and one that can be obtained at all seasons of the year. The following are a few of the particulars as related to us. He says, while several of his children were going to their grand-mother's in April last, on a visit, they for amusement took from the limbs or twigs of the Cedar-trees, what is generally called the Cedar Apple or Knot. One of them who had been always very much afflicted with worms, since the age of two years old (now between six and seven) and every thing had been done for her in the power of a skilful physician for their expulsion, but all to no effect, and was in a very delicate state of health, eat several of the Ap-

ples—the consequence was, that several Worms were expelled from her—the remedy was again administered, and in twelve hours three hundred and upwards came from her. Mr. H. to be satisfied as to its efficacy, gave the Apples to five of his children, who were all in good health—it had the same effect as upon the first—he also eat several of the Apples himself, and the effect was the same. Thus through the medium of mere chance, perhaps one of the best remedies, and the most simple has been discovered. Mr. H. makes the above public with a view to benefit his fellow citizens, an act in our opinion truly praiseworthy and magnanimous. He recommends to those who feel disposed to try the experiment, that the Apples should be eaten nine mornings in succession, fasting—if dry to be pounded fine, and taken in Molasses—or eat them just as they come from off the tree. At this season of the year, the Apple or Knot are to be found in great abundance on the Cedar trees.

Cure of Deaf and Dumb Child.—A boy ten years old, who has been completely deaf from infancy, has been cured by Dr. Deleeran, of Paris, by simply injecting air through the Eustachian tube which leads from the throat into the cavity of the tympanum or drum of the ear. This is an operation which might probably succeed in similar cases; and from the account given of it, it appears to have been accomplished without any inconvenience.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

We have been favored with Paris papers to the 5th of May, inclusive, brought by the Isabella Henderson. They contain letters from Missolonghi to the 6th of April which confirm the accounts of the repulse of the Turks on the 24th of March, but it does not appear to have been known with how much loss. One of the letters is from a Greek General, who states that the Pacha of Pleva, Sadick Bey and Aidin Bey, were killed, and estimates the whole loss of the Turks at 3000. The place was still invested by the Turks. The Turkish fleet had also been repulsed in an attempt to take possession of a small Island and fortress in the neighborhood of Missolonghi. A report had reached Corfu, that the Greek fleet arrived at Missolonghi with supplies between the 6th and 9th of April.

Mer. Adv.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, June 19. Flour—Superior 84 per bbl. \$4 30
" City Mills, superior qual. " 4 25

Wheat, per bushel 91 a 95
Indian Corn, " 70 a 74
Rye, " 68 a 70
Oats, " 56 a 58

[Paid]

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. John W. Gallagher, to Mrs. Frances Severe, all of this county.

At Easton Point, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Samuel H. Benny to Miss Susan Ann, daughter of Capt. Thomas Parrott, all of this county.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the 9th inst. at his residence in Somerset county, Francis H. Waters, Esq. in the 63d year of his age—well known and eminently distinguished for his many intellectual, moral and social virtues—but whose crowning excellence was, that he lived and died a meek and lowly christian.

DIED.

In this town on Monday last, Mrs. Mary Robinson, in the 82d year of her age.

At Todd's Point, on Tuesday 13th inst. after an illness of eight days, Capt. James Tripp, aged about 69 years.

In this county, on the 19th inst. Mrs. Ann Denny, consort of Mr. James Denny, sen.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail on the 15th inst. a negro woman, named Delia Sewell, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, good countenance, yellow complexion—had on when committed, a blue striped domestic frock. Says she belongs to Mr. Greason or Grison, of Georgetown, District of Columbia. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove poverty, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
May 6 8w

\$ 100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1825, a negro fellow who calls himself NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout made, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk—He was sold to the subscriber by a Mrs. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States.

JOHN B. ORY,
State of Louisiana, or
JAS. C. WHEELER,
June 10, Easton, E. S. of Maryland.

