

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

### CULTURE OF COTTON IN MARYLAND.

[Interesting letter on the culture of Cotton in Maryland, published by permission of Doctor Mace, President of the Agricultural Society of Dorchester county.]

Eastville, E. S. Virginia, 22d Nov. 1825.  
JOSEPH E. MACE, Esq.

I have noticed your communication in the 30th number, vol. 7 of the American Farmer, and will endeavour to answer your inquiries. With respect to the Palma Christi, I am not able to give you much information. It was introduced here about two years since, and although a more profitable crop than corn or oats, the former staples of the country, it will be abandoned hereafter for cotton, as infinitely preferable to anything we have yet tried. This is our first year of experiment in the latter article. Our crops are nearly in, and although the most unfavourable season ever known, the result has fully equalled our most sanguine expectations. It was doubted by many whether the season was not too short to mature the cotton, and liable to be cut off by the frost; but on this point we are now perfectly satisfied. Even after frost, there is sap enough in the branches to perfect all the balls. The quality of our cotton ranks equal to the best of upland, and even better. A few bales brought last week 2 cents per lb in Baltimore above the usual prices. This, I believe, must be owing to its being the product of a more northern latitude. I have no doubt, whatever, that it is the most profitable crop you can raise. The cultivation is precisely the same as corn—the drill system by all means to be preferred. The earlier you can get your crop to stand, the better, but I would not advise you to commence planting earlier than the 10th or 15th of May; we begin here about the 1st. The gust of the 4th of June nearly destroyed our cotton this year, and many ploughed up and replanted. One of my neighbours told me that he counted 110 perfect balls upon one stalk of this replanted cotton. If your field will average ten balls to the stalk, it is a good crop. You need not dread the labour of picking out; it is not half the trouble we expected. Some of us plant this year 10, 15, 20 or 30 acres—and expect to finish in about two weeks hence. If you go extensively into cotton, you will require seed, I have promised to furnish Mr. Sinclair, of Baltimore, with seed, which I shall select with the greatest care from a farm that has made the best crop of any in the county, and was not annoyed with rot, rust, or any other calamity. And if the theory held by some, that these diseases, the rot, especially, are perpetuated through the seed, it is certainly deserving of attention, to be particular from whence you procure it. With respect to planting, I knew the following experiments made. The seed were thrown into a loose flour barrel, and boiling water poured on them; when cold enough to handle, they were rolled in ashes and planted. They came up in four days remarkably well. Other seed, soaked in cold water, came up in eight days. Other seed planted dry, vegetated in twelve days. From actual experiment, made by different persons this year, I believe that our salt marsh land, if not too low, is peculiarly adapted to cotton. I saw some most beautiful and flourishing last August, growing in a marsh pasture planted as late as the 20th of June, very full of blossoms, and promised well. This is very encouraging to some of us Eastern Shore farmers. I have here ventured a few hints, which, if they prove any way serviceable, will afford me much pleasure.

Very respectfully, your obed't. serv't,  
F. H. SMITH.

P. S. With respect to cultivation, the main object is, to keep it clean of grass and weeds in its early stage. It is not near so liable to suffer from drought as corn, or any thing else.

From the National Journal of Dec. 10.

### EXHIBITION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Although the influx of manufactures and goods for the exhibition of this season, has not been equal to that of last year, there was no inconsiderable display of articles deserving of great commendation for their particular excellences. The cloths exhibited, from the manufactory of Mr. Wells, of Steubenville, were various in their fabric and price; but those of the finest quality would not suffer on comparison with the choicest production of foreign looms. The value attached to these beautiful specimens of domestic ingenuity and industry, was from \$3 to \$12 per yard. The blankets exhibited by Mr. Edgar Patterson, of this District, attracted universal admiration; both for their substance and fancy white-

ness exceeding any thing of the kind we have before witnessed. The blankets three yards square, were sold at from \$12 to \$15 per pair. Some fine flannels, from the manufactory of Mr. Van Croft, on Brandywine, received considerable praise; as also did a specimen of flannel, and of grass plat, from the new Harmony settlement in Indiana. A considerable variety of excellent lace; bobinet and thread, from the manufactory of Dean Walker, of Medway, Massachusetts; coach binding, by Catherine Gattie of Baltimore; and some specimens of an improved hat by Mr. Hamelin, of Baltimore, made of Russia or cotton Duck, and varnished, being admirably calculated, and, we understand, greatly approved by the Department, for seamen; were exhibited. Mr. McCoy, of Baltimore, had some excellent machine cards; and Mr. Prettyman, of Alexandria, some improved saddles, of an admirable construction with the valves attached. The oil cloths of Mr. Marauly, of Philadelphia, were of great variety of patterns, some of which were of the first character for taste of design and beauty of execution. These articles must find their way into general use. The stair carpetings of Mr. Wilson, of Baltimore, were also worthy of every approbation. In hardware the shovels and spades of Mr. Harvie, of Richmond, Virginia, were of the finest workmanship and material, as were also the axe heads brought from Baltimore by Mr. Kinsey. A beautiful specimen of cabinet manufacture was exhibited by Mr. Needles, of Baltimore; the articles from this manufactory always rank high. Mr. Jenckes, of Providence had his alleviator at this exhibition, invented by and for himself, while suffering under the disabilities of a fractured leg, and admirably calculated to alleviate the pain and tedium of sickness. A singular grindstone was also exhibited, on a kind of self-moving principle, which is clearly a great improvement of the common grindstone.

We hope that an arrangement will be made before the manufacturers leave the city, to repeat the exhibition at a time when the greatest influx of strangers is here, and that means will be adopted to bring together a larger collection of enterprising and ingenious artisans and manufacturers. Their productions only require to be seen, to attract the admiration and patronage of their fellow citizens.

**Manufacturers' meeting.**—At the meeting the several manufacturers assembled at Brown's Hotel last evening, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Columbian Institute, and request that Society to take all future exhibitions of domestic manufactures which may hereafter take place in this city under its direction.

**From the Desk of poor Robert the Scribe.** What great effects from little causes spring, What wealth does labor well directed bring!

A single stroke of an axe is of little consequence, yet by continued application of that small power, properly directed, what amazing effects are produced! The sturdy oak and lofty pine do not singly own its power but whole forests fall before it and the wilderness becomes a garden.

Industry well directed, will give any man a competence in ten years. The greatest industry misapplied is useless.

My neighbor Samuel Steady, is not only an industrious man, but his industry is applied to one object. His hammer is heard at the cock's crowing, and the fire blazes in his shop during the winter evenings from the 20th September to the 20th March, according to the old Saybrook platform. Go to his shop any time of the day, and bespeak a plough-iron or a ploughshare—a grate or a grid-iron—you are sure to be promptly supplied. The consequence is, his old purse is filled with dollars—and his cellar stored with beef, pork and cider—and that's what I call comfortable. Suitably liberal, and enjoying the good of life as he goes on; ten years of health will enable him to buy the best plantation in the country.

But there is my young friend Nathan Notional; he is the busiest and most industrious mortal in existence; but as the saying is, "he has too many irons in the fire," and with all his industry he goes behind hand.

He has a fine farm, but instead of pursuing the cultivation of it, he flies off seeing every new project that occurs. Last year after having sowed a number of fields of grain, he resolved to let his farm—sell the grain on the ground, and buy a team and go to hauling; for by a nice calculation he has proved money could be made by it. A team was procured; but after going one or two trips, Notional concluded to sell his team—build a saw-mill and go largely into lumbering. The dam was completed, the iron made, and three fourths of the expense incurred, when by nicer calculation, (for one makes a nicer calculation) he found that an oil mill would afford the best profits, and to work he went as usual building an oil mill. I happened to go there a week or two afterwards, and the whole organization of the mill was undergoing an alteration, to fit it up for a cotton and woolen manufactory. A quizzical neighbour of mine intends to morrow to propose to him to abandon his project, and to enter largely into the manufacture of flour, and I have not

the least doubt but Nathan will readily accede to the proposals.

So, Sir, with all his industry and expense, he is not benefited nor the public. Such a course continued ten years would sink the best farm in the country.

If you would kill game,  
It is true you must shoot;  
But then you must aim,  
And hold steady to boot.

### ON THE USE OF CHARCOAL.

Communicated for the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

By William B. Duggan, M. D.

The medicinal virtues of charcoal have not been duly appreciated. It being an abundant article, and apparently so simple and inert it is in consequence often undervalued for remedies less efficacious. It is an incontrovertible truth, that many of the most valuable articles of the Materia Medica, have acquired their reputation by casualty, or forced their way into notice by gradual and progressive steps. Although Charcoal is generally known among physicians to be one of the most powerful antiseptics, yet its use is very limited. The remarkable good effects charcoal produces when mixed with emollient cataplasms, in cleansing food and ill conditioned ulcer; and often in arresting the progress of mortification; its qualities of purifying various liquids, as oils, mucilages, vinegar, and particularly water, which will retain its sweetness for several months by charring the water casks just previous to filling them; its preventing fermentation in the stomach and bowels; and correcting the fetor of dejections, of the breath, and its utility in sponginess of the gums: a denarifice, are, I presume, sufficiently familiar to all.

It may be asserted with confidence, that this medicine is one of the best palliatives in dyspepsia. I have witnessed an immediate removal of all the inconveniences arising from indigestion, by a tea spoonful of pulverized charcoal. A small quantity should follow the use of every meal of the dyspeptic. Charcoal besides its absorbent and antiacid virtues is proved by Dr. Chapman to be aperient, if taken in a dose of a table-spoonful twice a day. Dr. Poor, of Castine, (Maine), a respectable and intelligent physician informs me he has made use of charcoal for fifteen years past in dyspepsia, with most decided good effects. He has invariably palliated the distressing symptoms, and often cured this disease, by a steady use of this article. Dr. P. has also found charcoal an efficacious remedy in dysentery after premature evacuation, is a operation immediately producing an amelioration of all the symptoms. Charcoal has acquired reputation in Sicily as a remedy in intermittents. For medical uses common charcoal may be rendered more pure by filling with it a crucible having a pierced cover, and keeping it red hot as long as a blue flame issues from the aperture in the cover. It is then to be cooled in a dry place, and kept in a close stopped bottle.

Extracts of a sermon preached at Newton, by the Rev. JONATHAN FOXE, on the Lord's Day, after the funeral of the late Major General WILLIAM HULL, December 4, 1825.

From Lamentations iii. 32.  
[Application, with some additions and slight variations.]

"Have the desolations of death rushed on the families of this religious society with unusual speed within a few passed weeks? Have two of our lovely and promising youths been suddenly and in rapid succession called into the invisible and eternal world? And now hath death rent from an affectionate, a beloved, and so lately a happy family, the Husband and the Parent in whom they delighted and gloried?"

After so many years, in which they shared together the protection and the blessings of a liberal and paternal Providence, have they been called, at length, to bid their last mutual earthly adieu? Hath the Lord, who had communicated so much satisfaction to him and to them, at the result of their mutual and tender friendship, now wholly changed the scene, and caused grief—and grief, which, but for the supports of revealed Religion, and the suggestions of enlightened reason, might have sunk them by its pressure?

Let them realize, that the hand of the Lord hath done this, and for purposes of infinite wisdom, and justice, and goodness. If his desolated Partner and children, if his pious Mother, upheld to the advanced age of Ninety six years, and whom he so lately and so happily visited in his native State, humble themselves as creatures and sinners before God; if they bow submissively to his perfect will; if they seek and trust in Him through Jesus Christ.—"He who has caused grief will have compassion according to the multitude of his mercies." He will support and even cheer them, and light will arise upon their darkness.

\* A daughter of Gen. E. Cheney, aged 16 years and 6 months, and a daughter of Col. N. Brackett, buried on her seventeenth anniversary, died in two successive days. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. James Stone, aged 80, had died a little before. Thus half of our usual average of deaths have taken place in less than seven weeks.

His partner and his widowed mother, whose feelings have been so often tried in remote times, by his personal exposures, will not fail gratefully to remember, how God was his shield and protector amidst the numerous dangers which attended him in the course of the Revolutionary war.

The Pulpit is not the place, where the deeds and the hazards of the Patriot Soldier are expected to be minutely described.

But in a very active war of eight continued years with the most powerful nation on the globe, in which he was called into the field on so many and brilliant occasions, and so many of his brave associates bled and died at his side, there is special cause to adore Him, who was his defence. The battle of Monmouth, without a wound, through his great bodily exertions, on a day fatal by its extreme heat to numbers put his life to imminent hazard. These exertions induced a surfeit, terminating in scrofula, which never could be eradicated, and which served to weaken, and to threaten his, otherwise, athletic frame, whenever it threw itself from the exterior on the interior system. This infirmity with other circumstances, is supposed to have led to his late death. Omitting several instances of his valiant achievements recorded in the annals of our country I will only mention his providential preservation on the memorable nineteenth day of September 1777, at or near Stillwater. In a sharp and continued contest between the American and British forces, Major HULL was placed in the front of the Americans with a body of three hundred select troops, under his command.

These frequently checked and pursued the enemy before them; when at length, more than half of his officers, and half of his privates, were wounded or slain in the course of a battle which began about mid-day, and did not entirely cease but with a late hour of the night. His own pen at the urgent and repeated desire of his friends, hath written a part of that national military history, of which he was an immediate spectator, and in which he was so conspicuous an actor; and his extreme modesty, which could not bear the frequent allusions to himself, as historically connected with the facts before him, prevented its complete execution.—This history he had designed, as an affectionate legacy to his grand children, after his death.—His family powerfully feel, as he had felt and expressed to his friends, that there was great cause to adore that providential goodness, which had protracted his life, endangered by repeated interruptions of health, until he could collect his scattered evidence. A great part of this evidence has been destroyed with his books and papers, coming from Detroit, by the burning of the Adams.—By collecting this evidence, he was enabled to vindicate himself, as commander of the North Western army, by his own published and widely circulated Memoirs.

His mind, which has invariably discovered a satisfaction which his own procedure under peculiar and oppressive circumstances, which satisfaction he repeated and avowed, with ETERNITY in full view, had no public regrets to disturb the final scene. For that scene he hoped, that God in his infinite benignity had prepared him. He bore the exquisite pain, attending the early stage of his sickness, and which exceeded he said, any of his former endurance, with patience; and testified, that amidst his greatest anguish, his thoughts had been happily occupied by the grateful recollection of divine goodness. He said to his Pastor, soon after his disease had assumed a threatening aspect, "My mind was never calmer on any occasion. I feel wholly resigned to the will of God, and desire him to determine whether I shall live or die. I have no fear of death. I trust in the unbounded goodness of God," and, hastening as he spoke, to show that he did not mean divine goodness in the abstract, added, and in Jesus Christ, who in his infinite mercy hath given himself for the redemption of the world."

Our departed friend hath vindicated himself as a public man without malignity of feeling or expression, satisfied in his own conscience and judgment, he had never written his own Memoirs, which must expose some, whom he had once respected, to public censure, but at the urgent request of others, in whose judgment and friendship he confided.—These believed and affirmed that he alone could fill, for the information of posterity, an essential, but deficient page of our national history. He had fully expressed, that posterity, uninfluenced by the party views of his own period, would do justice to his calumniated memory; and he was gratefully surprised, to find his own generation disposed, so generally, to do this justice in his life time.

