

EASTON GAZETTE.

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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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1825.

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MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

Mr. Brown presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of the village of Denton, in Caroline county, praying, that geese and swine may not go at large in said village.

The bill relating to two deeds of manumission recorded amongst the records of Kent county; was read the second time passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Steele, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to restrain and punish trespassers.

Mr. Tyson reports a bill, entitled, An act to authorise limited partnerships within this state.

On motion by Mr. Montgomery, Ordered, That the bill relative to calling a convention, have a second reading on the second of February next.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to limit the number of justices of the peace in the several counties of this state.

Mr. Norris moved to insert after the words 'governor shall' the words 'from and after the 4th Monday in December next.' Determined in the negative.

Mr. Thomas moved to refer it to the 1st of April. Determined in the negative.

Mr. Dennis moved to postpone it until to-morrow. Determined in the negative.

Mr. Kemp moved to fill up the blank for the number of magistrates for Frederick county with 75. Determined in the negative.

The blank was then filled up with sixty. Mr. Boon moved to refer the said bill to the 1st of June. Determined in the negative.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the bill to change the mode of electing the members of the senate.

On motion of Mr. Eccleston, the question was put, That the same be referred to the next general assembly? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Norris, Ordered, That the same have a second reading on the 3d February.

Mr. Barnes delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the order of the house, directing them to inquire into the expediency of altering and changing the inspection law passed at the last session, so as to authorise the state to build or purchase warehouses in the city of Baltimore, for the inspection of tobacco, instead of renting the same, having had the same under consideration, are of opinion that it would be expedient for the state either to purchase or build warehouses for the inspection of tobacco, they therefore respectfully submit the accompanying bill.

By order, ISAAC HINES, Clk.
And a bill, entitled, An act to authorise the governor and council of Maryland to purchase or build a warehouse or warehouses in the city of Baltimore for the inspection of tobacco.

Also a bill, entitled, An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the appointment of a chancellor. Ordered, That the same have a second reading on the 28th inst.

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

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Mr. Ireland presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Kent county, praying for the support of Teresa Carroll; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

Mr. Merrick reports a bill, entitled, An act to authorise the courts of this state to grant divorces.

Mr. McClean reports a bill, entitled, An act relating to the trustees of the poor of Kent county.

Mr. McClean obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act authorising the levy court of Kent county to levy a sum of money for the support of Mary Lynch; referred to the committee on similar subjects.

Mr. Sullivan presents a petition from sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying aid for the agricultural society; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

Mr. Hooper reports a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of the Salisbury Academy.

Mr. Millard reports a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Eliza Fish of Cecil county.

Mr. Henderson reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to authorise Hannah A. Hayer, guardian of the minor children of Stephen Hayes, late of Cecil county deceased, to sell and convey all the right, title and interest, of the said minor children, to certain real and personal estate therein mentioned.

On motion by Mr. Speed, the question was put, That the bill to increase the delegation of the city of Baltimore, and the

bill to change the number of members from each county have a second reading on the 10th February? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put on the 3d February? Determined in the negative. The question was then put on Thursday next? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Kemp delivers the following report: The committee of claims, to whom was referred the memorial of Philemon B. Hopper, agent for the eastern shore, and the documents accompanying the same, praying to be allowed commission on monies paid into the eastern shore treasury, by state debtors, and further, that the said debtors be allowed full credit on the books of the eastern shore treasury, for all monies paid by them to the agent, and by said agent into the treasury, except his commission thereon, beg leave to report, That upon the first question submitted to their consideration, as to the amount of commission the agent is rightfully entitled to upon monies collected and paid through his exertions into the treasury by state debtors, there appears to be much doubt and uncertainty, from the vague and unsatisfactory testimony afforded them. Your committee find it therefore difficult to come to any accurate conclusion upon this subject. They would, however, state from the best examination they have been able to give this subject, and from the letters and certificates before them, it appears to your committee, that of the debts due to the state, and under the control and management of the agent, there were paid into the eastern shore treasury, by the state debtors themselves, in consequence of the agent's attention and exertions, the sum of \$3,578 67 cents, and upon which it seems the treasurer has refused to allow him commission, on the ground that he had not satisfied him the money was paid in consequence of his attention and exertions as required by the resolution of the last session, but which your committee are of opinion the agent is entitled to his commission of 10 per cent, upon, amounting to the sum of \$357 86 cents. Your committee beg leave further to report, that upon the second subject submitted to their consideration, relative to the credits which state debtors ought to have upon the treasury books of the eastern shore, who have settled their accounts with the agent, beg leave to state, that it appears to your committee, in many cases where the state debtors have paid the agent, he has retained his commission, and paid the balance of the debt into the treasury, and the treasurer in such cases has only given credit to such debtors for the sum received by him, leaving a balance standing against them on the books, the amount retained by the agent for his commission. Your committee think, the agent has a right to retain his commission upon monies received by him, and that the state debtors ought to have credit on the books of the eastern shore treasury for the several amounts retained by the agent for commission, so as to settle their accounts on the said books, as they have been finally settled with the agent. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the eastern shore pay to Philemon B. Hopper, state's agent, or order, the sum of three hundred fifty seven dollars and eighty six cents, being the amount of his commission upon money paid into the treasury by state debtors to March 1824. And be it further resolved, That the said treasurer is hereby authorised and directed, to pass to the credit of state debtors the several amounts retained by the state's agent for his commission upon claims paid him by said debtors, so as to settle the said accounts on the treasury books. All which is respectfully submitted.

By order, J. COCKEY, Jr. Clk.
Mr. Beall obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to alter the manner of filling up vacancies in the board of commissioners of the tax in the several counties of this state.

Mr. Millard reports a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Mary Snowden of Cecil county.

The supplement to an act to authorise Hannah A. Hayes, guardian of the minor children of Stephen Hayes, late of Cecil county, deceased, to sell and convey all the right, title and interest, of the said minor children, to certain real and personal estate therein mentioned, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill giving compulsory process after summons to procure the attendance of witnesses in causes, and other proceedings, in the high court of chancery, was read the second time, amended, passed, and sent to the senate.

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

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

The bill giving compulsory process after summons to procure the attendance of witnesses in causes, and other proceedings, in the high court of chancery, was sent to the senate.

The bill for the relief of Mary Snowden of Cecil county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Wright presents a petition from Ann Nichols, of Queen Anne's county, referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Sullivan presents a petition from James Waits, referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

Mr. King obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act relating to coroners bonds. Mr. Williams reports a bill, entitled, An act to repeal the 12th and 13th sections of an act, for the relief of the poor of Worcester county, passed at December session 1821, chapter 145; which was twice read by special order, passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers a report from the trustees of the Easton Academy, referred to the committee on schools and academies.

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

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 25. Gentlemen of the Senate—This being the day agreed upon to appoint a United States senator, we propose to go into the election at 12 o'clock.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.
The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

By the Senate, Jan. 25. Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—The senate concur in your proposition to go into the election of a United States senator to-day, at 12 o'clock; and have appointed Messrs. Thomas and Miller, on the part of the senate, to count the ballots, and report the result.

By order, WM. KILTY, Clk.
Which was read.

The house proceeded to ballot for a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike, retired to the conference room, and after some time returned and reported that the Honourable Edward Lloyd, esq. was elected.

Whereupon Resolved, That the honourable Edward Lloyd, Esquire, be and he is hereby declared to be elected a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States.

Mr. Shower reports a bill, entitled, An act for electing the levy courts of the several counties in this state, by the people. The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The engrossed bills from No. 1 to 33, inclusive, were read, assented to, and with the paper bills sent to the senate.

Mr. Bennett presents a petition from Noah Vinson, praying a deed from William M. Waines to him may be recorded.

Mr. Bennett presents a petition from the trustees of the poor in Talbot county, to make sale of the poor's-house, and for other purposes.

Mr. Maxey presents a petition from sundry citizens of Anne Arundel county, in favour of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, referred to the committee on similar petitions.

The report of the committee of claims relative to the state agent for the eastern shore was read the second time.

Mr. Estep moved to strike out the words "so as to settle their accounts on the said books, as they have been finally settled with the agent?" Determined in the negative.

Mr. Estep moved to strike out of the resolution the words "so as to settle the said accounts on the treasury books?" Determined in the negative.

The resolution was then assented to and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Dennis, Ordered, That the bill for the benefit of Salisbury Academy, have a second reading on Tuesday next.

Mr. Fingle reports a bill, entitled, An act to amend an act concerning crimes and punishments.

The bill relating to the trustees of the poor of Kent county was read the second time. On motion by Mr. Wilson, the same was so amended as to extend its operation to the several counties in this state.

The bill was then passed and sent to the senate.

The resolutions in favour of Spedden Orem, Michael Waltman and Thomas Townsend, were read the second time and assented to.

The clerk of the senate returns the engrossed bills from No. 1 to 33, inclusive, severally endorsed "read and assented to."

And delivers a bill, entitled, An act to repeal and alter all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the removal of criminal causes in Baltimore city and county courts, endorsed, "will pass;" which was read.

Mr. King reports a bill, entitled, An act relating to coroners' bonds.

Mr. Maxey delivers the following report: The committee of ways and means to whom was referred the petition of Henry Nicolls of Dorchester county, praying that he may be released from the payment of interest due to the state by him as collector of the direct tax for the years eighteen hundred and twenty three, and eighteen hundred and twenty four, have had the same under consideration, and find nothing to entitle him to the relief prayed; and therefore recommend that the said Henry Nicolls have leave to withdraw his petition.

By order, TRUEMAN CROSS, Clk.

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

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

The resolutions in favour of Michael Waltman, Nathan Porter, Thomas Townsend, Spedden Orem, and Letha Willis, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Gough delivers the following report: The committee to whom was referred the report of the armourer at Annapolis, have had the same under consideration, and being fully impressed with the necessity of adopting some measures for the better preservation of the state's property consisting of arms and the munitions of war, report,

That under the present law appointing the armourer at Annapolis, he is only required to keep in order, fit for use, the arms deposited in the armoury; & in consequence the rooms allotted for the storing of arms, are in a confused and disordered state, and many of the articles there deposited in a perishable condition; your committee would therefore recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the governor and council be authorized to have repaired, on the best and most economical terms, such portion of the arms now deposited in the state house, as they may deem advisable to have repaired, and to dispose of the residue of unserviceable arms, in such manner as they may think most conducive to the interests of the state.

Resolved, That the governor and council be, and they are hereby authorized to contract upon the best terms for the repairs, and preservation, and safe deposit of the camp equipage, accoutrements, and munitions of war, belonging to the state.

By order, ISAAC HINES, Clk.
Which was read.

Mr. Teackle delivers the following report: The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, praying the enactment of a law to regulate the measuring of potatoes in the city of Baltimore, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report—From the number and respectability of the subscribers to this petition, the committee are well assured that the growing of potatoes is a considerable staple of agriculture, and an important object of traffic, and that in consequence of the grievance complained of, many traders, who had hitherto resorted to the port of Baltimore, have been induced to seek for other markets, to the common injury of all parties, save only the moderate gain of certain avaricious hucksters. The committee conceive, that the most eligible mode of vending potatoes, would be by weight, instead of measure; and that this affair may be justly and satisfactorily regulated by the corporate authorities of the city of Baltimore. They therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition, and that the same be presented to the mayor and city council of Baltimore.

All which is respectfully submitted.
By order, J. COCKEY, Jr. Clk.
Which was twice read and concurred with.

Mr. Worthington reports a bill, entitled, An act relating to the administration of justice in this state.

Mr. Millard reports a bill for the relief of John Clarke, of Caroline county.

Mr. Teackle delivers the following report: The committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the civil practice as relating to the confinement of our fellow citizens in the common jails of this state, beg leave to submit the following report—That after having devoted to the subject matter of this reference their most serious consideration, and deliberately weighed the various reasons for and against the proposition committed to them, and endeavoured to construct such provisions as should equally protect the just rights of all parties, the committee concluded to direct its views, 1. To the abolition, in certain cases, of the compulsory writ of capias ad satisfaciendum. 2. To the amendment of the civil practice of justices of the peace, with regard to the power of authorising arrest and confinement in civil cases. 3. To the amendment of the civil practice of courts in relation to the mesne process, and to the preparation of separate and distinct bills for these purposes. All which is respectfully submitted.

By order, TRUEMAN CROSS, Clk.
And a bill, entitled, An act to abolish in certain cases the compulsory writ of capias ad satisfaciendum. Also a bill, entitled, An act to amend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, as relating to the power of authorising arrests and commitment in certain civil cases. And a bill, entitled, An act to amend the civil practice of courts in relation to mesne process.

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

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

Mr. Duvall reports a bill, entitled, An act to prohibit the transportation of absconding slaves to Hayti, or elsewhere.

Mr. Fouke presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Washington county, praying for a repeal of the laws which allow compensation to the owners of slaves, con-

dicted of felony; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

The clerk of the senate returns the supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the removal of lunatic paupers from the several counties of this state to the Maryland Hospital, passed at December session 1817; and the bill to incorporate the United Beneficial Society in Baltimore, severally endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. Also the bill relating to the levy court and commissioners of the tax for Harford county; and the bill to empower the court of chancery to have jurisdiction in a certain case, severally endorsed "will not pass." Also delivers a communication from his excellency the governor, enclosing an authenticated copy of an act of the Virginia legislature, entitled, An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; referred to the committee on roads and canals.

Mr. Millard delivers the following report: The committee to whom the petition of Elizabeth Carroll, of Caroline county, and the counter petition of her husband, were referred, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report—That they have attentively examined both petitions, and deem it inexpedient to legislate upon the subject. They therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions and documents.

By order, W. H. EMORY, Clk.
Which was read twice and concurred with.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill changing the constitution so far as relates to the number of Delegates; after some time spent in discussion, the house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

Mr. Wright presents a petition from Rebecca Whitley, of Queen Anne's county, praying for a divorce; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

The bill to enable Thomas Humphreys, the guardian of Elizabeth Leatherbury, to sell and convey a lot of ground in the town of Salisbury, in Somerset county, was read the second time passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Nicholson reports a bill, entitled, An act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor in the several counties of this state.

The bill for the relief of John Clarke, of Caroline county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill relating to two deeds of manumission, recorded amongst the records of Kent county, and the additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act incorporating the trustees of the Westminster General Meeting House of Frederick county, severally endorsed "will pass." Also the bill to limit the number of justices of the peace in the several counties in this state, endorsed "will not pass." And delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of negro S. Spain, and her two children James and Rachel Ann; and a bill to repeal an act therein mentioned, endorsed "will pass." Which were read.

The supplement to an act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways was postponed until Friday next.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday. After some time spent in discussing the same, the question was put on the reference.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:—Affirmative 32—Negative 43.

Determined in the negative.
The house adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

LONGEVITY.

J. Gordon, who died near Turiff, Banffshire, some time ago had attained the remarkable age of 132 years. All the travellers who chanced to call at the neighboring inn of Turiff, were uniformly directed by the landlady, Mrs. Wallace, to the cottage of the patriarch, where they would see (she used to say) the oldest man in Banffshire—ay, or in the world! Among the visitors one day at the close of the harvest was a young Englishman, who coming up to the door of the cottage, accosted a venerable looking man, employed in knitting hose, with "So, my old friend can you see to knit at your advanced period of life? One hundred and thirty two is a rare age. Devil's the man it will be my grand father ye're seeking I'm only seventy three—ye'll find him round the corner of the house." On turning round the corner, the stranger encountered a debilitated old man, whose whitened locks bore testimony to his having long passed the meridian of life, and whom the stranger at once concluded to be J. Gordon himself. "You seem wonderfully fresh my good Sir, for so old a man, I doubt not you have experienced many vicissitudes in the course of your long life." "What's your will Sir?" inquired the person addressed, whose sense of hearing was somewhat impaired. "The observation was somewhat repeated. 'O ye'll be wanting my father I reckon; he's i' the yard there.' The stranger now entered the garden where he found the venerable old man bu-

ily employed in digging potatoes, and humming the ballad of the 'Battle of Harlaw.' I have had some difficulty in finding you, friend, as I successively encountered your grandson and son, both of whom I mistook for you; indeed they seem as old as yourself. Your labor is rather hard for one at your advanced age. 'It is (replied John), but I'm thankful that I'm able for't as the laddies, pair things are not very stout now.' The united ages of the worthy trio amounted to upwards of 300 years.

Glasgow Free Press.

Observations on the sleep of Infants.

In laying a child to sleep, he should be laid upon the right side oftener than upon the left; but twice in twenty four hours, at least, he should be changed to the left side. Laying him on his back when he is awake is enough of that posture, in which alone he can move his legs and arms with freedom. Place the cradle so that the light may come equally on both eyes, which will save him from a custom of squinting.

Infants cannot sleep too long; and it is a favourable symptom, when they enjoy a calm and long continued rest, of which they should by no means be deprived, as this is the greatest support granted to them by nature. A child lives comparatively much faster than an adult; its blood flows more rapidly; and every stimulus operates more powerfully. Sleep promotes a more calm and uniform circulation of the blood, and it facilitates assimilation of the nutriment received.—The horizontal posture, likewise, is the most favourable to the growth, and bodily development of the infant.

Sleep ought to be in proportion to the age of the infant. This salutary refreshment should fill up the greater part of a child's existence. A continued watchfulness of twenty four hours would prove destructive. After the age of six months, the periods of sleep, as well as all other animal functions, may in some degree be regulated; yet even then, a child should be suffered to sleep the night, and several hours both in the morning and afternoon.—Mothers and nurses should endeavour to accustom infants, from the time of their birth, to sleep in the night preferable to the day: for this purpose they ought to remove all external impressions which may disturb their rest, such as noise, light, &c.; but especially not to obey every call for taking them up, and giving them food at improper times. After the second year of their age, they will not instinctively require to sleep in the forenoon, though after dinner it may be continued till the third and fourth year of life, if the child shows a particular inclination to repose; because, till that age, the full half of its time may safely be allotted to sleep.—From that period, however, it ought to be shortened for the space of one hour with every succeeding year; so that a child of seven years old may sleep about eight and not exceeding nine hours; this preparation may be continued to the age of adolescence, and even manhood.—*Medical Intelligencer.*

Extract of a letter from a friend of General Jackson at Washington, to the Commercial Advertiser, a Jackson paper in New York.

Jackson is rougher by nature and habit than Adams, he assumes an air of more polish and politeness, is affable and condescending, and talks a good deal; His colloquial style is by no means that of a scholar—his English is not pure, nor his Grammar always correct; yet he writes better than he speaks.—You would not suspect him, on a short and casual interview, to be the man who hanged Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and established martial law over the cotton bales and cotton merchants of New Orleans; yet when his features settle into repose, they have a grave if not a severe expression. He begins to look old; but this is owing to the deep wrinkles of his face, and the grey tint of his long and blowsy locks. His lady is a bulky personage, of not the most refined or graceful appearance but is said to be a worthy, excellent woman. It is said by some, that both the General and his lady are religiously disposed; but this is strongly denied by others, so far as he is concerned. At General Brown's party on the 8th, you might have seen in one room Jackson, Adams, Clay, Calhoun, and La Fayette, not to name a host of lesser stars. The evening passed very pleasantly; indeed nothing can exceed the courtesy which prevails here among persons of the most opposite politics. La Fayette is beloved by all parties. He appears in all things as an unaffected American citizen—affable and affectionate to all who approach him. He sometimes comes into the Hall of Representatives, and drawing a chair, sits and listens to the debates. His son is almost always with him. King has begun a portrait of him. That of Schaeffer has arrived, but is not yet stretched; it was rolled up and inclosed in a box. I presume it will be placed in the Hall, but there is no place there which is well adapted to display it. It would appear better in the Rotunda.

THE KENTUCKY MURDER.

A bill to change the Venue in the case of Isaac Desha, from Fleming to Harrison county, passed the house of representatives of Kentucky, and was sent to the senate which concurred therein, with amendments. The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. Wickliffe, a distinguished member of the house, in opposition to the measure, which will be found interesting: On entering the committee room (said Mr. Wickliffe) I took my seat, and in a few minutes I observed the gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. Showtridge) enter the room, & with him, to my astonishment, his Excellency the Governor made his appearance, and presently took his seat near the gentleman from Montgomery, with whom I observed him to speak several times; soon after this that gentleman moved to take up

this bill.—It was now easy to account for his Excellency's presence, and the occasional conversations to which I have referred. Other gentlemen have reproached this intrusion of the Governor upon the committee as indelicate and improper. I do not think it necessary to give vent to my feelings upon the subject. He had no influence upon my course.

This is the last and all I heard of this business until a Senator reported the bill with amendments, when on enquiry I learnt, that the gentleman from Nelson had, the morning after we were honored with his excellency's presence in the committee room, reported the thing I hold in my hand, and that this house had passed it by dispensing with the constitutional provisions and the rules of the house, in a few minutes after it was handed to the Clerk; and that the Senate to show their zeal, had also dispensed with the constitutional provisions and rules of the Senate, and run it through their house; and then that a grave Senator had run with it to this house. Quick work, said Mr. Wickliffe, no time lost in either house in legislating a Governor's son out of the possession of the officers of justice on a charge of murder! It is no great affair—only robbery and murder! Nothing but a man's throat cut for his money! And why should we spend time? why hesitate to release the supposed robber and cut-throat? Sir, said Mr. Wickliffe, a little hesitation, a little reflection might have been serviceable. Oh no! Sunday—pressed upon our career and we were forced to stay the work one day. But scarcely has Monday's light been shed upon us, before the gentleman from Jefferson is up and doing. The orders of the day must stop—the morning's business must lie over—the Governor's son is in danger—justice may overtake him. Sir, said Mr. Wickliffe do we owe nothing to decorum in this affair?—Shall we forget that the eyes of the people are upon us? That the eye of Heaven too is on us?—Remember Sir, this forms an epoch in our legislative career; that we shall see ourselves, or our children will see us in history in this business.—What will be our record!—That a stranger in our land has been robbed; that he has been murdered, his throat cut, the Governor's son is charged with this crime, the very mention of which is enough to chill the blood; and we are legislating—*we, with the Governor, his father, are passing laws for his release, with a precipitancy without example. Will not the people of our sister state (Mississippi) require the blood of her murdered citizen at our hands. If we perform this deed, will they not say to the people of Kentucky, your Governor's son has murdered our fellow citizen, and your representatives have legislated his impunity.*

Yes, sir, it has been reserved for the present year to exhibit to our view an ex-Governor's son-in-law, (your now acting Register) arraigned and tried for wilful murder, & acquitted, because of his drunken insanity; and the Governor elect's son in jail for murder and highway robbery!—When this is the fact—when this is only part of the prospect before us—when by every mail and each stranger that arrives at your capital, you get intelligence of some recent murder, of some new cut-throat—while we know that crimes and criminals are everywhere triumphant, and that our penal laws are already but shadows against the wealthy culprit, is this a time, I ask, to legislate criminal impunity by dispensing with constitutional provisions and legislative rules?

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 26.

RULES FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Wright from the Select Committee appointed to prepare rules to be observed in case the election of President and Vice President shall devolve on this House, made the following report:

The Committee appointed to prepare and report such rules as, in their opinion may be proper to be observed by this House, in the choice of a President of the United States, whose term of service is to commence on the fourth day of March next, if, on counting the votes given in the several States, in the manner prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, it shall appear that no person has received a majority of the votes of all the Electors of President, and Vice President appointed in the several States.

REPORT:

That the following Rules be observed by the House in the choice of a President of the United States, whose term is to commence on the fourth day of March, 1825, if the choice shall constitutionally devolve upon the House.

1st. In the event of its appearing, on opening all the certificates and counting the votes given by the Electors of the several States for President, that no person has a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors appointed, and the result shall have been declared, the same shall be entered on the Journals of this House.

2d. The roll of the House shall then be called, and on its appearing that a member or members from two thirds of the States are present, the House shall immediately proceed, by ballot, to choose a president from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President; and in case neither of those persons shall receive the votes of a majority of all the States on the first ballot, the House shall continue to ballot for a President, without interruption by other business, until a President be chosen.

3d. The doors of the Hall shall be closed during the balloting, except against members of the Senate, and the officers of the House; and the Galleries shall be cleared on the request of the Delegation of any one State.

4th. From the commencement of the bal-

lotting until an election is made, no proposition to adjourn shall be received unless on the motion of one State, seconded by another State; and the question shall be decided by States. The same rule shall be observed in regard to any motion to change the usual hour for the meeting of the House.

5th. In balloting, the following mode shall be observed, to wit:

The Representatives of each State shall be arranged and seated together, beginning with the seats at the right hand of the Speaker's chair, with the members from the State of Maine, thence proceeding with the members from the States in the order the States are usually named for receiving petitions, around the Hall of the House, until all are seated;

A ballot box shall be provided for each State;

The Representatives of each State shall, in the first instance, ballot among themselves, in order to ascertain the vote of their state, and they may, if necessary, appoint tellers of their ballots;

After the vote of each state is ascertained, duplicates thereof shall be made out, and in case any one of the persons from whom the choice is to be made, shall receive a majority of the votes given, on any one balloting, by the Representatives of a State, the name of that person shall be written on each of the duplicates; and, in case the votes so given shall be divided, so that neither of said persons shall have a majority of the whole number of votes given by such state on any one balloting, then the word 'divided' shall be written on each duplicate;

After the delegation from each State shall have ascertained the vote of their State, the Clerk shall name the States in the order they are usually named for receiving petitions; and, as the name of each is called, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall present to the Delegation of each two ballot boxes, in each of which shall be deposited, by some Representative of the State, one of the duplicates made as aforesaid, of the vote of said state, in the presence, and subject to the examination, of all the members from said State then present; and, where there is more than one Representative from a State, the duplicates shall not both be deposited by the same person;

When the votes of the States are thus all taken in, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall carry one of the said ballot boxes to one table, and the other to a separate and distinct table;

One person from each State, represented in the balloting, shall be appointed by its Representatives to tell off said ballots; but in case the Representatives fail to appoint a teller, the Speaker shall appoint;

That said Tellers shall divide themselves into two sets, as nearly equal in number as can be, and one of the said sets of Tellers shall proceed to count the votes in one of said boxes, and the other set the votes in the other box;

When the votes are counted by the different sets of Tellers, the result shall be reported to the House, and if the Reports agree, the same shall be accepted as the true votes of the States; but if the Reports disagree, the States shall proceed, in the same manner as before, to a new ballot.

6th. All questions arising after the balloting commences, requiring the decisions of the House, which shall be decided by the House voting per capita, to be incidental to the power of choosing a President, shall be decided by States without debate; and, in case of an equal division of the votes of States, the question shall be lost.

7th. When either of the persons from whom the choice is to be made, shall have received a majority of all the States, the Speaker shall declare the same, and that that person is elected President of the United States.

8th. The result shall be immediately communicated to the Senate by Message; and a committee of three persons shall be appointed to inform the President of the United States, and the President elect, of said election.

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

UNITED STATES' PENAL CODE.

The consideration of the bill for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, was resumed. Mr. Livingston offered sundry amendments thereto, which were rejected, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

A bill relating to the General Post Office establishment, reported at the last session, was taken up, by sections, in committee. When it had been read by the clerk, Mr. J. T. Johnson offered some explanatory remarks on its provisions.—Among other regulations, this bill provides that the Postmaster shall advertise the Mail contracts in one paper only, within the District of Columbia, and that newspaper accounts may be rendered with the paper, rated as newspaper postage.

When the committee had reached the 11th section, they rose and had leave to sit again.—The house adjourned at about 3 o'clock.

We find, by reference to the Journal of the House of Representatives for the year 1801, that the only persons who are now members of that body, that then occupied seats, and took a part in the eventful contest between Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. BURR, are Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, and Mr. LIVINGSTON, of Louisiana, then a member from the State of New York. Four persons who are at present members of the Senate were at that period members of the House, viz. Mr. SMITH of Maryland, Mr. MACON, of N. Carolina, Mr. HOLMES of Mississippi, then a member from Virginia, and Mr. TAZEWELL, of the same State.—*Nat. Journal.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The awful storm which we had accounts of the ravages of, on the coast of England a short time since, and which occurred on the 18th and 19th of November, has accumulated in violence and spread the most tremendous devastation in its course to the north of Europe.—In passing Gottenburg and Stockholm it swept every thing in its course. St Petersburg, the capital of Russia, which was founded by Peter the Great upon piles on a marsh upon the borders of the Neva, and contained recently a population of 200,000, has suffered beyond all calculation. The waters of the Baltic, swept by the tornado into the Gulph of Finland, and thence upon the Neva, raised that river suddenly sixteen feet and inundated the whole city. The Emperor's palace had ten feet water in it—an entire regiment of Imperial Carabianier guards were drowned, horses and all—Seven thousand dead bodies have been taken from the houses of the city, and eight thousand of the inhabitants are yet missing. Nearly the whole stock of provisions in store were ruined and as winter was at hand a serious famine was apprehended—sugars and coffees have advanced 50 per cent in price. The grave yards of the city were washed up and their remains floated about. One ship of 100 guns had entirely disappeared. For fifteen miles round the city all was utter desolation. *Md. Rep.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.
The packet ship Hudson, Capt. Champ- lino, arrived this morning from London. Captain C. left the Downs on the 11th of December.

By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers, to the evening of the 8th of December inclusive.

They have also received the New Monthly Magazine for December. We shall avail ourselves of the first opportunity to make selections from this work.

London Stocks, Dec. 8.—Reduced Three per cents, 94 7-8; Consols for acc. 95 3-7 4-8.

French Funds, Dec. 4.—Five per cents, 101 60.

Price of American Stocks, Dec. 3.—United States' Bank shares, 124 17 6; New Sixes, 88 1/2 a 99; Threes, 79 1/2 a 80; New York Fives, 101 1/2.

The Sun, of the evening of the 4th, announces the receipt of the Paris Etoile of the preceding day. The only political intelligence relates to the grief and alarm prevailing at Constantinople, occasioned by the late disasters of the Turks in their contest with the Greeks, and the recent earthquakes which have desolated Syria.

Frankfort papers to the 28th of November, and Brussels to the 1st December, had also reached London. The most interesting parts of their contents, relate to the affairs of the Greeks, whose successes has spread universal joy amongst the inhabitants of Servia, Bulgaria, and Thessaly, professing the Greek religion, and occasioned considerable alarm in the Turkish authorities of those provinces. It would seem, also, that these apprehensions are shared in an equal degree by the Ottoman authorities in Crete; for, notwithstanding the Oriental Spectator, the Turkish journal published at Smyrna, boasts of the strength of the Turks in that island, and the general submission of the Greek inhabitants, and labours to show that the threatened expedition of the Greeks against Crete need not create the least uneasiness, yet it is evident the Ottoman authorities there are under great alarm on that account.

The Observer of the 5th, states that three cabinet councils had been convened within the preceding week.

"These meetings (says the Chronicle) were, we understand, on the subject of the war between the Greeks and the Turks, as to the policy to be observed; respecting which, we learn, there is a serious difference of opinion amongst ministers. Mr. Stratford Canning, who was present at all these deliberations, will convey the result of them to the Emperor of Russia, in person."

The Greek Chronicle, published at Missolonghi, has published two decrees of the government; the first being an amnesty, after the fall of a party which had attempted to seize upon the supreme authority. The second relates to the commerce of neutrals, and some complaints which have been made against the Greek privateers. While the government maintains the necessity which exists to employ that means of warfare, yet measures will be adopted to prevent abuses.

The Courier, of the 8th, contains Paris dates of the 5th. The Journal des Debats, the Journal de Paris, the Quotidienne, and the Etoile, contain conflicting statements respecting the evacuation of Spain by the French troops. The last of these journals maintains that the measure as originally proposed will be carried into effect; while the former assert the contrary, on the strength of letters from Madrid, of November 28. These letters state, that the evacuation, which had commenced, was suddenly suspended on the arrival of a courier with a new treaty; according to which, France consents that 10,000 men, together with the garrisons of Santonia and Saragossa, shall remain.

Six of the wretches who were concerned in the murder of the royal prisoners, taken on board of a vessel at Corrua, on the 20th July, 1823, and after they got out to sea stabbed and thrown overboard, have been executed at that city. Three committed suicide before the day of execution, but their bodies were suspended from the gallows with the others.

From Stockholm we learn that opinions

were much divided as to the secret motives by which the king was influenced in recalling his son, the prince Oscar, from the Vice-royalty of Norway. The reason assigned was, that he wished his son, by a residence at Stockholm, to acquire a more profound knowledge of the affairs of the two kingdoms of Norway and Sweden.

From the New-York Evening Post, Jan. 29.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.
Last evening, the ship Tully-Ho, Glover, arrived at this port after a remarkable quick passage at this season, of 23 days from the Downs, which she left on the 5th inst.

The London Morning Chronicle gives a letter from Madrid, dated December 7th, the contents of which, if true, would seem to warrant a belief that Spain feels very much disposed to quarrel with this country. The writer says:—

"In my last I mentioned the American Minister having sent off his Secretary at a short notice with despatches to Washington—the cause now comes out. The King, in his wisdom, formally demands of the United States to recall the recognition of the independence of the several Spanish countries in America, under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a royal decree revoking thecession of the Floridas."

Another London paper states that Mr. Appleton, of the American Legation to Spain, had embarked at Liverpool for New-York. It cannot be long, therefore, ere this matter is cleared up.

The determination of our government to adopt, in compliance with the wishes of the nation, more energetic measures than those hitherto employed, to root out the pirates who find shelter in the island of Cuba, will probably, be as displeasing to Ferdinand as our recognition of the independence of the South American States.

A new treaty is said to have been signed on the 10th Dec. between France and Spain, relative to the continuance of part of the troops of the former in the Peninsula. At Cadiz they were fortifying Carraca and Leon, and collecting money to pay themselves. Madrid had been entirely evacuated by the invaders; and it was reported that the pious Ferdinand talked of abdicating the throne and retiring to the Escorial, where he contemplated devoting himself entirely to religion. The arrests and punishment of the opposers of his tyranny continued with unabated rigor. The Duke of Trias, Duke of Abrantes, Count Altamara, Marquis Ceralve, and Marquis Alcanizes, who had been banished from Court for Constitutionalism, were carried into Madrid Dec. 16, and lodged in the common jail.

GRECE.—The Greeks had obtained another naval victory over the Turks about the middle of November, and the government had officially announced the blockade of Patras and Lepanto. The Turks were withdrawing their troops, and talked of forming a new army for another campaign in the spring. It is acknowledged, however, that they want the means. The Grand Signior, dissatisfied with the conduct of the Pacha of Egypt, is said to have determined to send him a firm invitation to have his head taken off; but no messenger could be found willing to carry the despatches, the Pacha having formerly resisted such orders.