\$ 100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Friday the 19th May, a negro man named HENRY, twenty years old, not very black, about five feet ten inches high, broad face with high cheek bones and of a large size; when spoken to has a considerable impediment in his speech—The clothes he has with him are not known—is supposed to have gone into Oxford Neck or Dorchester county, from the circumstance of a small bateau having been taken off the same night from the adjoining farm.

ALSO, ranaway on Sunday night the 21st May, a negro man, named BILL, he is known in the neighbourhood by the name of Bill Buck, but calls himself Will Hammond, he is very quick and active in his motions, very black, about five feet seven inches high—He is very talkative—carried with him, one suit of old kersey clothes, a blue cloth coat, a pair of striped cassimere pantaloons, two pair of shoes, and 12 or 15 lbs of bacon—He is half brother to Henry, and the probability is they are together—Whoever shall take the above mentioned negroes, or either of them, and secure them in any goal so that I get them again, shall receive fifty dollars for each of them. CHARLOTTE L. EDMONDSON.
Talbot county, Md. May 27.

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase as early as possible thirty negroes from ten to twenty five years of age—Those having slaves for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton. SAMUEL MEEK.

June 24 th.
N. B. Letters addressed to the subscriber will be immediately attended to. S. M.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Will be sold on Tuesday next, 27th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. the household effects of the late Mrs. Lucretia Teackle.

FOR RENT

The House and Lot lately occupied by Mrs. Teackle—immediate possession will be given—Apply to RITTA TEACKLE.

June 24

NOTICE.

In pursuance of an act of Assembly passed 1824, No. 169, authorising the cession of territorial jurisdiction at Smith's Island, Cojus Streights on the Chesapeake Bay; for the erection of a light house thereon. The undersigned as commissioners in virtue of the authority vested in them, have appointed a meeting on the premises, on the 22d of August, 1826, for the purpose of making an estimate of the value of such lands as the United States shall require for the purposes aforesaid.

JESSY HUGHES,
WM. ROACH,
JOHN RIDER,
ARNOLD E. JONES,
DANIEL BALLARD.
Princess Anne, June 24 4w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

June 5 h, 1826.

Ordered that the Report of Thomas H. Dawson, Trustee for the sale of certain property in the cause of James Newnam, Edward Hopkins and Mary his wife, Elizabeth Bromwell, Mary Orem, Henry Stapleford and Ann his wife, John Boyles and Henrietta his wife, Henny Merchant, Elizabeth Merchant, Thomas Cockayne, Elizabeth & James Cockayne, jr. the infants by Charles M. Bromwell their next friend, against John Newnam, administrator of James, William Mullikin, son of Patrick, William Mullikin son of John, Jacob Bromwell, surviving executor of Jeremiah Bromwell, James Cockayne, sen. James Cockayne, sen. administrator Rosanna Bromwell, Isaac Atkinson—and Nicholas Hammond, administrator of Elizabeth Merchant, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first Saturday of next Term, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, once a week for three successive weeks and at least one month before the said first Saturday of next term of this court. The report states the amount of sales to be sixteen hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty one cents.

RICHARD T. EARLE,
True Copy,
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
June 24 3w

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Caroline held in the Court House in Denton, on the 1st Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing seven Directors to manage the affairs of said institution for the next year.

By order,
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.
Bank of Caroline,
Denton, June 17, 1826.

Take Notice.

Notice is hereby given to Samuel Groome, William Clark, Edward N. Hambleton and Lambert W. Spencer, and all others living on a certain tract of land, known by the name of "Londonderry," taken up by Francis Armstrong, that unless they come forward immediately, and lease or rent, suits will be commenced forthwith, in the United States Court, unless a just title is produced.

JAMES COLSTON, Agent.
Baltimore, June 10, 1826.—4w

CATTLE SHOW.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 25th May last, it was resolved, that there be a Cattle Show and Fair for the Exhibition and Sale of all kinds of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, and Household Manufactures, during the ensuing Fall—the days and particulars of which, will be published shortly for the information of our fellow citizens. By the Board,
SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

June 3 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the court house, on Tuesday the 23d day of this present month, (May) at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of hearing & determining appeals and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property, under the Act of Assembly passed at December session, 1825, chapter 9, entitled, "An Act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Talbot county," that they may deem just and proper according to law and will continue to sit on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in each succeeding week, for the space and term of twenty days for the purposes aforesaid, provided they shall deem it necessary.