When interrogated by one, who had been long in a state of familiar friendship with him, and who from the best evidences was satisfied, for himself, that his mind was in a state of unchristian hostility with so man, he declared, "that as a dying man he heartily forgave all his enemies, and as heartily wished to every one of them, in the exercise of religious penitence necessary to all men, everlasting happiness and salvation." His reason remained to the last. His moving lips, his countenance, and his often uplifted hands, betokened a humble, an earnest and a praying frame. He was consoled, during the course of his illness, with the visits and prayers of several Clergymen of his acquaintance, besides those of his own church brethren. One church in the Capital, in particular, with which some of his family had a near connection, repeatedly gave themselves to prayer in his behalf, upon the knowledge of his extreme illness. Their prayers, we hope, were essentially and mercifully answered. "My children be comforted," calmly and tenderly and repeatedly said the dying veteran, to his weeping children. A little before his death, he was heard to say, "I am happy, I am happy;" and the final employment of his voice was a prayer to God for his endeared family.

"Bless them, thou lonely widow, and ye affectionate children and grand-children, to the will of God, who in his infinite wisdom appoints his own time for men and every man to die. Bless God, for the supports, and instructions, which reason and religion proffer in your season of deep sorrow; and make it the principal object of your remaining life, by habitual prayer, repentance, faith and love, to God; to Jesus CHRIST, and to mankind, to prepare for your own personal summons into Eternity. Remember in your humble and fervent prayers the absent children and grand-children of our deceased friend; that God, whose peculiar prerogative it is "to comfort them who are cast down," would be pleased to have compassion on them; on you, and all who weep with you, according to the multitude of his mercies." And when you too, each in his or her appointed turn, shall fall "in that war in which there is no discharge," may the Lord receive you to his presence and kingdom, through Jesus CHRIST.—Amen."

TAILORS.—Sir John Hawkwood, usually styled Joannes Accus, from the sharpness, it is said, of his needle or his sword. Fuller, the historian, says, "he turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield. He was born the son of a tanner, and was bound apprentice to a tailor, and was pressed for a soldier." He served under Edward III and was knighted, distinguished at the battle of Haland, where he gained the esteem of the Black Prince, and finished his military career in the Florentines, in 1394, and his native place, Hedingham, in Essex. There is a monument to his memory in the parish church. Sir Ralph Blackwell was his fellow apprentice, knighted for his bravery by Edward III, married his master's daughter, and founded Blackwell Hall. John Speed, the historian, was a Cheshire tailor, and Stowe, the antiquary, was also a tailor; he was born in London, in 1525, and lived to the age of 80. Benjamin Robins was the son of a tailor, of Bath; he compiled Lord Anson's Voyage round the world. Elliott's regiment of Light Horse was chiefly composed of tailors; and the first man who suggested the idea of abolishing the slave trade, was Thomas Woolman, a Quaker and tailor of New Jersey. He published many tracts on this species of traffic, went great distances to consult individuals on the subject, on which business he came to England, & went to York, where he caught the small pox, and died October 7 1772.

Extracts from a manuscript containing directions for the Household of Henry VIII.  
His Highness's Baker shall not put alum in the bread, or mix rye, oaten, or bean flour with the same, and if detected he shall be put in the stocks.  
His Highness's attendants are not to steal any locks, keys, tables, forms, or other furniture, out of noblemen's or gentlemen's houses, where he goes to visit.  
Master cooks shall not employ such scullions as go about in a state of nudity, or lie all night on the ground before the kitchen fire.  
No dog to be kept in the Court, but only a few spaniels for the ladies.  
Dinners to be at ten, and suppers at four!!  
The officers of his privy chamber shall be loving together, no grudging or grumbling, or talking of the King's pastime.  
There shall be no romping on the stairs, with which dishes and other things are often broken.  
Care shall be taken of the pewter spoons, and that wooden ones, used in the kitchen, be not broken or stolen.  
The pages shall not interrupt the kitchen maids, for if he leads one astray, he shall pay a fine of two marks to his Highness, and have his allowance of beer withheld for a month.  
The grooms shall not steal his Highness's straw for beds, sufficient being allowed for them.  
Coal only to be allowed to the King's, Queen's, and Lady Mary's chamber.  
The brewers not to put any brimstone in the ale.  
Twenty four hours a day allowed to his Highness's greyhounds.  
Among the fishes for the table is mentioned, "The porpoise, if too big for a national means."

From Lamentations iii. 32.  
[Application, with some additions and slight variations.]

"Have the desolations of death rushed on the families of this religious society with unusual speed within a few passed weeks? Have two of our lovely and promising youths been suddenly and in rapid succession called into the invisible and eternal world? And now hath death rent from an affectionate, a beloved, and so lately a happy family, the Husband and the Parent in whom they delighted and gloried?"

and, an extra allowance to the purveyor. Ordered, That all Noblemen and Gentlemen, at the end of the Sessions of Parliament, depart to their several counties, on pain of the Royal displeasure.

## CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

In the Senate, yesterday, the various subjects of the Message of the President were referred to their appropriate Committees, and the resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, to appoint a Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, was agreed to, after amending it, by instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Some discussion took place on a resolution offered by Mr. Kane, of Illinois, relative to our existing Judiciary system, which will be found under our Senatorial head. A resolution was offered by Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, calling upon the Navy Department for the documents in the case of Commodore Porter, &c.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Webster presented the petition of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, residing in the State of Massachusetts, which was read and referred to the select Committee on the Claims of Revolutionary officers. Mr. Wurtz presented a petition, on the subject of a National Vaccine Establishment, which was referred to a select committee. A series of resolutions were introduced by Mr. Bailey, of Mass. the object of which is to amend the Constitution, by conferring on Congress a specific power to appropriate money for roads and canals, a National University, and the encouragement of the useful and liberal arts. The object of these resolutions is to place all powers in relation to roads, canals, colonization, and education, exclusively with the States; excepting that Congress may appropriate money to be expended by the several States for such of these objects as the States shall please, and may also make surveys, and in urgent cases, construct roads and canals, and exercise several minor powers relating to education and the arts. Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, also introduced a resolution to amend the constitution so far as to make a Senator or Representative in Congress ineligible to any office in the gift of the government while in possession of his seat, or within one year after the expiration of his term of service. A Committee on the Territories was ordered, on motion of Mr. Strong, to be added to the list of Standing Committees, and a change was made in the names of the revolutionary Committees, so as to give them more extensive cognizances, and to prevent those errors and difficulties which have heretofore arisen in the reference of petitions of this character.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

The Senate was chiefly occupied yesterday, in presenting petitions, and in offering resolutions. The resolution offered by Mr. Benton, is much the same with that submitted by this gentleman two years ago, contemplating the election of a President and Vice-President, directly by the People, in districts, without the intervention of any electoral body. The resolution of Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, proposes a general amendment of our existing Judiciary System, and is, in some respects, therefore, similar to that offered by Mr. Eaton, which was agreed to, and to the one submitted by Mr. Kane. The resolution offered by Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, in relation to Commodore Porter, was agreed to, Mr. L. stating to the Senate, that that part of the resolution which called for information relative to the employment of the squadron under Com. Porter, was submitted at the solicitation of the Commodore himself, and the other parts of it, with his concurrence. About half an hour was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tomlinson presented a petition from the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army in Connecticut; and Mr. Burgess presented a similar petition from those residing in Rhode Island; which were referred to the Select Committee on the Claims of Revolutionary Officers. The residue of the business consisted of the introduction and adoption of resolutions.—*Nat. Jour.*

On Thursday, the bill making an appropriation to pay the members of Congress, was passed in the Senate, with a small amendment, which was afterwards agreed to by the other House. Mr. Benton's resolution for amending the constitution was taken up; and Mr. Hayne proposed to add a clause providing that the election of President and Vice President shall not devolve on the Senate and House of Representatives. As a citizen of the State of Delaware, we hope and trust that the small States will never suffer such an amendment to be adopted. We might as well cast ourselves upon the large States, and allow them to do with us what they please. Mr. Cobb proposed, as an addition that no member of Congress should be appointed to office during the term for which he may have been elected, which with Mr. Hayne's was agreed to; after which Mr. Macon proposed to refer the whole subject relative to the election of President and Vice President, without restricting the committee to distinct propositions. In the House of Representatives Daniel Hugueno, Jr. having claimed the seat occupied by Egbert Ten Eyck, and it having been referred to the committee, on elections a report was made in favour of the claimant which report was agreed to; and he was admitted to the seat. The resolution relative to Com. Porter's case

was called, when Mr. Webster suggested that it might be prejudicial to the public interest, and Mr. Buchanan was willing that it should be properly amended. He was not anxious to press it immediately upon the House, and it was laid on the table, by a vote of 95 to 73.

On Friday the Senate did not sit. In the House of Representatives, a resolution offered by Mr. Baylies, for an inquiry into the expediency of fitting out the sloop of war Boston for exploring the North West coast of America, was adopted, after the rejection of an amendment proposing an extension of the cruise into the polar seas. The resolution relating to Com. Porter's case was called up and adopted. Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. submitted a resolution for a call upon the President for a copy of the correspondence relating to the Congress of Panama, which has induced him to signify that "ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to join in those deliberations." The resolution relative to the rules of the courts of the United States, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, instead of the Committee of the whole house.—*Del. Gaz.*

It will be seen by our Congressional report of Tuesday, that the proposition of Colonel R. M. Johnson, in relation to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, was, on that day, referred to the same Committee of the Senate to whom was committed Colonel Hayne's resolution on the subject of a system of Bankrupt law. The two propositions are so kindred in their principles, that they properly belong to the same class of business. They look to the same object—the mutual protection of debtor and creditor—the former from useless and unconstitutional oppression, and the latter from secret fraud and open dishonesty. Imprisonment, as a punishment for crime, or a restraint on those who are guilty of it, is necessary in itself, and of utility to society; and when the conduct of a debtor is such as to cast on him the stain of criminality, he becomes a proper subject for imprisonment. In cases where no suspicion of crime attaches to the debtor, imprisonment cannot, with justice, be demanded as a punishment, nor in any view of policy, can bodily restraint be productive of advantage to a creditor. It can only be regarded as a lien on the body, at the same time, that the property held is perverted by the very act of imprisonment, from rendering any payment of the debt. The property of a debtor may justly be pursued, but to arrest and suspend the functions by which property is created, is something like choking up a fountain, at the very moment when we desire to appropriate its streams to our advantage. As a matter of policy, therefore, as well as justice, imprisonment for debt cannot be sustained, except in cases where it is intended as a punishment for fraud.

As a question of humanity, it is still less susceptible of defence. Every genuine feeling of our nature revolts from the idea of incarcerating a fellow creature, because misfortune has blighted his prospects, and thrown him on the cold charity of mankind. Because his ships have been wrecked, and his fortune is swallowed up in the pathless and bottomless ocean, must we enter into alliance with his persecuting destiny, and conclude the chapter of his misfortunes, by depriving him of his liberty? Because the mildew has descended on his harvests, or the whirlwind or the floods have desolated his fields, and destroyed his wealth, is it expedient that he to whom he is indebted, should tear him from hearth, home, and kindred, and plunge him into desperate incarceration? If such be the tendencies of human nature, the benevolence of the law should step in between the creditor and his victim, instead of aiding and abetting the harsh impulses of breasts in which selfishness only exerts its sway.

The effect of imprisonment for debt, is to make poverty criminal, inasmuch as imprisonment is a punishment of crime. Men are apt enough to regard it as a crime, without legislative sanction to justify the propensity. Poverty has to sustain all the moral punishment of crime; it is neglected, despised and insulted. Let this be sufficient, without adding to the list of evils the loyal punishment also. It is a sufficient punishment to endure it with all its train of miseries, creeping about on the surface of the earth like a base intruder on the courtesy of sun and air, like a mere mendicant in existence, occupying the breathing place which ought to be the exclusive property of wealth and influence. A fellow creature, thus humbled in his own estimation, and in that of other men, wants no legal infliction to fill the cup of his misfortunes to the brim.

We would certainly have the line most broad and unerringly drawn between the fraudulent and the unfortunate debtor. We would not let our sympathies run a Quixotic tilt in defence of that which reason and morality unite to condemn. Let the debtor who attempts to cheat his creditor out of his just rights, by concealment or fraud of any other character, partake of the punishment, as he has participated in the commission of crime; but keeping in view the great principle which ties at the foundation of justice, that it is better for nine guilty persons to escape, than for one innocent man to suffer, let us so shape our laws, that while they operate as guides and checks to our sympathies when they would mislead us, they at the same time, guard and secure the few principles which misfortune leaves in the possession of its victims, when property and credit are destroyed.—*Nat. Jour.*

Pay of Members of Congress.—From the first Congress, in 1780, inclusive, until the 4th of March, 1795, Senators and Representatives received six dollars per diem, and six dollars for every 20 miles

travel. From the 4th of March, 1795, to the 4th of March, 1796, Senators received 7 dollars per diem and 7 dollars for every 20 miles travel, and Representatives only six dollars. From the 4th of March, 1796, until the 4th of December, 1815, the per diem was six dollars, and the mileage six dollars to Senators and Representatives. From the 4th of December, 1815, until the 4th of March, 1817, each Senator and Representative received 1500 dollars per annum, with a proportional deduction, for absence from any cause but sickness. The President of the Senate pro tempore, and the Speaker of the House, 3000 dollars per annum each. From the 4th of March, 1817, the compensation to members of both branches of Congress has been 3 dollars per diem and 8 dollars for every 20 miles travel.—*Nat. Gaz.*

### VIRGINIA FUSTIAN & FACTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Little did I dream, when I addressed you, on Tuesday last, that so fearful a Crisis was at hand. The President's Message, of itself, forms an era in the government. A higher-toned Message has not been seen since the days of John Adams. One so directly looking to the establishment, by downright encroachment, of a magnificent, overshadowing government, has never been uttered from that Chair! What will Virginia do? Whom will her Representatives select for Senator of the United States? The more I see, the more I am satisfied that WM. B. GILES is that man. Put John Randolph there and you lose his services in the other House. Put WM. B. GILES there, and you have them both.—In the Senate there is a great contest. Mr. Adams assumes the power of originating embassies by his sole authority. "Ministers on the part of the U. States will be commissioned to attend these deliberations" at Panama. Will the Senate submit to this assumption? Will they confirm Rufus King? The battle is to be fought in the Senate; and you ought to have your strongest and most fearless men to face the crisis.

On the appearance of the above and another article, the Constitutional Whig, published at Richmond, came out with the following little *morceau*, which portrays at once, the true character of Thomas Ritchie.

From the Constitutional Whig.

Political Consistency.—We have heard much of this commodity of late. The following specimens of it, will amuse our readers. They have probably read two articles in the two last Enquirers signed a Republican of 98, eulogising Mr. Giles and Mr. Randolph—those articles were both written by Thomas Ritchie, Esq. In one he says, "I will not disparage John Randolph. Heaven forbid! I admire his genius: I acknowledge his firmness and his adherence to the Constitution," &c.

Let us see what the same gentleman thought on the 5th April, 1811.

"We understand, that a poll will be taken for Mr. Eppes, by some of his friends in every county of the District, lately represented, or rather mis-represented by John Randolph. There is to be sure, some little difference between the two men—Mr. Eppes is as much an ornament to Congress, as Mr. R. is a NUISANCE and a CURSE."