FRANCE.—The King of France has opened the Legislative Chambers by a set speech, the contents of which are no way remarkable. His coronation will take place in May or June.

Colonel Gauchius, who was implicated in General Berton's conspiracy, has been condemned to death at Paris.

The Junta charged to examine the papers of the Secret Societies in Spain, send long reports to the Bishops. In consequence the Bishop of Cuenca alone has dismissed the Rectors of eighty parishes in his diocese. This fact proves that more than a tenth part of the inferior Clergy took part in the Revolution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament is prorogued to the 3d February. The London Courier says that Mr. Stratford Canning's mission to Russia has several objects: the settling the boundary line on the North west coast of America, the affairs of Greece and those of South America. On the two first, the most desirable results were to be anticipated; and with regard to the latter, Great Britain had no intention of adopting at present any new course of policy. On the rumors which had grown out of recent frequent meetings of the Cabinet Council, the same paper remarks—at no period has the aspect of public affairs been more gratifying, more pacific and more calculated to inspire the most sanguine hopes of a long continuance of prosperous tranquility, than they are at this moment."

Mr. Ward was to return to Mexico, and Col. Campbell to Bogota, as British Commissioners.

Accounts had reached London from Bahia, that great disturbances prevailed there, and that the Governor had been shot.

The Commissioners appointed to proceed to Canada, are Col. Cockburne, Mr. McGillivray, Col. Harvey, Mr. Galt and Mr. Davison; two being appointed by the Government, two by the Canada Company, and one by consent of both parties.

General Darling has been appointed to the Government of New South Wales, and Mr. Goulburn removed from the office of Secretary.

Disturbances continued among the Whiteboys in Ireland; and there had been an Irish mob at Edinburgh, which, however, was attended with no serious consequences. Matthews, the actor, had been insulted at the Dublin theatre.

A meeting was held in London on the 17th December, to raise a fund for the Spanish and Italian refugees in and about London, and 1100L subscribed.

Miss Foote, the celebrated vocalist, had obtained a verdict for 3000L sterling of damages for breach of promise of marriage, against Mr. Hayne, a gentleman of property.

The extreme wet weather in England, &c. had occasioned a scarcity of breadstuffs, and a considerable rise in price.

A company had been formed in England, with a capital of 600,000L for working the mines in Peru.

Cotton.—At London, Dec. 21, there was an animated demand for cotton. The sales of the preceding week were 7,330 bags, at advance of 1-8 to 1-4 per pound.

Sugars were brisk in consequence of the losses and damage at St. Petersburg by the inundation, at an advance of 2s per hundred.

Hemp, flax and tallow had also advanced from the above cause.

ANOTHER FAUNTLEROY CASE.

Mr. Savery of Bristol.—Extract of a letter dated Goves, Dec. 10.—Sailed yesterday, the American ship Hudson, Champlin, for N. York, with passengers. When the ship was under way, a Mr. Savery, merchant, at Bristol, who had embarked on board of her the preceding day, was taken out of the ship by a constable from this place, accompanied by a gentleman who is a partner of his; it appears he is suspected of forgery.—Immediately after Mr. Savery saw his partner come aboard he jumped overboard, but was prevented from drowning. He then attempted to make away with himself, by

dashing his side against the rocks. He is at present at the V. two peace officers, who him very diligently to procure. He is in a dread acknowledgment that his Fauntleroy's.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Mr. apprehension is noticed son of Mr. Savery, the pri- house of Savery, Towgou

The execution of Mr. supposed, made a deep in- for it is now ascertained, od he made preparation another country and p- with that intention a few there, a circumstance oc- ed him to accelerate his had completed his arrange- mately led to the discov- He had always made the bank of Sir John Perrin- one of 1250L which fell his arrival in London, which he had provided to that intended payment o- or irregularity,—and the up and paid it was not p- the bill being noted and

The absence of Mr. H. recovery that this bill was search of him. At Bath, who having, as she sup- fairly beyond the rec- disclosed his destination Seward, however proce- and in London received led to the apprehensi- Coves, as already state- hension he has exhibit- and frequently commit- dering on insanity.

The banking house degree affected by the it is very well known the several banks through- been greatly reduced Marsh, Stracey, Faunt- public have not yet rece- ed by the circumstances.

Mr. Savery's forgeries 14,000L sterling.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening the Liverpool, arrived below Liverpool on the 5th of the loss of the p- from this port to Liver- pletely wrecked on the only one boy saved about thirty passengers.

Grain had advanced during the week ending to 1s. 3d. a bushel.

A private letter from 3d inst. says—"The been extremely brisk bales sold and price since 31st Dec. Upland

Appointments by the United States, by and consent of the

JANUARY 3, 1825.

to be Marshal for the sippi.

TOBIAS WATKINS, Director of the Treasury

SAMUEL MOORE, Director of the United

bert Patterson, resign

JOHN SHILLABEY, be Consul of the Unit

WILLIAM CLARK, Commissioner to treat

and loway tribes of

JOHN PITMAN, of Judge of the United

Island District.

DUTEE J. PEARCE be Attorney of the

District of Rhode I

Pitman, appointed J

BURRINGTON AS land, to be Marshal

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ELIAS GLENN, of of the United Sta

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resigned.

NATHANIEL WIL be Attorney of the

District of Maryland

Gleann, appointed J

THEODORE HU Recorder of Land

JANUARY 10.—

MANUEL EYRE, of

POINT, of Delaware

of New York, and

the place of John

of the United Stat

PHILIP RICHARD

dria, to be Judge

for the County of

trict of Columbia,

Young, deceased.

ETHER SHEPLE

torney of the Unit

of Maine, for four

ruary next.

GEORGE BLAK

Attorney of the U

trict of Massachu

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WILLIAM A. C

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JOHN GADSD

be Attorney of

District of South

dashing his side against the side of the ship. He is at present at the Vine inn, in custody of two peace officers, who are forced to watch him very diligently to prevent his committing suicide. He is in a dreadful state of mind, and acknowledges that his crime is as bad as Fauntleroy's.

LOXON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Henry Savery, whose apprehension is noticed above, is the third son of Mr. Savery, the principal in the banking house of Savery, Towgood & Co.

The execution of Mr. Fauntleroy had, it is supposed, made a deep impression on his mind for it is now ascertained, that about that period he made preparations for his flight into another country and proceeded to London with that intention a few weeks since. When there, a circumstance occurred, which induced him to accelerate his departure, before he had completed his arrangements—which ultimately led to the discovery of his practices. He had always made these bills payable at the bank of Sir John Perring & Co. There was one of 1250*l.* which fell due on the day after his arrival in London, for the payment of which he had provided by a check but, in that intended payment there was some delay or irregularity,—and though ultimately taken up and paid it was not paid in time to prevent the bill being noted and returned to Bristol. The absence of Mr. H. Savery, and the discovery that this bill was a forgery, induced his partner, Mr. Seward, to proceed to London in search of him. At Bath he met Mrs. Savery, who having, as she supposed, left her husband fairly beyond the reach of pursuit, at once disclosed his destination to America. Mr. Seward, however proceeded on his journey, and in London received such information as led to the apprehension of Mr. Savery at Cowes, as already stated. Since his apprehension he has exhibited great despondency, and frequently committed various acts bordering on insanity.

The banking house is not in the slightest degree affected by the circumstance: in fact, it is very well known that the balances in the several banks throughout the kingdom, have been greatly reduced since the failure of Marsh, Tracey, Fauntleroy & Co.; for the public have not yet recovered the panic infused by the circumstances of that failure.

Mr. Savery's forgeries are said to amount to 14,000*l.* sterling.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.
STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.
Last evening the line ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived below, having sailed from Liverpool on the 5th inst. We are informed of the loss of the packet ship Diamond, from this port to Liverpool, which was completely wrecked on the coast of Wales, and only one boy saved out of her crew and about thirty passengers.

Grain had advanced—Wheat had risen during the week ending the 28th from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* a bushel.

A private letter from Liverpool of the 3d inst. says—"The Cotton Market has been extremely brisk to-day; about 10,000 bales sold and price advanced to a penny since 31st Dec. Upland, 10*1/2*."

Appointments by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
JANUARY 3, 1825.—JOHN H. NORTON, to be Marshal for the District of Mississippi.
TOBIAS WATKINS, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.
SAMUEL MOORE, of Pennsylvania, to be Director of the United States Mint.—Robert Patterson, resigned.
JOHN SHILLABER, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Batavia, in the island of Java, in the place of Abraham E. Soesman.
WILLIAM CLARK, of Missouri, to be Commissioner to treat with the Sock, Fox, and Ioway tribes of Indians.
JOHN PITMAN, of Rhode Island to be Judge of the United States for the Rhode Island District.
DUTEE J. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Rhode Island, in place of John Pitman, appointed Judge.
BURNINGTON ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Rhode Island, in the place of Ebenezer K. Dexter, deceased.
ELIAS GLENN, of Maryland, to be Judge of the United States for the District of Maryland, in the place of Theodorick Bland, resigned.
NATHANIEL WILLIAMS, of Maryland, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Maryland, in place of Elias Glenn, appointed Judge.
THEODORE HUNT, of Missouri, to be Recorder of Land Titles in said State.
JANUARY 10.—NICHOLAS BIDDLE and MANUEL EYRE, of Pennsylvania, E. J. DUPONT, of Delaware, and HENRY ECKFORD, of New York, and WILLIAM PATTERSON, of the place of John M. Kim, to be Directors of the United States Bank.
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL, of Alexandria, to be Judge of the Orphan's Court for the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, in the place of Robert Young, deceased.
ETHER SHEPLEY, of Maine, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Maine, for four years from the 7th February next.
GEORGE BLAKE, of Massachusetts, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, for four years from the 26th of January 1825.
WILLIAM A. GRISWOLD, of Vermont, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Vermont, for four years from the 3d of March next.
HEZEKIAH HUNTINGTON, of Connecticut, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Connecticut, for four years from 17th January, 1825.
ALEXANDER BRECKENRIDGE, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney of the United States for the western District of Pennsylvania, for four years from 3d March next.
JOHN GADSDEN, of South Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of South Carolina, for four years from the 7th of February next.
JOHN W. SMITH, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Louisiana, for four years from the 4th of January, 1825.

PRIOR LED, of Tennessee, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, for four years from the 3d of March next.
SAMUEL C. ROANE, of Arkansas, to be Attorney of the United States for said Territory, for four years from the 7th of February next.
THOMAS SWANN, of the District of Columbia, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, for four years from the 23d January, 1825.
GEORGE E. ROBERTSON, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Tampico, in Mexico, in place of Nathaniel I. Ingraham, jr. deceased.
WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Guayaquil, in Colombia.
JOHN R. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Canton, in China, in place of Richard R. Thompson, deceased.
ABRAHAM B. NONES, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Maracaybo, in Colombia, in the place of John M. McPherson, resigned.
WILLIAM MCKEE, of South Carolina, to be Surveyor of Public Lands in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas, in place of William Rector, removed.
WILLIAM SIMMONS, of Florida, to be one of the Legislative Council in Florida, in place of James Gadsden, resigned.
JAMES W. MCGOFFIN, of Kentucky, to be Consul of the United States at Acapulco, in Mexico, in place of William Steele, deceased.
JANUARY 13.—JOHN W. LIVINGSTON, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States, for the Northern District of New York, for four years, from the 19th of February next.
CHARLES T. PORTER, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, for four years from the 12th February next.
GEORGE W. SCOTT, of Arkansas, to be Marshal of the United States, for said Territory, for four years, from the 7th February next.
JANUARY 19.—DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL and JAMES MERIWETHER, to be Commissioners to treat with the Creek nation of Indians.
JANUARY 25.—J. J. BEBESSE, of Rochelle, in France, to be Consul of the United States, for that place, in the place of Gerard D. Smith, resigned.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5.

The intelligence has reached us that Col. Edward Lloyd, of Wye-House, has been re-appointed Senator in the Congress of the United States, for this Shore.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31, 1825.
"The House of Delegates was occupied three days last week in discussing a bill reported by Mr. Merrick, to alter the constitution of the city of Annapolis, by the provisions of which, the delegation of the city of Annapolis is proposed to be taken away, the delegation of the several counties to be reduced to three, and that of the city of Baltimore to be increased to three. A motion was made by Mr. Carroll to refer the bill to the next General Assembly—a debate arose thereon. The motion was supported by Mr. Carroll, Mr. Speed and Mr. Maxcy—Mr. Maxcy delivered a speech of considerable ability—it was opposed by Messrs. Howard, Tyson, Merrick, Fingle and M'Mahon. This latter gentleman, from the mountains of Allegany, possesses extraordinary powers of mind—he has a quickness of comprehension, that I never seen equalled—his feelings are warm, and require some degree of watchfulness—he is at present too little restrained—he is as rapid as the torrent rushing down the sides of his native mountains. The motion for reference was negatived on Saturday, and the house adjourned at a late hour—To-day it was postponed, to take up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bill—This was violently opposed by the Baltimore delegation. Col. Howard manifested great zeal in opposition to the bill and acquitted himself with great credit—He is a gentleman of excellent judgment, and good sound sense—The bill, however, passed, giving a charter to the company.
"It appears to be generally conceded, now, in Washington, that Adams will be President; Clay, it is well known, has united with him—It is thought not unlikely, that Crawford and Jackson will unite—in that case there is no calculation to be made."

The bill providing for the election by the People of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States was REJECTED in the House of Representatives of Delaware on the 25th ult.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.
The Hon. Rufus KING, in a letter to William Jones and Thomas Tredwell Esquires, members of Assembly from Queens County, has declined standing a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States, and expressed a wish to devote the remainder of his life to the duties of a private citizen.
Mr. King's second term of service, as a Senator, expires on the 4th of March next. He has long been in public life, having held many important stations in the councils of his country, the duties of which he has discharged with distinguished ability.

The proper authorities of Philadelphia have determined to levy upon the property in that city, the sum of \$120,000 as a poor tax for the present year.—Last year the sum levied was \$130,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.
The Nation's Guest arrived in Baltimore yesterday at noon, in the steam boat Petersburg from Richmond and Norfolk. We learn that he will set out this morning, after an early breakfast, for Harrisburg, by the way of York, agreeably to the kind invitation of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.—Balt. Amer.

Previous to the adjournment of the Kentucky Legislature, the resolves which had passed the House of Representatives, recommending the Representatives from that state in Congress to vote for Andrew Jackson for President, were concurred in by the Senate, by 18 votes to 12. Nat. Intel.

For the Easton Gazette.

No. 2.

Mr. GRAHAM,
In my first number, the subject of those innocent amusements, dancing and card-playing, was considered in a religious view. They are now to be treated of with regard to their effects on health and on our moral and intellectual improvement.

"Natura nihil fit per saltum" is a maxim which is very generally true in Physics, and is particularly applicable to dancing.—It is conceded that a certain degree of exercise conduces to the perfect development of the animal powers and to the regular and healthy performance of the vital functions. When carried beyond that degree, the consequences are always dangerous and sometimes fatal. The violent contortions necessary to a graceful performance of a dance—the concentration of excitement in the muscular system—the accelerated determination of the blood, in tumultuous tides, to the brain, liver, lungs and other internal organs, aided and augmented by frequently repeated stimulating potations, have a natural and inevitable tendency to produce accumulations and consequent derangement in those delicate structures. Who has not seen this realized in numerous instances? The rapid increase in the force of the circulation which is the effect of violent exercise of any kind, cannot continue long without producing local congestions. Hence the long catalogue of morbid affections which follow as a necessary consequence of those practices and habits which hurry on the circulating mass into those organs from which nature has provided no outlet adequate to those unnatural occasions. Start not reader, when I say from a thorough conviction of its truth, that the ball-room and the tavern are in an equal degree, scenes of dissipation, nurseries of idleness and anti-chambers of the grave!!

It is indeed a matter of no great surprise that the poor and ignorant, in the tedious and irksome intervals of their laborious vocations, should play and dance. They have no intellectual resources—from their education are unwilling to undertake the labour of mental exertion and indisposed to profitable reflection. They cannot, in their hours of leisure, draw upon a rich fund of knowledge previously acquired—explore the boundless regions of science or engage in the pleasing and profitable task of bringing to perfection those arts which so eminently contribute to the wealth of nations, the convenience and comfort of man and augment the aggregate of human happiness. These are employments worthy the serious pursuit of a rational creature.—But Dancing deserves not a higher rank in the scale of enjoyments than the frisking gambols of the brute creation, which, without reflecting on past disappointments, or anticipating future wants, live only for the present. It is frivolous, irrational and unmanly.

The card-table is not now so fashionable among genteel people as dancing—yet it prevails to a lamentable extent even among those who are in the constant habit of kneeling at the table of the Lord and receiving the sacred emblems of his body and blood! whole nights, which nature intended should be dedicated to the necessary purposes of reinvigorating, by repose, the exhausted energies of the mind and restoring the lost balance of the animal powers, are devoted to the sordid desire of gain and to counting over in endless and dull repetition, the spots of spades, clubs and diamonds.

Strictly considered, it is only another name for robbery—so little does success depend on chance. Where, let me ask any sober and thinking man, is the difference between seizing our neighbour's purse by superior strength or superior dexterity? There is another evil attendant on the nocturnal vigils at the card-table. The bottle is an appendage as necessary to gleek or quadrille as a pack of cards. It causes the quozing faculties, until by repetition the degrading and brutalizing habit of drunkenness grows into daily practice. The next move of the card-player is to the tavern—the br—th—l or the jail.

Another evil consequence of bringing the two sexes into such close and intimate contact as is unavoidable in a ball-room, is to diminish that awe and respect which we habitually entertain for the fair. Here, devoted to one paramount object, amusement, those, whose manners and dispositions have not been assimilated by previous intercourse in social life, form hasty and imprudent attachments: temporary or transient agreement is mistaken for congeniality of sentiment and durable connections are formed which sober reason disapproves, but which repentance cannot dissolve! The evils resulting from this state of things, as well as those of a more degrading complexion, need not be enlarged upon. They are however of frequent occurrence, are too well known to be denied and should be carefully guarded against by all who are interested in the protection of individual rights and the moral government of the world.

LAICUS.
For the Easton Gazette.
TO MY YOUNG FRIEND JEREMY.
LETTER No. 1.

Dear Jerry,
I don't know if it was not for the friendship that long subsisted between your father and myself, whether I should trouble my head much about you; but as I promised my old friend (God rest him) to have an eye over his son, I shall now and then say a word or two to you by the way of advice—I know you young fellows of the present generation don't very much relish the admonitions of us of the olden time—and that is what I think remarkable, seeing we were born some years before you, and might on that account be reasonably expected to have acquired a little more experience in the ways of the world;—Therefore, my dear Jerry, (but by the way, you're not dearer to me than another, only that, as I was saying before, you are the son of my old friend) though you may not like to be troubled with

my advice, I shall nevertheless give it you whenever I deem it necessary, or whenever it may suit my convenience.

I suppose, as you are now turned into your sixteenth year, you will of course soon think of applying yourself to some kind of business or profession—or perhaps you may intend setting yourself up for a man; or rather for a fine gentleman, and apply yourself to no business at all?—many do it at your age—but for my own part I can't see the propriety of letting boys run wild so soon upon being unpinned from their nurse's apron-string—at a time when they ought more properly to be under the wholesome discipline of the school-master's birch.—In the first place, however, Jerry, there is one thing I think it necessary for you to do before you commence your career—you should settle fully in your own mind what would best suit your natural genius. I shall not, myself pretend to dictate to you to adopt any particular business or profession—I think, boys (I beg your pardon, Jerry, I mean young gentlemen) ought to have some choice in those matters, and their particular talents and inclinations consulted—I do not mean by this, that if young fellows take a notion to follow no business at all, they ought to be indulged in it—But if you see a boy fond of chopping with a hatchet, or making mouse-traps, you may be sure he will make a good carpenter—or if he is seen to take a delight in clipping cats' ears off, or in amputating their tails and such like past-times, you may take it for granted he'll make a doctor—or if he's twistical in his ways, and given to altercations and setting things to rights among his play-mates, set him down for a lawyer—or lastly, if he can turn a somerset, or jump up and crack his heels three times together before he comes to the ground, you may be tolerably certain he will make a good buffoon or dancing master—Believe me Jerry, these are not such small matters, as one might be disposed to consider them at the first view—depend upon it, it's because these indications are not enough noticed and attended to, we have so many quacks, pettifoggers and pretenders in the different professions and occupations now a-days.

I shant say any thing more at present—only I wish you to consider in the meantime what you intend to do with yourself—and then I'll tell you whether I like it or not—farewell, till you hear from me again.
Your Father's old friend,
SIMON PLAINWAYS.

For the Easton Gazette.
[Exceptions from the common place Book of Spoudee.]
A HINT, BY WAY OF FABLE,
OR
Advice to fastidious Belles and Beaus.

One day the long bill'd, long neck'd, long legg'd Heron was walking on the banks of a river whose water was transparent as crystal. The carp, the pike and the trout were wantonung up and down the stream. These the Heron might have caught with the greatest ease, but he thought it better to stay till his appetite was more keen. A little time after, his stomach came to him, and he saw Venches rising from the sandy bottom; yet these were not delicate enough for his gout, and so he was resolved to wait for better fare, and like the mouse, in Horace, was fastidiously nice. Our bird staid for more delicate food till not so much as one fish appeared: his hunger was then extreme and he thought himself happy even to meet with a snail.—[Taken from La Fontaine.]

For the Easton Gazette.
GRAVITY.
The old trick of gaining credit with the world, by gravity, for more sense and wisdom than a man is worth, seems to be now oftener resorted to, in fashionable as well as political life, than it was a few years ago. It is disgusting enough to meet in society one of your ignorant, aspiring politicians, assuming all the dignity of the bird of wisdom, and letting off, with a knowing look, some common place or other, which he has picked up, but does not fairly understand. So your solemn Dandy full freighted from the new novel or the last review, will pose all the Misses in the drawing-room with the grave and authoritative air of Moore's famous critic, Fadladeen.

Sterne has hit off, in the best manner, the first expression of contempt due to this class of pretenders.
"York had an invincible dislike and opposition in his nature to gravity;—not gravity as such; for where gravity was wanted, he could be the most grave and serious of mortal men for days and weeks together; but he was an enemy to the affectation of it, and declared open war against it, only as it appeared a cloak for ignorance or folly, and then whenever it fell in his way, however sheltered or protected, he seldom gave it any quarter. Sometimes, in his wild way of talking, he would say that gravity was an errant scoundrel, and, he would add,—of the most dangerous kind too, because a sly one:—'twas a taught trick to gain credit of the world for more sense and knowledge than a man was worth."
[Vide Tristram Shandy.]

From the National Intelligencer.
A CARD.
I have seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper, issued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to the Presidential Election. The editor of one of those prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 28th inst. In that number is inserted a letter, purporting to have been written from this city, on the 25th inst. by a member of the House of Representatives, belonging to Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but if

it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whenever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and a liar; and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor.
HENRY CLAY.
31st January, 1825.

The following summary statement of the improvements, effected on the river Schuylkill, is copied from the Berks (Pa.) Journal:—

28 dams, making a slack water navigation of 46 miles. At most of those dams there is a large surplus of water power that may be sold for manufacturing purposes.
23 Canals, 3 to 4 feet deep, by 32 to 40 feet wide on the top water line, in length 63 miles.
120 locks, 17 feet wide by 80 feet long, overcoming a fall of 588 feet.
4 to 5 minutes are required to pass a boat through each lock.
17 arched stone Aqueducts.
1 Tunnel, cut through and under a solid rock, 450 feet long.
31 Houses for toll and gate keepers.
The whole cost of the improvement from Philadelphia to Mount Carbon, a distance of one hundred and ten miles, 1,800,000 dollars:

A tow path is expected to be completed along the pools of the dams by the 1st of August next, which will form a complete line of communication along the whole extent of the improvements, and will enable a boat of 40 tons burthen, by the aid of a horse, to pass from the coal mines to Philadelphia in four days, and return in the same space of time.

As experience has shown that all the canals in England, upon which coal forms the principal article of transport, the number of tons upon which tolls are collected far exceed those of other canals upon which merchandize and the produce of the country alone form the principal articles of trade; we may expect the same result will be found in the Schuylkill canal.

The rate of toll on coal from Mount Carbon to Philadelphia, is fixed at 6 cents a bushel or \$1 68 cents a ton.

In addition to the coal trade, we may with confidence expect that the boats returning from the city will convey large quantities of Salt, Plaster, Groceries and other articles of merchandize to the different towns on its borders, as well as to its extremity, for the purpose of being conveyed about 30 miles in wagons, along an excellent turnpike long since established to Sunbury, situated at the junction of the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, and to be transported to various parts of the State. By means of this turnpike, large quantities of the products of the extensive and fertile country through which the branches of the Susquehanna pass, may be expected to be brought to the head of the canal to be transported to Philadelphia, which with the products generally of the country along the line of the canal must form a very large item of tonnage.

The Union Canal which is already in great forwardness and progressing with great rapidity, is intended to join the waters of the Susquehanna with the Schuylkill, and fall into the Schuylkill canal at Reading, about 50 miles above Philadelphia.

The importance of these canals and improvements to the state of Pennsylvania, and to the city of Philadelphia, may be easily estimated from the data therewith furnished.

A paragraph in a Philadelphia paper informed us that General LAFAYETTE had invested \$120,000 in U. States four and a half per cent stocks. The New York American states that it is the intention of the General to appropriate the remaining eighty thousand dollars to the liquidation of claims on him in France, and that he intends to reserve the lands given to him, as a bequest to his children.—Amer.

DIED.
In this county, on Saturday last, after an illness of a few weeks, William Haddaway, Esq.—On Friday the 28th ult. very sudden Mr. Worrell Cason, of this county.

BIRTH NIGHT BALL.
A MILITARY BALL will be held at the Assembly Rooms in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, the 22d February instant.—In commemoration of that Anniversary.
Chestertown, Feb 5 3w

For Sale,
Two hundred Cedar and Locust Posts of excellent quality.—Apply at this office.
Feb. 5

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of Sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, to wit—one at the suit of Robert G. Lloyd, executor of James Lloyd, against Thomas Harrison: two others at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, against Thomas Harrison, William Thomas and Thomas Parrott: one other at the suit of Mary Bromwell, use Nicholas Hammond, against Thomas Harrison: and one other at the suit of Samuel Pickering, against the same, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at the Hole-in-the-Wall, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 3 P. M. all the right, interest and title of him, the said Harrison, in and to a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being on the road from the Hole-in-the-Wall to the Trapper; also 15 head of cattle, 3 head of horses, 1 ox cart, 1 yoke oxen; also the following negroes, to wit—one negro man called Sam, one black woman called Eliza, and one negro child called Mary Ann; seized and taken as the property of Thomas Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
Feb 5 4w

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the New England Farmer. ON THE CULTURE OF ONIONS.

I believe that every plant has its corresponding principles in the earth and atmosphere. Were not this absolutely the case, how is it that they come to a state of perfection, each after its kind, throughout the vast variety that vegetate upon the earth? Upon the supposition that every genus of plants is nourished by one common principle in the elements, why do they require so many different kinds of soil and situation? Those principles, applied to one plant, have a salutary effect,—to another, quite the reverse, and all this while from mere vegetable matter. There are some peculiar plants that will not flourish, be the soil ever so rich, until it becomes naturalized to their growth,—and among these the onion is remarkable.

Many good people are led to imagine that this vegetable is hard to please with a soil. They select a very nice spot of ground, and spare no pains in properly arranging it for the reception of the seed. "But when shall it be sown?" Some elderly people say "in the old of the moon, that they may bottom well." This item is by no means neglected, and the man confidently expects a reward for his punctilious exactness.—But, perhaps, not one seed in a hundred ever vegetates. "The seed is not good, it is more than a year old." After a little time many of his plants disappear without any assignable cause, and perhaps some innocent little insect has its eyes put out with ashes, &c. What few are left standing receive all possible attention. But observe them, and you will find that not one stands upon the surface; on the contrary the stalk runs down to the depth of two or three inches of an equal bigness to the fibrous roots, and this is all the perfection they arrive at in most instances. How natural the conclusion that this land never can be made to produce onions! The cultivator is determined not to be deceived by it again.

Now it is apparent that the want of success in the above process was not owing to a lack of vegetable substance, although it would have been an indispensable ally to those subtle secretions which were not as yet concentrated. These are gradually located by its own influence, verging to greater and greater degrees of maturity. And for myself I am persuaded that all plants, provided they have their vital support, the longer they are cultivated in one place, the better they are; but more observably so in the one under consideration.

Some years ago I saw a piece of moist land, consisting of a rich black loam plentifully manured and sown down with onions, and the result precisely the same as that mentioned. The man, however, still persevered, and another year produced him, perhaps, one onion to twenty scallions. A third year, and nearly one half were tolerably handsome, but rather large top. He can now (after a lapse of eight or nine years) rear fair onions with as much ease as potatoes.

The best time to sow the seed, like all others, is when the earth has received a goodly degree of warmth. The ground should be made as level as it possibly can be, and cleared of all incumbrances. There is little danger of making it too hard, as a pressure of the earth will have a tendency to prevent the onion taking too much root downwards. I have no objection to sowing in hills or drills—they will grow well either way. After the seed is sown and covered to the depth of an inch, take a piece of board two feet long, fasten it to the shoe of the foot, and stamp the hills or drills perfectly level; this will press the moist earth upon the seed and cause it to vegetate surer and quicker.

After the seed is up (which is generally in a fortnight) nothing is to be done until the weeds make their appearance, unless the flies make depredations, in which case, ashes are to be sprinkled on sparingly, for in this tender state of the plant, too much alkali would prove a destroyer. Of late I find that the black ant is a foe, for it cuts the top off close to the surface. But neither are so dangerous as the wire worm, for it destroys the root and the plant perishes.

By weeding them in season two points are gained. The first is the saving of half the labour; and the second, the plants will not be so likely to come up with the weeds. Care should be taken not to hill them at all, rather take away the earth from the roots, as the nearer they grow to the surface, the fairer onions they will be. If any are inclined to run deep in the earth, they should be dug round, and their tops bent down to prevent a too luxuriant growth.

When the onion has arrived at considerable growth, it receives no support from its top, (resembling corn in this particular) but rather supports it. Then they are to be bent down, and as the onion ripens will dry away leaving a small stem.

When the fibrous roots no longer adhere to the earth the onion is ripe, and ought to be pulled.—Let them lie to the sun until the outer skin starts. Then they are to be taken to a chamber or garret there to remain till it freezes. By no means carry them immediately into a cellar as the dampness will cause them to vegetate and the onion will soon become soft and spongy. I have kept them very well all winter in a garret, but they were not permitted to freeze and thaw alternately.

The method of rearing the seed is the following:—Select a sufficient spot in your bed and keep it for this sole purpose. Save your best onions, and have not much regard to color, for if you wish to rear, say the yellow, it will not certainly follow that they will all be so, if you save all of that description. Mark your bed into squares of one foot and set your onions to the depth of six

or eight inches. This will prevent their long slender stalks from falling down before the seed is ripe.

A CULTIVATOR.
P. S. I shall be much obliged to some of the curious if they will account for the phenomenon which I have mentioned above, viz: that the seed of a yellow may produce a red onion.

Remarks by the Editor.—Onions are not an exhausting crop, but improve the land on which they are sown for several years in succession.—Dr. Deane observed, "I have many years cultivated onions on the same spot; and have never found the land at all impoverished by them. But on the contrary, my crops are better than formerly. But the manuring is yearly repeated; and must not be laid far below the surface."

To make Boots and Shoes Water Proof.—One pound of drying oil, (oil in which litharge or sugar of lead has been boiled) two ounces yellow wax, same of spirits of turpentine, half ounce of rosin or burgundy pitch, mix and melt together and apply warm to boots and shoes both upper and sole leather, and expose to dry in by the sun; then renew the application and so on until completely saturated: when thoroughly seasoned, and not before to be worn. It will not only keep the feet dry, but make the leather more durable. Dr. Rush calls this **Old Men's Blacking.**

LIFE IN ALBANY.
We learn from a mischievous little paper called the *Microscope*, that the *beau monde* in Albany have been thrown into hysterics, at discovering that they have been patronizing an impostor, actually dining and dancing, toasting and singing, sighing and saying soft nonsense to an agreeable, accomplished little villain, who called himself *Lord Mortimer*, a name most musical, romantic, and novel-like. This abominable monster, called himself the son of Lord Yarborough, and was introduced at a splendid ball. The title of *Lord*, among our republican dames, was like the Greek-fire, powerful, and never to be subdued—introduction followed—"nois, winks, and wreathed smiles," were bestowed upon the young nobleman. "The rosy-cheeked Dutch dames, from the borders of the Mohawk, made their best and swimming curtsies. A *Lord*—think on that—they crowded round him—catch'd the inspiration of each sound—Judges, Juries, Governors & Legislators—each pressed for the honour of his company to venison and champagne—the ladies secured him for balls, conversations and fashionable squeezes—his opinions on paintings and music were quoted as authority; and, just on the eve of attending a splendid rout, made specially in honour of his Lordship, when Boniface, his landlord, discovered that he was advertised as an impostor, and was a shirtless rascal, without a shilling; and at the moment when his Lordship, in silk stockings and black unmentionables, was about calling his coach for the rout, Baren Nabem carried him off to jail. While the party was all anxiety, waiting for his Lordship, intelligence of the catastrophe arrived, and created some faintings, some sneering, and a multitude of, "I told you how it would be," &c. &c.—*N. Y. Adv.*

The Harrisburg Intelligencer gives the following as a correct statement of the professions of the gentlemen at present in the House of Representatives of that state.
Farmers, 59; Mechanics, 11; Attorneys at Law, 12; Merchants, 11; Physicians, 2; Printers, 2; Surveyor, 1; Iron Master, 1; Lunkeeper, 1.

TAILORING.
David M. Smith, Jr.
OPPOSITE THE BANK, AND NEXT DOOR TO THE EASTON HOTEL.
Bega leave to return his grateful acknowledgements to his customers for past favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same—he assures them, and all others who may favour him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style, at the shortest notice and on as reasonable and accommodating terms as it can be done on this shore or in Baltimore. He flatters himself that his knowledge of the *improved art of cutting*, (which he has recently acquired, and which cost him many years study,) and his own personal attention to business, with the aid of good workmen, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction. He continues to receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Easton, Jan. 29
N. B. Wanted, two or three apprentices to the above business.