By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk
to the Commissioners of Tax for Talbot County.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 15th instant, a negro girl named Betsey Kirtches, 15 years of age, four feet 10 inches high, and very black—She had on when committed a patched brown lincsey frock, yellow silk bonnet, old shoes and stockings, and says she belongs to Burgess Nelson, living between New-Market & Liberty-Town. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove poverty, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.
May 6 8w

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—
NOTE 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 G. G. dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 5

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 politeness 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 th

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.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Easton, Talbot county, as a runaway, by James Seth, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE MONTIGUE, of a yellow complexion, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, says he belongs to a Mr. William Montigue, who resides about eight miles from Richmond; had on when committed a cotton shirt and a blue mixed pair of pantaloons. This boy has got two letters on each arm, on the right arm G. R. pricked in with ink, on the left arm J. G. pricked in with ink, which he says was done by his young master, William Montigue, says he came off with a certain Joseph Hudson, who sailed a boat called the Nonsuch of Richmond. The owner of the above described negro man, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THO. HENRIX,
Sheriff of Talbot county.

N. B. Was also arrested in company with the aforesaid negro George, the above named Joseph Hudson, a white man, who absconded from the officer bringing him to jail—circumstances excite suspicion that some unlawful act has been committed by said Hudson and negro George.
T. HENRIX.

THE THOROUGH BRED STALLION,

ARINALDO

By Sir Archy—bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, will stand the present season at one of the subscribers' stables in EASTON, at the low price of Fifteen Dollars the spring chance, which Ten Dollars will discharge; paid by the first of October next—\$5 (single leap, and \$20 to insure a mare with foal—25 cents in each case to be paid to the groom. The season will be extended to the first of August, or longer if required.
ARINALDO is fifteen and a half hands high, and 5 years old this season, is a horse of uncommon bone and muscular powers. He is a deep or blood bay with black mane, tail, and legs—has never covered a mare, having as arrived from Roanoke in Virginia. He was got by Sir Archy, (who is now covering at \$75 the spring's chance); his dam Miss Ryland, by Gracibus, Duste by Silvertail, Vanity by Celer, Mark Anthony, Jolly Rodger—see American Farmer of April 9, 1824. Although a train of fortuitous circumstances enable the subscribers to offer the services of Arinaldo unprecedentedly low, yet it is a fact, susceptible of proof, that he cannot be purchased for less than \$2,000. We are mainly indebted to J. S. Skinner, Esq. to whose care and direction Mr. Randolph entrusted this noble animal, for enabling us to offer his services at a price within the reach of every farmer, and so much below the price now paying by citizens of other states for the services of horses from the same stud. Good pasturage may be procured in the neighbourhood of Easton for mares from a distance; and as Arinaldo will not travel, all mares must be brought to his stable.
The following extract from the advertisement of Roanoke, a brother to Arinaldo, now covering in Virginia, will be found applicable to him:—
"Like his sire, he is fit for the dray, wagon, or coach, as well as the turf, the field, and the road, in short for every purpose to which this noble animal can be applied, but that of a shooting pony."

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON
EDWARD S. WINDER.
June 10 w

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON BRADDOCK'S
OLD TERRACE.

MORE NEW GOODS.