The reader will readily perceive that the celebrated Giles was the man Mr. Ritchie and the Dynasty, wished the Legislature to elect to the Senate, as a "battering ram" against the Administration. But in this they are doubly foiled—they have disregarded this mandate, and elected Mr. John Randolph, who although a "nuisance and a curse," has had for a long time no more influence in the House than a child, and in the Senate, he will have still less.

Mr. Ritchie and his party met with a similar defeat at the last session of the Virginia Legislature—they wanted "the hot-pur" Mr. Tyler—the Legislature did not comply, but elected Mr. Tazewell. Will not certain Factionists take warning from "the signs of the times?"

OUR SENATOR.—Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, is elected Senator to Congress from Virginia. *Mirabile dictu!* He, who ten years ago, was deemed the leader of the federal party, is now elected by the Republican legislature of Virginia to the important office of Senator.—But, "Times change, and we change with them." We confess, that we preferred Mr. Randolph to Mr. Giles—the one is a fearless and candid politician—the other a cynic—Diogenes in his tub, throwing his fifth on all who stand in his way. Let him stay at Wigwam and write "Disquisitions" for the next four years, when, in all probability, Time may have wheeled about another revolution, and the Philosopher of the tub may also become the favorite of those whom he has denounced with all his might—and abused with all his virulence! He must grow on, however; lest his silence may be the precursor of his retirement to a more enduring obscurity. As Mr. Pleasants, who was our favorite, did not offer, and as some little doubt has been suggested as to Mr. Tucker's mode of construing the constitution, we are pretty well satisfied. Mr. Giles is out—and the Richmond party defeated, and that is sufficient cause of congratulation.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

COTTON ROPE.—The article of cotton, the great staple of our southern country, it would seem is about to be brought into requisition for a new and valuable purpose. We learn from a Providence paper that Samuel Greene, of Pawtucket, (R. I.) has received a premium at the exhibition of manufactures in that state, for making cotton cord lines. It is stated that they outlast the hempen lines employed for the same purpose. The inventor thinks that cotton cables would be more durable than hempen, possesses more elasticity, and

the threads being much finer and many thousands twined together, would be stronger. The inventor thus speaks on the difference between cotton cables and those made of hemp.—*American.*

As to the comparative cost between cordage of hemp or cotton, there being no tar in the cotton and the weight much less for the same strength of rope, (I should think nearly half less) it can in fact be afforded at a cheaper rate, and from its being so much more durable will turn out much more economical. Thus if the price of a pound of cotton yarn is two shillings, one half the weight being required for cotton cordage, will reduce it to one shilling; and if it will last six times longer, this will reduce it to three cents, and if it serves your vessel in a gale when hemp would not do it, it will be reduced comparatively to nothing. The cotton yarn for cordage need not be finer than seven or eight, and if properly spun in the factories, I can make the cordage at \$3 per hundred weight. I think cotton will answer better than hemp for every kind of use, where hemp is now taken—for careening falls, bolt ropes, whale warps, &c. and if this be a fact, the sooner it is reduced to practice the better it will be for the economy and safety of vessels and their crews. I have thoroughly tried it on a sail for bolt rope, and find it to answer every purpose.

New Frigate South America.—This ship, which has been riding at anchor for several days in the North River, opposite New York, and has excited the admiration of all who beheld her, was yesterday visited, by the invitation of the builder and owner, HENRY EGGROUN, Esq. by about 500 citizens, and strangers of distinction, among whom were Count Palacio, the Consul General of the Colombian Republic, Gen. Lallemand, Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, Capt. Reid, of the British sloop of war Pylades, Judge Thompson, Gen. Van Courtland, several of the Clergy, the members of the Corporation, the members elect of the Legislature of this city, the Marshall of this District, Com. Chauncy, and the other naval officers on this station, Major Gen. Morton and several other military officers, the officers of all the Marine Insurance Offices, the corps of Newspaper Editors, &c. &c. who were conveyed on board the ship about noon, by the steam boat Bolivar.

The visitors were received with great politeness, and gratified with a view of the ship throughout.—She was pronounced by all who beheld her including many gentlemen well qualified to judge of her merits, to be (if not the best) equal to any ship that ever floated, so far as relates to model, materials, execution of workmanship, and equipment.—She is finished throughout and her cabin is decorated in a style of elegance and splendor, far surpassing any national or merchant ship ever seen in this port, & her whole construction has added much to the high reputation of the builder, as well as to the credit of our city. The frigate mounts sixty guns, 30 forty-two pound cannonades on the spar deck, and 30 long thirty two's on the main deck. She is 180 feet long on the upper deck. As a specimen of the expensive and substantial manner in which the ship is finished throughout, we can mention that the capstan, which is of brass, cost \$4000. She is at present commanded by Captain James Giltender.

After a thorough inspection of this splendid vessel, the company sat down to an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion by their liberal host—the tables were spread with every delicacy our market affords, and the finest wines in the country. About 4 o'clock, the company were landed in the city, highly gratified with their visit, and with wishes of "success to the South America."—*N. Y. Merc. Advertiser.*

From the Baltimore Gazette.

### FREE-MASONRY.

If we were to argue from the course pursued in despotic Europe, against the society of Free Masons we should judge that the establishment of the Grand Lodge in Mexico, whose officers are the first men in the nation, was a favourable omen—at least it denotes a liberality and intelligence, which places Mexico already far on the path of civilization.

Whatever may be the secrets and ceremonies of this fraternity, and that they have such, appears not to be doubted, we cannot but believe that its true principles must be those of a sublime morality. It has existed for a longer time than any known association, in every country, and under every form of government—and if it had depended upon partial political feeling, instead of pure benevolence, it would long since have sunk into oblivion.

When it is recollected that Washington, the father of his country, took pride in presiding over the labours of a Lodge of Masons, and continued an active member until his death, those who are not Masons must join with those who are, in ascribing to the Fraternity the purest principles as the foundation of their order.

We rejoice therefore, to see, that a Grand Lodge has been constituted in Mexico, and that its officers have been installed by Mr. Poinsett, our minister to that country.—The bond of union is thus, by a peculiar mode, made stronger—and the spirit of brotherhood whose mysterious and useful influence is felt from Maine to Florida, and which greeted La Fayette in the bosoms of twenty four Grand Lodges, will expand until it covers and adorns the sister Republic of Mexico.

We understand that Mrs. Patterson, now the Marchioness of Wellesley, is about 33 years of age—the Marquis her husband 66; that her sister Miss Caron, lately married the aid-de-camp and nephew of the Duke of Wellington, and that she is justly esteemed as one of the most fascinating & accomplished ladies, ever presented at the court of George the Fourth.—*Wash. Gaz.*

From the Baltimore Gazette.

So long ago as the fourth day of October last, a statement appeared in the Patriot of this city in the following words: His Excellency the commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland, has ordered a Division Court Martial to be instituted with all convenient speed, for the trial of Sheppard C. Leakin, Esq. of this city." The statement was not accompanied with any explanation as to the nature of the charge against Mr. Leakin, or whether the extraordinary interposition of the Commander in chief should, have been deemed by him necessary or proper—especially as it was a course of proceeding that had never before been resorted to by the Executive of this state but in one instance, and in that instance had been very generally if not universally condemned.

Nothing further appeared in the Patriot on the above subject until yesterday afternoon, when the following appeared as an advertisement:—

"DIVISION ORDER.—HEAD QUARTERS 3d DIVISION, M. M.—Baltimore December 19th, 1825.—The proceedings of the Division Court Martial, of which Brigadier General J. Spear Smith was President, being approved by his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Militia of the State of Maryland, the said Court is hereby dissolved, and Brigadier General Sheppard C. Leakin will resume the command of the 1st Brigade of Artillery, attached to the 3d Division, M. M. By order of Maj. Gen. W. M'DONALD, JOHN C. VAN WYCK, 1st Aid-de-Camp."

There was no editorial reference to the above advertisement, and the people of Baltimore who had already been left for more than ten weeks in suspense as to the supposed offence of General Leakin, are still uninformed why and when his command was suspended, at what time the proceedings of the Court Martial took place, and what were those proceedings, which his Excellency the Governor has thought proper to approve, and in virtue of which approval General Leakin is ordered to resume the command of the 1st Brigade of Artillery.

We are enabled to add to the above statement as facts which have come to our knowledge, that General Leakin received a written order on the third day of October last to consider himself under arrest, from which arrest he was not relieved until yesterday;—and, that the Court Martial referred to in the above Division Order, met on the 24th day of October for the first and last time, of course all the proceedings took place on that day.

The people of this state, knowing thus much, will necessarily feel interested in enquiring, whether there is any legal right or authority vested in the Governor as commander in chief of the Militia of this State, or in any inferior Militia officer as such, in time of peace, to order the arrest of any officer or other citizens for any cause whatever? The people of Baltimore will also feel some anxiety to know whether there was any reasonable excuse for so vexatious and harassing a proceeding against one of their justly esteemed fellow citizens—a proceeding for which, as appears by the Division Order there was no justification.

### FUNERAL OF COL. PINKNEY.

This much esteemed and lamented officer of the U. S. army was buried on Sunday evening with military honors, and with every demonstration of public respect. During the day the flags of the shipping in the harbor were flying at half mast. At three o'clock precisely the procession moved off—the armed escort under Major Belton (commanding at Fort M'Henry.) Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, and the unfavourable state of the weather, the deceased was followed to his grave by nearly all the officers of the Third Division. Col. Pinkney was a native of Annapolis, and highly respected as he was in the public service, he was no less valued and beloved by all who knew him in the relations of private life. Col. Pinkney commanded the 3d Regiment of Infantry. *Amer.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.

FALL OF THE CASTLE OF SAN JUAN D'ULLOA.—By the schooner Lafayette, captain Alexander, arrived at this port last evening in 26 days from Sacrificios, the gratifying intelligence is received of the fall of the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa. It surrendered at discretion on the 18th of November, the garrison being in a state of starvation. The only particulars received are, that the garrison were to be sent to Havana. The sick had been transferred to Vera Cruz. Captain A. was informed by captain Lane of the schooner Hornillas, that the garrison were embarked on board of English vessels, and had sailed for Havana. The H. had been captured by the Mexican fleet, and carried into Sacrificios, but was subsequently released.—*Pat.*

The New York Mercantile Advertiser has received by the Rodman, Caraccas papers to the 23d ult.

CARACAS, Nov. 23.

It is currently rumoured that the government of the United States has refused to become a party of the Assembly of the American States, about to be formed in Panama.—We understand, however, that the refusal is courteous, and that a complimentary commission is appointed to announce it in Panama.

On the 14th inst. General Pedro Briceño Mendez, left this city for Laguayra, to proceed forthwith on his important mission to Panama.

Our dates from Bogota, are to the 19th of October. The Intendant of Boyaca has prohibited games of hazard and chance, being played in that Department—an evil of great extent which exists throughout all Colombia.

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OPPOSITION.

It is well for the people who are blessed with a free representative government to pay minute attention to the progress of things.—By this they understand the character of the men who are employed in the public concerns, and get a knowledge of the course of public measures.

It was easy to see from the first that an opposition was planned and fixed on against the administration of Mr. Adams. In the eyes of these confederates, he could do nothing right—right or wrong he must be opposed; and if we are not egregiously deceived, there are men at the head of this opposition as formidable in every point of view as ever headed a party (Mr. Jefferson always excepted) & who are preparing to take the most deep rooted and powerful stand against administration that we have seen since 1798.

The late appointment of Walter Lowrie to the Secretaryship of the Senate of the United States and the symptoms of opposition to the appointment of the Hon. Rufus King, are the incipient steps to organizing and developing this opposition. Mr. Lowrie we believe was among the bitterest and most implacable of Mr. Adams' foes, he was of the earliest associates in opposition and his visit to President Monroe upon the subject of an appointment, tested him as a fit partisan in a bold enterprise.

The laying over of Mr. King's nomination to some future day after its reception, is conclusive proof that opposition is intended; for it is the usual course (we learn) when a distinguished member of the Senate, or one who has just retired is nominated to station by the President, that the Senate, as matter of courtesy, take up the nomination upon the first reading, wave the rule, and act upon it immediately. This is intended as an act of especial courtesy to one of their own members who is well known to the great body of the Senate if not to every individual in it. That this venerable and illustrious statesman, one of the fathers of the Federal Constitution, a man who has distinguished himself and his country by the splendid abilities that he has universally displayed in the various high stations that he has been called to fill for the last forty years, by much the greater portion of which time he has been employed in the most arduous and elevated offices, should be subjected to the same cold, suspicious or doubting delay that is prudently established as a safe-guard against strangers or men who are but little known, is not only mortifying and humiliating to this sage, but it produces a sentiment throughout this country very different from that of applause or approbation.—Mr. King was appointed a Minister to London by Gen. Washington, under whose administration he had been brought up—he was continued by Mr. Adams' father throughout his time and by Mr. Jefferson for several years (to whose administration he was opposed) until he himself asked leave to return home—after that, he was elected to the Senate of the United States for twelve years, all the parties in those violent times supporting his high pretensions—He is again called by President Adams to serve as Minister in London, to which station every man of intelligence in this country must consider him better fitted than any other man in the nation, and we see evident marks of hostile opposition to him in that august body which is to pass upon his appointment.

Upon what grounds is this opposition supposed to be predicated? We learn 1st, because Mr. King strenuously opposed the introduction of slavery into a new state about to be formed by Congress—2dly, because he laid a proposition before the Senate of the United States, whose meaning was to pledge the whole of the United States to an equal participation of the pecuniary burden that might be necessary to relieve any of the states from slavery, whenever by their own act they might think proper to legislate upon the subject.—These we understand are to be the assigned grounds of opposition, matters, without speaking of their intrinsic merits, as little related with a foreign mission to London, as it is possible to conceive.

But opposition we suppose must be commenced.—The Southern and Western feeling must be revived and appealed to—things passed by, must be renewed—and if opposition can be set on foot coupled with sectional feelings or sentiments of supposed interest, it will be more apt to blaze fiercely at first, the column of flame will

be loftier and more seen from afar, the materials to feed it will be most inflammable and of course its progress the more rapid. We wait the doubtful issue.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

It is certainly to be lamented that the Eastern Shore of Maryland was not represented in the late Convention at Baltimore, & however we may be disposed to construe appearances, this omission neither originated in opinions adverse to the general scheme, unfriendly to Baltimore, nor in supposed selfish-ignorance. That there was a listlessness, perhaps an indifference shewn on the occasion on this side of the bay, cannot be denied. still less would we attempt to defend it—of this "Maryland" may be assured, that however difficult it may be to account for a thing that was left undone without concert or without design, it was not owing to any opposition to the work of internal improvement, it was not owing to any disinclination to co-operate with our fellow citizens on the Western Shore, in a great state project—We believe the season of the year, the late voyage across the bay, the disappointed and rather harassed state of public feeling in relation to public meetings which have of late years been so often got up and failed, together with a conviction that some half dozen, or one or two able men of the state would be enabled to put all on paper that was necessary for the public eye and attention to justify its presentation to the General Assembly, who alone could act efficiently on it, were perhaps the most obvious and most current thoughts that passed through the mind on the occasion.