Notice.
The subscriber informs all those having unsettled accounts with him, that on account of not meeting with an opportunity of prosecuting his intended voyage for the benefit of his health, he has returned to Easton, where he will remain until spring, and earnestly requests them to come forward immediately and settle their respective accounts.—He has taken a room nearly opposite Bennett Jones' Hatter's Shop, and has on hand a number of Roram and Wool Hats, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail at a reduced price for Cash, or for Wool, Corn or Feathers.—In his absence William W. Moore is authorised to transact his business.
JOHN W. SHERWOOD.
Easton, 1st month 22d, 1825. 3w

In Council,
JANUARY 24, 1825.
Proposals for delivering the Laws and Votes and Proceedings of the Legislature, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty four, to the clerks of the several counties of the state, will be received at this Department, until Monday the 14th day of February next. One Agent will be appointed for each shore.
By order,
THO. CULBRETH, Clk.
of the Council.
Jan 25 Sw

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.

The Union Tavern.
The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situated in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of every year obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house.
JAMES GASKINS.
N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise. J. G.
Easton, July 24

COACH AND HARNESS Making.
The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to the commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Carriages, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.
Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

COACH AND HARNESS Making.
THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.
JOHN CAMPER.
Easton, Jan 8, 1825. 1f

Notice.
All persons having claims for dividend against the estate of Arthur Rigby, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to file them in the office of the Register of Wills of said county, as soon as convenient.
WM. TOWNSEND, Ex'r. of the dec'd.
Jan. 29 3w

Notice.
All persons having claims for dividend against the estate of John Sears, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to file them in the office of the Register of Wills for said county, as soon as convenient.
WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r. of the dec'd
Jan 29 3w

Notice.
Returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, for past favours, and respectfully informs them that his professional duties call him into a distant part of this state
Jan 22

SHIP TIMBER AND GUM SCANTLING.
A few White Oaks and some beautiful Gum Stalks for scantling, may be had by an application at this office.
Jan 22

REMOVAL.

James M. Lambdin
Has removed from his former stand, to the new store room, on Washington street, adjoining Messrs. Martin & Hayward, and the second door above Mr. Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, where he is opening
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE
Dry Goods,
Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising a general assortment of almost every desirable article, as well as to colour, pattern and style, as to price and substantial durability.—ALSO,
GROCERIES, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, GLASS & CHINA, QUEENS & STONE WARE, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.
Of every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers or Corn shelled or in the ear. His friends and the public, are invited to give him a call.
Dec 25

Another Supply of New Goods.
William Clark,
Has just received and is now opening further supply of seasonable Goods, consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, &c.—Also, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS, STONE, and WOOD WARE.
Which, in addition to his former stock, makes his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.
Dec 25 w

New Goods.
Martin & Hayward
Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS & CHINA,
All of which they offer at the most reduced prices, and solicit from their friends and the public an early call.
Dec. 11

English Grammar,
Taught in three weeks; price, \$5.
Messrs. SMITH & HAMILTON, offer the ladies and gentlemen of Easton, an opportunity of attending a course of tuition, on Grammar simplified; by J. Greenleaf; which plan offers greater facility, amusement and ease, than any other.
Persons wishing information, will please to call at this office, or on the Rev. Mr. Thomas, where they can see the books, and have the plan explained.
School to commence on Wednesday, 26th instant.
Easton, Jan. 22 3w

Female Academy.
To the Citizens of Talbot and the neighbouring counties.
The Trustees of the Easton Female Academy still voluntarily associated by their common interest in the proper education of their own children, notify the public that they have engaged Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, daughter of the Rev. James Thomas, to take charge of this institution, and that Mr. Thomas having taken the house heretofore occupied by the teachers of said academy, the school will again be opened on Monday the 13th instant, in which will be taught as follows:
Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing - - - - - \$3 per quarter
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, including the above branches - - - - - 4 do.
Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, History and Composition, including the above branches - - - - - 5 do.
Chemistry and Ornamental Needle-work - - - - - 6 extra
Drawing and Painting - - - - - 6 do.
Music - - - - - 12 do.
Use of Piano - - - - - 2 do.
Easton, Dec. 11.
N. B. Mr. Thomas would take eight or ten young Ladies as boarders on moderate terms.

TO BE RENTED,
For the ensuing year and possession given on the first day of January next, the dwelling House and Store House, situated at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the town of Easton, with the premises and appertinances to the same belonging, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson; this is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery Store on the Peninsula.—A person possessed with a complete knowledge of the above business, and investing a moderate capital and using good economy will no doubt do a good business—the Store and Dwelling House (which is both comfortable and convenient,) with the premises and appertinances, are in tolerable repair—also a two story Brick House situated on the lower end of Washington street, late the residence of Peter Denny, Esq. to which is attached a kitchen, smoke house, stable, carriage house, two gardens and a well of excellent water.—Possession may be had of the above premises immediately—Whatever repairs are necessary to be done on any of the above buildings will be immediately furnished—persons desirous to rent will please to view the buildings, and for terms, apply to Edward Roberts, Esq. the owner, or to the subscriber
Oct. 9 1f **JOHN STEVENS.**

Caution.

Whereas a certain J. B. Norton, did on the 11th day of September, 1824, obtain from me two notes of hand made negotiable at the Farmer's Bank of Maryland; the one for one hundred and fifty four dollars and fifty cents, payable in 6 months after date, the other for one hundred and fifty nine dollars, payable 12 months after date, and both which said notes are endorsed by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and whereas the said J. B. Norton has neglected and failed in every respect to comply with the engagements for which the said notes were passed, & no valuable consideration whatever having been received for the same, I do hereby caution all persons from taking a transfer of or assignment on the said notes, or either of them, as I am determined not to pay the same or any part thereof, unless compelled by law, reserving to myself the right of setting forth at large all the circumstances connected with the aforesaid transaction, whenever the same may be so necessary.
JAMES MELONEY.
Easton, Jan 1

Joseph Chain
Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and customers for past favours and the liberal encouragement he has received since he has commenced business; he hopes that his care and attention will secure a continuance of the same—he has now on hand the following articles for sale at a low price:
Beer by the barrel or quarter barrel; good Cider by the barrel; best dried Beef from Baltimore; Bologna Sausages; plates or brisquets do.; Beeves Tongues, of his own curing; best Mackerel, No. 3, and smoked Herrings; best family Flour; common do.; Shell-Barks by the bushel; a large quantity of Nuts of different kinds; a quantity of good Cheese wholesale and retail; together with a good assortment of GROCERIES, and other things in his line of business. He invites his customers to call and view his assortment.
Easton, Jan. 22.
N. B. His Barber Shop will be strictly attended to as usual, and the rules observed as heretofore. J. C.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
To be sold on Monday the 21st of February next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Centerville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of lands in Queen Ann's county (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 acres of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of Woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centerville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the first day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing; a liberal credit will be given, the terms to be made known at the time of sale.
WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Trustee.
Jan. 15 1s

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.
December Term, A. D. 1824.
On application of Bennett Tomlinson, administrator of William Tomlinson, 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1825.
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

Notice.
Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Wm. Tomlinson, 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 2d day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—And all those indebted to the said estate are requested to call and settle the same without delay. Given under my hand this 20th day of January 1825.
BENNETT TOMLINSON, Adm'r.
of William Tomlinson, dec'd.
Jan 29 3w

\$20 Reward.
Broke out of the jail in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on the night of the 15th inst. (Jan.) two negro men by the names of **WILLIAM LONG** and **OLIVER GRAY**—William Long is about six feet high, dark complexion and stout make.
Oliver Gray is about five feet six or eight inches high, light complexion, down look when spoken to, and well made.
The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the two above described negroes, or ten dollars for the apprehension of either of them, if delivered to the jailor in Easton, Talbot county, state of Maryland.
THOMAS HENRIK, Sheriff
of Talbot county.
Jan. 22 8w

Notice.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 3d December, a negro man named **JESSE**—about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, not very black, slow spoken; had on when committed a dark roundabout, Kersey pantaloons half worn, a felt hat tolerable good with crumpe around it; somewhat troubled with the rheumatism; says he belongs to John Beard of Montgomery county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested forthwith to come forward, prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.
Given under my hand this 13th of December, 1824.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Jan 1 8w

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE OF BRADSHAW'S BUILDINGS.
VOL. VIII.
PRINTED AND EVERY SATURDAY BY ALEXANDER AT TWO DOLLARS ANNUM PAYABLE HALFYEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS NOT SET SERTED THREE TIMES FOR FIVE CENTS FOR EVERY SUBS
MARYLAND LE HOUSE OF D
Mond
On motion by Mr. ing message was read to the senate.
By the House of Gentlemen of the with the concurrence to invite his excellency senate chamber, on T o'clock, to sign such present session as m purpose and have app this house Messrs. T C. Edelen, in conj tlemen as you may s and apprise the gover By order,
JOHN
The speaker laid communication from Carrollton, Esq suggest of the state employi brought by the repres timore for quit rents.
Mr. Speed presen Charles Carroll, of Ca John M'Favish may t to act as one of his ex
Mr. Nicholson repo act to enlarge the pow the poor in the severa
Mr. Grubb present dry inhabitants of C that no compensation owners of slaves c crimes.
Mr. Harris present dry inhabitants of Ke a public landing.
Mr. Wright pres Richard Cray, of Que ing that a law may wife and children to
The clerk of the s to repeal the 12th an act for the relief of t county, passed at D chapter 145, endor proposed amendment were read. And de
An act to confirm an ssembly of Virginia, c porating the Chesap Company, endorsed read. Also the re Philemon B. Hoppe to.' And the follow were read.
By
Gentlemen of the We received your m with the bill, entitled act, entitled, An ac the judges of the or eral counties theret you have rejected t therein, and expres further consideration. As the amendment give the judges of court more than w of several of the or nor more than wha vices justly entitle consideration, adhe
By order,
Gentlemen of th We have received to invite his excell tend in the senate c on Thursday eveni the engrossed bills his signature, and have appointed M on the part of the tlemen named by c cency.
By order,
The amendmen act entitled, An t the judges of the eral counties ther sented to, and th gressed.
On motion by ing resolutions we Resolved by th Maryland, That faithful services Monroe, Preside and that his impa ment in the exalt trate for eight ye to the approbati of the good peop Resolved, Tha hereby requeste fellow citizen Ja of the foregoing to him the unfeig lature, in behal of Maryland, t may live to enj domestic comfort

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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1825.

NO. 9.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM
PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE IN-
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, JAN. 31, 1825.

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

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 31.
Gentlemen of the Senate.—We propose with the concurrence of your honorable body to invite his excellency the governor into the senate chamber, on Thursday next, at 7 o'clock, to sign such of the laws of the present session as may be ready for that purpose and have appointed on the part of this house Messrs. Teackle and Raphael C. Edelen, in conjunction with such gentlemen as you may select, to wait upon and apprise the governor of this message.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, CLK.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq. suggesting the propriety of the state employing council in a suit brought by the representative of Lord Baltimore for quit rents.

Mr. Speed presents a petition from Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, praying that John M'Favish may be by law authorized to act as one of his executors.

Mr. Nicholson reports a bill, entitled, An act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor in the several counties of this state.

Mr. Grubb presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county praying that no compensation may be made to the owners of slaves convicted of capital crimes.

Mr. Harris presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Kent county, praying for a public landing.

Mr. Wright presents a petition from Richard Cray, of Queen Anne's county praying that a law may pass authorising his wife and children to inherit his estate.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to repeal the 12th and 13th sections of an act for the relief of the poor of Worcester county, passed at December session 1821, with proposed amendments, which amendments were read. And delivers a bill, entitled, An act to confirm an act of the general assembly of Virginia, entitled, An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, endorsed 'will pass,' which was read. Also the resolution in favour of Philemon B. Hopper, endorsed 'assented to.' And the following messages; which were read.

By the Senate, Jan. 29.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.—We received your message of the 27th inst. with the bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to increase the pay of the judges of the orphans court for the several counties therein mentioned, stating that you have rejected the amendment proposed therein, and expressing a hope that upon further consideration, we will pass the bill. As the amendment does not propose to give the judges of Cecil county orphans court more than what is allowed to judges of several of the orphans courts in the state nor more than what we conceive their services justly entitle them to, we upon due consideration, adhere to our amendment.

By order,
WM. KILTY, CLK.

By the Senate, Jan. 31.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.—We have received your message proposing to invite his excellency the governor to attend in the senate chamber, at seven o'clock on Thursday evening next, to sign such of the engrossed bills as may be prepared for his signature, and concur therein. We have appointed Messrs. Kent and Quinton, on the part of the senate, to join the gentlemen named by you to wait upon his excellency.

By order,
WM. KILTY, CLK.

The amendment to the supplement to an act, entitled, An act to increase the pay of the judges of the orphans court for the several counties therein mentioned, was assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the following resolutions were read.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That we highly appreciate the faithful services of our fellow citizen James Monroe, President of the United States, and that his impartial and dignified department in the exalted office of Chief Magistrate for eight years, has justly entitled him to the approbation and affectionate regard of the good people of this union.

Resolved, That the governor be and he is hereby requested, to communicate to our fellow citizen James Monroe, the contents of the foregoing resolution, and to tender to him the unfeigned wishes of this Legislature, in behalf of the freemen of the state of Maryland, that in retirement he long may live to enjoy the blessings of every domestic comfort, and the patriot's best re-

ward, in the gratitude of his countrymen, freely flowing from every state and territory of a great and glorious empire.

On motion by Mr. Beall, the following resolution was read and assented to.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor, be and he is hereby requested, to transmit forthwith, copies of the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, passed by the legislature of Maryland at its present session, to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, requesting that it may be submitted to their respective bodies, and copies to the governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, with a request that they will submit the same to their respective legislatures.

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

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

The bill incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the resolution relative thereto, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Brown reports a bill, entitled, An act to prevent geese and swine from going at large in the village of Denton, in Caroline county; which was twice read by special order, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Grubb obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of the heirs of Patrick Kennedy, late of Cecil county, deceased.

Mr. Grubb reports said bill; which was read.

The bill to prohibit the transportation of absconding slaves to Flayti, or elsewhere, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Howard presents a petition from sundry citizens of Baltimore city, praying an increase of their delegation, which was read.

Mr. Travers presents a petition from Gamaliel Banks, of Somerset county, praying for a law to authorise the clerk of Dorchester county court to record a deed.

Mr. Eccleston presents a petition from Susan D. Hopper, of Dorchester county, praying for a stay on monies due the state on a purchase of Indian lands.

The supplement to an act, entitled, An act to lay out and make public two roads therein mentioned, in Cecil county, passed on the 25th of January, 1822, was read the second time passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Davall reports a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the election of delegates to the general assembly of this state.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the question was put, That the word 'October' be stricken out of the first clause which appoints the day of election, for the purpose of inserting the word 'November.'

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

Affirmative—18—Negative—41.

Determined in the negative.

Mr. King moved to strike out 'three' for the purpose of inserting 'two,' in the clause limiting the number of delegates.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

Affirmative—16—Negative—56.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the question was put, That the first section be stricken out, to wit:

"1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the free white male citizens of this state, above twenty one years of age, and no other, having resided twelve months within this state and six months in the county next preceding the election at which they offer to vote, shall, on the first Monday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty six, and on the first Monday of October, in each and every year thereafter, assemble at the respective places of holding the elections in their respective election districts of the several counties in this state, and when so assembled, shall proceed to elect by ballot, three delegates for their respective counties; of the most wise, sensible and discreet of the people, residents of the county, one whole year next preceding the election, above twenty one years of age; and upon the final casting of the polls, the three persons who shall appear to have the greatest number of votes, shall be declared and returned duly elected for their respective counties."

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative—31—Negative—40.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. McClean, the question was put, That the 2d section be stricken out to wit:

"2. And be it enacted, That the free white male citizens of this state, and no other, having twelve months residence within this state, and six months in the city of Baltimore, next preceding the election at which they may offer to vote; shall on the first Monday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty six and on the first Monday of October, in each and every year thereafter, have a right to vote for,

and elect three delegates for the said city, in the same manner they now elect two delegates for the said city."

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative 33—Negative 37.

Determined in the negative.

Mr. McClean moved to strike out of the same section the word 'three' to insert 'one.' The speaker declared the same out of order, when Mr. McClean appealed from the decision of the chair, and the question was put, That the house sustain the opinion of the chair? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Speed moved to strike out the third section to wit:

"3. And be it enacted that all such part or parts of the constitution and form of government, as give to the citizens of Annapolis a right to vote for, and elect two delegates to the general assembly of this state, and which prohibit the said citizens from voting for delegates for Anne Arundel county, be, and the same is hereby repealed, annulled and abrogated."

Mr. Beall moved the following to be inserted in the said section after the words 'Be it enacted, That the free white male citizens of this state, and no others, having twelve months residence within this state, and six months in the city of Annapolis next preceding the election at which they may offer to vote, shall on the first Monday of October in the year 1826, and on the first Monday of October in each and every year thereafter, have a right to vote for and elect one delegate for the said city in the same manner they now elect two delegates.'

A division of the question was called for by Mr. Carroll, and put on striking out? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative.—Mr. Speaker, Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, M'Clean, Ireland, Hodges, Gantt, Maxey, Estep, Parran, Dalrymple, Rogers, Garner, Shower, Price, Spencer, Lloyd, King, Sullivan, Thomas, Henderson, Ewing, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Peach, Wootton, Davall, Carroll, Speer, Wright, Cromwell, Farquhar, Kemp, Montgomery, Barwick, Beall, Lansdale, Hoffman, Lantz—12.

Negative.—Messrs. J. Edelen, Chapman, Worthington, Turner, Reyner, Dennis, Teackle, Jones, Eccleston, Travers, Nicholson, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Barnes, Hope, Norris, Jarrett, Hardcastle, Brown, Howard, Foulke, Tyson, Bowles, Foulke, White, Merrick, M'Mahon—29. Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Davall, that the word 'one,' be stricken out from the amendment proposed by Mr. Lansdale, for the purpose of inserting 'two.' Mr. M'Mahon called for a division of the question, so that it might be put on striking out, when Mr. McClean moved to refer the whole to the first day of April next.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

Affirmative.—Mr. Speaker, Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, M'Clean, Ireland, Hodges, Gantt, Maxey, Estep, Parran, Dalrymple, J. Edelen, Chapman, Rogers, Garner, Shower, Dennis, Teackle, Sullivan, Thomas, Ewing, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Peach, Wootton, Davall, Carroll, Speer, Wright, Cromwell, Farquhar, Kemp, Montgomery, Barwick, Beall, Lansdale, Hoffman, Lantz—34.

Resolved in the affirmative.

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

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

The bill for the benefit of the heirs of Patrick Kennedy, late of Cecil county, deceased, was read the second time by special order, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Tingle presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Worcester county, praying that willful trespasses, in cutting down timber trees, may be made by law criminal offences.

The amendments to the bill to repeal the 12th and 13th sections of an act for the relief of the poor of Worcester county, passed at December session 1821, were read the second time, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Thomas reports a bill, entitled, An act to withdraw the funds from the several colleges and academies in this state, and subject the same to the appropriation of the legislature.

Mr. Maxey presents a petition from the representative of the late Ninian Pinkney, praying compensation for his services in collecting and arranging the documents relative to the claim of the state against the United States.

Mr. Henderson reports a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of Joseph Phillips, of Cecil county.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to alter and amend the constitution so as to allow to the city of Baltimore a representation equal to that of the several counties of this state.

On motion by Mr. McClean the question was put, That the same be referred to the

1st of June next? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Tyson moved to strike out the second clause, which abolishes that part of the constitution which gives to Annapolis a right to elect two delegates. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative 33.—Negative 29.—Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Carroll, the question was put on striking out the 3d section, which makes Annapolis the 6th election district of Anne Arundel county? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Norris, the question was put, That the house reconsider the bill so as to introduce the following preamble offered by Mr. Lee: 'Whereas it having been represented to the general assembly, that the business of Baltimore city requires an additional delegation to attend to, and secure the interests and perform the business of that city in the legislature.' Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put on the preamble? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

Affirmative.—Mr. Speaker, Harris, Hodges, Gantt, Maxey, Estep, Beckett, Dalrymple, Shower, Worthington, Price, Turner, Bennett, Spencer, Lloyd, King, Henderson, Ewing, R. C. Edelen, Wootton, Davall, Barnes, Farquhar, Hope, Norris, Jarrett, Montgomery, Barwick, Bonn, Howard, Tyson, White, Merrick, Lee, M'Mahon, Klipstine, 36.

Negative.—Mr. Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, M'Clean, Ireland, Parran, John Edelen, Chapman, Rogers, Reyner, Dennis, Teackle, Jones, Sullivan, Eccleston, Travers, Thomas, Grubb, Carroll, Nicholson, Wright, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Hooper, Cromwell, Kemp, Hardcastle, Brown, Bowles, Foulke, Beall, Lansdale, Hoffman, Lantz, 36. Determined in the negative.

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

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to enable Thomas Humphreys, the guardian of Elizabeth Latherbury, to sell and convey a lot of ground in the town of Salisbury in Somerset county; endorsed 'will not pass.'

On motion by Mr. Lee, the following message was read.

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 3.

Gentlemen of the Senate.—It is with regret that we learn you have rejected the bill to limit the number of justices of the peace in the several counties of this state. Believing, as we do, that this measure will be productive of important advantages to the state at large, and satisfactory to our fellow citizens, we cannot but flatter ourselves that your honorable body will reconsider it, and give to it that character you may deem essential, if such amendment be called for in your wisdom.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, CLK.

And the question was put, That the house assent to the same. Resolved in the affirmative. And the message with the bill sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Williams, the question was put, That the house reconsider the bill to alter and amend the constitution so as to allow to the city of Baltimore a representation equal to that of the several counties of this state?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative 36—Negative 35.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Wilson moved to postpone the same until to-morrow? Determined in the negative.

On the second reading of the same, Mr. Tingle moved to insert the following.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government, that provides for the election of two delegates to the general assembly, for the city of Annapolis, and which prohibit the citizens of said city from voting for delegates for Anne Arundel county, be and the same are hereby repealed. And be it enacted, That from and after the confirmation of this act, the city of Annapolis shall constitute the seventh election district of Anne Arundel county.

The Speaker declared the same out of order.

Mr. Thomas moved to refer the same to the next general assembly? Determined in the negative.

Mr. M'Mahon called for the previous question, and it was put, that is, Shall the main question be now put? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, Shall the bill pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

Affirmative.—Mr. Speaker, Harris, Hodges, Gantt, Estep, Beckett, Dalrymple, Shower, Worthington, Price, Turner, Bennett, Spencer, Lloyd, King, Henderson, Ewing, R. C. Edelen, Davall, Carroll, Williams, Barnes, Farquhar, Hope, Norris, Jarrett, Montgomery, Hardcastle, Brown, Bonn, Howard, Tyson, Bowles, Foulke, White, Merrick, Lee, M'Mahon, Klipstine, 39.

Negative.—Mr. Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, M'Clean, Ireland, Maxey, Parran, J. Edelen, Chapman, Rogers, Reyner, Dennis, Teackle, Jones, Sullivan, Travers, Thomas, Grubb, Wootton, Nicholson, Wright, Tingle, Parker, Hooper, Cromwell, Kemp, Hardcastle, Brown, Bowles, Foulke, Beall, Lansdale, Hoffman, Lantz—33. Resolved in the affirmative.

The report of the committee of ways and means on the report of the agent for the Western Shore, was read the second time, and the blank in the resolution giving compensation to the said agent, was filled up with \$650.

On motion by Mr. Davall, the following message was read and assented to:

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 3.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
We propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, to go into the election of bank directors on Wednesday next. The house adjourns until 6 o'clock P. M. SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

The clerk of the senate delivers the engrossed bills from No. 73 to 79, inclusive, endorsed 'read and assented to;' which were read and assented to, and returned to the senate.

The resolution in favour of the state's agent for the western shore, was sent to the senate. The engrossed bills from No. 59 to 72, inclusive, were read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the said engrossed bills, severally endorsed 'read and assented to.'

Mr. Kent and Mr. Quinton, from the senate, inform the speaker that the governor is attending in the senate to sign and seal the engrossed bills, and request his attendance with that of the members of this house, for that purpose.

The speaker left the chair, and, attended by the members of this house, went to the senate chamber, and there presented the engrossed bills to the governor, who signed the same, and affixed the great seal thereto in the presence of both houses, from No. 1 to 79 inclusive.

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

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

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. Wright delivers the following report:

The committee to whom were referred the petition of Richard Cray, of Queen Anne's county, beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and after a full and mature deliberation thereon, are fully satisfied that the case is amply provided for by existing laws, and therefore that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

By order,
I. HINES, CLK.

Which was twice read, and concurred with.

Mr. Ireland from the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, delivers the following report:

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to whom was referred the petition of James Watts, of Dorchester county, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report—That they are of opinion that he is not entitled to a pension, he having produced to your committee no proof of his services during the revolutionary war, they therefore recommend that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

By order,
I. HINES, CLK.

Which was twice read and concurred with.

Mr. Ireland from the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, delivers the following report:

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to whom was referred the petition of John Ricketts, of Cecil county, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report—That they think he is not entitled to a pension; they therefore recommend that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

By order,
ISAAC HINES, CLK.

Which was twice read and concurred with.

Mr. McClean presents a petition from Henry Tighman, counter to the petition from sundry inhabitants of Kent county, praying for a public landing; referred to the committee on the petition to which it is counter.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the election of delegates from the city of Annapolis? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Gough, Kilgour, Harris, Ireland, Hodges, Parran, John Edelen, Rogers, Garner, Shower, Worthington, Price, Turner, Bennett, Spencer, Reyner, Dennis, Teackle, King, Jones, Sullivan, Travers, Thomas, Grubb, Wootton, Nicholson, Wright, Tingle, Parker, Hooper, Cromwell, Kemp, Hardcastle, Brown, Bowles, Foulke, Beall, Lansdale, Hoffman, Lantz—39.

Negative.—Mr. Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, M'Clean, Ireland, Maxey, Parran, J. Edelen, Chapman, Rogers, Reyner, Dennis, Teackle, Jones, Sullivan, Travers, Thomas, Grubb, Wootton, Nicholson, Wright, Tingle, Parker, Hooper, Cromwell, Kemp, Hardcastle, Brown, Bowles, Foulke, Beall, Lansdale, Hoffman, Lantz—33. Resolved in the affirmative.

The report of the committee of ways and means on the report of the agent for the Western Shore, was read the second time, and the blank in the resolution giving compensation to the said agent, was filled up with \$650.

On motion by Mr. Davall, the following message was read and assented to:

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 3.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
We propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, to go into the election of bank directors on Wednesday next. The house adjourns until 6 o'clock P. M. SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

The clerk of the senate delivers the engrossed bills from No. 73 to 79, inclusive, endorsed 'read and assented to;' which were read and assented to, and returned to the senate.

The resolution in favour of the state's agent for the western shore, was sent to the senate. The engrossed bills from No. 59 to 72, inclusive, were read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the said engrossed bills, severally endorsed 'read and assented to.'

Mr. Kent and Mr. Quinton, from the senate, inform the speaker that the governor is attending in the senate to sign and seal the engrossed bills, and request his attendance with that of the members of this house, for that purpose.

The speaker left the chair, and, attended by the members of this house, went to the senate chamber, and there presented the engrossed bills to the governor, who signed the same, and affixed the great seal thereto in the presence of both houses, from No. 1 to 79 inclusive.

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

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

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. Wright delivers the following report:

The committee to whom were referred the petition of Richard Cray, of Queen Anne's county, beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and after a full and mature deliberation thereon, are fully satisfied that the case is amply provided for by existing laws, and therefore that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

By order,
I. HINES, CLK.

Which was twice read, and concurred with.

Mr. Ireland from the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, delivers the following report:

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to whom was referred the petition of James Watts, of Dorchester county, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report—That they are of opinion that he is not entitled to a pension, he having produced to your committee no proof of his services during the revolutionary war, they therefore recommend that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

By order,
ISAAC HINES, CLK.

Which was twice read and concurred with.

livane, Eccleston, Travers, Thomas, Ew-
ing, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Peach, Duvall,
Nicholson, Williams, Tingle, Parker,
Hooper, Barnes, Cromwell, Farquhar,
Kemp, Hope, Norris, Jarrett, Montgomery,
Hardcastle, Brown, Boon, Howard, Tyson,
Bowles, Fouke, White, Merrick, Willson,
Lee, Lansdale, Hoffman, M'Mahon, Lantz
—57.

Negative.—Messrs. Speaker, Hawkins,
Millard, McClean, Ganit, Maxcy, Estep,
Beckett, Dalrymple, Lloyd, Henderson,
Wootton, Carroll, Speed, Wright—15.

Resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered, That Messrs. M'Mahon, Tin-
gle, Merrick, Maxcy, and Estep, report the
same.

Mr. Wright delivers the following re-
port:

The committee to whom was referred
the petition of sundry inhabitants of Queen
Anne's and Caroline counties, praying for a
change in the direction of roads therein
mentioned, which are county lines, have had
the same under consideration, and after a
full investigation thereof have come to the
conclusion that it is inexpedient to legislate
thereon, and therefore, that the petitioners
have leave to withdraw the same.

By order, I. HINES, Clk.
Which was twice read and concurred
with.

Also the bill to prohibit the transporta-
tion of absconding slaves to Haiti or else-
where. And the bill relating to the trust-
ees of the poor of the several counties in
this state, endorsed, will pass with the
proposed amendments; which amendments
were read, assented to, and the bill ordered
to be engrossed. And a bill entitled, An
act relating to insolvent debtors, endorsed
'will pass,' which was read.

Mr. Barnes reports a bill, entitled, An
act to enable purchasers to obtain posses-
sion of lands and premises sold by sheriff,
coroners and elisors, at public auction.

Mr. Spencer delivers the following
report.

The committee to whom was referred
the communication from the governor of
the state of Georgia, covering a resolution
of the legislature of that state, disapprov-
ing of certain proceedings in the legislature
of the state of Ohio, relating to the aboli-
tion of slavery, beg leave to report—that
inasmuch as a copy of the aforesaid resolu-
tions of the state of Ohio has not been
received by the legislature of this state,
and as no information respecting the terms
and conditions of the same is in possession
of your committee, they think it unwise to
legislate on the subject.

By order, I. HINES, Clk.
Which was concurred with.

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

Whereas, Jeremiah Townley Chase, for-
merly Chief Judge of the third judicial dis-
trict, has exhibited his claim against the
state of Maryland for compensation for ser-
vices performed by him under the act con-
cerning the chancery court, which said ser-
vices did not belong to his office of judge,
but appertained to the chancery court: And
whereas, the said services have been per-
formed by the said Jeremiah Townley
Chase, at the instance of the legislature of
Maryland, as manifested by said act: And
whereas, while the house of delegates, at
their session in the year 1818, was delibera-
ting on the quantum to be allowed to the
said Jeremiah Townley Chase, as a
proper compensation for his said services,
it was suggested that the proper and best
mode of ascertaining the same, would be
by the verdict of a jury, on a suit to be in-
stituted by the said Jeremiah Townley
Chase against the state, which said propo-
sition was communicated by one of the
said honorable body to the said Jeremiah
Townley Chase, and assented to by him,
and the suit accordingly brought, and a
verdict obtained, on a full proof of the ser-
vices performed by the said Jeremiah
Townley Chase, in virtue of the said act;
Resolved therefore, That in the opinion of
this house, that the said Jeremiah Townley
Chase is entitled to a reasonable compensa-
tion for his said services.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the west-
ern shore be and he is hereby authorized
to pay to Jeremiah Townley Chase, or his
order the sum of _____ dollars.

Ordered, That the same have a second
reading on Thursday next.

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

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. Bennett reports a bill, entitled, An
act to make sale of the poor's house and
public lands thereto belonging in Tabot
county.

Mr. King delivers the following report:
The committee to whom was referred
the petition of sundry inhabitants of Som-
erset county, praying for a public land-
ing place and road, have had the same un-
der consideration, and are of opinion that
the case is amply provided for by a law
passed at December session eighteen
hundred and twenty three, chapter one hundred
and twenty, and the referee recommended
that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their
petition.

By order, T. CROSS, Clk.
Which was twice read and concurred
with.

Mr. Jones obtained leave to bring in a
bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, en-
titled, An act for the benefit of the infant
children and heirs at law of Jesse Wain-
wright, late of Somerset county, deceased.

Mr. Lee delivers the following report:
The committee to whom was referred
the negotiation with the legislature of Pen-
sylvania, upon the subject of absconding
slaves, have given to it due consideration,
and beg leave to report, That it appears
from the votes and proceedings of 1832,
correspondence was held by a joint com-
mittee of the two branches of the legislature,
with a committee appointed on the part of
the legislature of Pennsylvania, in which

the injuries suffered by the citizens of this
state, were fully set forth, and a forcible
appeal to the justice of our sister state
made, to which appeal a courteous reply
was received. Believing, as your commit-
tee do, that a deputation, empowered by the
legislature in person upon the legisla-
ture of Pennsylvania, such legislative
provisions as shall be deemed satisfactory,
will be likely to preclude the recurrence of
the evils now complained of, they respect-
fully recommend, that a committee be ap-
pointed on the part of the two branches of
the legislature, to proceed forthwith to
Harrisburg, 'with such instructions as the
legislature may think proper to give them
upon this subject,' and to report the result
of their proceedings to the legislature, as
soon as may be.

By order, ISAAC HINES, Clk.
Which was twice read.
On motion by Mr. Howard, the words
'with such instructions as the legislature
may think proper to give them upon the
subject,' was stricken out.

Mr. Teackle moved to strike out, the
word 'forthwith,' and insert 'immediately
after the final adjournment of the legisla-
ture.' Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, 'That the
house concur with the same?' Determined
in the negative.

Mr. Teackle delivers the following re-
port:

The committee to whom was referred the
resolutions approving of the administration
of James Monroe, President of the United
States, report the same, amended as fol-
lows:

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 4.

Resolved by the General Assembly of
Maryland, That they highly appreciate the
long and faithful services of James Monroe,
President of the United States.

Resolved, That his wise, impartial and
dignified administration of the general gov-
ernment, has justly entitled him to the ap-
probation and affectionate regard of the
good people of the Union.

Resolved, That his excellency the govern-
or, be requested to communicate to the
President the foregoing resolutions and to
express to him, on behalf of the citizens of
Maryland, the ardent wishes of this general
assembly, that in retirement, he may live
to enjoy every domestic blessing, and the
highest reward of patriotism, in the esteem
and gratitude of his countrymen.

Mr. Grubb reports a bill, entitled, A
supplement to an act, entitled, An act to
incorporate the village of Port Deposit in
Cecil county which was twice read by special
order, and will pass.