SAMUEL GROOME

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS; AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ. 6-4 Cambric Gingham Turkes, Osnaburghs, Brown Irish Linens, Mamee and Company's Nankeen Blue do. Marcellis Vesting Black Silk do. Tabby Velvets White & Blue Dinims Black, Straw, White & Blue Italian Crapes Tambor'd Swiss Hdks. Barage & other Silk do. Plain Book do. Lace do. with Bugles Company Bandannas Cold Camb. & Silk for Bonnets Black Senash Green and Black Saranett Figured Black Silk for Dresses White Pongees 4-4 Bobinet Lace Super Blue Cloths Men's Silk Hose, long & short, ribbed & plain Men's Cotton do. Ladies' Embroidered Plain and Raw Silk Hose Women's & Girls' Cotton do. Italian Silk Cravats Men's and Boy's Leg-horn Hats Palm Leaf & Rice Fans Elegant Feather do. Oil-Cloth for Tables Artificial Flowers Silk and Kid Gloves Ever Pointed Pencils Hat Bindings, Bindings, Bed Lace, Stay Tapes, Floss Thread, Floss Cotton, Sewing do. Millinett, Suspenders, Black Pins, Children's Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Braids, Gimps, Twilling, Bead Purses, Pocket Books, Cologne Water, Tortoise Combs, Ivory do. Dressing do. Cotton and Silk Cords, Tapes, Bobbins, Needles, &c. &c. ALSO—Scythe Blades, Sicksles, Wheat Stones, Nails, with an assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Glass and Queens'-ware, Stone-ware, Earthen-ware, Wooden-ware, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, &c. Likewise a general assortment of HARVEST GOODS & GROCERIES, among which are some nice FRESH TEAS, WINE, BRANDY, &c. &c. The above Goods, with the former stock on hand, make a complete assortment, and will be offered at a very small advance for cash. Easton, June 10.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received an additional supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which renders their assortment equal to any in this place, and will be offered as low for Cash. GREEN & REARDON. Easton, June 10.

MORE NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING A FURTHER SUPPLY OF Handsome and Cheap Goods, Which added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete; all of which will be offered very low for cash. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call. June 10

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF New and Cheap GOODS.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large and beautiful supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Which added to his former stock, renders his assortment more general and complete than any he has heretofore presented to their notice. WM. H. GROOME. Easton, June 3 1f

Martin & Hayward

have received a handsome assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or in Exchange for Wool, Feathers or Country Tow Linen. Their customers and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them an early call. Easton, April 29, 1825.

IN WORCESTER COUNTY COURT.

IN CHANCERY, May Term, 1826. William T. Riley vs. David Vestry and Mary his wife, Levin Hammond, Wm. R. Hammond, Charlotte C. Hammond and Jane A. Hammond, heirs at law and devisees of William Hammond. The object of the bill filed in this cause, is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate whereof William Hammond late of Worcester county, died seized for the payment of his debts. The court being satisfied that Levin Hammond and William R. Hammond two of the defendants in this case, do not reside in the State of Maryland, and that the process of this court cannot be served on them or either of them—it is thereupon this 17th day of May, 1826, by this Court, ordered and directed—that notice of the bill filed in this cause be given to the said defendants by advertisement, inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before the 29th day of September next, warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the said 29th day of September next, or that this court will hold jurisdiction of this cause and will hear and determine the same as fully and as much as if they had appeared thereto. JAMES B. ROBINS, True Copy, Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. June 10. 3w

WANTED

Two hundred bushels of CORN, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to JOSEPH CHAIN. June 3.

Wanted.

A Deputy is wanted, in the office of the Register of Wills for Talbot County.—a very liberal salary will be given to a person well qualified.—And I also wish to employ a young man, who writes a pretty good plain hand, to assist me in bringing up the records of my office.—Letters addressed to me (post paid) will be duly attended to. JAMES PRICE. Easton, Md. June 17 1826.

The Federal Gazette, Baltimore, will insert the above twice a week for 4 weeks.—And the Annapolis Gazette once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Sinclair & Moore