From the tenor of the remarks made in the Baltimore papers upon this subject, we must certainly consider that the representation from the Eastern Shore was only desired as a matter of formality, since they clearly evince that nothing could be expected from them, save their presence. The Eastern Shore boasts of nothing, neither of its "debt nor its hospitalities," which have been so sneeringly and sarcastically ascribed to it—They will be much indebted to the superior learning, enterprise and cultivation of their fellow citizens, wherever located, for instruction. Of this, however, the Eastern Shore, with all its supposed inferiority, is convinced, that cross-tempered sarcasms uttered against supposed local jealousies, are about as ill calculated to promote harmonious co-operation in great public measures, as the assumed tone of a slave driving master is uncourteous towards gentlemen, and unfit to be used in a community of freemen.

The Legislature of this state will convene on Monday next, the 26th inst. we shall endeavour to lay before our readers, weekly, a summary of the proceedings.

The editors of the National Intelligencer announce that their commission for promulgating the laws of the United States, "by authority," has been transferred from their press to that of the National Journal.

It is announced that a new work, by the author of the Pioneers, &c. will shortly appear. It is entitled—"The last of the Moheicans, a narrative of 1757."

From an accurate statement of the population of the several wards of New-York, it appears that the number of inhabitants of that city amounts to 162,391.

We understand that Mr. John Sergeant of Philadelphia, has been tendered, by the executive, the appointment of special minister to Panama.—Mr. Anderson, our minister to Colombia, already near the Panama, will, it is said, be associated in this diplomatic mission, whoever may be sent thither by the President, to accompany him.

Washington, Gazette. MR. MONROE.—The Congress of Panama, to which the President alluded in his message, will undoubtedly be a wise assemblage to deliberate upon measures of vast import to the peace and stability of Republics. We hear from Washington that the embassy on the part of the United States will be offered to our venerable and experienced Ex-President Monroe, and that he would probably consent to terminate his labors in the cause of Columbian Liberty at the Congress of Panama. N. Y. Advocate.

It is currently reported in New York, that Mr. N. Sandford will be elected the successor of Mr. Rufus King, in the U. S. Senate.—Wash. Gaz.

The seat of Mr. Ten Eyck in the House of Representatives, has been vacated, and the opposing claimant, Daniel Huguennin, junior, has been promptly admitted to take his seat.—ib.

TEMASCALTEPEC. It is stated that the association recently formed in Baltimore for the purpose of working the silver mines of Temascaltepec, situate about 100 miles from the city of Mexico, have engaged a gentleman of New York, who is an experienced engineer, to contract for the requisite machinery, &c. all of which, it is stated, is now preparing at West Point, and will be in readiness to be shipped from New York about the first of April next.—N. Y. Gazette.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette. Mr. Graham,

Who was it in the Senate of the United States, the year before last, soon after the great Congressional Caucus was held at Washington, on Valentine's day, that delivered so powerful an address to the Senate and an appeal to the enlightened citizens of this country, against the great "Central Power," the Congress Caucus dictation, alike unknown to the Constitution and the Law, and dangerous to the Rights and Sovereignty of the People? Was it not Rufus King, our present Minister in London, whose nomination is now before the Senate, and against whom an opposition seems to be forming? The friends of that Caucus will never forget or forgive those who hindered or opposed their schemes. H.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

SIR—Having seen in your paper several gentlemen named as suitable persons to fill the Executive Chair of Maryland, several of whom, it is believed do not aspire to such a distinction, and of course are not candidates. Amongst those that would be willing to serve, if elected, I will name CHARLES S. SEWALL, Esq. of Harford county, a gentleman well known, as possessing sound Republican principles, a clear and discriminating judgment, a good education, and manners mild and courteous, at the same time, firm and independent, and entirely free from all local and sectional feeling.—Such a man I know Mr. Sewall to be, and such a man would be useful to the state as a chief magistrate.

WASHINGTON.

Dr. George W. Crump, of Cumberland, is already announced as a candidate to supply the vacancy in the Virginia delegation to Congress, occasioned by the translation of Mr. Randolph to the Senate of the U. States.—Wash. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Washington, Dec. 9. "It is as yet impossible to determine what direction the various elements of party here will take. I have considerable confidence, that an amendment of constitution, as to the mode of choosing President and Vice President, will prevail. My hope is, that the friends of the amendment will unite in the Tennessee resolutions. The subject is one of vast importance. The liberty of the country essentially depends on giving the people the sole control in the choice of chief magistrate. I trust that Pennsylvania will do her duty on so important an occasion."—Franklin Gaz.

New-York Senator.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Telegraph, contains the following article upon this subject. In addition to the gentlemen there named, we have heard mention made of another, Mr. TRACY, a farmer, and a distinguished Member of the House of Representatives.—Nat. Jour.

"The papers are beginning to converse about candidates to fill the vacant seat in the United States' Senate. Among the persons named for this honorable station, are Lieutenant Governor Tallmadge, Chancellor Sanford, Col. Young, Gen Peter B. Porter, Judge William B. Rochester, and Henry Seymour, Esq. How many of these gentlemen are actually candidates, we are unable to say. The place in question is worthy of any man's ambition, and would not, we presume, be unacceptable to either of them. Messrs Sanford, Young, and Seymour, we understand, are candidates for the appointment. The other gentlemen we have heard named incidentally, by their respective friends, as being suitably qualified for the station."

From the National Intelligencer.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

If history and experience had not taught us to wonder at nothing, we might wonder greatly at the discussion of a question in the newspapers, which for nearly half a century has been considered as at rest. One would think that an unvaried and uniform construction of the constitution for forty nine years had finally settled the question whether a Senator or Delegate if he qualified as such, is eligible to the office of Governor of Maryland. The 37th section of the constitution expressly and in direct terms excludes a Senator or Delegate, after qualification, from being eligible to any office of profit. But some men are too apt to construe a written instrument according to their wishes. I was once acquainted with a man who would argue against ocular demonstration. Some imputed it to his vanity, some to a desire to show his superiority; and others imputed it to incurable obstinacy. A man must be equally obstinate who will argue against the efficacy of a positive rule of law. The 37th article of the constitution is expressed in these words: "That no Senator, Delegate of the Assembly, or member of the Council, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive the profits of any office exercised by any other person during the time for which he shall be elected; nor shall any governor be capable of holding any other office of profit in this state while he acts as such." &c. It has been advanced in conversation, but it will not be seriously contended, that the office of Governor is an office of honor, not an office of profit. The constitution in the 37th article defines it to be an office of profit. Language more comprehensive could not have been selected to evince the determination of the framers of the constitution to exclude Senators and Delegates, after qualification, from being elected to any office of profit. Nothing can be more fallacious than the argument, that by the 7th and 19th articles they are eligible, and that the 37th is not so repugnant as to lead to the construction that they cannot stand together. The 7th article is in these words: "That on refusal, death, disqualification, resignation,

or removal out of this state, or any Delegate, or on his becoming Governor, or member of the Council, a warrant of election shall issue by the speaker, for the election of another in his place," &c. The 19th article runs thus: "That in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of this state, of any Senator, or on his becoming Governor, or a member of the Council, the Senate shall immediately thereupon, or at their next meeting thereafter, elect by ballot, in the same manner as the electors are above directed to chuse Senators, another person in his place. for the residue of the said term of five years."

It is a rule of construction, that when words are clearly repugnant in two laws, the later law takes place of the elder; accordingly to a maxim of universal law, that *leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*. It has been contended that there must be an irreconcilable incompatibility between the two sections, in order that one should have the effect of restraining or overruling the other.—Granted; and there certainly is an irreconcilable incompatibility between the two articles referred to. Why? Because by the former articles, a member of the legislature may be eligible, (by implication only,) to an office of profit, and by the latter he is not eligible; he is utterly excluded by the most positive language. Therefore they cannot stand together. The exclusion is the more strongly marked, because of the negative expressions in which it is couched. Hence, the argument of those who contend for a different construction from that now insisted on is overturned by their own admission, that if there is an irreconcilable incompatibility between the two articles, the last must control the first. The construction that the words *any office* in the 37th section are to be construed with reference to the other articles, and are intended to exclude a Senator or Delegate, who may have qualified, from all offices except that of Governor, or member of the Council, will not stand the test of examination for a moment; because the 37th section contains no exception, and if any had been intended, it would have been expressed. To interpolate an exception, by implication, is to destroy the article. Exclusion from eligibility to *any office*, is a total, not a partial exclusion. The exclusion is made to depend on the qualification. The reason is obvious. Before qualification, the Senator or Delegate *elect*, remains a component part of the great body of the people—after qualification he assumes a distinct, and legislative character. His qualification depends upon his own will; his election, upon that of the people; and he has a right to accept or decline the appointment. There was too much sound sense and discretion in the framers of the constitution, to deprive a man of a right, who had done no act to divest himself of it. Now, if words have any meaning—if the rules of interpretation and construction, which have been sanctioned by the wisdom of ages, are to have their force and effect, it has been demonstrated that if a Senator or Delegate, shall qualify as such, he is not eligible to any office of profit during the time for which he was elected.

But, to illustrate: By recurring to the journals of the Convention, (printed copy, page 64,) it will be seen that the 37th article as reported by the committee, is very different from that which is adopted. The article as reported, is in these words: "That no Senator, Delegate of the Assembly, or member of the Council, shall be capable of holding any office of profit in this state, during the time he shall act as Senator, Delegate of the Assembly, or member of the Council," &c. By the article as reported, a Senator or Delegate, after qualifying as such, by resigning his appointment would become eligible to office. By the article as adopted, he is not eligible during the time for which he was elected.

The 7th and the 19th articles were passed without debate; but when the 37th article was taken into consideration, the first question proposed was to exclude members of Congress with Senators and Delegates, and to exclude them also from eligibility to office; but the motion was negatived without a division. (See Journals, Nov. 5.) The question was then put and carried, "that no Delegate, Senator, or member of the Council, after he is qualified as such, shall hold any office of profit, during the time for which he is elected." Forty-two members voting in the affirmative—thirteen only in the negative. Thus the identical question in controversy, was decided by the Convention. The article as reported proposed to exclude the Senator or Delegate during the time he acted as such; the determination of the Convention excludes them during the time for which they were elected. Is it possible that any doubt should now remain? Different opinions on the question cannot exist. It was the design and intention of the mover of the amendment to the 37th article as reported, to exclude Senators and Delegates, if they qualified as such from being eligible to an office of profit. It was so avowed at the time, so understood, and debated and decided upon that principle. The author of these observations is fully persuaded that if every member of the Convention could be called from the grave, they would unanimously sanction this construction.

While the constitution exists, let it be supported. If an alteration be necessary, let it be effected in the constitutional mode. SENEX.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, DEC. 16.

Table listing prices for various goods such as Flour, City Mills, Susquehanna, Wheat, Corn, Rye, per bush. Prices range from 50¢ to 100¢.

WINTER SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

William Clark

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome assortment of NEW GOODS, of various descriptions, among which is a

GOOD THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS,

- Consisting of: Nice old Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga & Port Wines; Best old Cognac Brandy, Peach and Apple do.; Genuine old Rye Whiskey, common do.; Jamaica and Antigua Spirit, N. England Rum; Real old Holland Gin, Country do.; Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Brown do. of superior quality, 2d and 3d qualities ditto, White Havana do.; Java Coffee, Jamaica & St. Domingo do.; Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong Teas; Nice fresh Malaga Grapes; Raisins, Figs, Cranberries and Oranges; Lemons, Almonds and Shell-barks; Pine-Apple and Cream Cheese; Jamesons Crackers, Rice and Mustard; Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs; Allspice, Pepper, Ginger and Salt-Petre; Alum, Indigo, Fig-Blue and nice Starch; Superior Chewing Tobacco, common small twist and pug do.; Spanish Segars, Country do.; Rappee and Scotch Snuff; Mould and dipped Candles; White and brown Soap, Windsor do.; Raw Cotton, Cotton-Yarn, Candle-Wick, Seine-Wine and Blue-Thread; A few barrels of superior White Wheat Flour and nice Philadelphia Buck-Wheat do.

He has also added to his former stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, a variety of fashionable CALICOES, handsome SILKS for Dresses and Petticoats, Cut SILK VESTING, and many other seasonable and desirable articles unnecessary to mention, all of which, makes the assortment very complete, and will be offered at the lowest prices for Cash. Easton, Dec. 24.

Winter Supply. Jenkins & Stevens

Take the liberty to inform their friends and customers, that they have just received their

ENTIRE SUPPLY OF WINTER GOODS,

Comprising a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or in exchange for Luney, Feathers, &c. Easton, Dec. 24. 3w N. B. American and English Gun Powder, of a superior quality.

Christmas Comforts Green & Reardon

Are now opening a variety of articles adapted to the season, such as

- BRANDIES WINES & CORDIALS, RAISINS, ALMONDS, PRUNES, CURRANTS, FIGS, LEMONS, ORANGES & MALAGA GRAPES.

ALSO, Sup. White Wheat Flour, Buck Wheat Meal, Firkin and Roll Butter, with their usual assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Easton, Dec. 24.

St. John's Day.

An Installation of the officers elect of Costa Lodge, No. 76, will take place at the Lodge Room in Easton, on next St. John's Day, (Tuesday 27th inst) at 11 o'clock, A. M. At which all free and accepted Masons are invited to meet upon the level.

WM. H. THOMAS, JOHN D. GREY, WM. B. MULLIKIN, } Committee. Dec. 24

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court, DECEMBER TERM A. D. 1825.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1825. JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Haley Moffit 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 28th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of December, 1825. PHILEMON HORNEY, Adm'r. of Haley Moffit, deceased. Dec. 24 3w

ALMANACS For the Year 1826, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## POETRY.

### PINKNEY'S POEMS.

The last number of the North American Review, has introduced us to the acquaintance of a new American poet; Edward C. Pinkney, of Baltimore, of whom his country may be proud. We have not time to do any thing more than to present our readers with a specimen of his superior talents. "We will pass (says the reviewer) to an effusion which is in the true antique spirit of gallantry and hyperbole. If the name of Harrington or Carew had been subscribed to it, we should, in all probability, like other antiquaries, have been completely taken in."—*Balt. Pat.*

### SERENADE.

Look out upon the stars my love,  
And shame them with thine eyes,  
On which, than on the lights above  
There hang more destinies.  
Night's beauty is the harmony  
Of blending shades and light;  
Then, Lady, up—look out, and be  
A sister to the night!

Sleep not!—thine image wakes for aye,  
Within my watching breast;  
Sleep not!—from her soft sleep should fly,  
Who robs all hearts of rest,  
Nay, Lady, from thy slumbers break,  
And make this darkness gay,  
With looks, whose brightness well might  
Of darker nights a day.