The house adjourned until Monday
morning 9 o'clock.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Next to the Caucus Conspiracy, which
exceeds all other political sins, the follow-
ing development comes in order, if true, of
intrigues—but we disbelieve Mr. Kremer,
we cannot believe, until proven to us, that
Mr. Speaker Clay was either such a knave
or such a fool as to act in the manner Mr.
Kremer says.—The man who will intrigue
for self-advancement, would pick a pocket
for the same object if it would promote it.
—We hate all intriguers as selfish scound-
rels and wholly unfit to be trusted.—Speaker
Clay we have always regarded as a man of
high honour, of fine sense; and as for his
bartering himself away, as Mr. Kremer says,
we don't believe a word of it—we are bound
to disbelieve any such assertions about any
man who bears a good character, until the
fact is clearly proven.

That Mr. Clay may give his co-operation
to Mr. Adams, is credible enough—we
know nothing to the contrary—there are as
wise and able men as Mr. Clay who advo-
cate Mr. Adams.—But Mr. Clay and Mr.
Adams were near coming to a controversy
about the fisheries and the navigation of
the Mississippi (which is not yet settled be-
tween them) and some people think, that
for that reason, Mr. Clay cannot advocate
Mr. Adams' election to the Presidency with-
out some strong selfish inducement—
what man of common sense and common
honesty but must reject such unfair, such
illiberal reasoning? Between Gen. Jack-
son and Mr. Adams every member of Con-
gress is called by his duty to decide for
next President, and Mr. Clay among the
rest.—It is known to every man, who knows
any thing of public events, that Mr. Clay
has reprehended some official acts of Gen.
Jackson in as strong terms as he ever did
those of Mr. Adams; and from these two men,
both of whose acts he has found fault in, he
is now called on to select the next Presi-
dent—one of them he must select, with
both he has found fault, and if because of
his former objections to some acts of Mr.
Adams, his now advocating him must be
ascribed to bad motives, would not the same
thing hold good if he advocated General
Jackson?

There is a class of men who will always
impute the worst conceivable reason for
every man's conduct that opposes their
wishes—with such men it is impossible to
stand justified if you differ—it is wrong for

the public to lend an ear to the bickerings
of such unworthy men. Who Mr. Kremer
is, we know not.—He comes from Penn-
sylvania, and it is said, he is a member of
Congress.—He is then one of those public
men who live unknown, and whether he is
good, bad, or indifferent, no man out of hear-
ing of his household has ever yet learned.

From the National Intelligencer of Thurs-
day 3d instant.

ANOTHER CARD.
George Kremer, of the House of Repre-
sentatives, tenders his respects to the Hon-
orable "H. Clay," and informs him, that
by reference to the Editor of the Colum-
bian Observer, he may ascertain the name
of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult. which
it seems has afforded so much concern to
"H. Clay;" in the mean time, George Kremer
holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfac-
tion of unprejudiced minds, enough
to satisfy them of the accuracy of the state-
ments which are contained in that letter,
to the extent that they concern the course
and conduct of "H. Clay." Being a Repre-
sentative of the People, he will not fear
to "cry aloud and spare not." When their
rights and privileges are at stake.

The following is the letter from the Colum-
bian Observer, that drew from Mr. Clay the
Card published in the Gazette of Saturday last.

From the Columbian Observer, Jan. 28.
The following letter is from a member
of the House of Representatives, from Pen-
sylvania. Let the People read it, and prepare
"To Right themselves."

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1835.

"DEAR SIR—I take up my pen to
inform you of one of the most disgraceful
transactions that ever covered with infamy
the Republican Ranks. Would you believe
that men professing Democracy, could be
found base enough to lay the axe at the
very root of the tree of Liberty? Yet strange
as it is, it is not less true. To give you a
full history of this transaction would far
exceed the limits of a letter. I shall, there-
fore, at once proceed to give you a brief
account of such a bargain as can only be
equalled by the famous Burr Conspiracy
of 1801. For some time past, the friends
of Clay have hinted that they, like the
Swiss, would fight for those who would pay
best.—Overtures were said to have been
made by the friends of Adams to the
friends of Clay, offering him the appoint-
ment of Secretary of State, for his aid to
elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave
this information to the friends of Jackson,
and hinted that if the friends of Jackson
would offer the same price, they would
close with them. But none of the friends
of Jackson would descend to such mean
barter and sale. It was not believed by any
of the friends of Jackson, that this contract
would be ratified by the members from the
States, who had voted for Mr. Clay.

I was of opinion when I first heard of
this transaction, that men professing any
honorable principle could not, nor would
not, be transferred like the planter does
his negroes, or the farmer his team and
horses. No alarm was excited—we be-
lieved the Republic was safe. The Nation
having delivered Jackson into the hands of
Congress, backed by a large majority of
their votes, there was on my mind no doubt
that Congress would respond to the will of
the Nation, by electing the individual they
had declared to be their choice. Contrary
to this expectation, it is now ascertained
to a certainty, that Henry Clay has trans-
ferred his interest to John Quincy Adams.
As a consideration for this abandonment of
duty to his constituents, it is said and be-
lieved, should this unholy coalition prevail,
Clay is to be appointed Secretary of State.
I have no fears on my mind—I am clearly
of opinion we shall defeat every combination.
The force of public opinion must
prevail, or there is an end of Liberty."

From the Washington City Gazette, of Jan. 31.

"A CHALLENGE.
On opening the National Intelligencer of
this morning, with heartfelt regret, we pe-
rused the following 'card,' couched in lan-
guage so unbecoming the dignity of a gen-
tleman who has the honor to preside as
Speaker, over the House of Representa-
tives. We could hardly trust our own
senses, at first sight, that it was Mr. Clay's
production."

[Here the Editor inserts the Card from
the Honorable Henry Clay, as it appeared
in the Gazette of Saturday.]
"Of that which relates to ourselves we
shall speak more particularly—that which
relates to others, will, probably, be replied
to in due season.

In our Gazette of the 28th inst. it be-
came our duty to perform a most unwell-
come task; to expose an alarming instance
of political tergiversation in an individual
whom we have hitherto ranked, not only as
our political, but our personal, friend. The
peculiar circumstances of the case called
for a timely disclosure on our part, as the
imperative duty of the conductors of an
independent print, which the public have
kindly and generously sustained for nearly
ten years past. To them, and to ourselves,
we repeat, do we owe, on the presidential
question now pending before the House of
Representatives, an intrepid and fearless
course, from which no considerations,
whether of a personal or a political nature
shall ever induce us to abrogate. Thus
much premised, we proceed more immedi-
ately to the subject of this article.

In the Gazette of the 27th inst. we
stated that we had undoubted authority for
asserting that Mr. Clay had gone over to
Mr. Adams, and that, however incredible it
might appear, he was, with a bold hand,
endeavoring to cast the die in his [Mr.
Adams'] favor. In a series of calm and
dispassionate remarks, we then proceeded

to offer an exposition of the motives which
we conceived had led him to adopt such an
extraordinary course of conduct at this
crisis. All this was done with perfect fair-
ness, and as far as we may be allowed to
form an opinion of our own labors, without
ill-nature and without asperity, expressly
declaring the extreme regret at the neces-
sity which called for our animadversions.
But how Mr. Clay has replied to our can-
dor and frankness, we refer the reader to
the card under the sanction of his name, as
copied above. He does not deny one word
of what we inserted: he has not ventured
to controvert the fact of his tergiversation,
but tells us with a *sang froid*, which we
are sorry to perceive in any public man
who values his political reputation, that he
has seen, without any other emotion than
that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which
has been poured upon him by a scurrilous
paper, issued in this city, and by other
kindred prints and persons, in regard to the
Presidential Election.—Thus, without argu-
ment, and without refutation, we are de-
nounced by Mr. Clay as 'scurrilous.' But
we leave it to the public to judge between
us, and to place the charge of 'scurrility,'
where it is due. We defy our opponents to
point to any language in the course of our
editorial career, as scurrilous as Mr. Clay
applies to a respectable Member of Con-
gress. When have we, in the heat of con-
troversy, ever been betrayed into the use of
epithets, contained in the above 'card,'
with which we shall not stain our editorial
columns by repeating?—When did we so
far forget what was due to an intelligent
and reflecting community as to offer a pistol
for proof, or abuse for argument?—We
shall forbear to retort in the language of
the honorable Speaker—not daring to enter
the lists against such fearful odds, on the
score of 'scurrility.'

The subject is too grave to admit of an
equivocal. Before Mr. Clay can impress
our readers with the idea that we are ab-
surd for asserting the truth, let him disprove
our charges, calmly and dispassionately—
let him establish his innocence by the pro-
duction of facts, and not appeal to the weapons
employed in a duel. The Western
Orator, on the Seminole question, was al-
ways very clamorous against the violence of
the character of Gen. Jackson; but can any
of Mr. Clay's friends point out, in the
Congressional annals of this country, where
a representative of the people so far forgot
what was due to his constituents and to
himself, as to offer a challenge in the pub-
lic prints, instead of a refutation of facts?
None. There might be some palliation in
a military man for such a course, but none
for a legislator.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

Appeal by the Speaker to the House.

The Speaker (Mr. CLAY) rose from his
place, and requested the indulgence of the
House for a few moments, whilst he
asked its attention to a subject, in which he
felt himself deeply concerned. A note had
appeared this morning in the National In-
telligencer, under the name, and with the
authority, as he presumed, of a member of
this House from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kre-
mer) which adopted, as his own, a previous
letter published in another print, containing
serious and injurious imputations against
him, and which the author avowed his readi-
ness to substantiate by proof. These charges
implied his conduct, in regard to the
pending Presidential election; and the respec-
tability of the station which the member
holds, who thus openly prefers them, and
that of the people whom he represents, en-
titled them to grave attention.

It might be, indeed, worthy of consid-
eration, whether the character and dignity of
the House itself did not require a full in-
vestigation of them, and an impartial decision
on their truth. For, if they were true, if he
were capable, and base enough to betray
the solemn trust which the Constitution
had confided to him; if yielding to personal
views and considerations, he could com-
promise the highest interests of his country,
the House would be scandalized by his con-
tinuing to occupy the chair with which he
had been so long honored in presiding at its
deliberations, and he merited instantaneous
expulsion. Without, however, presuming
to indicate what the House might conceive
it ought to do, on account of its own purity
and honor, he hoped that he should be al-
lowed respectfully to solicit, in behalf
of himself, an inquiry into the truth of the
charges to which he referred.

Standing in the relations to the House,
which both the member from Pennsylvania
and himself did, it appeared to him that here
was the proper place to institute the in-
quiry, in order that, if guilty, here the proper
punishment might be applied, and if inno-
cent, that here his character and conduct
may be vindicated. He anxiously hoped,
therefore, that the House would be pleased
to direct an investigation to be made into the
truth of the charges. Emanating from
the source which they did, this was the only
notice which he could take of them. If the
House should think proper to raise a Com-
mittee, he trusted that some other than the
ordinary mode pursued by the practice and
rules of the House would be adopted to ap-
point the committee.

Mr. Kremer, of Pa. rose, and said, if upon
an investigation being instituted, it should
appear he had not sufficient resort to justify
the statements he had made, he trusted he
should receive the marked reprobation which
had been suggested by the Speaker. Let
it fall where it might, Mr. K. said, he was
willing to meet the inquiry, and abide the
result.

A debate arose upon the course to be
pursued, finally the appeal was directed to
be entered on the journals, and the motion
to refer the subject to a committee,
was postponed for the day.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.
THE SPEAKER'S APPEAL TO THE HOUSE.

On motion of M. CONDUCT, of N. J.
the House resumed the consideration of the
motion of Mr. FORSYTH to refer the
communication of the Speaker to a Select
Committee.

On which there arose an animated de-
bate which occupied the House till half past
4 o'clock.

The debate was extended to so great a
length, that we cannot give it in this sheet
in extenso.

Mr. ARCHER moved, at a late hour, to
postpone the further consideration of the
subject till Thursday next; which was
negatived, by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 62—
Nays 145.

Mr. CADY, of New York, moved to
postpone it indefinitely—but the motion
was pronounced to be out of order.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, of Cont. the
motion of Mr. FORSYTH was so modified
as to refer nothing to the Committee
but the communication of the Speaker.

Mr. M'IFFIE offered an amendment
which went to specify the points on which
the committee was to inquire, (being those
embraced in the Extract of a letter pub-
lished in the Columbian Observer) This
motion was negatived.

Mr. RANDOLPH moved an indefinite
postponement of the whole subject; which
was negatived, by yeas, and nays; yeas 77,
nays 127.

The motion of Mr. FORSYTH to com-
mit the communication of the Speaker, to a
committee, was finally adopted, by Yeas
and Nays—Yeas 125, Nays 59.

The Committee was ordered to consist
of seven, and to be appointed by ballot.
And then, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The principal part of this day was
occupied in balloting for the committee, when
the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:
Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Webster, M'Lane,
Taylor, Forsyth, Saunders and Rankin.

The National Intelligencer of the 4th
inst. states that the Debate on the bill mak-
ing further provision for the Suppression of
Piracy, yet continues in the Senate; but,
though it has occupied so much of the time,
and elicited so much of the talent of that
body, the shape that it will finally assume,
as well as its passage in any shape is con-
sidered very uncertain.—*Fed. Gazette.*

SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY.

In Pennsylvania we find, that in their
election of Senator to Congress, no man
either in or out of the Legislature has the
hardihood even to suggest the name of Mr.
Lowrie for re-election, because he was one
of the signers of the Caucus to make Mr.
Crawford President.—But in Maryland, the
very man who signed the Caucus as Mr.
Lowrie did, is re-elected by a triumphant
majority, notwithstanding the people of Mary-
land had so universally and so decidedly
expressed their disapprobation of that Caucus
and of those who promoted it.

In Pennsylvania it seems they reject and
discountenance a man for bad conduct in
office.—In Maryland they reward bad con-
duct by renewal of confidence.—In New
York they turned out every man of their
Representatives in Congress, Mr. Cambrel-
ling alone excepted, who attended the caucus
and signed the address, and a singular
occurrence of things just saved him—thus,
in New York we find they reject men
for bad conduct.—In Maryland, the people
have given undoubted proof of the same
sentiment, viz: that men must be rejected
who have acted ill—and so clearly was this
sentiment manifested by them that the only
Representative in Congress who attended
the Caucus, declined being a candidate for
re-election; for every man looked upon
his fate as certain, and all exclusively owing
to his adherence to the Caucus. In the
election for Electors in Maryland, the peo-
ple gave the most undoubted proof of their
disapprobation of the Caucus men and their
schemes.—Yet the General Assembly have
given the highest proof of their approbation
of the Caucus that they could give, as they
have re-elected the man who promoted the
Caucus, who signed the address, and who
treated the former General Assembly certain-
ly not with the most distinguished decorum,
because they recommended it to him
not to advocate or aid a Congressional
Caucus.

Yet it is said by authority that a very
great proportion of the General Assembly
highly disapprove of the Caucus—if so, that
which was extraordinary becomes mysteri-
ous—condemn the measure yet applaud and
reward the man.

Either the Senator elect believed what
was contained in the Caucus address, which
he signed, or he did not believe it.—If he
did believe what he signed then his opinion
thus publicly given of the men who belong-
ed to the federal party is, that they are
base, unscrupulous, insidious men, professing
one thing and intending another.—If he
does not believe what he signed, then he
has given his name to sanction a delibera-
tely uttered falsehood and an ingenious
calumny against a whole body of most re-
spectable, intelligent and good men—upon
such a statement of the case it would not
seem to be difficult to take a right one.

FROM ANN.

We learn that the Legislature of the Le-
gion in abolishing the
—in altering the repub-
lican counties—in increasing
Baltimore, and in des-
Annapolis—This is fine
amusement—Things that
weighty matters" at first
by becoming familiar—
little borough outwitted
completely in releasing
bill that was sent up to
create the delegation
They who wished to de-
from Annapolis should not
bill to pass their house
ject, that did not affect
leave it to a special bill
burgesses is hopeless—
well—we find no fault
that means are not better

Latest intelligence fr
late intelligence has rea-
all of which tends in a gr-
the aspect of things.
stuffs are rising, and the
probability continue
certainly the greatest
abroad—we have already
great demand in Portu-
opened for the receipt
of bushels of grain—
Loupe is opened which
France.—The disturber
prevent her from raising
as her people are aban-
domestic industry, and
the lamentable condi-
country. The British
be opened, for the ex-
forbade the seeding of
much that was seeded
can never prosper—
hand was by no means
many and Poland was
have been destroyed by
nary tempest, and Ru-
to curtail the supplies
nished from the border
to reimburse the loss
by the tempest.—The
of corn and cotton ac-
owing in a great deg-
fect inundation of the
threatened from all q-
The victories of G
her prospects brighten

From Spain we le-
hostility is cherished
and report states, that
has threatened, unless
knowledge of the
South American gov-
revoke the treaty by
to us the Floridas—
been told Mr. Nelson
drid, by the Spanis
quence of which, M
of American Legation
his way to this count-
relation to that subj-
pect Mr. Appleton's
If we were to jud-
as to Spain by the
ter, we should disbe-
but wisdom has dire-
since Ferdinand the
Throne. We should
with Spain for it is
do it.—The Spanis
constitute the chief
of these middle Stat-
merica are our prin-
and we should feel
Spain will be unrea-
by mad counsels, b-
it, and she will find
is requisite to be de-
of the Floridas th-
treaty.

Reflecting upon
rope against popula-
ments, and in de-
would not be diffi-
Holy Alliance had
trovsky between
These United States
victory of the prin-
—the extended co-
tions that this coun-
abroad the intelli-
formidable power
ing prosperity—It
to spread, and it
countries where it
indications have
sentiments of this
the friends and de-
aware of it.—A
now exists under
liance to resist it,
ousy and distrust
of its free instit-

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

We learn that the Legislature have been engaged in abolishing the Chancery Court—in altering the representation of the counties—in increasing the delegation from Baltimore, and in destroying that from Annapolis—This is fine winter morning's amusement—Things that were "great and weighty matters" at first, lose importance by becoming familiar—The friends of the little borough outwitted their adversaries completely in releasing themselves from the bill that was sent up to the senate to increase the delegation from Baltimore—They who wished to destroy the delegation from Annapolis should not have suffered any bill to pass their house touching the subject, that did not affect all the points—to leave it to a special bill to take away the burgesses is hopeless—However it is all well—we find no fault—we only wonder that means are not better adapted to ends.

Latest intelligence from Europe.—Very late intelligence has reached us from abroad, all of which tends in a great degree to change the aspect of things. Cottons and breadstuffs are rising, and the latter will in all probability continue to rise, as there is certainly the greatest prospect of scarcity abroad—we have already seen there is a great demand in Portugal whose ports are opened for the receipt of almost a million of bushels of grain—The port of Guadeloupe is opened which shews scarcity in France—The disturbed state of Spain must prevent her from raising her own supplies, as her people are abandoning all sorts of domestic industry, and are occupied with the lamentable condition of things in that country. The British ports are likely to be opened, for the excessive autumn rains forbade the seeding of the usual crop, and much that was seeded was put in so wet it can never prosper—besides the stock on hand was by no means abundant—In Germany and Poland vast stocks of provisions have been destroyed by the late extraordinary tempest, and Russia will be obliged to curtail the supplies she has hitherto furnished from the borders of the black Sea, to reimburse the losses she has sustained by the tempest—The crops in Egypt both of corn and cotton are distressingly short, owing in a great degree to the last imperfect inundation of the Nile, and scarcity is threatened from all quarters.

The victories of Greece still go on and her prospects brighten with time.

From Spain we learn that a feeling of hostility is cherished against our country, and report states, that the King of Spain has threatened, unless we revoke our acknowledgment of the independence of the South American governments, that he will revoke the treaty by which Spain ceded to us the Floridas—This is stated to have been told Mr. Nelson, our Minister at Madrid, by the Spanish Minister, in consequence of which, Mr. Appleton, Secretary of American Legation in Spain, is now on his way to this country with despatches in relation to that subject—and we must expect Mr. Appleton's arrival every hour.

If we were to judge of this intelligence, as to Spain by the true wisdom in the matter, we should disbelieve it, but any thing but wisdom has directed the affairs of Spain since Ferdinand the 7th mounted the Throne. We should be sorry to quarrel with Spain for it is against our interest to do it—The Spanish West India Islands constitute the chief markets for the produce of these middle States—Cuba and South America are our principal markets for flour, and we should feel it to lose them—yet if Spain will be unreasonable and is directed by mad counsels, both she and we must rue it, and she will find that a good deal more is requisite to be done to regain possession of the Floridas than the revocation of a treaty.

Reflecting upon the stand taken in Europe against popular interference in governments, and in defence of legitimacy, it would not be difficult to believe that the Holy Alliance had rather favoured a controversy between Spain and our country. These United States are the great conservator of the principles of free governments—the extended communication with all nations that this country keeps up, has spread abroad the intelligence of our growing and formidable power and of our daily increasing prosperity—The example is calculated to spread, and it has an influence in all countries where it is well known—Strong indications have recently been given that sentiments of this sort are in progress, and the friends and defenders of legitimacy are aware of it—A most determined coalition now exists under the name of the Holy Alliance to resist it, and they look with jealousy and distrust at this country because of its free institutions. As long as this

government exists, so long will the friends of legitimacy be in danger, for although we are far from intermeddling with any one, yet the example we furnish in all points subverts all the pretensions upon which the doctrine and the practice of legitimacy is founded, and if it is seriously contemplated by the continental powers to resist the independence of South America, (which nothing but infatuation could excite them to) believing as they must do, after President Monroe's message of 1822, that this government would not look with unconcern upon such an attempt from any quarter but from the mother country to recover her colonies, it is not improbable that they may desire, in the first instance, to produce a state of things between this country and Spain, which they will endeavour to turn to the advantage of the great project—Absurd and unjust as the whole thing would be, we are not now prepared to doubt it on that account—Time will shew.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1825.

"The bill which was reported to the House of Delegates, for altering the constitution in relation to delegates, and which contained three propositions, viz: to reduce the delegates from the counties to three, to allow Baltimore three, and to take away from Annapolis, was finally acted on; on Tuesday last Mr. Carroll's motion to refer, being negatived, the vote was taken on each proposition separately, on motions to strike out those sections of the bill relating to Baltimore and the counties, which were severally determined in the negative—The motion for striking out the section for taking away from Annapolis was agreed to, and then a motion was made to refer the whole bill to the first of April, which prevailed—On Wednesday another bill which had been reported for allowing Baltimore a representation equal to that of the counties, and for taking away that of Annapolis was taken up—A very animated debate took place on the motion to strike out Annapolis from the operation of the bill—The motion was supported by Mr. Carroll and also by Mr. Maxcy, with his accustomed ability, and zealously opposed by Mr. Merrick and Mr. McMahon—The "Son of the Mountain" ably sustained, on this occasion, the high reputation which he had before obtained—The motion to strike out prevailed—and then the bill containing only the proposition allowing Baltimore a representation equal to that of the counties, passed and was sent to the Senate—It is believed that it will certainly pass that body.

"Mr. McMahon has, since reported a bill to take away from Annapolis—Poor Annapolis! she will not be able to bear all this tugging—The Senate, it is thought will save her this session.

"You will find by the papers that the House of Representatives have appointed a committee, agreeably to the request of Mr. Clay, to enquire into the truth of the charges against him, made by Mr. Kremer—Kremer, I think will gain no honour for himself in this affair."

COMMUNICATED. A petition I see is presented to the Legislature of Maryland from Baltimore county, to make every master answerable for the thefts of his servants—It does not say whether civilly, socially, or criminally accountable, but I take it for granted it is criminally to make the matter consistent.

This beats even pious Pennsylvania, which never set up any claims or pretensions beyond the right of robbing you of your servant—See the case of Lowe vs. Mason, the last example of this iniquitous plunder of private property. It will be a fine evidence of the perfectability of man to see a master of a morning taking 59 stripes at the Pillory on account of the hog, or the yard of calico his servant stole the night before—I am now sure that wisdom is awake and walketh abroad in the land. A.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 5.

In my last I noticed the very animated debate which had occupied the House of Delegates three days of last week, upon the bill to change the constitution of the state in regard to the number of Delegates. 1st, by reducing the numbers from each county, from 4 to 3—2d, by increasing that of Baltimore from 2 to 3, and 3d, by depriving Annapolis of her delegation. These several projects were incorporated in one bill, and their merits were argued upon a motion to refer that bill to a period beyond the session—the question was taken on Saturday evening, and decided by ayes 32, nays 43—which only went to prove that a majority were not against the bill and all its provisions in any shape which it might, by amendments, be made to assume. The debate was extremely well sustained on both sides, & took a very wide range; great excitement was induced by the subject, and the galleries, lobby and avenues were all crowded.

On Monday the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal question interrupted the debate, which was resumed on Tuesday, and the merits of each provision was tested. A proposition made by Mr. King to strike out "three" for the purpose of inserting "two" delegates from each county was negatived by a vote of 16 to 56.

Mr. Kilgour then moved to strike out the first section of the bill, which went to reduce the county delegates from 4 to 3. This motion was negatived by a vote of 31 to 40.

Mr. McClean then moved to strike out the second section, which went to authorise Baltimore to elect three delegates also. On this motion, a debate took place of some length. It was finally determined in the negative also, 33 to 37.

The question next taken, was upon striking out the third section, which went to deprive Annapolis of her delegation, and which was carried to strike out by a vote of 42 to 28.

The bill having been heretofore sustained by a majority of the house, in consequence of a combination of interests and views which the striking out of one feature materially changed, the next question put, was to refer the bill as thus amended, to a period beyond the session, (amounting to a rejection,) which now prevailed by a vote of 38 to 34—immediately after which the house adjourned.

Next morning, however (Wednesday) another bill which had been reported some time before, was called up, which presented the question in a new shape. Leaving the county representatives as they are, this bill proposed to deprive Annapolis of her two delegates, and add the same number to the delegation of the city of Baltimore. In this form it was intended to quiet the apprehensions of the Eastern Shore delegates, who it was understood generally made it a point to insist that the relative numbers between the eastern and western shores should not be changed to their disadvantage.

A motion was made to strike out the first section of this bill, which went to deprive Annapolis of her delegates—some debating ensued. The motion prevailed by a large majority.

The bill was now left with the single proposition to increase the delegation of the city of Baltimore to four members, and upon its passage in this form a lively debate took place. Mr. Howard made a spirited appeal to the magnanimity of the house, Mr. Chapman opposed the bill in a speech of some length, Mr. Tyson and Mr. McMahon advocated it, and Mr. McClean opposed it. The question was finally taken, and the votes were equally divided, of course the bill was negatived. Next morning, however, it was brought to life again upon a motion to reconsider, which prevailed after another debate, by ayes 36, nays 35—and upon being again put on its passage, it was carried by a vote of 38 to 29 in favour of the bill. In consequence of this determination, another attempt was made yesterday for leave to bring in a bill to deprive Annapolis of her delegation, which succeeded, and a bill was accordingly reported to that effect.—Md. Rep.

Letters from England mention that the new Waverly Novel, the Crusaders, has been suspended. The reason is said to be known only to the author. It is generally understood that Sir Walter Scott will put his name in the title page.

The manuscript of Lord Byron's private letters, suppressed in England by the Chancery Court, is now in the hands of Messrs Carey and Lea, of Philadelphia, who have put it to press, and will publish it shortly.

We learn from the best authority, that upwards of one million eight hundred thousand dollars were coined during the last year at our mint, principally in silver. Now dies are about to be cut with a new figure of Liberty, by means of which the appearance of the coin is expected to be much improved. It is calculated that two millions will be coined during the present year. Freeman's Journal.

IRON RAIL ROADS.

A commercial gentleman of high respectability in Baltimore, has received a letter from his correspondent at Birmingham, a very intelligent gentleman, who passed some time in the United States. This letter is of great interest, and we have been politely permitted to publish the following extract from it, which clearly possesses strong claims on the attention of our fellow citizens. Iron Rail Roads must be thought of vast importance, when in Birmingham, for three lines of road, there was subscribed in one day to the amount of nearly nine millions of dollars!—Fed. Gazette.

"Birmingham, 1st January, 1825.

"I am glad to see that America is going on so prosperously, and England, I assure you, was never more so, inasmuch that people here do not know what to do with their money, as the Banks will not allow above two or three per cent interest, and some decline deposits altogether—This state of the money market gives rise to much speculation—It is supposed there are between four and five thousand houses building in Birmingham and the immediate neighbourhood. Several public companies are forming for new projects, and amongst them stand foremost, Frame or Rail Roads from this to London, also another hence to Liverpool, also one to Bristol—they are to be worked by steam, which will enable them to go at the rate of eight or ten miles per hour, and will bring them to any of these situations in a day, and this mode of conveyance will not be one third the price of canal freight. The proprietors of Canals are very much alarmed at these schemes, and it has already had the effect of lowering the shares considerably. A very strong interest will be opposed to them when the proprietors go for the sanction of government, as many members of Parliament are very much interested in Canals, notwithstanding I am pretty sure they will prevail after the first session.

"There are some situations in America for short distances that would answer very well. Suppose you start the idea at Baltimore after having contemplated the local situation, and get a few of your friends to form a committee and open a subscription. The shares are at \$50 and some at \$100, and as soon as the different lines were proposed, the plan run like wild fire, and all the subscriptions were filled in a day! The subscription opened from this to Bristol is \$800,000, from Birmingham to London \$1,200,000, including stationary and loco motive engines. At the extremity of the carriages, they propose to have a conveyance for passengers."

MONEY IN TRUST AND HOLDERS OF BANK STOCK.

LONDON Jan. 2. 1825. The opinion delivered from the Bench the other day in the case of "Davis vs. the Bank of England," shewing that if a person obtain possession of Stock by a forged power of attorney, and continue for 6 years to pay the dividends, and the owner should not during the six years apply to the Bank, his claim upon the Bank would come under the statute of Limitations, is of such moment to all persons having Stock in the name of Trustees, that it becomes a subject of serious inquiry, in what way such persons can ascertain from time to time whether their property be or be not in safe custody.

It is well known that the officers in the Bank will not answer any interrogations as to whether sums are or are not standing in the names of persons applying for information. This appears very proper and is for the general security of the public. The question then comes, how is the information to be obtained, so as to satisfy the parties really interested, that an application to the Bank for repayment be not necessary? It is very clear that stockholders should be able to come to a knowledge of the facts, in such a way as would not hurt the feelings of those to whom the power over it has been granted by will or otherwise, and yet so as to shut out the impertinent or dishonest from acquiring information which they would turn to bad purposes.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.

Mr. WILLS, who lately died in this city, has bequeathed the whole of his large estate to charitable purposes. We understand that to five Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends in this city he has left five thousand dollars each; to the Orphan Asylum ten thousand dollars—the valuable house No. 56 Chesnut street, is now the property of that society. The houses No. 82 and No. 84 Chesnut street, are left to the three Dispensaries,—the Philadelphia, the Northern and the Southern. Five thousand dollars are bequeathed to the Friends Asylum for Lunatics. The Magdalen Asylum receives five thousand dollars; and the Philadelphia Society for the establishment and support of Charity Schools, (the Walnut street Society,) receives one thousand. The residue of his estate, valued at 100,000 dollars, he has left to the Mayor, and Councils of the city of Philadelphia, for the establishment of a Hospital for the Indigent Lame and Blind, to be called WILLS' HOSPITAL.

Mr. Wills was a grocer in Chesnut street, and his fortune was inherited from his father, who, in the capacities of a sailor—coachman—workman in hat making and lastly a grocer, acquired by economy and industry the means of founding the charity which will enable his name. These facts have been communicated to us from a source entirely trust-worthy. Phila. Journal.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday night, 1st inst. by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. Severn Andrews, to Miss Elizabeth Robey, all of this county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Frederick Harrison, of Talbot county, to Miss Eliza Hardecastle, of Caroline county.

COMMUNICATED. OBITUARY.

Died at Greenwood, Somerset county, Md. on Friday the 5th inst. Mrs. Mary Williams, consort of William Williams, Sen. Esq. Few persons have ever descended to the tomb more deeply regretted. For if amiability of manners, real benevolence of heart, and a full possession of all the virtues, which adorn the female character, are calculated to endear one to family and friends, then, may we say, in truth, her death is indeed to be regretted.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C." is received and shall appear in our next.

Take Notice.

The citizens of Easton, are requested to meet at the Court House this day, at 3 o'clock P. M. on business very interesting, which will then be laid before them. A HOUSE-KEEPER.

A Military Ball

Will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, on Tuesday evening the 22d inst. in commemoration of the illustrious Washington. Gentlemen of this, and the adjacent counties are respectfully requested to attend.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That a certificate of a share of stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, standing in the name of Ann Snowden, deceased, has been lost, and that application will be made for its renewal. THOS. SNOWDEN, Ex'r.

TAILORING.

David M. Smith, Jr. OPPOSITE THE BANK, AND NEXT DOOR TO THE EASTON HOTEL.

Begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his customers for past favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same—he assures them, and all others who may favour him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style, at the shortest notice and on as reasonable and accommodating terms as it can be done on this shore or in Baltimore. He flatters himself that from his knowledge of the improved art of cutting, (which he has recently acquired, and which cost him many years study,) and his own personal attention to business, with the aid of good workmen, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction. He continues to receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore. ESTON, Jan. 29. N. B. Wanted, two or three apprentices to the above business.

Notice.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public for past favours and respectfully informs them, that he has given up his schooner the Jane & Mary to Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, who will carry on the business as heretofore. CLEMENT VICKARS.

Feb. 12

THE SCHOONER Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having procured from Captain Vickars, the substantial schooner Jane & Mary, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that she is now in complete order for the reception of grain or freight of any kind, and assures those who may favour him with their orders that no exertion on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction—he particularly solicits those gentlemen who have formerly favoured Capt. Vickars with their orders, to give him a trial—and respectfully informs them that he has employed Capt. Thomas Roe to sail the schooner, who is a sober, careful and skilful commander, and who will consign the grain to Mr. James Barroll, a gentleman well known on this shore, for his knowledge and correctness in business—Mr. Thomas Parrott will act as Clerk. Mr. Parrott or the subscriber will attend at Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, in Easton, every Saturday to receive orders.

The Jane & Mary will leave Easton for Baltimore on Sunday the 20th inst. and will continue to leave Easton every Wednesday, and Easton every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Public's obedient servant, BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Feb. 12

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER. Will leave Easton Point, on Wednesday the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season. The Edward Lloyd is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. The subscriber hopes that his long experience in the business, and his unremitted attention will ensure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, at his office, at Easton Point, and Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed. EDWARD AULD.