Have now for sale at their Agricultural Repository, PRATT STREET, Baltimore, HARVEST TOOLS—VIZ: 200 GRAIN CRADLES, with the Best English or American Scythes, of the most approved patterns, and are made of different kinds, suitable to the different sections of the country—and as we have been improving on them for three years, we believe they will be generally approved of. 50 dozen GRASS SNEADS, a part of which have the Scythes hung to them ready for work.—Also, Scythe Blades for Grain or Grass. 50 dozen of the Spring Steel Hay and Manure FORKS so generally used in the Eastern States. 100 CULTIVATORS, for the cultivation of Corn, Tobacco, and Garden Vegetables, answering all the purposes of the plough at one-third of the expense if judiciously used—and also suits well for seeding wheat, if the grass has been kept down. 100 of those highly approved WHEAT FANS are now in progress and will be ready to deliver as orders may come in, a few of which are made stronger and better adapted to large farms; will cost about \$5 more. In a few weeks we expect to have an assortment of TURNIP SEED, raised from Turnips carefully selected from such kinds as we most approve of for table use; such as the White Flat, White Stone, Yellow Scotch, and Early Dutch, and have lately received from London, some of the Red topped Swedish or Rutabaga TURNIP SEED, which we have proved to vegetate well; together with a very extensive assortment of Garden Seeds and implements of husbandry. Buckwheat & Millet Seed would be purchased. June 17 4w

For Sale,

The two story Dwelling House and Premises, occupied at this time, by Mr. William Beckly, situate on West street in the town of Easton, next door to the residence of Richard Spencer, Esq. This property is well improved, and one of the most pleasant situations for a private family, in the place—to a good purchaser a long credit would be given if required. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. Joseph Thomas at Easton. PHILEMON THOMAS, Agent for Wm. R. Dawson. June 17 4w

Lands to Rent.

To be rented at reduced and very moderate rents, for one or more years from the first of next January, all my lands in Hunting Creek Neck and Poplar Neck in Caroline county.—These lands comprise extensive & fertile marshes on Choptank River, on which they bind about two miles, and are therefore valuable for stock. The lands in Hunting Creek Neck are also offered for sale, in farms of suitable sizes, at very low prices, and on a long credit.—Persons wishing to rent may apply either to myself, or to Daniel Cheezum, my agent, who resides near these lands.—Those who are disposed to purchase, will be pleased to address themselves to me. C. GOLDSBOROUGH. Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, June 17 12w

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court, JUNE TERM, A. D. 1826.

On application of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. administrator of Lloyd Nicols, 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 in either one or both 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 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1826. JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lloyd Nicols, 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 31st of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of June, 1826. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r. of Lloyd Nicols, Dec'd. June 17 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Mary Larrimore, at the suit of Robert Larrimore, will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 27th instant, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all that farm and plantation on which the said Mary Larrimore at present resides, situate in Broad Creek neck, being part of a tract of land called Antill, containing 66 1/2 acres of land more or less—also 2 head of horses, 7 head of cattle, 4 head of sheep, 1 yoke oxen and cart, 2 beds and furniture, 2 tables, 1 cupboard and contents and 6 chairs—seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOMAS HENRIK, Shff. June 3 4w

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public that his NEW MILL is now in complete order, with a full head of water; and is constructed with a large over-shot wheel, so as to grind day and night without reducing the water. Any orders in his way will be strictly attended to and promptly obeyed. The public's humble servant, HENRY NICOLS. Caroline county, June 3. 1f

LAWS OF MARYLAND

[BY AUTHORITY.]

In Council,

ANNAPOLIS, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; The Patriot, American, Gazette and Chronicle Baltimore; Political Examiner, Frederick Town; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light, Hagerstown; Maryland Advocate, Cumberland; True American, Rockville; Elkton Press; Chester Town Telegraph, Centreville Times; Star and Gazette, Easton; Cambridge Chronicle & Bond of Union, Harford county. By order, THO: CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT

To amend the Constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts. Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that a numerous class of voters on the North side of Wycomico creek, and also in the neighborhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the middle district of Somerset county, by reason of their remote location from the place of holding elections, are virtually deprived of the privilege of voting, which according to the spirit of the constitution, is designed to be extended to every free white male citizen of this state, and is intended to be secured by the bill of rights; for remedy whereof.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the election district in Somerset county, lately called and known as number two, or the middle district, shall be further subdivided, and that two additional election districts shall be established therein; one of which shall be made convenient to the voters on the north side of Wycomico creek, and the other shall be at or near Dublin or Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the said district.

2. And be it enacted, That in case this act shall be confirmed as required by the constitution, and form of government, the levy court of Somerset county shall be, and they are hereby required to appoint three commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall proceed to subdivide the said district, and to select and appoint suitable places for holding elections on the north side of Wycomico creek, and in the neighborhoods of Dublin or Cokesbury as aforesaid, having due regard to population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters.