### From the National Standard.

#### ON THE CULTURE OF WOOL.

There is perhaps no class in community more slow to give credence to the practicality of innovation in agricultural economy than farmers themselves. Indeed so many bubbles are constantly bursting upon the world, that we can hardly blame their reverence for tried methods and antiquated customs. But every virtue when carried to excess, is apt to degenerate into an opposite vice, with which it is allied, and it not infrequently happens that an individual under the influence of extreme caution, will venture to predict the miscarriage of his neighbor in a new scheme of cultivation, until at length he is doomed to behold him far ahead in the course of successful experiment, and to lament too late the effects of his own prejudice and incredulity. These ideas have been suggested to us by the tardy advances and slow belief of our farmers in the advantages of improving our breeds of sheep, by the introduction of fine fleeces. The prejudices which have heretofore prevailed to a very considerable extent, seem now to be completely vanquished, and the emulation which exists for the possession of the more improved breeds of this animal, is highly auspicious to the prosperity of the state. Those who possess flocks with admixture of the merino, from a half to full blood, procure from forty to sixty or seventy cents per pound for their wool, while the price of the common fleece is only thirty-four cents. These profits of the improved breeds are further greatly enhanced by the superior weight of the fleece, which in ordinary flocks of half and three quarters blood, will average from three and a half to four pounds, while two and a half and three pounds is a good yield for common sheep with the same food and keeping. A further benefit is seen in the superiority of price of the fine fleeced animals. A merino ewe or buck is worth from 10 to 12 dollars, and three-fourths and seven-eighths blooded, from three to six dollars, while from one dollar to one and a half and two dollars is the price of native sheep. The preference of rearing sheep rather than cattle, may be seen in the diminished labor, the ready profits, and the superior prices of sheep and wool over beef, butter and cheese.

The profits of keeping merinos may be greatly augmented by improving the staple, which can easily be done by judicious management, by selecting the finest fleeced ewes for breeders and more especially by crossing the blood with the Saxony race. This family of sheep, it is well known, derived their origin from a selection made from a Spanish flock, and introduced into Saxony about sixty years since, where they have been nourished with peculiar attention until the fineness of their fleeces, far surpassed that of the parent stock. This circumstance decides what has often been doubted, that the texture of the fleece improves in a northern climate. It is asserted by a writer in the Baltimore Patriot, that the Saxony wool commands nearly double the price in Europe and America of the fine Spanish Leonesa.

But we are frequently asked whether the price of wool will not, by the present extraordinary competition, speedily be reduced, and whether he who devotes his capital exclusively to the production of wool, will not eventually be a loser. Of this, the agriculturalist can judge better than ourselves. We can merely state the fact, that the duty on imported wool is now twenty five per cent, ad valorem, and for some years to come is subject to an annual advance of five per cent, and that woolen manufactures are multiplying probably somewhat in proportion to the increased cultivation of the raw material. Wool, like cotton, must always be an article which will command a fair price and a ready market, and the price will bear a considerable diminution before its production will be an unprofitable business for the grower.

## ALMANACS

For the Year 1826,  
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT  
THIS OFFICE.

## Public Sale.

The subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday, 26th day of December, inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day, at her residence near Bennett's Mill; a good stock of horses, cattle and hogs, one cart and oxen, and some household and kitchen furniture, with other articles too tedious to mention.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over six dollars, for which amount and under, the cash must be paid, the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, the terms of which must be complied with before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by Thomas Love.

Dec. 17

## Public Sale.

Will be sold on TUESDAY, 27th inst. at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Easton, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture; two or three Horses, one Cow, a first rate Horse-Cart, nearly new, some Farming Utensils, &c. TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums of and over five dollars a credit of eight months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by SAMUEL JACKSON.

Easton, Dec. 10 3w

## For Sale,

A first rate Philadelphia-built GIG, with plated Harness complete. Apply to WILLIAM CLARK.

Easton, Dec. 10

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, and in pursuance of the will of the late Robert Dennis, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 3d day of January next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at Mr. Thomas Tall's Tavern, in the town of Vienna, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, part of the Real Estate of the said Robert Dennis, deceased, viz: all the lands situate near Jones' Mills, and late in the occupancy of Major John Mitchell; the lands formerly owned by the Mr. Trippe, and purchased under a decree of the Chancellor of this state, laying below the Draw-bridge, and a water lot in the town of Vienna, opposite Jeremiah Colston's Store.—Terms of sale are three-fourths of the purchase money to be paid at the expiration of twelve months, and the remaining fourth on a credit of two, three and four years, in equal instalments, the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale—On payment of the purchase money, with the interest thereon, the trustee will convey the same, by a good and sufficient deed of bargain and sale to the purchaser or purchasers.

Dec. 10 3w

## Negroes for Sale.

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

Easton, Nov. 5

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to me directed, at the suit of Perre Spencer, against Rigby Hopkins, will be exposed at public vendue, and sold for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh instant, between the hours of twelve o'clock, M. and four o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of him, the said Hopkins, of, in and to the farm and plantation, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, on which James Harrison, (of Wm.) now resides, situate on Harris' Creek, and being part of several tracts of land, to wit: 'Mount Misery,' 'Poplar Neck,' 'Hap-Hazard' and 'Harrison's Fortune,' containing 166 acres of land, more or less, subject to prior judgments. Attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff of Talbot county.

Dec. 2 4w

## Joseph Chain

Has received from Baltimore and is now opening at his store, nearly opposite the Bank, the following articles, which he will sell very low for cash, viz:

Dried Reef and Bees' Tongues  
Bologna Sausages and Mutton Hams  
Cheese, first and second quality  
Firkir Butter and Buck-wheat Flour  
Homony and Soup Beans  
Water and Butter Crackers  
Pilot Bread  
Beer, by the keg  
Scotch and Susquehanna Herrings  
Mackerel  
Best large twist Tobacco  
Second quality do.  
Almonds, Raisins, first, second & third quality, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Shell-Barks, Ground Nuts, Filberts, Palm-Nuts and English Walnuts.

Easton, Dec. 17

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
The Brick Dwelling House and large Garden, formerly occupied by Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. James Neall, situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton—For terms apply to the subscriber.—EDWARD ROBERTS.

Talbot county, Sep. 24.

## For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent for Mary I. Willson.

Easton, July 22 11

## WINTER GOODS.

### Samuel Groome

Has the pleasure to announce his return from Philadelphia and Baltimore with an extensive Supply of Goods, adapted to the season, which with his former purchases makes his assortment general and complete, and comprises almost every article in the Dry-Goods line.

ALSO,  
Liquors, Groceries, Castings, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Queens' Ware, Tin Ware, Stone Ware, Wooden Ware, China, Glass, &c.

All which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, or exchanged for Corn in the ear, Country Kersey or Feathers.

Easton, Dec. 10, 1825. 6w

### Wm. H. Groome

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with his entire

### Fall and Winter

### SUPPLY OF

### GOODS,

CONSISTING OF A GREAT VARIETY OF PLAIN AND FANCY ARTICLES; Amongst which are  
Elegant black, white & crimson Merino Scarfs or long Shawls  
Do. do. Mantles  
Do. new style Ribbons for Bonnets, &c.  
Do. do. do. for Belts  
Do. black and white Lace Veils  
Do. do. figured Silks for Dresses and Pelisses  
Bobbinet and Thread Laces  
Tartan, Scotch and Circassian Plaids  
Brown and blue Camblet for Cloaks  
Black & colored Bombazines & Rombazeenes  
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c. &c.

ALSO,  
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools, Groceries, Liquors, Queens' Ware, Glass and China—Stone, Earthen, Tin & Wooden Ware—Castings, Nails, Spades, Shovels, Broad Axes and Falling Axes, of superior quality—Window Glass, Lamp-Oils, Cotton-Yarn—and some very nice BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR and TEA. All of which will be sold at the most reduced rates for Cash, or exchanged for Corn, Feathers and Country Kersey.

Easton, Dec. 3. 4w

## NEW GOODS.

### William Clark

has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRESH IMPORTED GOODS, of all descriptions, which will be offered cheap for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, &c. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him a call and view the assortment.

## NEW GOODS.

### James M. Lambdin

has just received a general assortment of seasonable and desirable

### GOODS,

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

Easton, Oct. 22.

P. S. He will also receive in a few days a lot of superior British Gun Powder.

## New Fall Goods.

### Green & Reardon

Are now opening a new and elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season,

AMONG WHICH ARE  
Sup. middle and second quality Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Cordis; Chintzes, Calicoes, and Ginghams, Italian and India Lutes; Fancy Silks (a handsome assortment); Fancy Handkerchiefs, Curls, Corsets, and Bones.

NOVELS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, FINE AND COARSE SHOES, HOCO, ROANS & SKIVERS, UPPER & SOAL LEATHER.

Together with a general assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at a reasonable advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Hides.

Oct. 15 w

## PRIME ENGLISH DUCKING AND SPORTING POWDER.

A SMALL supply of English Ducking and Sporting POWDER, received and for sale by GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE.

No. 1, Light st. wharf, Baltimore.

12th mo. 2. Dec. 10 4w

## WOOL COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS, No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA, Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of

## DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,

they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required. Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.

## CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

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

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK, at S. Lowe's Tavern.

Aug. 6

## Joseph Scull

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of the best materials for making

## BOOTS & SHOES,

which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that in future, he will sell for CASH ONLY—and he hopes that none of his customers will be offended, as he finds it necessary to pursue this course.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay; and those whose accounts have been long standing, must not expect any further indulgence.

Easton, Dec. 17, 1825.

## TANNING.

### William Townsend

Has commenced the Tanning and Currying business, at the yard lately occupied by Townsend & Hughes, where he intends carrying on the above business in its various branches and invite his friends and the public generally to give him a call.

Persons wishing their hides tanned on shares can have them done in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Easton, Dec. 10. 3w

## Clock and Watch MAKING.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a new and elegant assortment of materials, necessary for carrying on the above business; all of which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH. He still continues to carry on the above business at the old stand, formerly occupied by his father, (Jonathan N. Benny) where by the exertions of his skill and the most assiduous attention to business, he feels confident he can render general satisfaction to all those who may be kind enough to favor him with their custom. He also has on hand a handsome assortment of Chains, Seals, Keys, &c.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Dec. 10. 3w.

## Cotillon Party.

The second Cotillon Party, will take place at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, on Thursday evening, the 29th instant, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.—Subscribers and other Gentlemen, are respectfully invited to attend.—The company of Ladies will be solicited by special invitation.

MANAGERS.

Dec. 17

## 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 with any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

S. L.

## THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 21 March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major McKim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland line will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, \$3 00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore. 50

Dinner on board, 50

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 5

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Eleventh instalment of fifteen dollars on every share of stock, will be due and payable on Tuesday, 13th of December 1825.

H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer.  
Canal Office, Philadelphia, 2  
1st Decemr, 1825.  
Dec. 10 5w

## HILLSBOROUGH TAVERN.

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

HENRY CLIFT.

Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 19.

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

## Wanted

A HOUSE-KEEPER.—A middle aged woman, of respectable character & who can come well recommended.—Also, A HOUSE WOMAN, (a slave would be preferred) one that can be recommended as a good Washer, House and Chamber Maid—For both of whom the most liberal wages will be given.

S. J. OWEN.

Easton, Nov. 12.

## \$20 Reward.

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

JOHN A. HORNEY.

Aug. 20

## \$100 Reward.

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

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4 11

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, a negro man named ISAAC, about 5 feet 10 inches high, between 22 and 23 years of age, says he belongs to William Fitzhugh, of Washington county. He had on when committed, a coarse linen shirt and pantaloons, and straw hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5 8w

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on Sunday the 9th ult. a negro man named HENRY CLAIKE, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, between 21 and 22 years of age, and says he is a free man. His clothing when committed, were a coarse woolen doublet, linen pantaloons and shirt, old fur hat and old shoes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5 8w

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on Monday the 10th ult. a negro man named SOLOMON, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 22 years of age, says he belongs to David Duderar, below Liberty, in this county. He had on when committed, a cross-bar cotton doublet, cotton waistcoat, tow linen shirt and pantaloons, straw hat and double nailed shoes; The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5 8w

## THE FREEMAN'S BANNER.

With the next year I propose to commence a WEEKLY JOURNAL, having the foregoing title; devoted generally to the arts and sciences; but particularly to the topics of political economy.

I shall endeavour to acquire for the encouragement of this Journal the favour of every good citizen; accommodating its varied contents to the varied tastes and occupations of the American population; and extending to every meritorious correspondent the most liberal facilities of communication for his literary and professional speculations.

In this preliminary notice, I protest against the imputation to my motives of servility, duplicity, or sycophancy. I will conduct an independent and liberal Journal, in which genius, art, and science, without respect of persons, shall be regarded and cherished; and to which merit, intrinsic merit alone, shall have access.

I have heard, and I believe, that such a Journal is wanting in the City of Baltimore; but such a Journal shall not be wanting in the City of Baltimore after the first of January next.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.  
THE FREEMAN'S BANNER will be published, weekly, in the City of Baltimore, on a fine super-royal sheet, at three dollars per annum; delivered on the day of publication to subscribers in Baltimore, and forwarded to distant patrons, by mail on its first departure from the Post Office in this city.

E. H. CUMMINS.

Baltimore, Dec. 10.

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REQUEST,  
HAS BEEN

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1825.

NO. 3.

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.

## CALENDAR For the Year 1826.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
February	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
March	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
April	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
May	29	30	31				
June				1	2	3	4
July				5	6	7	8
August				9	10	11	12
September				13	14	15	16
October				17	18	19	20
November				21	22	23	24
December				25	26	27	28

## PHANTASMAGORIA.

(A new Publication)

EXTRACTS FROM 'GOING TO BE MARRIED.'

'Going to be married!' The bride-elect is a pretty little simpering girl of 18; one, to whom Thought never occasioned a headache, until it became necessary to 'decide' on the colour of the wedding pelisse. She is folding up a letter, which, from its innumerable scores and blots, and flourishes, to say nothing of its countless dearests and farewells, can only be one subject—love.

The milliner, great in her vocation at all times, is, just now, of infinitely more importance than the lover himself; she is displaying the lavender lutestrung pelisse—which as yet exhibits—

'The glory and the freshness of a dream.' The bride's maid elect, is in age, prettiness, and folly, a very ditto to the bride; joyfully does she regard the cake and finery which surrounded her; henceforth and forever, she associates love with silk and sugar, and if those sparkling eyes do not bear false witness, it will not be her fault, if in two months she does not herself require those services which it is now her office to pay to another.

The lady mother alone looks serious—and with reason too. Does not all the eclat of the bridal depend upon her exertions? The happiness or misery of the married life is a secondary, or at least an after thought; but mercy upon us! if the wedding day should not go off well! should the *dejeune* be ill arranged—or the fine part of the company send back word—or the weather be wet—or the bride look ill—or the bride's maid look too well! Surely the dread of any one of these trials sufficiently accounts for the cloud upon her brow.

'Was ever any thing so unfortunate!' said the bride-elect, in a tone of elegant distress; 'George will be here to day, and I have not made up my mind where I should like to go. It is a great plague this being married; I know I shall never get my clothes packed in time.'

'Don't be a fool, child,' replied mamma, 'but be thankful you have the opportunity of being so plagued. Just look round the circle of your acquaintance, and see how many scores of girls would be glad to establish themselves in any way, much more as you have done; a good house—fine furniture—a wardrobe fit for a Duchess—liberty to have as much company as you choose—servants at your own command—and, I make no doubt, a most excellent husband—for I am sure, whatever people may say of his temper, Mr. Mac Scallop has the best of hearts. Show Mrs. Mac Scallop that set of pearl ornaments he sent you last week, and ask her whether you ought not to be thankful to Providence with such prospects of happiness.'