Feb. 12

Notice.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Levi Dukes late of Caroline county deceased, I will sell at public vendue at Fowling Creek Mills, on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M. all that tract of land purchased of James Keene, Sheriff, formerly the property of James Buchanan, containing 150 acres more or less, reserving so much as is drowned by the mill pond, or may hereafter be drowned by said mill pond, this farm is adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. and has some beautiful meadow land attached thereto, it is not conceived necessary to give a further description of the land, as those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves; this land is adjoining Mr. Noah Chance, Mr. Peter Stack and Mr. William Waddle, who will give any information necessary; the terms will be one half of the purchase money paid down—and the residue at the expiration of twelve months with interest thereon, the purchaser or purchasers giving their obligation with approved security.—Attendance given by JAMES DUKES, Ex'r. of Levi Dukes.

Feb. 12

For Sale.

NEGRO WOMAN and her CHILD—she is about 28 years of age, is an excellent house servant and particularly fond of children; she is sold for no fault, and can be purchased low by any person residing in this state. Apply at his office. Feb. 12 3w

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 22d day of February, at eleven o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays and Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law. JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

Feb. 12

New Establishment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends & the public generally that he has commenced business at Mr. Thomas Hemsley's farm, near Dr. Harris' Mill, on the mail road from Wye Mill to Queenstown, where he intends to manufacture and keep on hand a constant supply of farming Utensils, such as Carts, Waggon wheels, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs of all description and sizes; the Pennsylvania Bar Shear, Curves, Connections, Peacock, Dutch left hand and Hill Side Ploughs—Cultivators of all kinds, the Scarifier, Stubble Rake, &c. all manufactured of the best materials and ten per cent cheaper than they can be purchased at any other Establishment on this shore. From his long experience in the city of Baltimore and the last two years with Wm. Harper & Son, Centerville. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

P. R. HORGAN. Any orders for this establishment will be thankfully received by Green & Beardon, Easton, and Thomas Kent, Centerville, where a constant supply of said articles will be kept on hand.

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having now in his employ one of the best Blacksmiths on this shore, informs Agriculturists and the public generally, that any work in the above line will be neatly executed at his shop, adjoining Mr. Horgan's, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—he solicits a share of public patronage. THOMAS HEMSLEY. Near Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county Md. Jan 15

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.
SPRING AND AUTUMN.

When Spring displays her various sweets,
And opening blossoms cheer the eyes,
And fancy every beauty meets,
Whence does the pleasing transport rise?

Soon will their transient date expire,
They fly and mock the fond pursuit;
New pleasures then the thought inspire,
And bounteous Autumn yields her fruit.

When smiling beauties charm'd the sight,
Whose fragrance bless'd the vernal hours;
Nectarious fruits the taste invite,
And compensate for faded flowers.

Thus, when the spring of youth decays,
Tho' deck'd with blossoms sweet and fair,
Autumn a nobler scene displays,
If fruits of virtue flourish there.

For this the vernal buds arise;
But if no useful virtues grow,
Their worthless beauty quickly flies,
And blossoms only serve for show.

TIMOTHY LONG NOSE.

Easton, Feb. 1st, 1825.

FIDELITY.—FROM THE SPANISH.

One eve of beauty, when the sun
Was on the streams of Guadalquivir,
To gold converting, one by one,
The ripples of the mighty river;

Beside me on the bank was seated,
A Seville girl with auburn hair,
And eyes that might the world have cheated,
A wild, bright, wicked, diamond pair!

She stooped, and wrote upon the sand,
Just as the loving sun was going,
With such a soft, small, shining hand,
I could have sworn 'twas silver flowing.

Ifer words were three, and not one more,
What could Diana's motto be?
The Syren wrote upon the shore—
'Death, not inconstancy!'

And then her two large languid eyes
So turned on mine, that, devil take me,
I set the air on fire with sighs,
And was the fool she chose to make me.

Saint Francis would have been deceived
With such an eye and such a hand;
But one week more, and I believed
As much the woman as the sand.

BLACK SHEEP.

Travelling once, in the New England States, I overtook a shepherd who was following his flock along the country road, and merrily whistling any tune that first came into his head. 'Good morning, Mr. Shepherd,' said I, 'you appear to be very happy in your humble situation.' 'In your village,' replied he, 'I have a small cottage, three or four acres of land, a wife, two children and one cow; by the industry of my wife my family are handsomely maintained in Summer, and my wages are more than sufficient for our support during the Winter; so that we are able to lay up a little every year for a wet day. The winter becomes agreeable to me, by the amiableness and innocence of my family, by the company and conversation of my friendly neighbors, and by the entertainment and instruction I receive from what few books I have. As soon as the woods begin to echo around my cottage with the whistling of the spring birds, I cheerfully betake myself to my summer's labor; which is by no means fatiguing. The bleating of my sheep forms my music; and my ambition ascends no higher than their welfare, and the happiness of my family. I have many pleasing dreams under the cool shade by the side of the road, in the heat of the day, while my faithful dog watches by my side; and were it not for a certain Black Sheep which I have in my flock, I should be perfectly happy, but this unruly fellow is always jumping into people's fields and leading the rest of my flock astray, and neither my trusty dog nor the well known sound of my horn, to which the rest are always obedient, can keep him in subjection; but I hope soon to get rid of him, and then I have nothing that I know of, that can give me any kind of trouble.

The Shepherds artless conversation impressed my mind forcibly. I began to conclude that all mankind had their Black Sheep attending them, in one shape or another. I recollected that I had seen many people who appeared and some who professed to be almost happy; but I never saw or heard of any who acknowledged themselves completely so. The finishing stroke was still wanting, this obstruction must be removed, or that object obtained before they could reach the desired haven. Haman the Agagite, was one of those almost happy people—the peculiar and distinguished honors conferred upon him by the King Ahasuerus, and his Queen Esther, had intoxicated Haman and flung him into a delirium of pleasure; but when he called together his wife and friends and told them of the glory of his riches, and the multitude of his children, and all the things wherein the King had promoted him, &c.—'Yet (says he) all this avail me nothing, so long as I see Mordecai the Jew, sitting at the King's gate;' and it seems that this Black Sheep of Haman could only be removed by a gallows 50 cubits high.

'I have secured my produce,' says the Farmer, 'my grain and my hay are safely stowed in my barn. I have committed the seed of another winter crop to the earth; and have sold my spare flock to advantage. I have an excellent farm, and it is well brought to; but my neighbor Late get up, whose farm joins upon mine, keeps such miserable fences that his cattle are ever breaking into my enclosures and doing damage. I wish he would sell me his farm and

move off, and then I should have nothing to plague me.'

The Merchant has made his fortune and retired from business. He brings his sons up to College, and gives his daughters ample portions. He lives in fashion; is held in high estimation and would be entirely happy, if his imagination were not continually haunted with the grating, tormenting sound of cent per cent.

The Clergyman, who has long enjoyed the benefit of a fast salary, and pushed his children into agreeable situations, would pass the evening of his life in domestic serenity, were it not for that rogue Swift—but the sound of

'Knew how to preach old sermons next, 'Vamp'd in the preface and the Text,' echoes in his ears like the toll of a death bell, and disturbs many of his dreams of future felicity.

The Lawyer, after wrangling a few years at the Bar, climbs in the higher walks of life. He dips deep into electioneering, and is ever the public's most humble servant. He is advanced into the various grades of public employment, until he gains a seat in the state legislature. Like M'Fingal's Hero, he

'Gains offices by constant seeking,
Squire, Captain, Deputy and Deacon.'

He then assumes the *Umi* ostentatious, and commands a kind of *envied respect*; smokes his pipe with *big folks*, & intrigues for a seat in Congress; could I once attain that, (says he) I should be content, without aspiring to the chair of the chief Magistrate.

So we see that all those denominations have their Black Sheep to remove, before they can obtain complete felicity.

Physicians are ever removing not only the Black but the White Sheep also, and that out of the world; and what may seem strange, they are still tumbling upon them wherever they go.

The Lover sighs to the evening gale, and condoles with his sleepless pillow. He traverses the silent grove for the glimpse of the Moon, or hails Aurora's dawn with the fear of woe. He wanders about like the Pelican of the wilderness, and laments like the Dove of the valley: the image of his cruel fair torments his broken slumbers by the preference given to his rivals. Starting, he awakes in wild agony, and his thoughts are haunted with daggers, pistols, and poisons! This indeed is a very difficult Black Sheep to remove.

The beautiful Clarissa, surrounded by a crowd of youthful beaux, who, like Butterflies of a summer day, flutter in the sunshine of her smiles, or, like the insects of a frosty morning, shrink into non-existence whenever she frowns; we might fancy would have no Black Sheep to remove. She is escorted to the Ball room, the Play-house, and to parties of pleasure by the first, in town; and in every circle she bears the Belle; but she sighs for pleasures more substantial and sincere; she contemplates superior joys in the silken chambers of Hymen. Beware, my dear girl, how you make your choice; for if you suffer fancy to preside over judgment, you may be incumbered with a Black Sheep, which time only will remove.

It has been generally allowed that English pick-pockets are gifted with more dexterity and address in performing the duties of their calling than persons of the same profession in other countries; the following manœuvre would not, however, have disgraced Barrington or Bill Soames:—A merchant being in the pit of a foreign Opera house, felt a movement about his sides, which led him to suspect that his gold snuff-box was in some jeopardy, and immediately taking measures for ascertaining whether it was safe, he found it was gone. Seeing an ill-looking fellow very near him, he did not hesitate to fix upon him as the thief; immediately seizing him by the arm, he whispered in his ear.—not wishing to occasion any tumult and disturb the performance.—'You have taken my snuff box, restore it this moment, or I will give you over to the police officers.' 'Sir,' replied the thief, 'pray do not give an alarm, or I am undone: it is true I have your box, but I am an unfortunate man in great distress, and humbly entreat of you to take your property out of my pocket, and the persons around us will know nothing of what has occurred.' The merchant kindly acceded to this proposal—when the fellow vociferated 'pickpocket!' calling on those near him to observe the hand of the merchant, which he held fast in his pocket. The guard came to the spot, and apprehended the accused party, who of course protested his innocence, and ultimately explained the nature of the trick which had been practised upon him; but while he was engaged in doing this, the thief glided through the crowd, carrying the gold snuff box with him.

A FACT.—A landlord in this city, suspecting a tenant of his was about to remove his furniture, in order to avoid DISTRESS, authorised a constable to go on the premises, and take any PERSONAL PROPERTY which he might find.—The constable accordingly went to the house, and found it nearly stripped—two or three decent tables and some chairs only remained—casting an eye around the rooms, without seeing anything within the LETTER of his AUTHORITY, he was about to retire, when a thumping and scraping noise in the chimney arrested his attention. Presently a poor half smothered sweep crawled out, covered with rags and soot.—The constable instantly seized upon his unloved victim with one hand, and with the other outstretched, displayed a written order which he instantly commenced to notify.—'By virtue of a writ of FIVY FACE, &c.—After some resistance on the part of the sweep's employer, the constable carried him off in triumph. The boy was reprieved, and the constable on the soil was obliged to pay costs.—Upon the landlord's enquiring why he did not take the

table and chairs?—the constable asked with some importance, 'if he called them PERSONAL PROPERTY?' This query somewhat alarmed the landlord, although he ventured to assert that he did esteem them personal property—but said he, what do you call personal property, Mr. Constable?—'Why NEGROES and cows, to be sure.'
Fed Gaz.

Strange things will never have done!—Last week, says the Cherry Valley Gazette, a respectable mechanic of this village, in the settlement of an account with a gentleman, brought in the following wonderful charge against him, which was exactly and truly correct:—
'L—H—To G—F—Dr.
'For repairing a Coffin! \$1 50'

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.

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland, at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the weary traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of every soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house.
JAMES GASKINS.

N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise. J. G.
Easton, July 24

COACH AND HARNESS



Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.
Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.
JOHN CAMPER.
Easton, Jan 8, 1825. if

For Sale,

Two hundred Cedar and Locust Posts of excellent quality.—Apply at this office.
Feb. 5
SHIP TIMBER AND GUM SCANTLING.
A few White Oaks and some beautiful Gum Stalks for scantling, may be had by an application at this office.
Jan 22

REMOVAL.

James M. Lambdin

Has removed from his former stand, to the new store room, on Washington street, adjoining Messrs. Martin & Hayward, and the second door above Mr. Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, where he is opening

Dry Goods,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE
Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising a general assortment of almost every desirable article, as well as to colour, pattern and style, as to price and substantial durability.—ALSO,

GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA,
QUEEN'S & STONE WARE,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c

Of every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers or Corn shelled or in the ear. His friends and the public, are invited to give him a call.
Dec 25

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF New Goods.

William Clark,

Has just received and is now opening further supply of seasonable Goods, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINE,
TEAS, &c.—Also,
HARDWARE,
CHINA,
GLASS, STONE, and
WOOD WARE.

Which, in addition to his former stock, makes his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.
Dec 25 w

Female Academy.

To the Citizens of Talbot and the neighbouring counties.
The Trustees of the Easton Female Academy still voluntarily associated by their common interest in the proper education of their own children, notify the public that they have engaged Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, daughter of the Rev. James Thomas, to take charge of this institution, and that Mr. Thomas having taken the house heretofore occupied by the teachers of said academy, the school will again be opened on Monday the 13th instant, in which will be taught as follows:

- Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing \$3 per quarter
- Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, including the above branches 4 do.
- Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, History and Composition, including the above branches 5 do.
- Chemistry and Ornamental Needle-work 6 extra
- Drawing and Painting 6 do.
- Music 12 do.
- Use of Piano 2 do.

Easton, Dec. 11.
N. B. Mr. Thomas would take eight or ten young Ladies as boarders on moderate terms.

In Council,

JANUARY 24, 1825.
Proposals for delivering the Laws and Votes and Proceedings of the Legislature, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty four, to the clerks of the several counties of the state, will be received at this Department, until Monday the 14th day of February next. One Agent will be appointed for each shire.
By order,
THO: CULBRETH, Clk. of the Council.
Jan 29 3w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 21st of February next, if fair, or on the next fair day, at Centerville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of lands in Queen Ann's county (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 acres of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of Woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centerville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the first day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing; a liberal credit will be given, the terms to be made known at the time of sale.
WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Trustee.
Jan. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of Sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, to wit—one at the suit of Robert G. Lloyd, executor of James Lloyd, against Rachel L. Kerr, against Thomas Harrison, William Thomas and Thomas Parrott; one other at the suit of Mary Bromwell, use Nicholas Hammond, against Thomas Harrison; and one other at the suit of Samuel Pickering, against the same, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at the Hole-in-the-Wall, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 5 P. M. all the right, interest and title of him, the said Harrison, in and to a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being on the road from the Hole-in-the-Wall to the Trappe; also 15 head of cattle, 3 head of horses, 1 ox cart, 1 yoke oxen; also the following negroes, to wit—one negro man called Sam, one black woman called Eliza, and one negro child called Mary Ann; seized and taken as the property of Thomas Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
Feb 5 4w

BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

A MILITARY BALL will be held at the Assembly Rooms in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, the 22d February instant.—In commemoration of that Anniversary.
Chestertown, Feb 5 3w

Notice.

All persons having claims for dividend against the estate of Arthur Rigby, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to file them in the office of the Register of Wills of said county, as soon as convenient.
WM. TOWNSEND, Ex'r. of the dec'd.
Jan. 29 3w

Notice.

All persons having claims for dividend against the estate of John Sears, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to file them in the office of the Register of Wills for said county, as soon as convenient.
WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r. of the dec'd.
Jan 29 3w

Joseph Chain

Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and customers for past favours and the liberal encouragement he has received since he has commenced business; he hopes that his care and attention will secure a continuance of the same—he has now on hand the following articles for sale at a low price:

Beer by the barrel or quarter barrel; good Cider by the barrel; best dried Beef from Baltimore; Bologna Sausages; plates or briskeys do.; Beeves Tongues, of his own curing; best Mackerel, No. 3, and smoked Herring; best Family Flour; common do.; Shell-Hacks by the bushel; a large quantity of Nuts of different kinds; a quantity of good Cheese wholesale and retail; together with a good assortment of GROCERIES, and other things in his line of business. He invites his customers to call and view his assortment.

Easton, Jan. 22.
N. B. His Barber Shop will be strictly attended to as usual, and the rules observed as heretofore. J. C.

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year and possession given on the first day of January next, the dwelling House and Store House, situate at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the town of Easton, with the premises and appertinances to the same belonging, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson; this is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery Store on the Peninsula—A person possessing with a complete knowledge of the above business, and investing a moderate capital and using good economy will no doubt do a good business—the Store and Dwelling House (which is both comfortable and convenient,) with the premises and appertinances, are in tolerable repair—also a two story Brick House situate on the lower end of Washington street, late the residence of Peter Denny, Esq. to which is attached a kitchen, smoke house, stable, carriage house, two gardens and a well of excellent water.—Possession may be had of the above premises immediately—Whatever repairs are necessary to be done on any of the above buildings will be immediately furnished—persons desirous to rent will please to view the buildings, and for terms, apply to Edward Roberts, Esq. the owner, or to the subscriber
Oct. 9 of JOHN STEVENS.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

December Term, A. D. 1824.
On application of Bennett Tomlinson, administrator of William Tomlinson, 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1825.
JAS: PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Wm. Tomlinson, 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 thereon to the subscriber on or before the 2d day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—And all those indebted to the said estate are requested to call and settle the same without delay. Given under my hand this 20th day of January 1825.
BENNETT TOMLINSON, Adm'r. of William Tomlinson, dec'd.
Jan 29 3w

\$20 Reward.

Broke out of the jail in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on the night of the 13th inst. (Jan.) two negro men by the names of WILLIAM LONG and OLIVER GRAY—William Long is about six feet high, dark complexion and stout made.
Oliver Gray is about five feet six or eight inches high, light complexion, down look when spoken to, and well made.
The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the two above described negroes, or ten dollars for the apprehension of either of them, if delivered to the jailor in Easton, Talbot county, state of Maryland.
THOMAS HENRICH, Sheriff of Talbot county
Jan. 22 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 3d December, a negro man named JESSE—about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, not very black, slow spoken; had on when committed a dark roundabout, kersey pantaloons half worn, a felt hat tolerable good with crape around it; somewhat troubled with the rheumatism; says he belongs to John Beard of Montgomery county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested forthwith to come forward, prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.
Given under my hand this 13th of December, 1824.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Jan 1 8w

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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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1825.

NO. 10.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Ways and Means presented by Mr. Marcy, chairman, on the 24th ult.

The Committee of Ways and Means, after a full examination of the Treasurer's several reports to the House, and due consideration of the several objects entrusted to their charge, respectfully submit their report of the public revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending Dec. 1, 1824.

I. REVENUE.

The balance in the treasury on the 1st day of December, 1823, amounted to \$38,750 67 1-4. The actual receipts from the 1st day of December, 1823, to the 1st day of December, 1824, amounted to 215,753 54 1-4.

VIZ:

From direct tax laid pursuant to an act of December session 1821, chapter 192, 11,046 00

From direct tax laid pursuant to an act of December session 1822, chapter 159, 41,781 29

From taxes pursuant to an act entitled an act to tax certain offices, passed at December session 1823, chapter 146, 757 73

From money and stock loaned from confiscated property 24 90

From tent and other camp equipage sold pursuant to a resolution passed at December session 1823 525 80

From negroes banished and sold pursuant to an act of November session 1795, ch. 82 200

From Amercements 1,095 97

From fines and forfeitures 1,636 89

From marriage licenses 6,186 07

From ordinary and retailers of spirituous liquors licenses 21,910 63

From hawkers and pedlars licenses 112 80

From licenses to retail dry goods 3,310 91

From licenses granted to dealers in lottery tickets 4,000

From taxes under the act to secure the salary to the Chancellor 329 91

From interest on fines, &c. 249 51

From the treasurer of the Eastern Shore 19,459 76 1-4

From the Bank of Baltimore for dividend on stock 6,372

From the Union Bank of Maryland 1,272

From Farmers Bank of Maryland 11,400

From the Hagerstown Bank 1,500

From the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore 1,000

From the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore 750

From the Marine Bank of Baltimore 600

From the Franklin Bank of Baltimore 900

From the Baltimore and York Town Turnpike road company 150

From the Baltimore & Fredericktown turnpike road Co. 440

From Benjamin Harwood, trustee for dividend on United States stock 18,076 12

From tax on bank stock for free and county schools, 15,298 36

From composition on escheats and vacant lands 440 28

From the Medical Professors of the University of Maryland 1,500

From the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary 1,597 36

From the Lottery Commissioners for prizes unclaimed in State Lottery No. 1 1,731 06

From the Lottery Commissioners the net proceeds of State Lottery No. 2, 18,936 25

From Palmer Canfield, the tax on the lotteries by law to be drawn for the benefit of St. John's and Washington Colleges, 1,000 dollars each, 2,000

From the managers of the University of Maryland lottery 284 31

From the inspectors of the state warehouses, for the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore, for duty on tobacco inspected, &c. 16,269 23

Received from Thomas Kennedy, Esq. agent for the western shore on the following accounts, viz:

For Amercements 31 20

For fines and forfeitures, 1,205 86

For ordinary and retailers licenses, 66 69

For taxes under the act to secure the salary to the Chancellor 17 34

For interest on fines, &c. 1,337 05

Total of receipts as above, 215,753 54 1-4

Total sum applicable to fiscal year ending Dec. 1, 1824, 254,504 21 3-4

II. EXPENDITURE.

The actual expenditure during the same fiscal year amounted to 182,818 20 1-4

VIZ:

For colleges, academies, and schools, 27,498 36

For land office department 263 62

For legislative department, 677

For half pay to officers and soldiers, 18,527 82

For civil list, 11,645 81

For judiciary department, 37,255 62

For interest on the different loans, 7,932 45

For penitentiary, 8,480 10

For hospital, 5 900

For Indian annuities, 113 33

For expenses of state warehouses in the city of Baltimore 4,575

For commission to agents, 275 93

For miscellaneous, 16,113 57 1-4

For journals of accounts, 43,559 59

Making a total of disbursements as above of 182,818 20 1-4

Leaving in the treasury on the 1st December 1824 a balance of 71,686 01 1-4

After deducting unsatisfied appropriations due on the 1st day of December 1824, amounting to 35,410 96

VIZ:

For payment of balance due on civil list, 2,045 46

For payment of do. the Judiciary 4,458 59

For balance on the pension list, liable to be called for, 6,444 15

For balance on do. which has not been called for, for more than three years, & under the resolution of December session 1823, will revert to the state, if not called for previous to February, 1825, 14,364 78

For the payment of the balance due on the journal of accounts, 4,278 94

For the payment of Indian annuities, 5

For the payment of the armours of the Eastern and Western shores, 599 73

For the payment of interest due, on money loaned to the state in 1822 and 1823, 1,316 22

For the payment of the salaries to the keepers, deputy keepers, clerk, agent, & physicians to the Penitentiary, 1,348 34

For the payment of the claims, liquidated pursuant to a resolution of December session, 1822, relating to the unlawful obstruction of the navigation of the river Susquehanna 559 75

Total of unsatisfied appropriations as above, 35,410 96

There remained in the treasury on the first day of December 1824, subject to appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 1st December 1825, the sum of 36,266 05 1-4

Estimate of the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year, ending on the 1st of December 1825.

I. REVENUE.

From interest on the exchanged six per cent stock of United States of 1812, reimbursable on the 1st Jan. 1825, 2,005 75

From interest on the 3 per cent stock of the United States, 10,053 12

From interest on loan to the trustees of Charlotte Hall school, 160

From interest and principal of installed and uninstalled debts, 2,000

From fines, forfeitures, amercements, marriages, ordinary retailers, hawkers, and pedlars licenses, &c. &c. 45,000

From composition and escheats and vacant lands, 500

From taxes and seals in the land and chancery offices, 1,600

From tax on bank stock for free and county schools, 15,298 36

From dividend on stock, in bank of Baltimore, estimated at six per cent, 8,234 90

From dividend on stock in the Union bank of Maryland at 4 per cent, 1,272

From dividend on stock in the Farmers bank of Maryland at 6 per cent, 11,400

From dividend on stock in the Hagerstown bank at 6 per cent 1,500

From dividend on stock in the Commercial and Farmers bank of Baltimore at 6 per cent, 1,000

From dividend on stock in the Farmers and Merchants bank of Baltimore at five per cent, 750

From dividend on stock in the Marine bank of Baltimore at 6 per cent, 600

From dividend on stock in the Franklin bank of Baltimore at 6 per cent, 900

From dividend on stock in the Baltimore and York Town Turnpike road company 150

From dividend on stock in the Baltimore & Fredericktown turnpike road Co. 440

From dividend on stock in the Commercial and Farmers bank of Baltimore at 6 per cent, 1,000

From dividend on stock in the Farmers and Merchants bank of Baltimore at five per cent, 750

From dividend on stock in the Marine bank of Baltimore at 6 per cent, 600

From dividend on stock in the Franklin bank of Baltimore at 6 per cent, 900

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For the auditor, 700

For the printer, 1,400

For the clerk of the council, 1,500

For the clerk of the house of delegates, 300

For the clerk of the senate, 150

For the messenger to the council & the keeper of state house 350

For the armourer of the Eastern shore, 300

For the armourers of the Western shore, 800

For the half pay list, 19,351 50

For contingent expenses, 1,333 33

For colleges, academies and schools, 27,498 36

For Indian annuities, 30

For examiner general, 600

For judge of the land office Eastern shore, 460

For register of the land office Eastern shore, 20

For register of the land office, Western shore, 30

For penitentiary physician's account, salaries to the keepers, &

From the National Journal of Feb. 10.
ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

We offer our sincere and hearty congratulations to the nation, upon the result of the Presidential election. The event which all parties deprecated, and wished to avoid, occurred yesterday—an election of President by the House of Representatives; but, as we had expected, it was decided by a single ballot, and with the dignity and decorum becoming that august body, on so momentous an occasion. Indeed we can conceive of no spectacle more grand—no scene more imposing—no circumstance more gratifying, to an American citizen, and lover of our republican institutions, than this, when the Representatives of the nation assembled, and, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of their country, selected and proclaimed the first officer of the Union,—there was no excitement, no expression of disappointment; but all appeared cheerfully to acquiesce, when the Speaker declared JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to be duly elected President of the United States, for four years, from the fourth day of March next.

The following is a statement of the votes, as given by states, on the first, and only ballot:

	Adams.	Jackson.	Crawford.
N. Hampshire	1	—	—
Maine	1	—	—
Massachusetts	1	—	—
Rhode-Island	1	—	—
Connecticut	1	—	—
Vermont	1	—	—
New York	1	—	—
New Jersey	—	1	—
Pennsylvania	—	1	—
Delaware	—	—	1
Maryland	1	—	—
Virginia	—	—	1
North Carolina	—	—	1
South Carolina	—	1	—
Georgia	—	—	1
Kentucky	1	—	—
Tennessee	—	1	—
Ohio	1	—	—
Louisiana	1	—	—
Indiana	—	1	—
Mississippi	—	1	—
Illinois	1	—	—
Alabama	—	1	—
Missouri	1	—	—
Total	13	7	4

Speaking of the recent Presidential Election, the Editors of the National Intelligencer remark:—

"If the order and dignity of the official proceedings in this case deserve commendation, not less is to be admired the personal deportment of those most seriously affected by the result. The evening of Wednesday happened to be one on which the President's mansion is open to his friends. As may well be supposed, an unusual crowd filled the spacious apartments. Mr. ADAMS, the President elect, was there, and so was Gen. JACKSON. Never was the usual courtesy of General JACKSON more conspicuous, or more honorable to himself. There was a laudable magnanimity in the manner in which he saluted Mr. ADAMS, and congratulated him on the event which had that day taken place. If Mr. CRAWFORD had been present, we have no doubt he would have done the same. A kindred spirit pervaded the whole scene. The friends of the different candidates mingled together, and conversed with a good humor and frankness finely contrasted with the virulence and malignity which, in some parts of the country, had attended the discussion of this question before it came to the House of Representatives."

The National Intelligencer of this morning, says, that the following Statement of the votes in the several Colleges, in the late Election of President, by the House of Representatives, has been prepared by a Member of the House, and is published at the request of several Members, who desire that their own votes should be understood. In the several States, the ballots were cast as follows:

	Adams.	Jackson.	Crawford.
Maine	7	0	0
N. Hampshire	6	0	0
Vermont	5	0	0
Massachusetts	12	1	0
Connecticut	6	0	0
R. Island	2	0	0
New York	18	2	14
New Jersey	1	5	0
Pennsylvania	1	25	0
Delaware	0	0	1
Maryland	5	3	1
Virginia	1	1	19
N. Carolina	1	2	10
S. Carolina	0	9	0
Georgia	0	0	7
Alabama	0	3	0
Mississippi	0	1	0
Indiana	0	3	0
Missouri	1	0	0
Tennessee	0	9	0
Kentucky	8	4	0
Ohio	10	2	2
Illinois	1	0	0
Louisiana	2	1	0
	87	71	51

* One absent from illness.

The excitement which prevailed in the House of Representatives for a few days previous to the day appointed for the opening of the Electoral vote, has been followed by a comparative listlessness on the part of the members. This may be easily accounted for. It is the common course of action and reaction. In the anticipation of a longer contest, the public business had been pushed forward with more than ordinary celerity; and the sudden termination of the election has left a degree of leisure on the hands of Congress, which was certainly unexpected by many. There was very little disposition in the House of Representa-

tatives to do any business either yesterday or the day before. The House has now adjourned till Monday, by which time its business-tone will probably be restored, and the members will be in the disposition to go through the important measures which are yet before them.—The bill for the suppression of piracy, and some few others, may, perhaps, lead to interesting and protracted discussion.—Nat. Journal.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, yesterday, reported, that the committee had waited on JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, and had notified to him, that in the recent election of a President of the United States, no person having received a majority of the votes of all the electors appointed, and the choice having consequently devolved upon the House of Representatives, that House, proceeding in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, did yesterday choose him to be President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March next. And that the Committee had received a written answer, which he presented to the House. The Committee also, in further performance of its duty, had given information of the election, to the President.

GENTLEMEN—In receiving this testimonial from the Representatives of the People, and states of this Union, I am deeply sensible to the circumstances under which it has been given. All my predecessors in the high station to which the favour of the House now calls me, have been honored with majorities of the electoral voices in their primary colleges. It has been my fortune to be placed, by the divisions of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen on this occasion, in competition, friendly and honorable, with three of my fellow citizens, all justly enjoying, in eminent degrees, the public favor; and of whose worth, talents, and services, no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself.—The names of two of them were, in the fulfilment of the provisions of the constitution presented to the selection of the House in concurrence with my own; names, closely associated with the glory of the nation, and one of them, further recommended by a larger minority of the primary electoral suffrages than mine.

In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form, and express with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the constitution itself, has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal; I shall, therefore, repair to the post assigned me by the call of my country, signified through her constitutional organs; oppressed with the magnitude of the task before me, but cheered with the hope of that generous support from my fellow citizens, which, in the vicissitudes of a life devoted to their service, has never failed to sustain me—confident in the trust, that the wisdom of the Legislative Councils will guide and direct me in the path of my official duty, and relying, above all, upon the superintending Providence of that Being, in whose hands our breath is, and whose are all our ways."

Gentlemen: I pray you to make acceptable to the House, the assurance of my profound gratitude for their confidence, and to accept yourselves my thanks for the friendly terms in which you have communicated to me their decision.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, 10th February, 1824.

For the Easton Gazette.
TO MR. SIMON PLAINWAYS.

MY DEAR FRIEND,
I cannot pass over that good advice, which you gave me some few days since, without tendering my sincere thanks for your liberality; and, as my ideas coincide so nearly with yours as respects the tutoring of us young larks, that, I think, for the future, our intimacy will be much greater than ever.—However, you are blameable, in my opinion, on one score, that is, you have given me advice which I fear, you don't quite live up to; and in fact, its very serious sentiment that you are rather young, and have too many queer and wild notions to give a settled opinion. You have this advantage; you appear elderly although you have not had the honour of becoming gray—yet, I've frequently heard of young folks who are celebrated for giving wise and skillful instructions.—I hope its so with you!! If it is, surely it should not be winked at by Jeremy. In short, my dear friend, your advice, notions, and ideas about permitting every young man to choose a trade or profession corresponding with his native genius, is most excellent, and should, by all means, be strictly adhered to. But alas! this fatherly advice came almost too late for me, I had resolved, in some measure, three weeks previous, to become a Gentleman, although I believe, I am naturally inclined to be a Doctor, for, I almost know by intuition the technical phrases. Even when a small boy, and at school, I was much celebrated among my playmates for my alacrity in dissecting cucumbers and the like; and whatever I averred in the doctor line was quoted as authority. Yes, my friend, my superior skill, soon taught me to attribute a terrapin to a nicety.—Thus, you see, Mr. Plainways, I have some natural talent to become a Physician—is it really your desire I should follow that study? I think, as yet, it is more easy for me to be a man of no business, (I don't see why I should not, for there appears a vast many who does nothing and gets along most wonderful well) and gain credit by walking the streets and peeping into other people's concerns.

There appears another art which seems very requisite for us young folks to understand, it is the art of playing the flute—for my part, I had always an aversion to it, but, not to be singular, I have lately purchased a flute, a fiddle, and a jew's-harp; and can now touch off a hornpipe to perfection.—I have never been able to become an accomplice at a serenade! But, on the whole, I guess I'm rising pretty fast, and have not the least doubt, but what I shall soon acquire an extensive popularity, and be of considerable consequence, among the fluting fraternity.—You well know, my friend, that the most of us young gentry are generally disposed to be aspiring; and very few who have not wild, musical, romantic, and superfluous notions. Hence, they should, in my estimation, occasionally meet with a note of correction.

Although I have almost resolved to become a man of no business, I have not positively made up my mind on the subject.

Therefore, as you observed, so frequently, that you were my friend, and would give me all the advice that is requisite for my future training—I don't know but what I shall take it, and turn over a new leaf, and follow the profession which my natural genius directs. In the mean time, I'm sorry to have written so much, I only wished to let you know what I was about, and ere long I hope to reap considerable benefit from more of your most excellent instructions.

Yours, my dear friend, truly,
JEREMY.

For the Easton Gazette.
MR. EDITOR,

A constant reader of your excellent publication who takes much interest in looking over your own admirably conducted department as well as the contributions which are made by other hands, has been not a little amused of late at the anathemas which have been thundered out and the denunciations which have been made against dancing and card-playing by a writer under the signature of Laicus.