3. And be it enacted, That the commissioners who shall be appointed by the levy court in virtue of this act, shall meet at the town of Princess Anne, on the first Monday of May next, succeeding the confirmation of this act, as required by the constitution and form of Government, or within ten days thereafter, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and the said commissioners may adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, until they shall have performed and completed the several duties required of them by this act; and the said commissioners shall be, and they hereby are required on or before the first day of July next, after their meeting as aforesaid, to make out and deliver to the clerk of the county aforesaid, a plain and accurate description in writing, of the limits, boundaries and designation of each district so created and laid off, certified under their hands and seals, and the said clerk shall make a fair record thereof amongst the records of the county aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners be, and they hereby are authorized and required to adjust and limit the quantum of compensation, to be allowed to the proprietor or proprietors of the place of holding elections in each of the said election districts, if any compensation shall be required by the said proprietor or proprietors, and the same to certify as aforesaid.

5. And be it enacted, That for the performance of the duties required of the said commissioners by this act, and for the places of holding elections, if any compensation shall be claimed, the levy court shall make allowance and the same shall levy upon the county, to be collected and paid as other county charges are collected and paid: Provided, that the said commissioners shall not receive a sum exceeding two dollars each per diem, for each and every day they may severally be engaged in the proper duties of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That after the confirmation of this act, the levy court of Somerset county, shall, according to the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and five, chapter ninety-seven, appoint three persons in each of the said districts, disreent therein, who, or such of them as shall attend, shall be the judge or judges of elections for the district for which he or they shall have been appointed as aforesaid, and the judges so appointed, shall have, hold and exercise the same powers and authorities, and be subject to the same penalties, and be entitled to the same pay as the judges of elections in Somerset county now exercise and are entitled and subject to: Provided, That the compensation to be allowed for the services of the said judges and of the clerks by them to be appointed, shall not exceed two dollars per diem, which compensation shall be levied and paid as aforesaid.

7. And be it enacted, That all laws now in force, not inconsistent with this act, shall be, and remain, in force; and all provisions repugnant to this act shall be, and the same are declared to be repealed, upon the confirmation of this act.

8. And be it enacted, That if this act, shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates,

in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs; in such case, this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and constitute, and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, and every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with or contrary thereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

By the House of Delegates 11th day of February, 1826—read and assented to. By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk. By the Senate, 13th day of February, 1826—read and assented to. WM. KILTY, Clk.

[L.S.] JOS. KENT, Governor.

An act to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the Governor may be elected by the people, and to abolish the council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor as hereinafter provided for.

2. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be chosen alternately from the western and eastern shores, by the citizens of the state, having the right to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, in the counties where they severally reside, at the time and places where they shall vote for delegates aforesaid, and the votes shall be received and counted by the same judges, and in the same manner as the votes for Delegates; the presiding judges of elections in each county, shall make a list of all the persons voted for as governor in their respective counties, and of the number of votes given for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government, directed to the president of the senate, who shall upon the first Monday after the meeting of the general assembly, in the presence of a majority of the members of each branch, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted and the person having a majority of all the votes given, shall be the governor, and the president of the senate shall forthwith announce the same; but if no person shall have a majority of all the votes given, no choice or election shall be considered as having been made, and the said president shall announce the number of votes given to each person voted for, and thereupon a governor shall be elected forthwith by joint ballot of both branches of the legislature, from among the candidates voted for by the people, who shall appear by the said returns to have had the two greatest number of votes, and should neither of the persons so voted for, have a majority of all votes on the joint ballot aforesaid, the ballot shall be renewed and continued until some one of them shall receive such majority; contested elections of governor shall be determined by both branches of the legislature, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

3. And be it enacted, That the governor shall hold his office, during the term of three years from the time appointed for the annual meeting of the legislature next ensuing his election, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified, but he shall not be eligible as governor, for the three next succeeding years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

4. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been fourteen years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state ten years next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of this state or of the United States.

5. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanor or any misdemeanors in office, but judgment in such case shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in this state, he shall nevertheless, whether convicted or acquitted, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

6. And be it enacted, That the house of delegates shall have the sole power of impeaching the governor, but two thirds of all the members shall concur in such impeachment.

7. And be it enacted, That the impeachment of the governor shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the evidence; the party accused shall not be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the senators.

8. And be it enacted, That the governor shall have his permanent residence at the seat of government, and shall at stated times receive for his services an adequate salary to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

9. And be it enacted, That there shall be a secretary of state, appointed by the governor, to hold his office during the pleasure of the governor, who shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before the legislature or either branch thereof, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined on him by law, and shall receive such salary or compensation for his services as may be provided by the legislature.

10. And be it enacted, That in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the governor to discharge the duties and powers of said office, the same shall devolve upon the president of the senate, until another governor shall be elected and qualified as is hereinafter provided, for

and in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both governor and president of the senate, the legislature may provide by law what officer shall act as governor, until another be elected and qualified, or the disability removed.

11. And be it enacted, That in case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or disqualification, his successor shall be elected at the first election for delegates to the general assembly which shall take place thereafter, and his term of service shall be the same as if no vacancy had occurred.

12. And be it enacted, That the first election for governor shall be held at the time of the election of delegates for the general assembly next ensuing the ratification and confirmation of this act.

13. And be it enacted, That all the powers and authorities at present exercised by the executive of this state, shall be, and hereby are vested in the governor, except the appointment of chancellor, judges of the courts of common law, attorney general, general, field and general staff officers, who shall be nominated by the governor and approved of by the senate.

14. And be it enacted, That the governor, appointed by virtue of this act, or the person authorized to act in his place, shall take the same oaths of office as are now directed to be taken by the governor of this state.

15. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relates to the election of the governor and to the election of the council to the governor, that is in any manner repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed upon the confirmation hereof.

16. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government herein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents, and purposes any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the house of delegates, 17th day of February, 1826—read and assented to. By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk. By the senate, 1st day of March, 1826—read and assented to. WM. KILTY, Clk. [L.S.] JOS. KENT, Governor.

SHERWOOD FOREST FOR SALE.

This beautiful farm contains upwards of 270 acres of Land with a proportion of Timber: An elegant DWELLING and other out houses, some of which are in bad order. It is situated about two and a half miles from St. Michaels, on the post road leading to Haddaway's ferry, and on the head of a beautiful creek abounding with fish and oysters—to a safe purchaser the terms will be made very easy. Persons wishing to purchase can view the premises by calling on Mr. James Denny, the present tenant—and Terms made known by application to THOMAS SHERWOOD or ALEXANDER B. HARRISON. June 3 3w

For Sale.

I will sell the FARM on which I reside, and which I purchased a few years since of Mr. Loftus Bowdle—This farm is situated in Bailey's Neck, on Third Haven creek, directly opposite the 'Double Mill,' one of the Steam boat Maryland's stopping places—The farm contains about One Hundred and Fifty acres—The soil, in the highest degree, fertile—sources of manure inexhaustible—Fish, oysters, ducks, terrapins, &c. of the first qualities, in their season, and a neighborhood celebrated for hospitality, peace, harmony and friendly intercourse—and for health and beauty of situation, this is unrivalled by any on Third-Haven creek. Those desirous of purchasing, will of course, view the premises, which they are invited to do, where the terms and further particulars will be made known by application to R. P. EMMONS. May 6 1f

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 shewn by Mr. Benjamin Kemp, who resides on the premises, and terms made known by the subscriber, near St. Michaels. Feb. 11 JAMES DENNY.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I have taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis Wrightson, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons therefore having claims against the estate of said deceased, are requested to produce them duly authenticated according to law, to Mr. James L. Wrightson, of the county aforesaid, who is authorized by me as my agent to transact all the business of the said administration; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to him without delay. MARY ANN WRIGHTSON, Adm'r. of F. Wrightson, deceased. June 3.