'La, mamma, I know all that,' said the young lady, as she displayed the costly baubles with affected indifference and ill-concealed triumph—'I know all that well enough, but still it is exceedingly tiresome not to know whether to go to London, or Cheltenham, or the Lakes. I wish two or three of my friends would just drop in to help me, to decide,' she said—to look at my fine things she thought.

'And as I live,' she said the lady mother, running to the window at the sound of a double rap, 'here come a party of the Johnsons and Dickenses—spiteful vulgar creatures—how lucky! Mary Anne you look perished—throw the Cashmere over your shoulders—Mac Scallop, do arrange those dresses so that we may have a good view of them—Sophia fetch me this dear child's trinket case, I have just now leisure to pack up her jewels.'

By the time these arrangements (without a motive) were made, three of the six single Miss Johnsons, and two of the five disengaged Miss Dickenses entered and greetings truly feminine ensued.

'My dear Charlotte—my dear Agnes—Elizabeth—Lucy—Louisa—now this is so kind—so truly friendly—and just to come in as we were wishing for you—Ah, one knows the value of friends when one is about to leave them,' &c.

This from the bridal party, 'Dear Girl, we could not rest without coming to see you once more, you looked so shockingly ill yesterday, and so out of spirits—no wonder, indeed, it is such an awful thing to be married—such a trial to leave home,' &c.

This from the knot of spinsters. The bride elect was evidently affected—She looked down to blush, and she looked up to sigh—

With a smile on her lips— it was not the fault of her intentions, but she could not act the remainder of the line—

and a tear in her eye; however, she raised her handkerchief, and the semblance did as well.

'I hope you will be happy,' said the two eldest of the party, in that affectionately plaintive tone, invariably used by spinsters of an un-certain age, when speaking of the marriage of younger and more fortunate rivals.

'Happy indeed!' echoed the younger fry, wisely surveying the wedding paraphernalia;—'who could be otherwise with all these beautiful things.'

'Beautiful, my dear!' said the matron,

with as much exultation as decency allowed her to manifest—'well, I'm so glad you like them—you have all such good taste in dress—but really now you are quite plain and simple.'

'No bride ever left G— with such a complete wardrobe,' said Mrs. Mac Scallop, tossing her head, and unfolding at the same time, a superb ball dress.

'Why you know,' replied the matron, sighing very audibly, 'one would not have one's daughter disgrace the man she is going to marry—and such a man as Mr. Mac Scallop, a generous as he is rich. Ah! my dear young friends, my warmest wish is, that you may all meet with such another; but indeed, indeed, with such a home and such parents as you are blessed with, I don't wonder you are in no haste to marry, however, we shall see one of these days, we shall have Miss Agnes or Miss Louisa—ay, ay, I have heard something.'

'Oh! goodness, gracious, what? where?—well, I vow and declare—now, really, I assure you—and did I ever hear the like—what will people say next?' burst simultaneously from the lips of the delighted young ladies in question; who considered that to have been the subject of a wedding report, was something; a step, at least towards the attainment of bridal honors.

'Mamma,' said the bride-elect, with a languid air, 'you forget our friends have had a long walk.'

'Ah, my poor head,' replied her mother, 'seeing after your trumpery will really turn it: Sophia, love, these are such particular friends, they really must taste the cake even before the wedding.'

Those of the 'particular friends,' whom envy had not deprived of appetite, gratefully accepted the proffered refreshment; but the two eldest, and if truth must be told, hopeless spinsters, declared bride-cake to be their particular aversion.

At length, when there remained no article of finery unshown, no prospect of future grandeur unrevealed, no spiteful feeling unfelt, and no affectionate word un-said, the spinster party retired; the younger branches, to sigh for the vulgar privileges of eating bride cake and ordering their own dinners; the elder, to manufacture humble imitations of the bridal finery—to lament in every company that their poor dear friend should be so sacrificed—and to suppress all outward signs of extreme willingness to be so sacrificed themselves!

Released from the presence of their visitors, the bridal party resumed the original subject of discussion—the scene of the wedding excursion.

The bride-elect had some floating ideas of love and poetry, moonlight walks, and the Regatta, and she therefore voted for the Lakes. Mrs. Mac Scallop inveighed vehemently against all contrived expeditions; depicted with millinery rhetoric the certain ruin which would arise to pelisses and complexions, and enlarged on the absurdity of people going where they could not be seen. She voted for Cheltenham; and the bride's maid very naturally followed on the same side, rightly judging that Cheltenham would afford her a better chance of making conquests.

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member for Rottenborough, he gained the election all but one vote—his horse Standfast, was the very best race horse in England, only he shied; he was very near gaining the Derby last year, all but half a neck—was very nearly marrying the great heiress Miss Money-penny, only she was previously engaged. Was very near getting a 20,000*l.* prize—was only short by one number.' To all this, his friend, a man of few words, is accustomed to listen with profound attention and to make no replies, but an emphatic 'indeed!' and 'You don't say so?' Thus Old Albut, says, 'I was very near finding out the perpetual motion.'

'Indeed!' 'I constructed a clock.' 'You don't say so?' 'A clock that was to have gone for nine years.' 'Indeed!' Only it stopped at the end of the first year.' 'You don't say so?' 'I had nearly as good a voice as Mr. Braham.' 'Indeed!' 'Only it broke in my youth.' 'You don't say so?' 'I found 200 Sovereigns in the street this morning, in a purse.' 'Indeed!' 'Only another man, two yards before me, picked it up.' 'You don't say so?' 'Yesterday morning, I very nearly lost 15,000*l.* by news from South America.' 'Indeed!' 'But it turned out not to be true.' 'You don't say so?' 'I was within an ace of making my fortune last week, by a capital scheme.' 'Indeed!' 'But it did not succeed.' 'You don't say so?' 'The public will imagine the humour that would be given to such a dialogue by Mr. MATTHEWS' changes of voice and of countenance.'

Another scene relates to the Bubbles of the day—Anglice, the Joint Stock Companies, and many of the hits are very good, and are given in Matthew's best style. There is, however, too much of it, and some of the jokes are very poor. The first is the 'New London Adonis Hair Cutting Company—a machine for curling hair, twenty barbers' power without the aid of steam; steam puts the hair out of curl.' This is confessed to be a hair brain scheme. Then there is 'A New European, Asiatic, African, American, Antibilious Pill Company—A Bread Company, conducted by persons never bred to any thing—A Milk Company, involving all the pumps in the metropolis and environs—A Mining Company, calculated to undermine every thing—A Company for boring the Thames, is for boring the whole town.—We have now a wily Scotchman who wants to establish 'A New Water Company, and only to raise the small sum of 1,000,000*l.* if he can find an Attorney who will be prevailed upon to act for the Society. A Pickle Girkin Company—A London Smoke Company, capital 1,000,000*l.* to supply iron pipes, to supply London smoke to all the watering places and villages in the United Kingdom—[aside] this is one way to smoke a pipe—A Metropolitan Boring Company, for boring a proposed Tunnel to the Antipodes: it is proposed to carry passengers and parcels by an easy mode of conveyance (by supplying buckets) to pay a visit to the Antipodes: so that any person may dine with a friend at Calcutta, and return in the evening. Ladies and Gentlemen are to go down head foremost, and the motion will be so rapid, that they will not know their head from their heels.—Lord Drowsy, a Peer, very rich, very stupid and very anxious to be engaged in business, is now introduced to receive the Scotchman's secret plan of a 'Company to dig for a silver vein on Primrose Hill—the scheme a profound secret—and profits calculated to a fraction—the capital 1,000,000*l.*; no person to take more than 500, nor less than 100 shares—one pound deposit on each share, and the rest will never be called for—get so much silver that in ten years all Pancreas parish will be lighted with silver lamp posts.' The Albion Anti-friction New Nut Cracker Company had never succeeded since the Colonel left them. A Company for making boots to carry the wearer one hundred miles a day. 'Oh,' says Lord Drowsy, 'you will have to drag the machine after you.'—'Never mind, my Lord, we will make that a patent cooling machine.' A Company for M'Adamizing all the roofs and chimneys, which will convert all the inhabitants into martyrs, like St. Stephen, stoning them to death. At this moment an unfortunate subscriber runs in breathless, and attacks Mr. Fleece, the proprietor, with—'Where is my fifty pounds?'—'What fifty pounds?'—'The fifty pounds I paid you for the speculation.' 'I will look in my book for it: but hush! don't make a noise.'—'You told me if I put fifty pounds in your hands, you would make a great deal of it.'—'Oh, oh, I recollect the scheme for building a bridge across the New River, that is all over; the Bill was not carried through the House.'—'But where is my 50*l.* bill?'—'Oh, that bill was carried through the house.'—The last scheme is that of a sinking balloon for raising articles from wrecks. The machine to be made of silk, to keep the water out, and to be covered with nets to keep off the fishes. Suppose, says a subscriber, you are under water too long, what will you do for a bed and supper? Perhaps, says Mr. Fleece you may light on a bed of oysters; then you'll have a supper and a bed too.

Released from the presence of their visitors, the bridal party resumed the original subject of discussion—the scene of the wedding excursion.

The bride-elect had some floating ideas of love and poetry, moonlight walks, and the Regatta, and she therefore voted for the Lakes. Mrs. Mac Scallop inveighed vehemently against all contrived expeditions; depicted with millinery rhetoric the certain ruin which would arise to pelisses and complexions, and enlarged on the absurdity of people going where they could not be seen. She voted for Cheltenham; and the bride's maid very naturally followed on the same side, rightly judging that Cheltenham would afford her a better chance of making conquests.

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tween Terence O'Fagan and his wife—'What's the charge; what's against you, Mr. O'Fagan?'—'The iron bar is against me, please your Honour, and that's against Terence O'Fagan.' 'Och, please your Worship (roars Mrs. O'Fagan,) he bates me blue, and I was kilt last night by him. Blow your nose, my boy, (to her child) to please his Worship, and spake like a man.—'Will your Worship hear Terence O'Fagan; faith she gets no blow at all from Terence, but she gets so drunk that she does not know me from a pump-handle; and she takes two ounces of snuff a day.—'Och, your Worship (dropping a curtsey,) what is two ounces of snuff a day for a poor creature that gives suck?' But the difference between Terence O'Fagan and his wife is appeased, and the parties sent home to sin no more.

The following is an extract from the presentment of the grand jury of Muskingum County, Ohio:—

'Notwithstanding numerous and well adapted laws, crime, in multifarious forms, abounds to an alarming degree. The morals of society appear to depreciate.— Intemperance is marching with rapid strides, urging on its victims with the besom of destruction. Its ravages are not confined to the lower classes of society, or the ranks of mediocrity; but its baleful influence is manifested among those who move in higher circles, and whose examples give a tone to the feelings and habits of society, not excepting some who are honored with the highest gifts and confidence of the people.'

The grand jury feel it their duty to advert to the evil just mentioned, in an especial manner. They considered it as the fruitful source of the great mass of iniquity and misery which abounds in the land. The demoralizing effects which arise from the practices pursued by the generality of those who wish to obtain public offices have become too momentous to be passed over in silence. The disgusting scenes which are exhibited at public gatherings, a short time previous to the annual election, and on the day of election, are such as to exclude every honest and worthy man from a participation in the right of suffrage, if duty did not imperiously require it. And such is the expense of time and money attending the electioneering campaign of candidates about the country, and such quantities of ardent spirits are profusely administered, that it will soon happen, if it has not already become a fact, that no person, except he is destitute of moral principle, and regardless of character, will be found willing to offer his services as a public officer. Such a course of conduct is calculated to place unworthy men in the Legislature of your State, and to exclude talents and real merit from her councils. It contravenes the invaluable right of suffrage, and saps the foundation of civil liberty. The decided disapprobation of all good men is imperiously demanded to put a stop to such evils. The reduction of the emoluments of office, especially of the members of the Legislature, while it would not in the least prevent men of worth from accepting the office, it would very much lessen the greedy manner in which it is sought for by the common office hunter—would tend to shorten the session of the Legislature; and reduce the expenditures of the State. Such objects, in the opinion of the grand jury, are worthy the attention of every well-wisher of society.'

Might not Congress venture at their present session to put the strong hand of legislation on a crime of such magnitude, by imposing a round, substantial tax on ardent spirits, and let those who will, become voluntary maniacs. Candidates for bedlam and the penitentiary, who murder the domestic peace of their own families—who degrade and ruin their wives, children friends and family connections—who will exhibit in the face of day a vice that sinks them below the lowest animals—who love to wallow in the style of intemperance—should pay at least a tax for their conversion into beasts.—*Balt. Amer.*

A New Speculation.—A considerable demand for merino sheep recently existed in the southern part of this state, which afforded another opportunity to the wretched nutmeg gentry to impose on the credulity of some of our citizens. A large number of English sheep were prepared for the purpose, by clipping the ends of the wool, applying a hot iron to that portion remaining on the sheep, in order to crisp it, and finally applying a composition of grease, tar, and lampblack, in order to give it the smoky & greasy appearance of merino wool. Thus accoutred, these sheep were prepared for market, and have been sold, it is said, to a considerable extent, as genuine merinos. *Savanna, N. Y. Sentinel.*

Handsoms Compliment to the New Orleans Bar.—We are informed that Mr. Livingston has been solicited by the Trustees of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. to deliver Lectures on Law in that institution for three months in the year, with an annual salary of Four Thousand Dollars. So desirous are they to secure the talents and services of this gentleman, that the Trustees have left him to consult his own convenience, in choosing

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, A Solar Cycle, 15  
Epaet, 22 Lunar Cycle, 3

## MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima, Jan. 22
Quinquagesima, Feb. 5
Ash Wednesday, Feb. 8
Mid Lent, March 5
Palm Sunday, March 19
Easter Day, March 26
Low Sunday, April 2
Rogation Sunday, April 30
Ascension day, May 4
Whit Sunday, May 14
Trinity Sunday, May 21
Advent Sunday, Dec. 3

## Solar and Lunar Eclipses for 1826.

I. A total eclipse of the Moon the 21st of May, at 10 o'clock 15 min. in the forenoon, invisible here; it will be visible in the East Indies and New Holland.

II. An eclipse of the Sun the 5th of June, at 12 o'clock 53 min. at noon, invisible; it will be visible in South America and the South Atlantic Ocean.

III. An eclipse of the Sun the 30th of October, at 8 o'clock 21 min. in the afternoon, invisible; only a small part of the penumbra falls on the South pole.

IV. A total eclipse of the Moon the 14th of November, at 11 o'clock 8 min. in the forenoon; invisible here, but visible in the eastern parts of Asia.

V. An eclipse of the Sun the 29th of November, at 6 o'clock 36 min. in the forenoon, invisible here; but will be seen in Europe and the northern parts of Asia.

## ALMANACS

For the Year 1826,  
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT  
THIS OFFICE.

H. CUMMINS.

the part of the year he would spend with them, or even that he might divide the three months, should his other engagements render it necessary to do so. We have not learned whether Mr. Livingston will comply with this flattering and honorable solicitation.—New Orleans paper.

## CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.

The greater part of the business in the Senate consisted of the introduction and reference of petitions to their proper Committees. A resolution was offered by Mr. DICKERSON, of N. J., declaring that no person, who has been twice elected to the office of President shall again be eligible, and a resolution offered by M. COBB, of Georgia, proposing to prohibit Members of the Senate or House of Representatives from accepting any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the Government of the United States during the period for which they were elected. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Eaton, inquiring into the authority of the Territory of Arkansas for imposing taxes on soldiers' grants.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was introduced giving a pension to Penelope Denny, and another relative to the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge. The resolution of Mr. HAMILTON, of S. C., on the subject of the proposed Commission to the Congress of Panama, was laid on the table, on his own motion, as he had understood that information on the subject was about to be presented to the House. The resolution introduced by Mr. SAWYER, of North Carolina, relative to a geographical survey, was negatived. The resolution of Mr. LIVINGSTON, relative to the list of unclaimed Dividends, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. REED, of Mass., introduced a resolution relative to a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, over the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. WEBSTER laid on the table a resolution on the subject of a Canal across the Peninsula of Florida, which he represented to be a subject of deep importance. The claims of the Ex-President, (Mr. Monroe), were brought before the House by Mr. INGRAM, and referred to the Committee on Claims, his motion for a select Committee being superseded by the amendment carrying it to the Standing Committee. A resolution was also introduced relative to an increase of clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution referring it to the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of giving a territorial government to the District, which was agreed to.

SENATE—TUESDAY, Dec. 20.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a map of the Survey of a Road from St. Augustine to Cape Florida, by Col. Gadsden.

Mr. Van Buren submitted the following motion for consideration: "Resolved, That Congress does not possess the power to make Roads and Canals within the respective States."

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed with instructions to prepare and report a Joint Resolution, for an amendment of the Constitution, prescribed and defining the power Congress shall have over the subject of Internal Improvement, and subjecting the same to such restrictions as shall effectually protect the sovereignty of the respective States, and secure to them a just distribution of the benefits resulting from all appropriations made for that purpose.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Cobb's resolution to amend the Constitution, and agreed thereto.

The Senate then proceeded to consider Mr. Dickerson's resolution to amend the Constitution, and on motion of Mr. D it was referred to the select committee, on amending the Constitution.

After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned to Thursday.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, of N. Y. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending to two years, the term within which merchandise may be exported, with the benefit of debenture, and of allowing the drawback of the duty upon the same, without deduction.

A DOCUMENT FROM MR. JEFFERSON.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Trimble, calling for a letter of Mr. Jefferson, on the subject of a Post at the mouth of Columbia River, being called up—

Mr. Forsyth suggested, that the letter was probably on record among the documents heretofore transmitted to Congress; in which case it would not be necessary to call for it.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, suggested, that the paper referred to had probably been communicated to the Senate, and was of a confidential character in which case, it would not be proper to ask for a disclosure of it.

The question being taken on Mr. Trimble's resolution it was adopted.—Ayes 72—Noes 64.

The resolution offered by Mr. Forsyth calling on the President for copies of correspondence with the British Government, in relation to the Africa Slave trade, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, moved the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the sale of the Lead Mines and Salt Springs belonging to the United States, and in such manner as shall, by affording

sufficient time for fair competition in the purchase thereof, secure the best price for the same.

The resolution was agreed to without a division.

On motion of Mr. Holcombe, of N. J. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a School or Schools for the education of children in circumstances (the sons of American Seamen to be preferred)—to be articulated to serve, when required, on board of the public Ships of the U. States, until 21 years of age; the object of the institution being to furnish the Navy from year to year, with a number of competent and well educated petty officers.

On motion of Mr. Whipple, of N. H. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act making provision for arming the whole body of the Militia of the United States, passed April 3d. 1808, so that the arms provided in virtue of said act, and transmitting to the several States composing this Union and the territories thereof, shall, by each State and Territory, be deposited in proper arsenals, to be provided by such State or Territory, to be delivered to the Militia thereof only when they may be called into actual service.

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.

The Senate did not sit today.

House of Representatives.—Mr. McLane, from the Committee, reported a bill making appropriation for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year 1826; which was twice read and committed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dwight, of Mass. offered the following for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House whether any extraordinary losses have recently occurred in the collection of the customs—and if so, to state the circumstances attending thereon, so far as they may be within his knowledge.

On motion of Mr. Strong, of N. Y. it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the net annual proceeds of the sales and entries of the public lands, exclusively for the support of common schools; and of apportioning the same among the several States, in proportion to the representation of each in the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Md. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of increasing the pay of the Surgeons in the Navy; and, further, to inquire into the propriety of classing them and graduating their pay according to the period of their service.

On motion of Mr. Powell, of Va. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by some general law, for the redemption of all lands sold for direct tax, and purchased by the agents of the Government.

Mr. Owen, of Alabama, laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House all the correspondence between that Department and Generals Pinkney and Jackson, relating to the Treaty with the Creek Indians, afterwards made at Fort Jackson.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, it was

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire into the practicability of making such alterations in this Hall as will render it more suitable for the purpose of a deliberative assembly.

Mr. McDuffie, in presenting this resolution, said, he had but a single remark to offer, which was, that, for the last two or three days he had endeavored to possess himself of the arguments used in the discussions of the several topics which had been before the House. But, in this purpose, he had failed altogether. Several propositions had been discussed between the members on the front seats, of great importance, of which he had not been able to understand one word. He believed that important alterations might be made in the structure or arrangement of the Hall, by which these inconveniences would be remedied. He would mention but one. He was of opinion, then, that a horizontal glass curtain, extended over the caps of the pillars across the Hall, would materially improve its adaptation to the business of legislation. At present, the voice of a person speaking in the Hall was absolutely lost in the dome.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, (chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs,) the bill making an alteration in the mode of paying the enlisted soldiers of the United States, which had yesterday undergone discussion, was recommitted to that committee; Mr. H. having suggested that some alteration could probably be made in it, which would obviate the objections which had been urged against it.

On motion of Mr. McLane, of Del. the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MARKLEY, of Penn. in the Chair, on the bill making appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States, Mr. McLANE stated, for the information of the House, that this bill has been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, in anticipation of the regular annual appropriation bill, with a view to obviate a difficulty which had heretofore occurred on this subject.

The money to be provided by this bill, furnished, as the House were aware, the only means of subsistence to these pensioners. Their annual stipend had hitherto

been paid them on the 3d of March, but the appropriation bill did not usually pass this House before that day; and the delay was attended with consequences which, to these dependant persons, were very serious.—Various expedients had been tried to remedy the evil, but it was found that there was no other effectual means of obviating it, than passing the bill for these pensions at an earlier period in the session. The present bill had been drawn in conformity with estimates furnished by the Treasury Department, in answer to an application from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. McLANE then moved that the blank in the bill, which provides for the pensions to the Revolutionary Pensioners of the U. States, be filled with the sum of \$1,352,790; that the second blank, which provides for the Invalid and Half pay Pensioners, in addition to an unexpended balance of \$150,000, be filled with the sum of \$67,500; & that the blank in the fourteenth line, which provides for pensions to the widows and orphans, be filled with the sum of \$12,000—which sums were severally agreed to by the Committee. The bill was then referred to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Van Buren in the Senate, on Tuesday, in relation to the power of Congress to make Roads and Canals, were laid on the table, at his suggestion, to be acted upon at some future day. A resolution was offered by Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, asking for the State the aid of the Government in opening a canal communication between Lake Erie and the Wabash, by a grant of public lands contiguous. And another by Mr. Noble, for clothing the Militia, when called into the service of the United States.

Mr. Eaton offered a resolution, calling for information in relation to the appropriations made at the last session for removing obstructions in the navigation of the Ohio river. About half an hour was spent in the consideration of Executive business. Messrs. Mills, Hayne, Smith, Macon, and Harrison, were appointed the select committee on the petition of the surviving veterans of the revolutionary army.

In the House of Representatives, a Bill to extend the time allowed for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes; a Bill to alter the times for holding the terms of the Supreme Court; a Bill to amend the Judiciary system; and a bill for the relief of the Kentucky institution for the Deaf and Dumb. An amendment was offered to the Resolution offered on Wednesday, by Mr. Dwight relative to losses in the collection of the customs; and an amendment was also offered to Mr. Campbell's resolution, relative to deserters from the army; Mr. Owen also modified his resolution, relative to the treaty with the Creeks, at Fort Jackson; Mr. Estall of Georgia, offered a resolution, calling for the details of the system of fortifications required for the national defence; Mr. Wright, of Ohio, offered a resolution on the subject of Military Land Warrants; resolutions were also offered by Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, on the subject of the best plan of completing the survey of the Atlantic sea coast; and Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania relative to the Disual Swamp canal, to obtain an opinion of its military and commercial importance; and by Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, calling for information on the subject of the treaty with the Cherokees, in 1819, by which the Cherokee titles in North Carolina were extinguished. On motion of Mr. Stewart, copies of the maps and plans of the canals and roads executed under the Act of 30th April, 1824, were ordered; on motion of Mr. Alston, of North Carolina, it was resolved to inquire into the expediency of altering the election laws of the States, so that members of Congress should be re-elected before the expiration of their terms—and a committee was appointed. The annual Treasury Report, and a Report from the Comptroller, were received. The bills making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners, and the bill to authorize the Legislature of Ohio to sell the lands reserved for schools, were passed. The House was taken up some time with the discussion of a private bill granting land in Florida to two individuals.—Nat Jour.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

The Senate did not sit today.

In the House of Representatives, one or two private Bills were introduced, and forwarded through the incipient stages. A letter from Dr. Smith, of the Vaccine Institution, was laid before the House by the Speaker, praying that the privilege of franking letters may be granted to the Institution. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mangum, of N. C. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, and Mr. Owen, of Alabama, were agreed to. A resolution offered by Mr. Tucker, of N. Jersey, was agreed to, referring to the Committee on Commerce the subject of breakwater in Delaware Bay. A resolution was agreed to, introduced by Mr. Eastman, of New Hampshire, classifying the Revolutionary Pensioners. The subject of the claims of the Ex-President, was, after some discussion, referred to a select committee; and a resolution calling for information on the subject, was introduced by Mr. Storrs, and laid on the table. The House afterwards adjourned over to Tuesday.

A memorial was presented in the House of Representatives on Thursday, by Mr. Barney, from the merchants of Baltimore, praying that a duty may be imposed on sales by auction; which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.—ib.

In our Daily paper of yesterday, the 22d inst. we gave a brief notice of the fire which

broke out in the Congress Library, in the Capitol. The following particulars we are enabled to give, from a personal observation of the nature, and extent of the injury sustained by this accident. The fire appears to have commenced in the western gallery, directly south of the window which communicates with the balcony, and is supposed to have originated from a candle which was left near one of the shelves by a gentleman who was reading in that part of the Library at a late hour. The fire ascended to the ceiling, part of the plaster of which is destroyed, as are the shelves in the gallery. A part also of the fluted casing beneath the gallery is destroyed. The destruction of books is very limited; being entirely confined to duplicate copies of documents and state papers, which were deposited in that gallery, by way of filling up the shelves. None of the valuable works, as far as we could ascertain, have been at all injured; nor will any interruption be caused by this accident to the habits of those members who are fond of literary recreations. Several members of Congress rendered very active assistance in the suppression of the fire.—Nat. Journal.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer says—"The unusual light was perceived by Mr. EVERETT, of the House of Representatives, who was returning to his lodgings from an evening party, and who indicated it to the Guard. Among the members earliest roused, and most active were Mr. HOUSTON, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. DWIGHT and Mr. WICKLIFFE. Mr. WARD, of N. York, narrowly escaped great injury from the falling of the plaster. Few of the citizens were roused, and the members of Congress are entitled to much of the credit of having saved the Library and all the perishable part of the building."

Boston, Dec. 23, 1825.

MR KEAN.

Great Riot at the Federal Street Theatre.

"Vox populi suprema lex."

One of the most disgraceful and tumultuous scenes ever witnessed in our city, took place on Wednesday evening at the theatre, and the whole of the blame deservedly falls upon the heads of the managers. It had been previously announced that Kean would attempt to appear in his favorite character of Richard III *alias* attempt to palm off his hated and hateful self upon an insulted public: accordingly both his friends and his foes were upon the alert. The press for tickets on Tuesday, was tremendous; and on Wednesday morning the excitement seemed to pervade all classes; many of those who had purchased cards of admission, re-sold them at an extraordinary advance, and during the whole day, men and boys in crowds, flocked to and from the play-house. Towards evening the throng became more and more dense and noisy, and the moment the doors were thrown open, the holders of tickets rushed in, and at once filled the pit, boxes, and galleries to overflowing.

Taking into view the vast numbers assembled, and the unusual excitement created the audience may be said to have been calm and patient until the usual hour of performance arrived. Previous to the rising of the curtain, however, Mr. Finn, one of the managers, appeared on the stage, and was received with the mingled hisses and cheers of the audience—he stated that Mr. Kean was in the house, and wished to make a humble apology; but the only answer to this, was in the loud cries of "No Kean," "No apology," "Hear him," "Kean forever." Mr. F. retired, and soon after Mr. Kean came on, dressed in a plain citizens dress, and after making and repeating the customary salutations attempted to speak—the moving of his lip could be perceived, but not a syllable was heard, for the noise and clamor which was more general in the third tier of boxes and gallery was renewed with double vigor and the actor himself was aimed at by missiles of various descriptions until he was compelled to retire. Mr. Finn again appeared—ex-cused to speak, but received similar treatment as before, with the addition of a few missiles which appeared to come from the slips. Mr. Kilner, another of the managers, now presented himself, bowed, and was understood to say, "Mr. Kean wishes to make an apology—he wishes to make it from his heart—he soon withdrew amidst the confusion, and after a few moments Mr. Kean, attended by Mr. Kilner, re-appeared and made several unavailing efforts to address the audience, when both passed off the stage, amidst showers of hisses, applause, eggs, apples, peas, beans, &c.

The time was not long ere Mr. Kilner was once more before the audience, and by respectful bows and gestures, endeavoring to gain a hearing, which after some little time he partially obtained. He then said, "Gentlemen, Mr. Kean declines playing unless he can be heard—he will not play unless he can have a hearing." Mr. K then consulted gentlemen in one of the stage boxes, and coming forward requested the friends of Mr. Kean to rise; when many (but how great a portion of the whole we are unable to say,) arose, but soon were mostly re-seated. Mr. Kilner abated himself for a short space, and then exhibited to the multitude a placard; on one side of which was, "Mr Kean declines playing; and on the other shall the play go on without him." This was noticed only by innumerable hisses and exclamations—cries of "Go on"—"No play." &c. The curtain soon arose, and the play commenced—in the proper place, Mr. Finn appeared as Richard, and was saluted with such deafening exclamations as "Off, off—No Finn—Kean, Kean—Off with Bob Logic—Finn sh that fellow."

In answer to the numerous calls for "Kean" the audience had been informed that he was not in the house, the first act was

gone through with and the second commenced, when Mr. Finn, then on the stage, was called aside and spoken to from the boxes, and soon after made his exit; the curtain then dropped and the performances were suspended. At intervals, during the scenes we have faintly described, several of our most influential and respectable citizens arose in their places, and requested audience while they addressed the house; but the shout was, "On the stage." The speakers declining to take the stage, were not able to be heard.

In the mean time the people, to the number of at least 5000, collected in Franklin street, Federal street and Broad-alley—surrounding the theatre on all sides and making continual efforts to break in the doors—now wrenching shutters and doors from their hinges—now smashing lamps and windows, and anon hurling stones and bullets of wood and missiles of every kind—the peace officers and others inside resisted with desperation—but nothing could withstand the impetuosity of the multitude and bearing down all before them, they gave three tremendous cheers and poured into the house amidst cries of "murder, shame, shame, down with Kean, away with the managers, demolish the theatre, strip the place from top to bottom," &c. &c.