How he has come to link the two together as equally injurious and disreputable—by what sort of legerdemain he has contrived to blend the polite accomplishment of dancing with the rude, degrading and shameful extremes to which card-playing is too often carried, it is difficult to imagine—he seems nevertheless to have entered upon his course prepared, as he thinks, at all points, with law and argument, for the utter annihilation of a stupendous vice, and at the same time of an amusement that is deemed by every body but himself wholesome, genteel and innocent—does he expect to make dancing appear as hideous in its nature and as pernicious in its tendency as card playing—does he expect to do away the one by vituperating the other—Can he ever expect to effect a reformation in the evil ways of society by attempting to restrict it in its rational pleasures?—From the length of time that these two practices have been under the ban of puritanism, the final abolition of them from society would seem to be a hopeless case—satire, proscription, contempt and ridicule have been in vain directed against them—and it may not require a spirit of divination to foresee that the efforts of our friend Laicus will be quite as fruitless as those of his predecessors. That he may not succeed in putting down dancing is the ardent wish of your present contributor, and he has little doubt but that his wishes accord with the inclinations of every individual of his neighborhood.

But Sir who is this Laicus—what is he—where is he from and what does he do?—That he has been writing of late against dancing is very evident—and it may be too evident to him by this time, if he has ever lent an ear to conversation when his productions have been the subject, that he has gained little reputation by his undertakings in behalf of morality and religious duty—notwithstanding he may have his reward.—What his profession is would be as difficult a matter to determine, as to unravel the mysterious concatenation by which he has coupled the two objects of his censure—in the essays in question he is seen in a multitude of configurations—at one time he appears as a rigid prelate proclaiming Gospel truths with all the authority of a popish nuncio—at another time he assumes the garb of a member of the faculty—a doctor of medicine profound and erudite, and talks of sinews, arteries and muscles—congestions and absorptions—idiopathics, symptoms, &c. Again he takes us back to days of yore, and comes forth with the gravity of a seer of old foretelling troubles and affliction—tribulation and anguish to his devoted fellow-beings—and all this is because they are in the habit of assembling occasionally to enjoy the sportive recreation of a reel and partaking afterwards of a glass of wine to refresh them from the fatigues of their exercise. We will not desire to know if his designs are worthy—we will not ask if his intents are wicked or charitable—we will take it for granted that they are good, or rather that they are not of evil import. But can he be serious in his charges against society—or is it the mere theory of his heat-oppressed brain that leads him to make them?—Has he had ocular demonstration of the excesses which he denounces—has he had intelligence from undoubted sources that they do exist—or does he merely conjecture from the usages being allowed, that the excesses must follow as a natural consequence?

If the former is the case we will not taunt him with countenancing by his presence the practices which he reprobates—If he relies upon the information he receives from others we must be indulged in denying their authority to be undoubted—but if he hazards the imputation from mere surmise—if he will take up a notion and publish it right or wrong—it must be conce-

ded on all sides that he is a very unfit character to wield the rod of censorship over a thinking and enlightened community.

It will be seen that the object here is not so much to defend card-playing as dancing from the aspersions that Laicus would fain make against it.—To dance, it is very well known, is a native disposition in mankind and seems to have been bestowed particularly for the expression of joy and gladness of heart.—In the earliest periods of history—while men were rude and uncivilized—we find it used on all occasions to denote these feelings, as well as for the more noble purposes of exciting a spirit of contest.—From the first dawning of christianity it has been cultivated as an art, and the perfection to which it has been brought in after times—the attention it has received in every country as an accomplishment—as an essential part of education and in some instances as a substitute for scenic representations—ought to be sufficient to produce a conviction of the permanency of its establishment among all orders and species of men—of the necessity there is for its continual exercise—and of the variety and utility of any attempts to do it away.—To cry out against balls and parties—routes and theatres &c. &c.—as schools of corruption and the sources of unspeakable evil, has become very much the humour of the age among the fastidious and the austere—it is a common theme—a hackneyed affair.—Why Laicus has thought fit to associate himself with this self instituted tribunal can only be accounted for by a similitude of feeling with the same—it is a pity that he should have taken upon himself the task of putting forth two essays which will not nor cannot come to good.—It is unfortunate that he should have undertaken to cry down an act which must continue to be practised, and which the good sense of every community will never suffer themselves to be deprived of.

Easton Gazette.
EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.

PUBLIC OPINION.

We have scarcely seen a man of the old federal party since the appointment of the Senator in Congress, who has not expressed his surprise and mortification at the appointment of Mr. Lloyd—a more offensive man could not have been selected—from his youth to the close of the late electoral election in the state, (a period of 24 years) he has been the most unceasingly persecuting party democrat in Maryland, and that is saying much—but when the electoral elections shewed that the good people of Maryland had put down the caucus, and those who stuck to it, dismay and penitence, like twin sisters, were produced together. This gentleman has always placed his preferment before the people upon exclusive party grounds alone—His saying was, "Stick to party—you have once tried federalists and know what they are—I never will trust any of them as long as I live, so help me God!" This is the unalterable and proclaimed maxim of the newly elected Senator.

We have asked a great many men why they disliked the appointment of Mr. Lloyd, and the same answer is given by all, viz: because he has forever shown an unreasonable degree of violence and hatred against all federalists, high and low, he has done all his riches enabled him to do, to persecute federalists, and has always said he never would trust them.

We have gone further than this, and asked many of the old federalists this question—Now both the old parties it seems are done away, and the democratic men are divided into two parts, caucus men and anti-caucus men; which of these divisions had you rather be united with? that is, which has so acted towards you of late (for before the Caucus in Congress they were all on one side) that you would consider it most natural and most agreeable to your feelings and sentiments to be united with? The answer to this question has been uniformly "why certainly with the anti-caucus men"—If they were as violent in high party times as the others, we were perhaps violent too—but certainly when the anti-caucus men refused to abide by the caucus, and objected to that address which abused federalists without reason, at a time too when federalists were neither doing nor intending to do any thing, this was clear proof that they had some bowels of kindness, that they did not always wish to be at war with us even after we gave up—and this is a sufficient reason for preferring the anti-caucus men. Besides, how different was the conduct of the caucus men towards us when we were down and taking no part in politics at all, the caucus men made the caucus and justified its necessity by shameful abuse of federalists—Those who adhered to the caucus sanctioned that address and that abuse, and if the caucus plan had succeeded what would have been the condition of federalists? about as bad as that of the constitutionalists now in Spain—God be praised, we have reason to thank the

anti-caucus democrats of this state and country, as well as our own federal men, for boldly uniting to oppose the caucus attempt to enslave us, and by that union we have slayed King Caucus. Now preserve that union and you may keep his blood from producing other little Kings to rule over us.

Last evening, we were politely presented by a friend with the National Journal of the 14th inst. containing a statement of the votes as given by the members of the House of Representatives, for the several Presidential Candidates on Wednesday the 9th inst.—opposite the name of the member is the name of the Candidate for whom he voted—we have merely space for

MARYLAND.

William Hayward, Jr. for CRAWFORD,
John Lee " " JACKSON,
Peter Little " " do.
Isaac McKim " " do.
Geo. E. Mitchell " " ADAMS,
Joseph Kent " " do.
Raphael Neale " " do.
John S. Spence " " do.
Henry R. Warfield " " do.

PROCEEDINGS AMISS.

The reporter of the proceedings in Annapolis must certainly have lost a part of his reports, or we have been so unlucky as not to have received them though we have been daily expecting them. But this is not singular as we publish a part of a letter to-day that ought to have come to hand early enough for last week's paper.—What we allude to, however, is the proceedings and report of a certain Committee that we understood was appointed, soon after the election of Senator, "To do down all in sweet oblivion and to bury the hatchet."—We could not learn the name either of the chairman of the committee, or those of the other members, nor indeed did we hear of how many the committee consisted—all we learned was that there were such proceedings, and our curiosity as well as that of the country generally is on tiptoe to know who this committee were and to see their report.

The Legislature of this state, on the 10th inst. elected the following gentlemen Bank Directors, on the part of the state in the several banks, for and during the time prescribed by law, viz: Tobias E. Stansbury and William Stuart, for the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore—Alex. C. Bullitt and John P. Kennedy, for the Union Bank—Charles C. Egerton and John Barney, for the Commercial and Farmers' Bank—Theodorick Bland and Nicholas Brewer, for the Farmers' Bank of Maryland—William Clark and Lambert W. Spencer, for the Easton Bank—Jeremiah Taylor for the Elkton Bank—David Schnebly and John Van Lear, for the Hagerstown Bank.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 14, 1825.

"I forward to you, in great haste, an abstract of our proceedings; we have got to night sessions now; and I have scarcely time to turn round.

On Monday last, the bill for abolishing the chancellor's office, passed the House of Delegates without debate—although many members were absent when the question was taken; yet the impression is, that it would have passed if the house had been full.—The senate rejected it on the day following, in as summary a manner, as it had passed the other branch—There is a bill in the house of delegates to reduce the salary of the chancellor, which, it is believed, will pass both houses.—On Tuesday, the bill for the inspection of salted fish took up the whole of the day, it finally passed the house.—On Wednesday, was discussed, the bill to repeal the tax on certain offices; it was supported by Mr. Maxey and Mr. Howard and opposed by Mr. Merrick (a member of the committee of ways and means of the last session which recommended this tax) and by Mr. M'Mahon.—The question of the constitutionality of it, had been referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice, and Mr. M'Mahon from that committee reported, that in the opinion of said committee, the tax was constitutional—it was stated in debate, that \$15000 was derived from it—a motion was made to refer the bill and carried; many members are in the habit of voting against references, who are opposed to the bills proposed to be referred,—believing that the fairest mode of proceedings is to take the question on the bills—the motion for reference precludes any amendments by which bills, objectionable in their original shape, might be made acceptable—a vote therefore against reference is no evidence of a friendly feeling towards a bill—the bill which was reported to day, by Mr. King, for altering the constitution with regard to delegates, provides, that each county shall send two instead of four delegates; I have no idea that it will pass.

On Thursday very little was done. In the House of Delegates, the news of Adams' election was heard about 1 o'clock.—It produced so great a sensation that instantly all business was suspended. The house, after several ineffectual attempts to adjourn, finding a quorum could not be preserved, adjourned.

On Friday, was taken up the bill relating to inspection of tobacco. This bill was reported in conformity to the report of the committee of ways and means, which

recommended the repeal of the tax on salted fish—\$15000 is derived to the State.—Mr. Maxey, in defence of his report, attacked a few days ago when the bill for repealing offices was under consideration Mr. M'Mahon's extravagant degree, and the means of the last session it was the best comment on that subject—Mr. M'Mahon's intention of defending a suitable occasion opportunity was afforded; which had and satisfactory manner rejected.

"On Saturday, the direct tax one third, Delegates.

"On Monday a message, offered by Mr. to adjourn on the 2nd whether the session should be held in the schools, will probably be adjourned.

"The editor of the has put his paper into the hands of the editor of the bellum."

Extract of a letter

"Dear Sir,
This goes by enough to pay at all fine for my thoughts

How does the election senator agree with tern Shore? as far very unexpected and dare say in the court they saw nothing, it L. would be turned doubt the people who at it—but to those spot it was easily seeing. There was by—except some members seemed ent about it, strange so high an appointment, one would suppose the legislature would the question—This tea drinkings, dinners, morning refreshment at night, and such of civility, that it heart of a stone. Yonish at least to it had been Solomons in combat, as Mr. J. when he was described, friends, but who firm fellows before, touch of the—olts to have lost all you have not the persons from a distance exertions in behalf but a few of them sghast if you heard

GENERAL

The conduct of election of Mr. Adams and correct in the had a great tendency much good feeling lowing correspond from him which sense of character Hero great honor.

PUBLIC DINNER

A number of gentlemen from different parts manifest their regard for JACKSON, after the denial question, in pose of offering him occasion. The plain the object of delicate and high ty of the Hero's re Washington

Sir: A number assembled in this in the Union, with tion of seeing the nation fulfilled, by Chief Magistracy that respect, howe testifying their at you, by soliciting company at a public given at William afternoon at 5 o'clock spectfully, your SAM'L SWAN JOHN CONR WM. ROBIN J. O. HANCOCK

To Gen. AND

General

Gentlemen— invitation, in be number of citizen ent states of the public entertain your politeness. I cannot decline not refrain from my friends the cessity of forbear at this moment, of your regard, snaded, mistake of a matter, abo ing and conce lately has taken kindness and re kind, by many with it exceptio of complaint; long not to any

recommended the repeal of the act of last session on that subject—it was said that \$150,000 is derived to the revenue from this tax—Mr. Maxey, made to day a most able defence of his report—he had considered it attacked a few days ago by Mr. Mahon, when the bill for repeating the tax on certain offices was under discussion; on that occasion Mr. M.M. eulogised to an extravagant degree, the committee of ways and means of the last session, asserting, that it was the best committee ever appointed on that subject—Mr. Maxey avowed his intention of defending his report, when a suitable occasion occurred—to day an opportunity was afforded him to fulfil his intention; which he did, in an admirable and satisfactory manner.—The bill was rejected.

On Saturday, the bill for reducing the direct tax one third, passed the House of Delegates.

On Monday a message was sent to the senate, offered by Mr. Nicholson, proposing to adjourn on the 25th—It is doubtful, whether the session can be closed so soon.—Mr. Teackle's long bill on the subject of schools, will probably occupy the whole of to-morrow.

The editor of the Columbian Observer, has put his paper into mourning for Jackson's defeat—He breathes bellum horridum bellum.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis.

Dear Sir, This goes by—you have postage enough to pay at all times without paying a fine for my thoughts.

How does the election of Mr. Lloyd as senator agree with the wishes of the Eastern Shore? as far as I can hear it was very unexpected and very unwelcome—I dare say in the counties generally where they saw nothing, it was expected that Mr. L. would be turned out, and I have no doubt the people would have been pleased at it—but to those who were here on the spot it was easily seen how the thing was going. There was no fixed principle to go by—except some particular partisans, all the members seemed careless and indifferent about it, strange as it may seem, for in so high an appointment for such a long period, one would suppose that members of the legislature would think seriously upon the question—This gave great opening for tea drinkings, dinners, set and scrap suppers, morning refreshment, drinks cold and hot at night, and such an unceasing display of civility, that it would have won the heart of a stone. You would have been astonished at least to have seen men, not who had been Solomons in council and Sampsons in combat, as Mr. Jefferson said to Mazzie when he was describing some of your old friends, but who had been staunch and firm fellows before, who seemed under the touch of the of this little old metropolis to have lost all their hair—add to that, you have not the least idea of the several persons from a distance who used their best exertions in behalf of Mr. L.—there were but a few of them, but you would stand aghast if you heard some names.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The conduct of this gentleman since the election of Mr. Adams has been dignified and correct in the highest degree and has had a great tendency to increase and create much good feeling toward him. In the following correspondence will be seen a letter from him which displays a very elevated sense of character and really does the old Hero great honor.

PUBLIC DINNER TO GEN. JACKSON.

A number of gentlemen, now in this city, from different parts of the Union wishing to manifest their respect towards General Jackson, after the decision of the Presidential question, met together, for the purpose of offering him a Public Dinner on the occasion. The following notes will explain the object of the Committee, and the delicate and high-minded sense of propriety of the Hero's refusal:

Washington City, 10th Feb 1825.

Sir: A number of your fellow citizens, assembled in this city, with different states in the Union, with the confident expectation of seeing the universal wishes of the nation fulfilled, by your elevation to the Chief Magistracy thereof: Disappointed in that respect, however, they are desirous of testifying their attachment and regard for you, by soliciting the pleasure of your company at a public entertainment to be given at Williamson's Hotel, to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. We are, very respectfully, your fellow citizens.

SAM'L SWARTWOUT, of N. Jersey,
JOHN CONRAD, Pennsylvania,
WM. ROBINSON, Virginia,
J. O. HANLON, S. Carolina,
Committee.

To Gen. AND'W JACKSON.

General Jackson's Reply.

Gentlemen—I have received your polite invitation, in behalf of yourselves and a number of citizens in this city from different states of the Union, to partake of a public entertainment to-morrow. For your politeness, pray accept my thanks. I cannot decline, and ought not; yet I cannot refrain from suggesting to you and my friends the propriety, perhaps necessity of forbearing to confer upon me, at this moment, any such prominent mark of your regard. You cannot, I am persuaded, mistake my meaning.—A decision of a matter, about which much public feeling and concern has been manifested, very lately has taken place. Any evidence of kindness and regard, such as you propose, might, by many, be viewed as conveying with it exception, murmuring and feelings of complaint; which I sincerely hope belong not to any of my friends. I would,

therefore, beg leave to suggest to you, that on reflection, you may deem it proper to forbear any course to which, possibly, exception might be taken.

Please to accept my thanks, and tender them to the gentlemen respectively.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Messrs. S. Swartwout, J. Conrad, Wm. Robinson, J. O. Hanlon. } Committee.
10th February, 1825.

The following letter, addressed by Mr. CLAY to Judge BROOKE, of Virginia, is copied from the Richmond Enquirer, to which print it was communicated, no doubt, by the latter gentleman.

Washington, 28th Jan. 1825.

MY DEAR SIR: My position, in regard to the Presidential contest, is highly critical, and such as to leave me no path on which I can move, without censure. I have pursued, in regard to it, the rule which I always observe in the discharge of my public duty. I have interrogated my conscience as to what I ought to do, and that faithful guide tells me that I ought to vote for Mr. Adams. I shall fulfill its injunctions. Mr. Crawford's state of health, and the circumstances under which he presents himself to the house, appear to me to be conclusive against him. As a friend of liberty, and to the permanence of our institutions, I cannot consent, in this early stage of their existence, by contributing to the election of a military chieftain, to give the strongest guarantee that this Republic will march in the fatal road which has conducted every other republic to ruin. I owe to our friendship this frank exposition of my intentions—I am, and shall continue to be, assailed by all the abuse which partisan zeal, malignity and rivalry, can invent. I shall view, without emotion, these effusions of malice, and remain unshaken in my purpose. What is a public man worth if he will not expose himself, on fit occasions, for the good of his country?

As to the result of the election, I cannot speak with absolute certainty; but there is every reason to believe that we shall avoid the dangerous precedent to which I allude. Be pleased to give my respects to Mr. Adams, and believe me, always,
Your Cordial Friend,
H. CLAY.

The Hon. F. BROOKE.

From the Maryland Republican.

The Revenue Bills, have occupied the House of Delegates for some days past. The fate of the proposition from the committee of ways and means to repeal the tax on certain offices, was as stated in our last, referred, (rejected.) Another bill proposed by the same committee for reducing the sum payable for the inspection of tobacco at the public warehouses in the city of Baltimore, occasioned a very animated debate on Friday and Saturday, in which Mr. Maxey, and Mr. Duvall advocated the bill, and Mr. Mahon, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Wootton opposed it. It is probable the grounds of the argument may hereafter be given. The bill like that effecting the clerks and registers, was finally referred by a large majority. The bill laying a direct tax, was next called up.

Mr. STEELE moved to recommit the bill, to the committee, with instructions to report a bill, providing a sum of the same amount levied last session, \$60,000. The present bill had reduced the sum to be raised one third, say to \$40,000.

Mr. MAXEY remarked that as the house by its last vote, had determined to retain the price upon tobacco inspection, and by their former vote, respecting the clerks, evidenced a design of replenishing the treasury for the purpose of being able to appropriate to public improvements, he should not oppose the motion to recommit.

Mr. WORTHINGTON opposed the motion, and advocated the reduction of the direct tax.

The motion to recommit, failed by a large majority.

After some conversation, respecting the rate or rule observed in appropriating the tax between the counties, which was the same as that of last year, the bill was passed.

The following are the sums to be levied.

St. Mary's county,	\$1124
Kent,	1199 33 1-3
Anne Arundel,	2790
Calvert,	635 33 1-3
Charles,	1917 33 1-3
Baltimore,	10306
Talbot,	1177 33 1-3
Somerset,	1576
Dorchester,	1567 33 1-3
Cecil,	1692 66 2-3
Prince George's,	2187 33 1-3
Queen Ann's,	1601 33 1-3
Worcester,	1396 66 2-3
Fredrick,	4531 33 1-3
Harford,	1522
Caroline,	640
Washington,	2438 33 1-3
Montgomery,	1453 33 1-3
Allegany,	674 66 2-3

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

Despatches from Spain—Mr. Appleton, Secretary of the American Legation to Spain, arrived in this city last evening, in the Florida, with despatches from Madrid, with which he proceeded for the seat of government this morning.

The last mail from the East, announced the death of the worthy patriot and public servant William Eustis, Governor of Massachusetts.

The New York National Advocate announces the death of the Right Rev. John Connolly, Catholic Bishop, of the diocese of New York. His death was occasioned by a cold, taken while in the discharge of his duty.

MR. KREMER.—This gentleman, it seems, notwithstanding his avowal, in the House, of his readiness to meet a committee of investigation, and of his ability to establish the truth of the charges against Mr. Clay, contained in the letter referred to in the Speaker's appeal to the House, refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Committee to question him, or to appear before them! The most abject apology that could be made could hardly be regarded as stronger evidence of the calumny of the charges, than this tacit acknowledgment of Mr. Kremer that he is unable to support them. Nat. Journal.

We have reason to believe there is no truth in the report, received at New-York, from England, of the intention of the King of Spain to demand of the United States a recal of their recognition of the Independence of several of the South American States, under pain, in case of refusal, of revoking the cession of the Floridas.—[ib.]

MOVEMENTS OF THE INDIANS.

It appears from letters just received from the Superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis, that a great council of the Cherokees, Delawares, Shawanees, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Peorias, residing west of the Mississippi, has been held; at which it was agreed to receive their Red Brethren from the east, and to invite them to come among them as soon as possible. The subject has been in agitation for about two years; meanwhile, wampum has been exchanged in great abundance between the tribes east and west of the Mississippi, until, at last, the object of both has been agreed upon, and a deputation is now on its way to Washington, led by Col. P. Menard, to conclude an arrangement with the President of the United States for the removal of those Indians residing on the east of the Mississippi. If the arrangement is made, it is not unlikely but it may embrace the tribes in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, except the Ottawas, and a few others, whom it is probable, would prefer to join their friends west of Lake Michigan.

Those Indians consider the step they have taken a very important one to them; and look upon its completion as essential to their prosperity and happiness. They were very agreeably surprised on learning what the President had said on the subject in his message to Congress, at the opening of the session:—"Our Great Father," said they to Gen. Clarke, "must have been inspired by the Great Spirit, or have studied well our miserable situation, with a view to our future happiness, to have enabled him to speak to the great council so exactly in agreement with the wishes of the Indians, as he has in his talk to Congress."

Thus it would seem a movement is begun upon the plan now before Congress, for bettering the condition of our Indians, by Indians themselves.—This certainly augurs favorably to its ultimate completion. There can be little doubt, from the nature of the plan, and its beneficial tendency upon the Indians, but they will embrace it just in proportion as they may be enlightened to perceive its natural and happy effects upon their race.

Nat. Journal, 5th inst.

DARING ROBBERY.

On Tuesday the 8th inst. a little before two o'clock, two fellows entered the Broker's Office of Mr. Alexander Benson, in Third street, a few doors south of Market, and committed a robbery of almost unparalleled audacity. Different versions of the affair, are given in the morning papers. We have been at some pains to ascertain the particulars, which were substantially as follows.

Soon after the men entered, one of them asked Mr. Benson to give him a ten dollar note in exchange for ten dollars in silver. Mr. Benson counted the money and found that there was but one and a half. The man put his hand into his pocket as if to draw out another half dollar and Mr. Benson turned round to get the ten dollar note. At this moment he received a blow on the side of his head, and fell senseless on the floor. On recovering he found the fellow who struck the blow standing over him, and his own hat filled with money. This he pushed under the counter.

Just at this instant Mr. Lamb, the president of the Mechanics' Bank entered the office, and was saluted by the villain with a blow on the side of the head. Mr. Lamb staggered, but did not fall. Then he attempted to seize the villain, but the latter seized a dirk, picked up his hat in which he had put a quantity of money, and escaped. The fellow who stood over Mr. Benson, Mr. Lamb mistook for a clerk in the office, and, in the confusion of the moment, he escaped also.—Both fled up Elbow Lane, and though the alarm was immediately given, were not overtaken by them.

The money stolen consisted of \$3000 in New Hope notes and about 2000 dollars in current notes of different banks. The New Hope notes are all registered, in the name of Mr. Benson, at the Bank, and will, it is hoped, lead to a detection of the scoundrels.

The bludgeon, with which Mr. Benson was struck, was wrapped up in a handkerchief, which has on inspection, been pronounced a "New York Handkerchief." It is deposited at the Mayor's Office.

The villains had no doubt been watching for a suitable opportunity to commit the robbery, choosing that time of day when the neighbours were absent at dinner, and the moment that Mr. Benson was left alone in the office, having despatched his assistants on different errands.—Phil. Gaz.

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register, Feb. 4.

This moment is thy own—the next is in the womb of futurity.—Every day's occurrences test the truth of this aphorism, & a melancholy illustration of it occurred a few days since. An aged venerable couple, whose children had emigrated from Ireland to this country, stimulated by that feeling which nature has implanted within every parent's breast, spite of poverty and age, left their native soil to visit their only surviving child, who is engaged as we understand, in a thriving business at New York.

Two of their sons died in their adopted country's cause—one under General Brown, the other under General Winchester. The snows of more than eighty winters had frosted the locks of each, but animated with the desire of seeing their child, they determined to visit New York—but in their eagerness to come, or from want of geographical knowledge, they sailed for New Orleans. They suffered much from the climate and their indigence, but through the kindness of individuals, they arrived a few days since as far as this place, in prosecution of their intended journey.

Sympathy is the product of every soil, and here they were furnished with the means to reach Warrenton. There, kindness again alleviated their destitute condition, and they left Warrenton in comfort with letters to another good Samaritan, who is ever willing to pour the balm of consolation into the wounds of suffering humanity. For some miles before the stage reached Maj. Gholson's the old lady appeared much exhausted, and had rested against her husband. When the stage stopped, life was extinct, and so merciful had been the dispensation, that neither groan nor motion had indicated the awful moment!

The unfortunate survivor is named Montgomery, and the brave General of that name, who fell at Quebec, was his paternal cousin.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

NO NEWS.—Let any man look at the papers or out of the window, and see for himself whether any thing is going forward in this part of the world which can be fairly denominated news. The Congress of the United States—the Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts, and half a dozen other solemn and dignified bodies, are now in session, and we have gleaned from the resolves, speeches and resolutions, all we could, with the hope that our selections may be instructive and worth reading; but such hope is feeble, and they who look out from the window, see only the little school going girls and boys slip up and tumble down on that mixture of rain and snow and ice, which the learned call splash, and conclude with the Almanack that it is falling weather about these days. You may see, perhaps, a smoke and a blaze from a neighboring house, that bids fair to furnish a paragraph, but on going out with your bucket or your bellows, it turns out that some discreet and prudent person has taken advantage of the rain to burn a chimney. A noise is heard in the streets, but no stage is run away with; no body is run over; no neck is broken; no damage is done; it's but the avalanche of snow from the roof of a building, that hits no passer-by. A horn blows and a mail comes in, and down we go to the Post Office—get an armful of papers with—no news in them.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Rastleigh, Mr. Andrew Gleason, to Miss Mary Corbett, all of Dorchester county.

On Thursday evening, 19th inst. by the Rev. John Lee, Mr. Charles Adams of Greensborough Caroline county, to Miss Julia Lee, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Keene, of Queen Ann's County.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bacon, Mr. James M. Lambdin, to Miss Ann Emily, eldest daughter of Freburn Banning, Esq. all of this county.

OBITUARY.

Died in this county, on Tuesday the 15th inst. in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Ferguson, consort of Mr. William Ferguson. In the death of this amiable woman, a husband has to deplore the loss of an endearing and affectionate wife, a mother of a dutiful child, and society at large of a useful member—she was for a long time a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died triumphant in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Rejoice for a sister deceased,
Our loss is her infinite gain,
A soul out of prison released,
And freed from its bodily chain."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication from "Kingston, Somerset county," requesting us to give a place to a complimentary account of a late very splendid Ball, said to have been given by a young Lady. As no name accompanies the request, and we do not know the handwriting, there is nothing for our confidence to rest on—for fear, therefore, that we might offend, we forbear to publish.

Both strictures and compliment must be accompanied by a name—our columns are open to every thing that can instruct or amuse, but we must be sure that we do not offend the delicacy of others, particularly that of ladies. If any gentleman will give us assurance that we are acting right, we will with pleasure give insertion to the notice of this brilliant evening.

"Extract from the Diary of an old Bachelor." "G." and "P." are received and shall have a place in our next.

EMPEROR

THE IMPORTED HUNTER will be here again by the 20th of March, and offered on the same terms as formerly. This fine Animal has been obtained for the next season only, and those who are desirous of breeding from him, will apply to the subscriber—
NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Otwell, Feb 19 3w

A Military Ball

Will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, on Tuesday evening the 22d inst. in commemoration of the illustrious Washington.

Gentlemen of this, and the adjacent counties are respectfully requested to attend.
Feb 12

BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

A MILITARY BALL will be held at the Assembly Rooms in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, the 22d February instant.—In commemoration of that Anniversary.
Chestertown, Feb 5 3w



Attention!

The "Easton Sharp-Shooters" will meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday the 22d inst. at the Court House in Easton, in full uniform.—It is expected that each member will provide himself with nine rounds of blank cartridges.

By order,
T. P. APPLGARTH, O. S.

Feb. 18 1w

EASTON AND BALTIMORE

Packet.

THE SCHOONER MARIA.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties that he has purchased the schooner MARIA, and intends running her as a regular Packet, from Easton Point, Talbot county, once a week, to Baltimore, commencing on Saturday the 19th inst. leaving Baltimore every Tuesday, and Easton Point every Saturday morning at 12 o'clock.—The above vessel is now in complete order for the reception of grain or freight of any kind—she will also carry passengers to or from Baltimore.

From the subscriber's knowledge of the Mercantile business, having been engaged in it for many years in Easton—and his acquaintance with the quality and price of almost every article that may be ordered for this market, he flatters himself that the public will find it to their advantage to favour him with a share of their patronage, and assures them that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.—The Schooner will be commanded by his brother, Henry Tomlinson, who is well acquainted with the business and orders left with him or at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson, in Easton, in the absence of the subscriber, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN TOMLINSON.

Feb 19

WANTED TO PURCHASE, OR HIRE, FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

A NEGRO MAN of good Character who understands the management of Horses, and driving them in a Cart, &c. Enquire of the Editor.

Feb 19 3w

For Sale,

The fine JACK that got the first premium at Easton last fall, he is four years old, and in fine order—enquire at this office, or of the subscriber near Centreville, Queen Ann's county.

Feb 19 3w

TOBIAS BURKE.

For Sale,

The fine full-blooded Stallion, VOLUNTEER, his sire the celebrated running Horse, First Consul, he is remarkable for his fine temper and is a first rate saddle horse—apply at this office, or to the subscriber near Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county.

Feb. 19 3w

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Scent out the Rogue.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

I will give a reward of ten dollars to any person who will bring me, or let me know where I can find, a valuable Pocket Pistol, with rifle bore, which I was so unfortunately as to lose or rather to be plundered of, at the races which took place at Mr. Ennals' Martin's six September last.—The pistol alluded to I lent to a friend of mine, Mr. Jacob Richardson, who was going in pursuit of a horse that had been stolen from him, and wished to be provided with fire-arms in case the thief should offer resistance.—In the course of a quarrel which happened shortly after in Mr. Martin's house, it was forced from him by Mr. Richard Darden, who threw it on the floor, and who says he does not know what became of it afterwards, which way it went I was then unable to discover.—It was generally supposed, by persons who were present that some very honest person from Caroline had carried it off—but I have since been credibly informed that it was seen in the possession of a certain Mr. Hicks of Dorchester—and that he offered it to an intimate acquaintance of mine who refused to receive it in the condition in which it then was, besmeared with blood of hands and noses of the recent scuffle.—What Mr. Hicks did with it afterwards, I am left wholly to conjecture, as he has not condescended to inform me—but what he ought to have done, I presume him too well acquainted with the ten commandments and the laws of Honesty to be ignorant. He that is it may, and be the pistol in possession of whom it will, I have only to say, that the man, whoever he is, that detains it from the rightful owner, is in my humble opinion, no better than a rogue, a villain, and if I were to add a thief and highwayman, I believe my conscience would acquit me of saying too much. I have been thus particular in giving an account of the manner in which I lost it, to enable those who may think the above reward worthy of their attention, to trace it the more easily to the very worthy and honorable person who now detains it in his possession.

JOHN L. ELBERT.

Feb 19 1w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Hayward, late of Worcester county deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the subscriber on or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of February, 1825.

JAMES STEWART, Adm'r.

Feb 19 3w

POETRY.

From the Floridian.
ELEGANT STANZAS.

The following effusions being characterized by an unusual degree of pathos and delicacy, it is presumed that the taste of the Floridian will be gratified by their insertion. The first is from the pen of R. H. Wilde, Esq., a distinguished advocate of Georgia—The answer has for its author a lady of Baltimore, who appears indeed to out argue the lawyer in the court of the Muses, having however the right side of this "questio vevata."

STANZAS.

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die;
Yet on that rose's humble bed,
The sweetest dews of night are shed.
As if she wept such waste to see,
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray,
Its hold is frail: its date is brief,
Restless, and soon to pass away;
Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the prints, which feet
Have left on Tempe's desert strand,
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet, as if grieving to efface,
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud mourns the sea,
But none alas! shall mourn for me.

ANSWER.

The dews of night may fall from Heaven,
Upon the wither'd rose's bed,
And tears of fond regret be given,
To mourn the virtues of the dead:
Yet morning's suns the dews will dry,
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye,
Affections pang be full'd to sleep,
And even love forget to weep.

The tree may mourn its fallen leaf,
And autumn winds bewail its bloom;
And friends may heave the sigh of grief
O'er those who sleep, within the tomb;
Yet soon will spring renew the bowers,
And time will bring more smiling hours,
In friendships heart all grief will die,
And even love forget to sigh.

The sea may on the desert shore,
Lament each trace it tears away,
The lonely heart its grief may pour,
O'er cheriah'd friendship's fast decay:
Yet when all trace is lost and gone,
The waves dance bright and gaily on,
Thus soon affections bonds are torn,
And even love forgets to mourn.

Terrific Adventure of a French Traveller.
It is almost impossible to conceive that any mental suffering, the offspring of fear, can exceed that experienced by the traveller who is the subject of the following narrative. There was no illusion in it—all was real: yet in him the horror of a supernatural enemy absorbed all dread of a mortal assassin, which his midnight intruder might well have passed for.

M. de Conange, during an excursion he was making with a friend through one of the French provinces was compelled one night to take refuge from a violent storm, in an obscure inn, which had little else than M. de C's. knowledge of the landlord to recommend it. Mine host had all the inclination in the world to accommodate the travellers to their satisfaction, but unfortunately he possessed not the means. The few chambers the house contained were already mostly in the occupation of the other guests; there remained only a small parlour unengaged, situated on the ground floor, with a closet adjoining, with which, inconvenient as they were, M. de C. and his friend were obliged to content themselves.

The closet was prepared with a very uninviting bed for the latter, while they supped together in the parlour, where it had been decided M. de C. was to sleep.—As their intention was to depart very early in the morning, they retired betimes to their separate beds, and ere long fell into a profound slumber. Short, however, had been M. de C's. repose, when he was disturbed by the voice of his companion in an agony, crying out he was strangled. Though he had distinctly heard the voice of his friend, he could not for some time shake off his drowsiness to comprehend the import of his neighbor's exclamations. When sufficiently master of himself to be able to speak, he anxiously enquired the cause of his distress.—No answer was returned—no sound was heard. All was silent as the grave. Greatly alarmed, M. de C. started from his bed; and taking up a candle, proceeded to the closet. Imagine his horror and astonishment, when he beheld his friend prostrate and senseless, beneath the grasp of a dead man fettered in chains! The doleful cries which this dreadful sight could not fail to bring forth, soon brought the host to his assistance, whose consternation at the appalling spectacle, acquitted him of being in any way an actor in the tragic scene before them. It being a more pressing duty to endeavor at the recovery of the senseless traveller than to unravel the mysterious event which had reduced him to so shocking a situation; the barber of the village was immediately sent for, and in the mean time they extricated the traveller from the grasp of the man, whose hand had in death closed on the throat with a force which rendered it difficult to unclench. While performing this, they had the happiness to find that the vital spark still faintly glowed in the breast of the sufferer, although entirely fled from that of the

assaulter. The operation of bleeding, which the barber now arrived to perform, gave that spark new vigor, and he was shortly put to bed out of danger, and left to all that could now be of service to him—repose.

M. de C. then felt himself at liberty to satisfy his curiosity in developing the cause of so terrible an adventure which was quickly unravelled to him by his host, who informed him that the deceased was his groom, who had within a few days exhibited such strong marks of mental derangement, as to render it necessary to use coercive measures to prevent his doing mischief to himself or others, and he had been in consequence, confined, and chained in the stable—but that it was evident his fetters had proved too weak to resist the strength of his frenzy, and that in liberating himself, he had pressed through a little door, imprudently left unlocked, which led from the saddle room into the closet in which the traveller slept, and had entered it to die with such frightful effects on his bed.

When in the course of a few days M. de C's. friend was sufficiently convalescent to be spoken with on the subject, he stated that never in his life had he suffered so much, and that he was confident, had his senses not forsaken him, madness must have ensued as the consequence of a prolonged state of such inexplicable terror.

The office of door keeper to the house of representatives in both Missouri and Illinois, seems to have been sought for with equal avidity, at the commencement of the pending sessions of those dignified bodies. In Missouri there were at least thirty candidates; in Illinois, at least as many, and some say twice the number. A good anecdote is related with respect to the successful candidate in the latter state. His friend, a member of the house nominated him, urged his claims with vehement zeal, insisting on his appointment for a variety of reasons, among which the most extraordinary seemed to be that "he could squat lower, and jump higher, than any man in all Illinois by G—d." These popular qualifications were decisive, and the "low squatter and high jumper" went in triumphantly.

Misso Rep. Jan. 3.

Notice.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public for past favours and respectfully informs them, that he has given up his schooner the Jane & Mary to Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, who will carry on the business as heretofore.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Feb. 12

THE SCHOONER Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having procured from Captain Vickers, the substantial schooner Jane & Mary, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that she is now in complete order for the reception of grain or freight of any kind, and assures those who may favour him with their orders that no exertions on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction—the particularly solicits those gentlemen who have formerly favoured Capt. Vickers with their orders, to give him a trial, and respectfully informs them that he has employed Capt. Thomas Roe to sail the schooner, who is a sober, careful and skilful commander, and who will consign the grain to Mr. James Barroll, a gentleman well known on this shore, for his knowledge and correctness in business—Mr. Thomas Parrott will act as Clerk. Mr. Parrott or the subscriber will attend at Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, in Easton, every Saturday to receive orders.

The Jane & Mary will leave Easton for Baltimore on Sunday the 20th inst and will continue to leave Baltimore every Wednesday, and Easton every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Public's obedient servant,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Feb 12

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.
Will leave Easton Point, on Wednesday the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season. The Edward Lloyd is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. The subscriber hopes that his long experience in the business, and his unremitting attention will ensure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence, with Mr. Samuel H. Benny, at his office, at Easton Point, and Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD.

Feb. 12

Notice.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Levi Dukes late of Caroline county deceased, I will sell at public vendue at Fowling Creek Mills, on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M. all that tract of land purchased of James Keene, Sheriff, formerly the property of James Buchanan, containing 150 acres more or less, reserving so much as is drowned by the mill pond, or may hereafter be drowned by said mill pond, this farm is adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. and has some beautiful meadow land attached thereto, it is not conceived necessary to give a further description of the land as those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves; this land is adjoining Mr. Noah Chance Mr. Peter Stack and Mr. William Waddle, who will give any information necessary; the terms will be one half of the purchase money paid down—and the residue at the expiration of twelve months with interest thereon, the purchaser or purchasers giving their obligation with approved security.—Attendance given by
JAMES DUKES, Ex'r.
of Levi Dukes

Feb 12 ts

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

For Sale,

A NEGRO WOMAN and her CHILD—she is about 28 years of age, is an excellent house servant and particularly fond of children; she is sold for no fault, and can be purchased low by any person residing in this state. Apply at this office.
Feb 12 3w

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 22d day of February, at eleven o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays and Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk
to the Commissioners of the Tax
for Talbot county.

Feb 12

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That a certificate of a share of stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, standing in the name of Ann Snowden, deceased, has been lost, and that application will be made for its renewal.
THOS: SNOWDEN, Ex'r.

Baltimore, Feb 12 4w

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.

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland, at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank; and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house.
JAMES GASKINS.

N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise.
J. G.

Easton, July 24

COACH AND HARNESS



Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.
Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.
JOHN CAMPER
Easton, Jan 8, 1825. if

REMOVAL.

James M. Lambdin

Has removed from his former stand, to the new store room, on Washington street, adjoining Messrs. Martin & Hayward, and the second door above Mr. Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, where he is opening
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE

Dry Goods,

Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising a general assortment of almost every desirable article, as well as to colour, pattern and style, as to price and substantial durability.—ALSO,

GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA,
QUEENS' & STONE WARE,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Of every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers or Corn shelled or in the ear. His friends and the public, are invited to give him a call.
Dec 25

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF New Goods.

William Clark,

Has just received and is now opening further supply of seasonable Goods, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINES,
TEAS, &c.—Also,
HARDWARE,
CHINA,
GLASS, STONE, and
WOOD WARE.

Which, in addition to his former stock, makes his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.
Dec 25 w

Female Academy.

To the Citizens of Talbot and the neighbouring counties.

The Trustees of the Easton Female Academy still voluntarily associated by their common interest in the proper education of their own children, notify the public that they have engaged Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, daughter of the Rev. James Thomas, to take charge of this institution, and that Mr. Thomas having taken the house heretofore occupied by the teachers of said academy, the school will again be opened on Monday the 13th instant, in which will be taught as follows:

Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing \$3 per quarter
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, including the above branches - 4 do.
Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, History and Composition, including the above branches - 5 do.
Chymistry and Ornamental Needle-work - 6 extra do.
Drawing and Painting - 6 do.
Music - 12 do.
Use of Piano - 12 do.
Easton, Dec. 11.

N. B. Mr. Thomas would take eight or ten young Ladies as boarders on moderate terms.

TAILORING.

David M. Smith, Jr.

OPPOSITE THE BANK, AND NEXT DOOR TO THE EASTON HOTEL.

Begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgements to his customers for past favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same—he assures them, and all others who may favour him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style, at the shortest notice and on as reasonable and accommodating terms as it can be done on this shore or in Baltimore. He flatters himself that from his knowledge of the improved art of cutting, (which he has recently acquired, and which cost him many years study,) and his own personal attention to business, with the aid of good workmen, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction. He continues to receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Easton, Jan. 29

N. B. Wanted, two or three apprentices to the above business.

New Establishment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends & the public generally that he has commenced business at Mr. Thomas Hemley's farm, near Dr. Harris' Mill, on the mail road from Wye Mill to Queenstown, where he intends to manufacture and keep on hand a constant supply of farming Utensils, such as Carbs, Wagon wheels, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs of all description and sizes; the Pennsylvania Bar Shear, Carey, Connecticut, Peacock, Dutch left hand and Hill Side Ploughs—Cultivators of all kinds, the Scarifier, Stubble Rake, &c. all manufactured of the best materials and ten per cent cheaper than they can be purchased at any other Establishment on this shore. From his long experience in the city of Baltimore and the last two years with Wm. Harper & Son, Centreville. He solicits a share of the public patronage.
P. R. HORGAN.

Any orders for this establishment will be thankfully received by Green & Reardon, Easton, and Thomas Kent, Centreville, where a constant supply of said articles will be kept on hand.
Jan 25

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having now in his employ one of the best Blacksmiths on this shore, informs Agriculturalists and the public generally, that any work in the above line will be neatly executed at his shop, adjoining Mr. Horgan's, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOMAS HEMSLEY
Near Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county Md.
Jan 15

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 21st of February next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of lands in Queen Ann's county (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 acres of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of Woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the first day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing; a liberal credit will be given, the terms to be made known at the time of sale.
WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Jan. 15 ts

For Sale,

Two hundred Cedar and Locust Posts of excellent quality.—Apply at this office.
Feb. 5

SHIP TIMBER AND GUM SCANTLING.

A few White Oaks and some beautiful Gum Stalks for scantling, may be had by an application at this office.
Jan 22

Joseph Chain

Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and customers for past favours and the liberal encouragement he has received since he has commenced business; he hopes that his care and attention will secure a continuance of the same—he has now on hand the following articles for sale at a low price:

Beer by the barrel or quarter barrel; good Gider by the barrel; best dried Beef from Baltimore; Bologna Sausages; plates or brisques—do.; Heeves Tongues, of his own curing; best Mackerel, No. 3, and smoked HERRINGS; best Family Flour; common do.; Shell-Barks by the bushel; a large quantity of Nuts of different kinds; a quantity of good Cheese wholesale and retail; together with a good assortment of GROCERIES, and other things in his line of business. He invites his customers to call and view his assortment.
Easton, Jan. 22.

N. B. His Barber Shop will be strictly attended to as usual, and the rules observed as heretofore.
J. C.

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year and possession given on the first day of January next, the dwelling House and Store House, situate at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the town of Easton, with the premises and appurtenances to the same, belonging, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson; this is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery Store on the Peninsula—A person possessed with a complete knowledge of the above business, and investing a moderate capital and being good economy will no doubt do a good business—the Store and Dwelling House (which is both comfortable and convenient,) with the premises and appurtenances, are in tolerable repair—also a two story Brick House situate on the lower end of Washington street, late the residence of Peter Denny, Esq. to which is attached a kitchen, smoke house, stable, carriage house, two gardens and a well of excellent water.—Possession may be had of the above premises immediately—Whatever repairs are necessary to be done on any of the above buildings will be immediately finished—persons desirous to rent will please to view the buildings, and for terms, apply to Edward Roberts, Esq. the owner, or to the subscriber
Oct. 9 tf JOHN STEVENS.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of Sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, to wit—one at the suit of Robert G. Lloyd, executor of James Lloyd, against Thomas Harrison: two others at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, against Thomas Harrison, William Thomas and Thomas Parrott: one other at the suit of Mary Brownwell, use Nicholas Hammond, against Thomas Harrison; and one other at the suit of Samuel Peckering, against the same, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at the Hole-in-the-Wall, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 5 P. M. all the right, interest and title of him, the said Harrison, in and to a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being on the road from the Hole-in-the-Wall to the Trapps; also 15 head of cattle, 3 head of horses, 1 ox cart, 1 yoke oxen; also the following negroes, to wit—one negro man called Sam, one black woman called Eliza, and one negro child called Mary Ann; seized and taken as the property of Thomas Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff.
Feb 5 4w

\$20 Reward.

Broke out of the jail in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on the night of the 15th inst. (Jan.) two negro men by the names of WILLIAM LONG and OLIVER GRAY—William Long is about six feet high, dark complexion and stout made.
Oliver Gray is about five feet six or eight inches high, light complexion, down look when spoken to, and was made.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the two above described negroes, or ten dollars for the apprehension of either of them, if delivered to the jailor in Easton, Talbot county, state of Maryland.
THOMAS HENIX, Sheriff
of Talbot county.

Jan. 22 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 3d December, a negro man named JESSÉ—about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, not very black, slow spoken; had on when committed a dark roundabout, kersey pants some half worn, a felt hat tolerable good with crumpe around it; somewhat troubled with the rheumatism; says he belongs to John Beard of Montgomery county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested forthwith to come forward, prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.
Given under my hand this 15th of December, 1824.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Jan 1 8w

PRINTED AND
EVERY SATURDAY
ALEXANDER

At Two Dollars
num payable half year
ADVERTISEMENTS
inserted three times for
five cents for every s

MARYLAND

HOUSE OF

Mon
The bill to elect the
by the

The bill relative
senate by the people
time.

Mr. Eccleston on
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the negative.

On motion by Mr
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Affirmative.—Mess

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Rogerson, Shower, V
Bennett, Lloyd, Re
Jones, Sullivan, Ec
mas, Henderson, G
Wootton, Speed, N
Tingle Parker, Hoop
Hope, Norris, Jarret
Howard, Tyson, M
dale, Hoffman, M'D
—46.

Negative.—Mess
Kilgour, M'Clean, C
nis, Steele, Ewing, I
Farquhar, Kemp, B
Foukes, White, W
solved in the affirma
to the senate.

Mr. Nicholson pr
Doctor Robert Wr
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Messrs. Nicholson,
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Mr. Nicholson ob
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Mr. Wright pr
William Gilbert, o
praying he may hav
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An act for the relie
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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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1825.

NO. 11.

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.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1825.

The bill to elect the Senate immediately by the people.

The bill relative to the election of the senate by the people, was read, the second time.

Mr. Eccleston moved to strike out 5 years for the purpose of inserting 10 years, in the clause requiring a person to be a citizen of the United States? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Worthington, the question was put, That twenty five be stricken out of the clause ascertaining the age at which a person must arrive to be a senator, to insert 21 years?

Determined in the negative.
Mr. Montgomery moved to strike out '5 years,' in the clause making a residence of that time in the state necessary, to be a senator, for the purpose of inserting 'two years.' Determined in the negative.

Mr. Eccleston moved to strike out the following section: 'And be it enacted, That in case any new county should hereafter be made in the state, that the representation of the western shore in the senate shall not be in a greater proportion in the representation of the eastern shore in the senate than nine to six, as it now is by the constitution of the state?' Determined in the negative.

Mr. Speed moved to reconsider the first section of the bill for the purpose of giving the city of Annapolis a senator distinctly from the county of Anne Arundel? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Speaker, Harris, Hodges, Parren, Dalrymple, Chapman, Rogerson, Shower, Worthington, Turner, Bennett, Lloyd, Reyner, Teackle, King, Jones, Sullivan, Eccleston, Travers, Thomas, Henderson, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Wootton, Speer, Nicholson, Williams, Tingle Parker, Hooper, Barnes, Cromwell, Hope, Norris, Jarrett, Montgomery, Brown, Howard, Tyson, Merrick, Beall, Landsdale, Hoffman, McMahon, Lantz, Klipstine—46.

Negative.—Messrs. Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, McClean, Gantt, J. Edelen, Dennis, Steele, Ewing, Peach, Carroll, Wright, Farquhar, Kemp, Barwick, Boon, Bowles, Fookes, White, Wilson, Lee—21. Resolved in the affirmative, and the bill sent to the senate.

SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Nicholson presents a petition from Doctor Robert Wright, of Queen Anne's county, praying that the levy court of said county may be authorized to examine the account therein mentioned, and levy a sum for the payment of the same; referred to Messrs. Nicholson, Harris, and Montgomery.

Mr. Nicholson obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act incorporating the Town of Centreville Queen Anne's county.

Mr. Wright presents a petition from William Gilbert, of Queen Anne's county, praying he may have the privilege to erect gates on the public road; referred to the committee on the same subject.

On the second reading of the bill for the benefit of the Salisbury Academy. Mr. Dennis moved to add to the title the words 'in Worcester county?' Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass?

Determined in the negative.
Mr. Nicholson reports a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Dr. Robert Wright, of Queen Anne's county.

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

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Mr. Speed presents a petition from the Agricultural Society of Maryland.

Mr. Maxcy obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, A supplement to the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of dry goods, and for other purposes. Ordered, That Messrs. Maxcy, Carroll and Worthington, report the same.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill relative to the instruction of youth, and promotion of agriculture, Mr. Worthington in the chair. After some time spent in considering the same, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the bill with an amendment. The house resumed the consideration of the said bill.

On motion by Mr. Carroll the following order was read: Ordered, That the bill to provide for the public instruction of youth throughout the state, and promote the interests of agriculture, be referred to the next general assembly, and that upon the meeting of the next general assembly, the govern-

nor be requested, to have the same printed as soon as the session commences, and laid upon the desk of each member.

A division was called for, and put on the reference. Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Norris moved to strike out the residue.
Mr. Teackle moved to insert 'and that the report and bill be printed on the votes and proceedings for the consideration of the people,' when on motion by Mr. Wilson, the further consideration of the latter part of said order was referred to the first June next.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

By the Senate, Feb. 14.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—We have received your message proposing to close the session on Friday the 25th instant and concur therein.

By order, W. KILTY, Clk.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to diminish the expense on judicial proceedings.

On motion by Mr. Teackle the following was added to the same; 'And be it enacted, That no fee or charge shall be claimed or sent out by any clerk, or other officer of this state until the service for which the same may be claimed or sent out, shall have been performed and completed, and it is hereby declared that the official oath of such clerk, or other officer, shall embrace this provision.'

Mr. Maxcy moved to refer the bill as amended, to the committee of grievances and courts of justice? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

The bill relative to the governor and council, was read the second time. Mr. McClean moved to refer the same to the next general assembly. Determined in the negative. The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Tyson reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to erect a bridge over the Narrows of Kent Island in Queen Anne's county, passed December session 1819.

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

Mr. Kemp obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to ascertain the size of the barrel for measuring corn in ears.

On motion by Mr. Jones, the following resolution was read.
Resolved, That Richard Waller, Esther Broughton, executrix of Josiah Broughton, and Samuel Heath, securities of William S. Handy, late sheriff of Somerset county, be and they are hereby released from the payment of the nine per cent interest on the whole debt due by them to the state of Maryland; Provided, That the payment of the whole of the principal, six per cent interest, and all the costs thereon, shall be made on or before the first day of March, 1826.

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

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

Mr. Boon obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the prompt settlement and final close of the concerns of the bank of Caroline.

Mr. Kemp reports a bill, entitled, An act to ascertain the size of the barrel for measuring corn in ears.

Mr. Nicholson reports a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to erect a town in Queen Anne's county, passed at November session 1796, chapter 18.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the height of fences, and providing for trespasses committed by horses, mules, black cattle, sheep and hogs, and for other purposes.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the question was put, That the first section be stricken out? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Spencer, the words 'and of bank fences the two lower rails,' were inserted after the word 'rails' in the 1st section.

On motion by Mr. Spencer, the words 'furnishing said animals with good and sufficient food, at the expense of the owner or owners,' were inserted after the word 'enclosure.'

Mr. Williams moved to strike out the 5th section, which compels parties whose fences adjoin to keep their several parts in good repair? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Spencer moved to strike out the words 'and also to cause a similar description to be recorded among the records of such county court, within twenty days from the time of the trespass committed?'

Determined in the negative.
Mr. Kilgour moved to insert the following: 'That the clerk of the county shall be entitled to six cents for recording every animal, to be paid by the proprietor of said animal?' Determined in the negative.

Mr. Spencer moved to strike out of the 7th clause 'pay double the value of said trespassing creature, with costs, to the party aggrieved, to be recovered as other debts or damages are recovered in this state,' to insert 'such damages as shall be ascertained by two intelligent and disinterested persons to be chosen as heretofore provided in this act?' Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Wright, the following

was added as an additional section: And be it enacted, That if in any of the foregoing cases, any person or persons who may deem themselves aggrieved, they shall be allowed the privilege of appealing to the county court of the county where the party appellee shall reside, the appellant entering into bond, with security, as is prescribed in appealing from magistrate's judgment.

Mr. Kilgour moved to add the following: 'And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to operate upon St. Mary's county? Determined in the negative.'

Mr. Kilgour moved to refer the said bill to the 1st June next? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Millard moved to add to the 1st section the following: 'And all brush fences made upon the surface of the ground to be at least 4 feet high, and all brush fences made upon embankment, to be at least three feet high, provided the embankment be 18 inches high?' Resolved in the affirmative.

On Motion by Mr. McClean, the following was added to the first section to wit: 'And provided that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to extend to other than outside fence or fences between different proprietors.'

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative 44—Negative 25.

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

The house adjourns until 6 o'clock P. M.

SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

On motion by Mr. Maxcy, the following resolution was read.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Grason, on behalf of the family of the late Ninian Pinkney, have considered the same and examined documents presented to them in support thereof, and beg leave to report, That the said Ninian Pinkney, while clerk of the executive council, rendered important services during four years, which he was not bound as clerk of the council to perform; that those extra services principally related to the collection and arrangement of vouchers in support of the claims of the state upon the United States for a reimbursement of more than three hundred thousand dollars, that the aid thus rendered by said Ninian Pinkney, in all probability enabled the agent appointed by the state successfully to assert those claims and to recover a much larger sum than he would have been able to substantiate without such aid. The committee are therefore of opinion, that the said Ninian Pinkney had an equitable claim for remuneration, and therefore recommend the following resolution, Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized, to pay to the executor or administrator, as the case may be, of the said Ninian Pinkney, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. Which was read.

Mr. Boon reports a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the prompt settlement and final close of the concerns of the Bank of Caroline.

On motion by Mr. Dennis, the following resolution was read and assented to.

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That the time allowed to Elizabeth Handy, executrix of George Handy late register of wills for Somerset county, deceased, to record certain papers remaining unrecorded by the said George Handy, while acting as register for said county, be extended to the first day of Jan. 1826, and that she or her agent or agents may have free access to use and possession of all such papers as she or they may deem necessary to enable her or them to comply with the requisites of the law passed at December session 1823, relative thereto.

Mr. Spencer obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to encourage the destruction of crows so far as it relates to Talbot county. The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to make sale of the poor's house and public lands thereto belonging in Talbot county; and the bill for the benefit of Joseph Phelps, of Cecil county, endorsed, 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Spencer reports a bill, entitled, An act to make valid a deed from William M. Wainer to Noah Vincent, of Talbot county.

The bill relating to a public landing and wharf at a place commonly called the ship yard, in Kent county, was read the second time and passed.

The bill to confirm the proceedings of Somerset county court, was read the second time and passed.

The bill to exempt from taxation the parsonage house, and lot of land thereto belonging, in the village of Greensborough, in Caroline county, was read the second time and will not pass.

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

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

The bill to repeal all such parts of the act, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this state, as relate to the appointment of commissioners of the tax for

Baltimore and Harford counties; the bill for the relief of Mary Whitmore, of Prince George's county; the bill for the relief of Jane Evans and Eliza Evans; the bill to confirm the proceedings of Somerset county court; the bill relating to a public landing and wharf at a place commonly called the Ship Yard, in Kent county; the bill for the relief of Ann Dorsey, of St. Mary's county; the supplement to an act for the benefit of the infant children and heirs at law of Jesse Wainwright; the bill to change the name of Louisa Decouture to that of Louisa Jacob, and to enable her to inherit the estate of the said Jacob; the bill to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts and collection of the public revenue, and the message relative to printing the laws, were sent to the senate.

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

Resolved, That the time allowed by a resolution passed by the legislature of this state at December session 1823, to the clerk of the court of appeals for the eastern shore, and to the register of wills for Talbot county, for completing the records of their respective offices, be and the same is hereby extended to the 1st day of January 1826, and the question put, That the house assent to the same? Resolved in the affirmative and the resolution sent to the senate.

The additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act respecting a monument or statue to the memory of Washington, was read the second time and passed.

The supplement to an act, entitled, An act taxing or licensing certain dealers in lottery tickets, and others, passed at December session 1823, chapter 232, was read the second time and passed.

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

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

The additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act respecting a monument or statue to the memory of Washington; the supplement to an act taxing certain dealers in lottery tickets, and others; the supplement to the act to establish the division lines between Anne Arundel and Calvert counties; the bill to alter and change the name of John Ward to John Smith Ward, and the resolution in favour of Matthew Murray, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Howard delivers the following report:

The joint committee of both branches appointed to superintend the reception and entertainment of General Lafayette, at his recent and gratifying visit to the legislature of this state, beg leave to report, finally—That in the execution of the duty assigned to them, it was their object to consult the known wishes of the members of the legislature, by causing the reception of the illustrious individual to correspond with the warmth of feeling demonstrated by the people of the state. They are induced to hope, that they have succeeded in this purpose; and it only remains to say, that in the necessary performance of their duties, they have drawn from the treasury, and expended, the sum of \$1,357 30 cents, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the resolution under which they have acted, which was read.

Mr. Travers delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Susan Hooper, of Dorchester county, report—That a resolution was passed December session eighteen hundred and twenty-two, giving Roger Hooper the husband of the petitioner, a stay in paying a balance due the state for Indian lands sold by the state, that the resolution made the said balance of purchase money payable in three annual instalments, the last of which instalments will become due on the first day of December eighteen hundred and twenty-five. The said Roger Hooper died in the course of last summer, and that it has been utterly impossible for his legal representatives to make sufficient collections to enable them to make punctual payment to the state, as his property was sold on a credit, as is usual. The committee therefore think it reasonable, that some further time should be allowed the representatives to make collections, &c. and recommend the adoption of the following resolution. The committee will farther remark, that the petitioner states, that the first instalment was paid by said Hooper before his death.

Resolved, That all proceedings on the judgment against Roger Hooper, late of Dorchester county, deceased, be suspended, provided the executor or administrator, shall pay, on or before the first day of December 1825, to the trustees in this case, the one half of the principal now due, and all the interest and costs, and the remainder of the principal, and interest, on or before the first day of December 1826.

By order, WM. H. EMORY, Clk.

Mr. Millard reports a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Ann Nichols of Queen Anne's county.

On motion by Mr. Lee, Ordered, That when this house shall adjourn to-day, it do stand adjourned until 9 o'clock on Monday morning. The house adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.

The clerk of the Senate returns the resolution in favor of Elizabeth Handy, and the resolution relative to balances in the

treasury, severally endorsed "assented to."

Also the bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act respecting a monument or statue to the memory of Washington; the supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the infant children and heirs at law of Jesse Wainwright, late of Somerset county, deceased; and the bill to repeal an act, entitled, An act to encourage the destruction of crows in Saint Mary's county, severally endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Brown reports a bill, entitled, An act to change the place of holding elections in the third election district of Caroline county.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to amend so much of the constitution and form of government as relates to clerks of the county courts and registers of wills.

Mr. Hawkins moved to refer it to the first June? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Carroll moved to strike out the 1st, 2d and 3d sections, after the words "general assembly of Maryland," to wit:

"That on the first Monday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and on the same day in every fifth year thereafter, the clerks of the several county courts, and registers of wills for the several counties in this state, shall be elected in each county by ballot, and commissioned in the same manner as sheriffs are elected and commissioned. Sec. 2, and be it enacted, That in case of the death, refusal to serve, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county, of any of the persons elected as aforesaid, the vacancy thereby occasioned, shall be filled in the same manner as is prescribed by the constitution, with regard to the office of sheriff. Sec. 3, and be it enacted, That no person shall be eligible as clerk of a county court, or register of wills, but a citizen of the United States, having resided in the state of Maryland, not less than three years, and not less than one year in the county wherein he shall be elected."

For the purpose of inserting the following:

"That the term of service of every register of wills shall expire and be at an end on the second Monday of January, 1827, and the term of service of every clerk of the county court shall expire and be at an end on the last day of the session of that county court of which he is clerk, and which shall be held next immediately succeeding the second Monday of January as aforesaid. And be it enacted, That the registers of wills, and clerks of the county courts, shall continue in office for the term of four years after their appointment, and no longer; provided that the appointment of the clerks of the county courts shall be dated from the time of their appointment by the judges of their respective county courts, and provided also that nothing herein contained shall operate to prevent the reappointment of any register of wills or clerk of the county court. And be it enacted, That no recommendation of any person for the office of register of wills shall hereafter be made by the senate and house of delegates, but that the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the council, appoint and commission, the registers of wills for the several counties of the state. And be it enacted, That no person shall be appointed a register of wills, or clerk of the county court, but a citizen of the United States, having resided in the state three years, and in the county for which he shall be appointed one year next preceding his appointment. And be it enacted, That the registers of wills and clerks of the county court shall be subject, during the term of their appointment, to removal, only for misbehavior upon conviction in a court of law."

On motion by Mr. Brown, 'four years' was stricken out of the 2d section in the amendment.

Questions were put on filling up the same with '15, 13, 12, 10, 8, 7, and 6 years,' and severally negatived. The blank was then filled up with '5 years.'

Mr. Millard moved to strike out the words 'twenty seven,' after the words 'eighteen hundred and,' to insert the words 'ninety seven.' A division of the question was called for and put on striking out? The Yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Speaker, Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, Parren, John Edelin, Chapman, Rogerson, Garner, Shower, Worthington, Price, Dennis, Jones, Sullivan, Travers, Henderson, Peach, Speed, Parker, Farquhar, Barwick, Brown, Boon, Wilson, Beal, Lee, McMahon—29.

Negative.—Messrs. Harris, McClean, Ireland, Hodges, Beckett, Turner, Bennett, Reyner, Teackle, King, Ewing, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Carroll, Nicholson, Wright, Barnes, Cromwell, Kemp, Hope, Norris, Jarrett, Montgomery, Hardeastle, Bowles, Fookes, White, Merrick, Klipstine—29.

Determined in the negative.
On motion by Mr. McMahon, the question was put, That the bill and amendments be referred to the next general assembly?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Speaker, Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, Parren, J. Edelin, Chapman, Rogerson, Garner, Shower, Worthington, Price, Bennett, Reyner, Dennis, Jones, Sullivan, Travers, Henderson, Peach, Speed, Parker, Farquhar, Barwick, Brown, Wilson, Beal, Lee, McMahon—30.

We regret of our count... late issue of... have remark... is most singu... tented with... ings, but they... other paper... which com... traducement... do not like... treat the ma... prefer anoth... skies—but a... fairly in a co... of abuse and... ate predictio... of Mr. Adam... tion and we... particular fa... that was a c... capital fault... much higher... matter, and... position to u... and deadly a... the country... ple, as the E... interest of b... cons together... lic estimatio... Viewing t... constitution... men in pow... the people v... out again, w... any respect... dent instead... have said, th... chief and a... have been c... people—Th... estly and tr... what they r... this country... God! and the... ter, firmer... for any on... though our... different fr... he was ten... tion as som... him, and te... we would r... U. States, a... Caucus back... & constitu... to plunder... to establish... act.

No fellow Adams, let him instead... one of the... was des... Jackson &... date of t... date of a... to be a bi... set of men... ple on pro... With th... one of the... unite with... ty to treat... can say "a... for you b... the batt... ther hosti... safety cou... their cau... enough, t... rising ag... the "red... minable"

The la phancy.—election... tentative... old Hero... was gain... subject... him, but... assumed... him, as... been ver... The imped... The agreed... the 25th... The on the... of the pub... ular le... States, eluding... already... ring in... OH! year... ed, and... the pr... in the... to pro... in that... The m... Cynth... been c... at 4 o... brought... Mr. tend...

variety—you may meet them at every turn... age of intelligence; an age when the moral... should thus be prostituted! that this fair... bloom of nature, should be nipped in its... degradation, how great must that be, which... is produced by a denial of such holy religion!

For the Eastern Gazette. Communicated by Jotham Long-Story. —Alas, that sound!—it was the stroke of midnight, and it announced the completion of my forty fifth year!—I have heard December's winds moan in melancholy cadences through the lonely and dilapidated mansion, when darkness might be felt, and the chill of desolation was upon every nerve

Negative.—Messrs. Harris, McClean, Ireland, Hodges, Beckett, Turner, Teackle, King, Ewing, Grubb, R. C. Edelin, Carroll, Nicholson, Wright, Barnes, Cromwell, Kemp, Hope, Norris, Jarrett, Montgomery, Hardcastle, Boon, Bowles, Fouke, White, Merrick, Klipstine—28. Resolved in the affirmative.

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

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAY.

We regret exceedingly, both for the honour of our country and for the credit of the press, that so unusual and so unmanly a strain of abuse should be indulged in because of the late issue of the Presidential Election—We have remarked this in many papers, but what is most singular, certain editors are not contented with uttering their own wrathful feelings, but they select all that is ireful from other papers, and reissue from their own, which constitutes them great reservoirs of traducement and irritated invective. If they do not like Mr. Adams let them say so, but treat the man with decent respect—if they prefer another, say so, and eulogize him to the skies—but after the whole thing is settled fairly in a constitutional way, what good comes of abuse and violent exclamation, and desperate prediction—We were no particular friend of Mr. Adams, we avowed this before his election and we assert the same now—We had no particular favourite, for there was not a man that was a candidate that we could not find a capital fault in—We were influenced by a much higher and we think more important matter, and that was a deep and decided opposition to the Caucus, which was as deep laid and deadly a scheme against the liberties of the country and the prerogative of the people, as the Embargo was a fatal sin against the interest of both—The Embargo and the Caucus together ought to lay any men low in public estimation.

Viewing the caucus as a scheme to upset the constitution and to fix a particular set of men in power who would have laughed at all the people who would attempt to put them out again, we are perfectly satisfied to have any respectable and competent man as President instead of King Caucus. Many persons have said, that General Jackson was a military chief and a man of absolute away, who would have been dangerous to the liberties of the people—This is all theory—We tell you honestly and truly that no one man be his intents what they may, can put down the liberties of this country—we hold our liberties, thank God! and the wisdom of our fathers! by a better, firmer, and more defensible tenure than for any one man to destroy them—and although our opinion of General Jackson is very different from the one we have quoted, yet if he was ten times as tyrannous in his disposition as some people undertake to represent him, and ten times as absolute and dictatorial, we would rather have him as President of the U. States, a thousand times over, than King Caucus backed by his sixty six caucus makers & constitution breakers, deliberately planning to plunder the sovereign rights of the people to establish themselves in power by their own act.

No fellow citizens, if we did not prefer Mr. Adams, let us be thankful that we have got him instead of King Caucus—Mr. Adams was one of the candidates of the people—The Caucus was dead against him as well as against Gen. Jackson & Mr. Clay—We acquiesce in any candidate of the people in opposition to the candidate of a caucus, who have shewed themselves to be a high handed, persecuting, intolerant set of men—bent upon party revival to trample on prostrate federalists.

With the anti-caucus men who supported one of the peoples' candidates, and refused to unite with the caucus scheme to support party to tread the neck of fallen federalists, we can say "a truce" with you we can be friends, for you have alone been foes in battle—when the battle was over you shewed no further hostility—but with the caucus men our safety consists in war, for they have proved by their caucus attempt that to vanquish us is not enough, they must slaughter us to prevent our rising again—against such men we brandish the "red right arm," and proclaim war interminable without captives or quarter.

GEN. JACKSON.

The language of independence a sting to sycophancy.—It is said, some days before the late election of President by the House of Representatives, a gentleman in company with the old Hero, asked him, how the great contest was going on? The General replied, upon that subject he had suffered no man to approach him, but he was free to confess, that he presumed things were going very much against him, as he had remarked that his parlour had been very much deserted of late.

The parlour influence is certainly a great impediment to many independent elections.

The two branches of our Legislature have agreed to close the present session on Friday the 25th inst. (yesterday.)

The Senate of the United States will meet on the fourth of March next, for the despatch of public business. It is summoned by a circular letter from the President of the United States, addressed to the several members, including those who are understood to have been already appointed to supply vacancies occurring in that body on that day.—*Nat. Jour.*

OHIO TOBACCO.—It is estimated that last year two hundred and fifty hogheads were raised, and that at least one thousand will be raised the present year, in the county of Belmont, in the state of Ohio. This business is likely to prove much more profitable to the Farmers in that country, than raising grain and stock.

The trial of Isaac B. Deha, charged with the murder of Francis Baker, Esq. closed at Cincinnati, (Ky.) on Saturday 28th ult. having been continued two weeks.—The jury retired at 4 o'clock on Saturday, and on Monday at 10 brought in a verdict of GUILTY.

Mr. Baker, a brother of the deceased, attended the trial.

APPOINTMENTS
By the Governor and Council of Maryland, January 1825.
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
William Harrison, Jr. William Rose
Samuel Colston James Chaplain, Jr.
Philemon Willis Geo. G. Simmonds
Richard Sherwood Wrightson Lowe
Edward Martin Haley Moffett
Foster Maynard William Willis
Jos. Harrison, of Jos. Edward McDaniel
Jeremiah Valiant Clement Morris
Joseph Turner, Jr. John Bennett
Benjamin Benny Peter Webb
Edward Roberts J. Stevens, Jr. Trappe
Wm. A. Leonard Aaron Anthony
James Chambers Daniel L. Haddaway
Levin Mills William Farlow
Joseph Turner Benjamin Richardson
Henry Thomas William Gist
James Seth

JUSTICES OF THE LEVY COURT.
Lambert W. Spencer Cyrus Newlin
John Kemp Peter Webb, and
Alex. B. Harrison Bennett Bracco.

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

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated February 16th, 1825.

"It is understood here that the State Department has been offered to Mr. CLAY, and it is conceded, that while his manners full of native grace, his diplomatic experience and his superior talents, eminently qualify him for this exalted station, the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the legislative hall, his enlightened views on internal improvements, and his early, glowing and unceasing devotion to the emancipation of our Southern brethren, justly entitle him to it.

The same spirit of conciliation which has induced Mr. Adams to invite Mr. CRAWFORD to remain in the Treasury Department, will probably induce him to appoint some one of his friends. Mr. CHEVES and Mr. McLANE of Delaware, are spoken of. The War Department will probably be tendered to General JACKSON, and should he decline it, I am of opinion that the selection will be left entirely to him. His wishes and opinions will have great influence with Mr. Adams, for they both evidence the greatest respect for each other. On the same evening the election took place, they met at the President's house, when Gen. Jackson tendered to Mr. Adams his cordial congratulations on the distinguished evidence just given by the confidence of the representatives of the nation; and in offering him one hand, remarked, that he would give him both, but that the other supported a lady. Should their mutual friends be influenced by reciprocal good feelings towards each other, we may anticipate rapid strides in advancing the prosperity of the Union, by an undivided attention to promoting its best interests during the next four years."

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.
The fate of Peru is at last unequivocally decided. The political influence of Spain is annihilated in these extensive and fertile regions. The schooner *Weymouth* arrived here last evening in 26 days from Carthage, brought despatches for our government containing this important intelligence. They were under the charge of Mr. Anderson, who set out with them early this morning for Washington. On the news reaching Carthage, the fast sailing brig *Aspasia*, belonging to Messrs. Le Roy, Bayard & Co. of this city, was immediately despatched from that port, direct for London, in ballast. She sailed on the 13th of January, and no doubt was the first vessel to convey the important intelligence to Europe. The following statement has been handed us by a gentleman who came passenger in the *Weymouth*:—

LIBERATION OF PERU.—DECISIVE TRIUMPH.
Lima, Dec. 18, 1824.

"The Liberating Army, under the command of Gen. Sucre, completely defeated the Spanish Army on the 9th inst. on the plains of Guamanquilla. Their commanding general, La Serna, was wounded and taken prisoner, with Generals Canterac, Valdez, Cartola, and other chiefs, officers and men; of course all the enemy's baggage, stores, &c. fell into our hands.

J. Col. Medina, aid to his Excellency, the Liberator, conducted the operations on the field, and we have to regret the misfortune of his assassination in Perado, by the rebels of that place. All the authorities in the vicinity of the scene of action officially announced the triumph of our arms, and add that Gen. Canterac, who remained in command, on Le Serna's being wounded, capitulated to Gen. Sucre, with the express stipulation that the fortress of Callao should be surrendered to the Liberating army.

The ninth of December!—The day has reached its meridian splendour that dawned at Junin at the opening of this year. The Spaniards menaced the subjugation of America, with that army which now no longer exists. The plains of Guamanquilla have witnessed the victory that closed the war of independence of the continent of Colombia. There was decided the question which divides Europe, which directly and nearly concerns America, which is all-important to the whole human race, and the influence of which no doubt will be felt by thousands and thousands of succeeding generations. This question is, whether the world is to be governed by the absolute power of a few legitimates, or whether the epoch is now at hand when the nations are to enjoy their liberties, and their rights. In a word, the liberating army has solved the problem, and has raised the last monument that was wanting to crown its glory. Gratitude will inscribe upon it the names of the conquerors of Guamanquilla, and of the illustrious genius who has directed the war, who has saved Peru, and who, in the occurrences of —, has but found new

avenues to glory. His fame will endure till the destruction of the world. This is a presentiment avowed to day by all hearts that pant for liberty!"

The annexed was received by a respectable mercantile house in this city.

"CARTHAGENA, 13th, Jan. 1825.

The schr. *Fame*, which arrived last evening in 6 days from Chagres, brings the important intelligence that the Spanish army in Peru, was totally defeated by the Columbians under General Sucre, on the plains of Guamanquilla on the 9th December last. The Viceroy and Generals Canterac and Valdez were taken prisoners, the first was severely wounded. I have seen a copy of the official account transmitted by the Secretary of Bolivar to the Intendant of Parana, and by him sent to the Intendant of this place, which not only states the above, but also requests that the reinforcements which are on the way to Peru may be detained, as they have no longer any occasion for them. There is so little doubt of the truth of it here, that the Venezuela frigate is ordered to sail the very moment she is ready, to carry the news to England.

This news was brought to Panama by an Englishman despatched by the English Consul and resident at Lima, who immediately on his arrival at Chagres chartered an American schr. to convey him to Charleston, and was to have sailed from Chagres four days since. He was to proceed from Charleston to England immediately."

At Carthage the intelligence was celebrated with great rejoicings, and it may now be considered as definitively settled, that the acknowledgment of the independence of South America by all the European powers will immediately and inevitably follow. The war in Peru, we had already been informed, alone stood in the way of England's acknowledging the independence of Colombia, and that being now brought to a successful termination, the next thing we are authorized to expect, will be an unqualified recognition of the independence of all South America. All this might have been anticipated, without any pretensions to the gift of prophecy.

LATEST FROM LONDON.
From London Journals to the 5th January.
GREAT BRITAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

"It is currently reported in the city, that the recognition of the South American states by Great Britain is to be immediately followed by a similar acknowledgment of their independence by France. From the avowed determination of the French government to concur in the general policy of England, it may be inferred that the decision of the British government on a point so important to the preservation of tranquillity in Europe, has not been taken without the concurrence of at least the great commercial powers.—The die is now cast, and old Spain may henceforth be considered as irrevocably separated from her South American Colonies."

STEAM BOATS are to be employed by the General Steam Navigation Company of London, in towing merchant vessels between the mouth of the Seine and Rouen, by special permission of the French government.

Mr. Harvey, British Commissioner in Mexico, it is said, is to be succeeded by Mr. Ward.

A letter from Valparaiso of Sept. 23, mentions, that the Chilians show perfectly good faith with regard to the loan raised in London, and a company of merchants have contracted to pay \$300,000 for interest, and 50,000 for the sinking fund, annually, in return for which they are to enjoy the sole privilege of selling tobacco, tea, foreign wines and spirits and playing cards. They are to confiscate the church property, which is immense.

The London papers of the 7th and 8th of January, it is said contain no political news, but mention a considerable rise in the cotton market.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid to Dec. say, that although the government pretend that the landing on the coast of Valencia was made by 200 smugglers to obtain water, a considerable force, in addition to the first 5 regiments, has been sent in that direction. The number of suspicious vessels seen at different times in that neighbourhood, is said to amount to 17, all with troops on board. It is reported that the Constitutionists are organizing a considerable body at Tangiers. The French commander of Cerera has disembarked all the Royal Volunteer militia in that place.

PORTUGAL.—"Sir Wm. A. Court has sent a note to the King of Portugal, which requires, in the name of his British Majesty the dismissal of Gen. Pamplona, Minister of War. It is thought that the independence of the Brazils, with the modification dictated by Great Britain will take place."

GREECE.—The fortress of Patras is completely invested by land by Gen. Colocotroni, with 7000 men, and 18 Speziot vessels cut off all communication by sea. The Turkish garrison were few and ill furnished, and was expected to capitulate. A plan was preparing for storming the place in a few days, and the possession of it will be of vast importance to the Greeks, as this is the only port through which an invading army could threaten the Morea from the sea. The news of the victory of Nov. 12th, over the Egyptian fleet of Candia, was confirmed from every quarter, 3 men of war were burnt and 30 transports taken. The prisoners were treated with humanity.

Lord Guilford, as head of the Greek University at Corfu, has adopted the garb of Socrates, and has ordered the adoption of the ancient costume among the students.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.
Letters from that part of North Carolina, in the vicinity of which Gold has been found,

state, that there has been a considerable quantity of Gold found since November last, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Somewhere near the source of Long Creek, a Mine has been discovered on the land of Mr. Barringer, who is thought to be enriched by it. Some say he has found already, half a barrel of gold, while some limit the quantity to half a bushel. It is said to have been found on the side of a hill, between two strata of slate-stone, and to consist of a mixture of gold dust and sand. It was supposed that Mr. B. had already collected Gold to the value of fifteen thousand dollars. Another letter states, that in Cabarrus county, a week or two ago, a single lump of Gold was found, weighing 27 pounds! Our informant himself saw, a few months ago, one lump of more than four, and another of more than three pounds weight, that had been found. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

It is said that Mr. Cooper, the famous novelist, has undertaken a *History of the American Navy*. His 'Pilot' proves his peculiar fitness for this enterprise. A complete, well digested history is much wanted. It may be ended with the interest of romance without a deviation from fact, or extravagant colouring. *Nat. Gaz.*

A year or two since, an enterprising farmer in the land of steady habits, chanced to raise on his annual turnip patch, a turnip of most extraordinary and prodigious size. It occurred to Jonathan, that this large turnip, which was the marvel of the whole town and country, ought to be turned to some better account than to be given to the hogs or sold by the bushel. He had heard that some of the literati of New York had done well by sending botanical specimens as presents to the Emperor Alexander, and that his majesty, among other valuables, had sent gold rings in exchange for less ponderous articles than his turnip, Jonathan's mind was therefore made up, that the great turnip should be a vegetable, and he hoped, a meet offering to the Czar of all the Russias. The turnip was accordingly sent to St. Petersburg, and in due time, Jonathan received in return, several valuable pieces of coin. His neighbours all learned his good fortune, and one of them, emulous of Jonathan's luck, soon after, manufactured a cheese of huge dimensions, and despatched it as a present for the table of Alexander, and in the mean time waited anxiously for the result of the venture.—The cheese was even larger than the turnip, and the neighbourhood all thought it fair to conclude, that his majesty would make a proportionable equivalent for the gift. At length it was announced, a vessel had arrived at Stonnington, bringing a large box from Russia for squire Morgan, who sent the cheese last year. The box which was carefully sealed, and directed, was opened in presence of all the family connections, and a goodly number of the squire's neighbours; and, on removing the packing materials, instead of the expected treasure, the great turnip was discovered, which the spectators immediately recognized as their old acquaintance, and Jonathan declared, that "for his part he did not see but what the turnip had stood the voyage darn'd well."—*N. F. Advocate.*

PATENTS.
The Boston Medical Intelligencer, in noticing Williams' patent lancet, has the following humorous hit at the patent character of our countrymen:

Patent trusses, patent teeth instruments, patent pills, and patent lancets, are in our opinion all of a piece;—and when medical men countenance and even patronize such useless efforts of human ingenuity, they encourage artizans, who might be better employed, to labor entirely in vain. What is there in this country that does not go by patent? We were lately acquainted with a gentleman who wore a patent hat, bought patent boots with cork soles, and daily smeared his toes with Conway's patent corn plaster; not satisfied with this, he crawled into a patent doe-skin shirt, and kept up his small clothes with patent suspenders; kept his chopped hands warm by patent spring back gloves, and finally falling sick of a fever, took forty dollars worth of patent physic from a patent doctor, and after languishing a while on one of Jenckes' patent elevating bedssteads, he died; as all patent things generally do—prematurely, was placed in a patent cedar wood coffin, borne on a patent swing biers, to a patent air tight tomb, where he now lies—a striking emblem of the numerous inventions which claim the protection of our American patent laws.

MARRIED
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Solomon Higgins, Mr. Joshua Leonard, to Miss Jane Robinson, all of this county.

DIED
In this county on Sunday last, very suddenly, Mr. Jonathan Middleton.

In this county, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. after a short illness, James Phursley, Esq. late Postmaster at St. Michaels, in the 63d year of his age.

In the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the 17th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of that place; one of the most amiable and excellent of women—Her remains were brought over and deposited in the family burial ground at Wye House, on Saturday last.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"VOX POPULI," "LATENS" and "EXPERIENTIA" are received.

Notice.
THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.
Will commence her regular rout from Easton and Castle Haven, to Annapolis and Baltimore, on Thursday the 3d March, at 7 o'clock. CLEMENT VICKARS.

Feb 26
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Wednesday the 9th day of March next, on a credit of six months, on all sums over five dollars, all the personal estate of Arthur Holt, Esquire, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, ten or twelve likely young Negroes, slaves for life, Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, also a large assortment of Farming Utensils, with Fodder, Blades, Hay, Corn and one hundred and sixty three bushels of Wheat now sowed—likewise, Bacon, Lard and many other articles too tedious to mention. Attendance given by

JAMES CHAMBERS, Ad'r.
Feb. 26 2w
of Arthur Holt, dec'd.
N. B. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M.

Notice.

Understanding that there are a number of persons, residing out of the state of Maryland, who are desirous of purchasing the negroes advertised to be sold, at the late residence of my father, on Wednesday, the 9th day of March next, being a part of his personal estate—I take the present opportunity of informing them that the negroes will not be sold to any person residing out of this state, they therefore may save time, and perhaps expense, by not putting themselves to the trouble of bidding for said negroes.

Feb 26
J. H. HOLT.

FOR SALE, on a liberal credit.—The time of a coloured BOY—he is about seventeen years of age, stout and healthy. For terms apply at this office.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot county, will meet on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Constables; and on Tuesday the 22d day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Overseers of the Public Roads.

By order,
J. LOUCKERMAN, Clk.
Feb. 26

EASTON AND BALTIMORE Packet.

THE SCHOONER MARIA.
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties that he has purchased the schooner *MARIA*, and intends running her as a regular Packet, from Easton Point, Talbot county, once a week, to Baltimore, commencing on Saturday the 19th inst. leaving Baltimore every Tuesday, and Easton Point every Saturday morning, at 12 o'clock.—The above vessel is now in complete order for the reception of grain or freight of any kind—she will also carry passengers to or from Baltimore.

From the subscriber's knowledge of the Mercantile business, having been engaged in it for many years in Easton—and his acquaintance with the quality and price of almost every article that may be ordered for this market, he flatters himself that the public will find it to their advantage to favour him with a share of their patronage, and assures them that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.—The Schooner will be commanded by his brother, *John Tomlinson*, who is well acquainted with the business and orders left with him or at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson, in Easton, in the absence of the subscriber, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN TOMLINSON.

Feb 19
EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET
THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER,
Will leave Easton Point, on Wednesday the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season. The *Edward Lloyd* is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. The subscriber hopes that his long experience in the business, and his unremitted attention will ensure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence, with Mr. Samuel H. Benson, at his office, at Easton Point, and Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD,
Feb. 12

Notice.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public for past favours and respectfully informs them, that he has given up his schooner the *Jane & Mary* to Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, who will carry on the business as heretofore.

CLEMENT VICKARS,
Feb. 12

THE SCHOONER Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having procured from Captain Vickars, the substantial schooner *Jane & Mary*, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that she is now in complete order for the reception of grain or freight of any kind, and assures those who may favour him with their orders that no exertions on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction—he particularly solicits those gentlemen who have formerly favoured Capt. Vickars with their orders, to give him a trial—and respectfully informs them that he has employed Capt. Thomas Roe to sail the schooner, who is a sober, careful and skillful commander, and who will consign the grain to Mr. James Barroll, a gentleman well known on this shore, for his knowledge and correctness in business—Mr. Thomas Parrott will act as Clerk. Mr. Parrott or the subscriber will attend at Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, in Easton, every Saturday to receive orders.

The *Jane & Mary* will leave Easton for Baltimore on Sunday the 20th inst. and will continue to leave Baltimore every Wednesday, and Easton every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Public's obedient servant,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.

EMPEROR

THE IMPORTED HUNTER will be here again by the 20th of March, and offered on the same terms as formerly. This fine Animal has been obtained for the next season only, and those who are desirous of breeding from him, will apply to the subscriber—
NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Qwell, Feb 19 3w

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. GRABAN.—I propose to send you occasionally for publication some of the poetical works of a gentleman, of Talbot, lately deceased; and as a test of your acceptance of this literary offering, I now enclose to you one of his youthful productions, which, though doubtless long enough to discourage many of your subscribers from an attempt to peruse it, may attract the attention and, perhaps, the criticism of some of your classical readers. It is a translation of one of the Latin effusions of the great poet, Milton, and it is but justice to the translator to mention that, at the time of the translation, he was of the same age as the author was when he wrote the original.—Anno ætatis, 20.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A Translation of Milton's 5th Latin Elegy, on the approach of Spring.

By JOHN LEEDS BOZMAN, Esq. Now Time revolving in perpetual gyre, Recalls th' enlivening zephyrs of the Spring, And Earth array'd in juvenile attire, From icy bondage free, assays to sing.

Am I deceiv'd?—or does the season shed, Its genial influence on the poet's mind?— While all around its blooming flow'rets spread, The grateful muse returns her gifts in kind.

Castalia's fount, Parnassus' tops appear, And visions bear me o'er Iberia's mound; Apollo comes, the Io Peans hear, Apollo comes, with wreaths of laurel crown'd.

I feel my breast with strange emotions heave, With an internal sacred ardour glow; I seem terrestrial objects now to leave, And on the swift-wing'd flying clouds to go.

Through groves and haunts of ancient bards I rove, In fanes of deities I dare to go, I see the secrets of the heaven above, And all th' arcana of the hell below.

What so sublime my feeble voice inspires? What means this sacred fury of the mind? 'Tis joyous Spring the muse's gifts requires, Gifts of a pleasing profitable kind.

Now, Philomela, chaunt the woods among, Yet is each songster silent in the grove; Permit the muse to join thy evening song, And hail the time of universal love.

Hail! happiest season of the rolling year! In annual seasons would I sing thy praise; But youth unskill'd forbids the task to dare, A task befitting for superior lays.

Now Sol from Africa withdraws his ray, And guides his horses to the northern plain; Short is Night's journey, short is her delay, And early morn dispels her horrid train.

Bootes follows not the lesser bear, For stars keep watch around the court of Jove; The gods no more Gigantean crimes may fear, For murder, fraud, and force with night are drove.

Perchance some shepherd on a rock reclined, When first Sol brightens o'er the dewy lawn, Cries,—'Sure, O Phœbus, Thetis was not kind, Whose potent charms can oft protract the dawn.'

Now quiver'd Cynthia to the forest strays, Soon as she spies bright Phœbus' car on high, And as she faintly darts her pallid rays, Joys to behold her brother's aid so nigh.

Then Phœbus,—'fair Aurora, rosy maid! What joy to doze on Tithon's fetid bed? The youthful hunter waits you in the glade, Arise, and gild Hymettus' lofty head.'

The splendid goddess modest blush'd her crime, And urg'd her matins steeds to quicker pace, To gladden mortals with the morning's prime, And gild the mountains with her golden face.

Reviving Earth strips off her hated age, And longs, O Phœbus, to attract thy love, Thy fond affections she would fain engage, And by her charms thy sensual passions move.

And sure she's worthy;—what more beautiful now? What bliss luxurious does her breast disclose? She breaths Arabia,—from her comely brow With mild amomia sheds the Paphian rose.

Behold, a sacred grove her forehead bind! (Thus Ops of Ida wore a piny crown;) Her moisten'd locks with various flow'rs entwined, Exhibit charms peculiarly her own.

Thus did the goddess of Sicilian plains Her golden ringlets dress with every flow'r; Thus did the trident-bearing god who reigns O'er Ocean's realm, submit to beauty's power.

See o'er thy head the loves alluring play, And Zephyr fans thee with his odorous wing, Their vernal orisons the breezes pay, And birds seem soothing blandishments to bring.

Nor does she poor, with ardent passions glow, Nor the much wish'd for nuptials need claim; Salubrious herbs in plenty she'll bestow, And add a title for thy healing fame.

But if thy breast is touch'd with sordid gain, (For wealth too oft is venal love's ally,) She boasts what'er the depth of seas contain, Or in high heap'd up-mountains hidden lie.

When thou, O Phœbus, down the west descend, And languid in thy mother's breast recline; Says Terra, 'why thy time with Tethys spend? Why lave thy god like countenance in brine?

From my cool shades far surer joys accrue,

And softer sleep shall lull thee to thy rest; Here come, and quench thy ardent locks in dew, Here come, and lay thy splendor on my breast.

Where'er you toll each gently whispering breeze, Shall fan thee fragrant of the humid rose; Nor (trust me) shall the luckless Semele's, Nor fate of Phœton my bliss oppose."

Thus wanton Terra breath'd her amorous sighs, The fair example mankind still admire, For gadding Cupid o'er the world now flies, And lights his languid torch from Phœbus' fire.

His fatal bow now twangs with new fix'd strings, His ferrean shafts now shine with splendour dire;

On Dian's virtue his attempts he brings, And the vow'd Vestal of the sacred fire. Venus repairs her beauty in decay, The marine goddess we again adore, The youths of Hymen shout along the way, And Hymen, Hymen echoes from the shore.

The bridegroom comes array'd in decent vest, His saffron garments richest perfumes bring; The girdled maid now leaves her virgin breast, For joys peculiar to the blissful Spring.

She fondly wishes what is wish'd by all, O Venus, grant me but the man I love, To virtuous love let fame and grandeur fall, While through the wilds of pleasing sense I rove.

The shepherd too his jointed reed now plays, And pretty Phyllis has her favourite song; The sailor soothes his stars in plaintive lays, And to the sound the list'ning dolphins throng.

Even Jove himself on high Olympus seen, Now fondly dandles with his darling spouse, To feasts ambrosial all the Gods convene, O'er flowing bowls of nectar they carouse.

The Satyrs also at the dappled dawn, And old Sylvanus with his cypress rod, In dancing choirs skip o'er the flow'ry lawn, Part demigod, and part a demigod.

The Dryads heretofore in woods conceal'd, Now range o'er hills and o'er the level plain; Pan wanders through each shrubby and field, Scarce Cybele or Ceres safe remain.

Some mountain-nymph of laughing merry mein, Faunus pursues with lustful ardour fraught, She hides, though hiding wishes to be seen, And flies, though flying wishes to be caught.

The gods to heaven prefer the sylvan shade, And hallow'd groves their deities contain; Long may each grove by them be sacred maid, Nor leave, ye deities, the blessed domain.

Thee, mighty Jove, may golden ages bring, To this late manacled and wintry land; But why wilt thou the clouds of fiery wing, Arm with red bolts the weapons of thy hand.

Do thou, O Phœbus, drive with gentle ease, Let later shades approach our northern climes, Let hoary Winter vanish by degrees, And let the joyous Spring look out betimes.

For the Easton Gazette.

OH! NEVER TRY TO CONQUER FOOLS.

Oh! never try to conquer fools, Choose but the wise and noble; Believe me, ladies, valiant souls Are only worth the trouble:

For who would wish to see unite Soft fools and bonny lasses? 'T would sure remind us of the sight Of turtles paired with asses.

Better to live and die a maid, Than be to fools united; 'T would give me not worth to win, When given, is always slighted.

Then never give yourselves away, But steadfastly refuse them; Be independent while you may, Or prove before you choose them.

But when the brave and fair are met, The noble and the tender, 'Tis like a brilliant diamond set In gold of richest splendour.

Then never set these brilliant rays In any baser metal; Who twines, as flowers of equal grace, The lily and the nettle? P.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, OR HIRE, FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

A NEGRO MAN of good Character who understands the management of Horses, and driving them in a Cart, &c. Enquire of the Editor.

Feb 19 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Hayward, late of Worcester county deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the subscriber on or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of February, 1825.

JAMES STEWART, Adm'r.

Feb 19 3w

PRINTING,

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

For Sale,

A NEGRO WOMAN and her CHILD—she is about 28 years of age, is an excellent house servant and particularly fond of children; she is sold for no fault, and can be purchased low by any person residing in this state. Apply at this office. Feb 12 3w

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 22d day of February, at eleven o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays and Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

Feb 12

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That a certificate of a share of stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, standing in the name of Ann Snowden, deceased, has been lost, and that application will be made for its renewal. THOS. SNOWDEN, Ex'r. Baltimore, Feb 12 4w

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.

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house. JAMES GASKINS.

N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise. J. G. Easton, July 24

COACH AND HARNESS



Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage. GEORGE F. THOMPSON. Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of Washington street, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves. JOHN CAMPER Easton, Jan 8, 1825. if

REMOVAL.

James M. Lambdin

Has removed from his former stand, to the new store room, on Washington street, adjoining Messrs. Martin & Hayward, and the second door above Mr. Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, where he is opening AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE

Dry Goods,

Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising a general assortment of almost every desirable article, as well as to colour, pattern and style, as to price and substantial durability.—ALSO,

GROCERIES, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, GLASS & CHINA, QUEEN'S & STONE WARE, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c

Of every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers or Corn shelled or in the ear. His friends and the public, are invited to give him a call. Dec 25

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF

New Goods.

William Clark, Has just received and is now opening further supply of seasonable Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, &c.—Also, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS, STONE, and WOOD WARE.

Which, in addition to his former stock, makes his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call. Dec 25 w

Female Academy.

To the Citizens of Talbot and the neighbouring counties.

The Trustees of the Easton Female Academy still voluntarily associated by their common interest in the proper education of their own children, notify the public that they have engaged Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, daughter of the Rev. James Thomas, to take charge of this institution, and that Mr. Thomas having taken the house heretofore occupied by the teachers of said academy, the school will again be opened on Monday the 13th inst. in which will be taught as follows: Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing - \$3 per quarter Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, including the above branches - 4 do. Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, History and Composition, including the above branches - 5 do. Chymistry and Ornamental Needle-work - 6 extra Drawing and Painting - 6 do. Music - 12 do. Use of Piano - 2 do. Easton, Dec. 11.

N. B. Mr. Thomas would take eight or ten young Ladies as boarders on moderate terms.

TAILORING.

David M. Smith, Jr.

OPPOSITE THE BANK, AND NEXT DOOR TO THE EASTON HOTEL.

Begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgements to his customers for past favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same—he assures them, and all others who may favour him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style, at the shortest notice and on as reasonable and accommodating terms as it can be done on this shore or in Baltimore. He flatters himself that from his knowledge of the improved art of cutting, (which he has recently acquired, and which cost him many years study,) and his own personal attention to business, with the aid of good workmen, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction. He continues to receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Easton, Jan. 29

N. B. Wanted, two or three apprentices to the above business.

New Establishment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends & the public generally that he has commenced business at Mr. Thomas Hemsley's farm, near Dr. Harris' Mill, on the main road from Wye Mill to Queenstown, where he intends to manufacture and keep on hand a constant supply of farming Utensils, such as Carts, Wagon wheels, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs of all description and sizes; the Pennsylvania Bar Shear, Carey, Connecticut, Peacock, Dutch left hand and Hill Side Ploughs—Cultivators of all kinds, the Scarifier, Stubble Rake, &c. all manufactured of the best materials and ten per cent cheaper than they can be purchased at any other Establishment on this shore. From his long experience in the city of Baltimore and the last two years with Wm. Harper & Son, Centreville. He solicits a share of the public patronage. P. R. HORGAN.

Any orders for this establishment will be thankfully received by Green & Reardon, Easton, and Thomas Kent, Centreville, where a constant supply of said articles will be kept on hand. Jan 25

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having now in his employ one of the best Blacksmiths on this shore, informs Agriculturalists and the public generally, that any work in the above line will be neatly executed at his shop, adjoining Mr. Horgan's, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—he solicits a share of public patronage. THOMAS HEMSLEY Near Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county Md. Jan 15

For Sale,

The fine JACK that got the first premium at Easton last fall, he is four years old, and in fine order—enquire at this office, or of the subscriber near Centreville, Queen Ann's county. Feb 19 3w

TOBIAS BURKE.

For Sale,

The fine full-blooded Stallion, VOLUNTEER, his sire the celebrated running Horse, First Consul, he is remarkable for his fine temper and is a first rate saddle horse—apply at this office, or to the subscriber near Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county. THOMAS HEMSLEY. Feb 19 3w

Notice.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Levi Dukes late of Caroline county deceased, I will sell at public vendue at Bowling Creek Mills, on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M. all that tract of land purchased of James Keene, Sheriff, formerly the property of James Buchanan, containing 150 acres more or less, reserving so much as is drowned by the mill pond, or may hereafter be drowned by said mill pond, this farm is adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. and has some beautiful meadow land attached thereto, it is not conceived necessary to give a further description of the land as those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves; this land is adjoining Mr. Noah Chance Mr. Peter Stack and Mr. William Waddle, who will give any information necessary; the terms will be one half of the purchase money paid down—and the residue at the expiration of twelve months with interest thereon, the purchaser or purchasers giving their obligation with approved security.—Attendance given by JAMES DUKES, Ex'r. of Levi Dukes. Feb 12 ts

SHIP TIMBER AND GUM SCANTLING.

A few White Oaks and some beautiful Gum Stalks for scantling, may be had by an application at this office. Jan 22

Joseph Chain

Returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and customers for past favours and the liberal encouragement he has received since he has commenced business; he hopes that his care and attention will secure a continuance of the same—he has now on hand the following articles for sale at a low price: Beer by the barrel or quarter barrel; good Cider by the barrel; best dried Beef from Baltimore; Bologna Sausages; plates or brisquets do.; Beeswax Tapers, of his own curing; best Mackerel, No. 3, and smoked Herrings; best Family Flour; common do.; Shell-barks by the bushel; a large quantity of Nuts of different kinds; a quantity of good Cheese wholesale and retail; together with a good assortment of GROCERIES, and other things in his line of business. He invites his customers to call and view his assortment. Easton, Jan. 22. N. B. His Barber Shop will be strictly attended to as usual, and the rules observed as heretofore. J. C.

TO BE RENTED.

For the ensuing year and possession given on the first day of January next, the dwelling House and Store House, situate at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the town of Easton, with the premises and appertinances to the same belonging, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson; this is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery Store on the Peninsula.—A person possessed with a complete knowledge of the above business, and investing a moderate capital and using good economy will no doubt do a good business—the Store and Dwelling House (which is both comfortable and convenient,) with the premises and appertinances, are in tolerable repair—also a two story Brick House situate on the lower end of Washington street, late the residence of Peter Denny, Esq. to which is attached a kitchen, smoke house, stable, carriage house, two gardens and a well of excellent water.—Possession may be had of the above premises immediately—Whatever repairs are necessary to be done on any of the above buildings will be immediately furnished—persons desirous to rent will please to view the buildings, and for terms, apply to Edward Roberts, Esq. the owner, or to the subscriber Oct. 9 of JOHN STEVENS.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of Sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, to wit—one at the suit of Robert G. Lloyd, executor of James Lloyd, against Thomas Harrison: two others at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, against Thomas Harrison, William Thomas and Thomas Parrott: one other at the suit of Mary Bromwell, ex Nicholas Hammond, against Thomas Harrison: and one other at the suit of Samuel Pickering, against the same, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at the Hole-in-the-Wall, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 5 P. M. all the right, interest and title of him, the said Harrison, in and to a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being on the road from the Hole-in-the-Wall to the Trapper; also 15 head of cattle, 3 head of horses, 1 ox cart, 1 yoke oxen; also the following negroes, to wit—one negro man called Sam, one black woman called Eliza, and one negro child called Mary Ann; seized and taken as the property of Thomas Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff. Feb 5 4w

\$20 Reward.

Broke out of the jail in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on the night of the 15th inst. (Jan.) two negro men by the names of WILLIAM LONG and OLIVER GRAY—William Long is about six feet high, dark complexion and stout made. Oliver Gray is about five feet six or eight inches high, light complexion, down look when spoken to, and well made. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the two above described negroes, or ten dollars for the apprehension of either of them, if delivered to the jailor in Easton, Talbot county, state of Maryland. THOMAS HENRIK, Sheriff of Talbot county. Jan. 22 8w