Such a scene as now ensued beggars all description. Some of the audience sprang from the gallery into the boxes, from the boxes into the pit, and from the pit upon the stage—others jumped from the windows into the street, or made good their retreat through the doors behind the scenery—while the mob continued to press forward, occupying every vacant spot, tearing up the seats and the benches, and hurling them in every direction, demolishing the lamps, chandeliers, &c.—cheering and shouting, at intervals, "Down with the Keantes—over with the New Yorkers—Drive off the managers—Out with that fellow—Huzza—Send for Kean—No, no." &c. Some little opposition was now made to the mob, but without much effect. The riot act was read but no one heeded it—and the alarm of fire was cried, in order to draw the depredators from their work of destruction, but in vain—they maintained their ground without much interruption, and if they were once or twice driven from their positions, they returned again to the contest with greater fury. At length the populace having accomplished their object, retired peaceably to their homes, about 12 o'clock, and left the building in the possession of the friends of Kean and the managers, who immediately boarded up the doors and windows. Several persons were considerably injured. We have not heard that any lives were lost, and are unable to state the actual damage done.

Thus ended this shameful affair—without a parallel in the records of the drama in this place—a disgrace to the managers—a disgrace to the citizens—and a perfect death blow to the proud representative of Shakspeare's heroes—and while on the one hand we sincerely rejoice in the result, yet on the other we cannot approve of the means by which it was brought about. We did, indeed, hope that the opponents of Kean would have refrained from committing actual violence, and contented themselves by driving him off with their cat calls, bells, &c. but then we had no right to expect that they would pursue such a course—he had grossly insulted them, laughed at and ridiculed them almost to their faces—they knew him to be a double dealer, a professed libertine, a downright mountebank in his profession, a vulgar whisprer, a player and not an actor—full of clap-traps and trickery, "dumb show and noise"—and were determined that he should not play off his mimicry before their wives, their children, or themselves, determined not even to listen to his pretended explanations, his hypocritical acknowledgments, or his false, loathsome and disgusting apologies. The consequences of this riot with scarcely a dissenting voice, are thrown upon the shoulders of the managers. They could not but have been aware that the public would not support them in attempts to bring Kean upon our boards. The civil authorities, too, had warned them again and again of the consequences. They therefore stand without the shadow of an excuse, entirely and exclusively responsible for every thing that occurred. If our places of amusement cannot be conducted in a proper manner, without endangering the peace and safety of our city, let us have none; and, in conclusion, we cannot but join in the general wish, that our vigilant Mayor will sift "this business" to the bottom, and cite the proper persons before the proper tribunal, to show cause if any they have, why their license should not be taken from them.

After what has been said, it is perhaps unnecessary to add that not a female was present.—Traveller.

Departure of Lafayette from the U. States.

The editor of the *Irishman*, a Journal conducted with great ability, at Belfast, in Ireland, has copied the proceedings at Washington on this occasion, in September last, accompanying them with these remarks:

"We this day give to our readers one of the most interesting scenes which can be laid before the human mind—the departure and farewell Address of the greatest republic the world ever saw, to that Veteran Hero, whose sword was one of the first in the field to assert her freedom. The address of Mr. Adams is a chaste and beautiful composition—a triumphant recapitulation of the glories of liberty—and the reply of the old soldier is characterized by all the fire of youth and wisdom of old age. The *IRISHMAN* feels no small pleasure in being the first Journal to give these immortal productions to the people of Ireland."

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# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.  
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31.

The nomination of Mr. King as Minister to St. James, is confirmed by the Senate. The opposition to him, after all their parade and exertion, was feeble—it shows the extent of the opposition to the administration in that body. If such is the weakness of opposition, what must be the weakness of its friends?

The annual Treasury Report has just been received. The report states that after satisfying all the demands of the year 1826, there will remain in the Treasury a surplus estimated at 4,915,269 dollars and 98 cents—Mr. Rush recommends an increase of duties on all cotton manufactures of fine quality, and lowering, to a small extent, the duties at present existing upon teas, coffee and cocoa.

**Genteel Dunning.**—The editor of the Scholastic Republican, advertises as follows:—"N.B. Wanted at this office, any quantity of the 'Root of Evil,' in Exchange for notes and accounts"—and then adds with the most commendable regard to his own convenience, 'Don't come all at once.'

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated "HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Annapolis, Dec. 27, 1825."

"The sages of the State convened on yesterday, according to the prescription of the Constitution, but a sufficient number of the elect, not appearing, the members present, adjourned until this day, when an ample quorum was assembled, and, after the requisite qualification, proceeded to choose the presiding officer of their deliberation—it is said however, that that duty had been previously arranged by a quasi Caucus or confirmation—The machine of legislation, at length, is organized—all ready, at concert pitch, to discourse most excellent music.—Of our progression you shall be advised."

[We understand from a gentleman who passed through this town on Thursday last, direct from Annapolis, that BENEDICT I. SEMMES, Esq. is elected Speaker of the House of Delegates.]

## APPOINTMENTS

By the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Alfred Conkling, of New York, to be Judge of the United States for the Northern District of New York, in place of Roger Skinner, deceased.

William H. D. C. Wright, of Maryland, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil.

John Tucker Mansfield, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Pernambuco, in Brazil.

Charles D. Cox, of New Jersey, to be Consul of the United States for the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in place of Thomas D. Anderson.

Benjamin Gardner, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Palermo, in the Island of Sicily, in place of Henry Peble, deceased.

Payton Gay, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Tenerife, in place of John O'Sullivan, deceased.

Rufus King, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

John L. King of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States near his Britannic Majesty.

Col. GEORGE CROGHAN has received the appointment of Inspector General of the Army of the United States, vice Col. Archer, deceased.

Dr. JOSEPH KENT, declines being considered as a candidate for the office of Governor of Maryland.

Mr. Edward Thompson of Philadelphia, who lately failed for a large amount, has been arrested at Newcastle, just as he was going on board the ship Algonquin, for Liverpool.

General WILKINSON is not dead as was reported. He was in good health, in the province of Texas, about the first of Nov.

The N. Y. Eve. Post of Saturday last, states that "A few days since George Hoadly, president of the Eagle Bank, and Norman Dexter, formerly a director, were arrested by the New-Haven Bank for a conspiracy to defraud that institution, and are held to bail to answer for it at the court to be holden in New-Haven in March next."

A vessel is preparing at Norfolk, which is engaged to take out the frames &c. of some large building intended to be erected at Liberia, Africa, by the Government of the United States, for the reception of captured Africans. We learn that about sixty Emigrants have entered their names as passengers, some of whom are already in Norfolk.

The Philadelphia Freeman's Journal mentions that a daring gang of villains are at present in full operation in that adjoining neighbourhood. The association is said to consist of eleven, who divide themselves into parties. The whole gang attacked and robbed a man on the Falls of Schuylkill road, a few nights since; another person had been robbed and beaten by seven of them about three miles from the city, and a woman who was in company was cut and stabbed with knives and dirks.

## ALARMING INTELLIGENCE.

It is announced in the Richmond Enquirer, authentically, that the 'Author of Political Disquisitions' (Wm. B. Giles) has not been 'lying idly on his oars' since he miscarried in his attempt to be elected Senator in Congress; but that he is 'now occupied in analysing that most extraordinary document the President's Message.' All politicians should 'lie on their oars' until this great work be completed: The nation, however, ought not to be too long held in suspense. — Nat. Gaz.

## INVASION OF CUBA.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5. The Editors of the Georgian have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Cartagena. It is from an officer of note in the Colombian Navy, to his brother in this city.

CARTHAGENA, 23d Oct. 1825. 'I presume you have heard of the intended expedition fitting out at this place, against the Island of Cuba, consisting of one 74, five frigates, six sloops of war, and a number of brigs, schooners, gun boats, &c. The number of troops will consist of from ten to twelve thousand, and it is generally believed, from the disaffected state of affairs, and revolutionary disposition of the inhabitants, that we will find an easy conquest, or at least we are sanguine to that effect. All that prevents our departure is being obliged to wait for the arrival of the two frigates from New York, which are daily expected.

'Thus you see, I shall in a few days be again on the field of action. I had obtained a furlough for the purpose of visiting the United States, when I received orders to proceed direct to Cartagena, at which place I arrived with the squadron from Puerto Cabello, to reunite with the squadron against Cuba. The operations of the squadron are to be directed by Gen. Leon Clementi, Commodore Beluche, and myself. As yet I do not know what ship I will be on board of, but expect shall be given a preference to one of the new frigates, having understood that they will be superior to any vessels afloat, and equal in force to a 74, being intended to mount 64 guns of heavy calibre.

'This expected expedition must cause great uneasiness to the wealthy inhabitants of that rich and beautiful island, and I sincerely hope that they will not expose themselves to an useless and destructive warfare, for, as soon as the banner of Colombia is unfurled on their shores, there will be thousands to join her standard daily—but should they not accede to our proposals, doubtless that rich and fertile country will be laid waste to the ravages of war.

We are making great preparations for the celebration of Bolivar's birth day on the 23th instant, which it is believed will excel any thing in brilliancy given here since the possession by the Colombians. There is already upwards of \$10,000 for a dinner, ball, and supper, which will be extremely gratifying to the feelings of the community, not only from its being the birth day of the illustrious Bolivar, but the entrance on that day of Pedro Gaul, Esq. with other diplomatic characters, who are on their way to meet the Ministers and Delegates of the North and South Republics, at a General Congress at Panama.

South America must become the emporium of trade, and young men of genteel and liberal education cannot do otherwise than rise to fortune, especially if speaking the language and writing well.

There has just this moment arrived a splendid 64 gun ship from Swedeland sold to this Government, with a complement of 600 men. She is a fine ship in appearance, and will augment our force greatly. We are momentarily expecting a frigate from England for this Government, and we shall be here some time yet before we sail.

## THE CASTLE OF ST. JUAN.

Extracts of letters received in Philadelphia give some further particulars respecting the surrender of this fortress—it will be seen by the following that the commander of the Castle, who certainly defended it with a bravery and zeal rarely equalled, was treated with coolness by the authorities of the Island.—Such devotedness as that displayed by Gov. Coppinger, would have received a very different requital from brave and honorable men; but when it is remembered that cowardice was the principal cause which induced the royalists to abandon him to his fate, the slightest appearance of magnanimity towards the unfortunate ought not to be expected.—Balt. Gaz.

Extract of a letter to Mr. Sanderson, dated HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1825.

An event has taken place which must be interesting to all those who desire the independence of Mexico and South America.—The Castle of San Juan de Ulla has capitulated. Out of 500 men who composed the garrison, 425 have died of scurvy and starvation. The rest who survived arrived here to day in two Mexican vessels of war.

'The late Governor of the Castle came also, and although he defended the castle to the last extremity, he was received with great coolness by the authorities of the Island. The Governor was Coppinger, late of Florida. So dreadful was the state of the castle, that they were obliged for two months previous to the capitulation to eat rats for the maintenance of life, and it is ascertained that many sentinels died at their post while under arms. The schooner Hornellos of Baltimore, taken up by speculators in Mexican scrip, sails to-morrow for London with a special agent, and another, the Guatamala packet, chartered by government, starts for Cadiz.'

The Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will meet on Friday the 6th January next.

## LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

MONDAY, Dec. 26, 1825. This being the day appointed by the Constitution for the meeting of the Legislature of this state, at 11 o'clock the roll of the House of Delegates was called by the clerk. Those designated thus (\*) answered to their names:—

### FOR ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Alexander Kilgour,\*  
John L. Millard,  
John T. Hawkins,  
Stephen H. Gough, Esqrs.  
KENT COUNTY.

### WILLIAM WELCH,\*

James Boon,\*  
William H. Wickes,  
James Harris, Esqrs.  
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

### CHRISTOPHER L. GAULT,\*

Virgil Maxey,  
Abner Linticum,  
Rezin Estep, Esqrs.  
CALVERT COUNTY.

### JOHN BECKETT,\*

John J. Brook,  
James A. D. Dalrymple,  
Mordecai Smith,\* Esqrs.  
CHARLES COUNTY.

### JOHN G. CHAPMAN,

Robert Garner,  
Thomas Rogerson,  
John Edelen,\* Esqrs.  
BALTIMORE COUNTY.

### JOHN T. H. WORTHINGTON,

Adair Showers,  
James Turner,  
James W. McCulloch,\* Esqrs.  
TALBOT COUNTY.

### ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,\*

Richard Spencer,  
Levin Mills,\* Esqrs.  
SOMERSET COUNTY.

### LEVIN R. KING,

Arnold E. Jones,  
Littleton D. Teackle,  
Benjamin I. Jones,\* Esqrs.  
DORCHESTER COUNTY.

### JOSEPH ENNALS,\*

John Broughan,\*  
John Doughlass,\*  
Thomas I. H. Eccleston,\* Esqrs.  
CECIL COUNTY.

### JOHN W. THOMAS,

Alexander E. Grubb,  
Joseph Gilpin,  
Joseph Harlan, Esqrs.  
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

### WILLIAM D. BEAL,\*

Benedict I. Semmes,\*  
Edmund B. Duval,  
James D. Barrett,\* Esqrs.  
CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

### ADDISON RIDOUT,\*

Joseph J. Speed,\* Esqrs.  
QUEEN ANNS COUNTY.

### RICHARD RIDGWAY,\*

Thomas W. Hopper,\*  
Robert Stevens,\*  
Thomas E. Sudler,\* Esqrs.  
WORCESTER COUNTY.

### THOMAS HOOPER,\*

Charles Parker,\*  
Samuel R. Smith,\*  
John Mitchell,\* Esqrs.  
FREDERICK COUNTY.

### JOHN C. COCKEY,\*

Samuel Barnes,  
Thomas Sappington,\*  
William P. Farquhar,\* Esqrs.  
HARFORD COUNTY.

### JAMES MONTGOMERY,

James W. Williams,  
Charles S. Sewall,  
Henry Hall, Esqrs.  
CAROLINE COUNTY.

### WILLIAM POTTER,\*

Robert T. Keene,  
Thomas Saulsbury,\*  
Richard Houghlett,\* Esqrs.  
CITY OF BALTIMORE.

### BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,

John S. Tyson, Esqrs.  
WASHINGTON COUNTY.

### JOSEPH I. MERRICK,

Andrew Kerahner,\*  
Lancelot Jacques, Jr.\*  
Thomas Kennedy, Esqrs.  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

### JOHN W. LANSDALE,

Archibald Lee,  
Edward Hughes,  
Otho Willson, Esqrs.  
ALLEGANY COUNTY.

### ROGER PERRY,\*

William Reid,  
Thomas Blair,  
Robert Armstrong, Esqrs.

Thirty eight members only being present, a motion was made and carried to adjourn until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

The Steam Boat Maryland arrived from Baltimore, at 2 o'clock, bringing a number of the members; and many others reached the city during the evening.—There will be a full attendance therefore to-morrow.

## THE SENATE.

The members designated thus (\*) being present, formed a quorum.

### WESTERN SHORE.

Reverdy Johnson,\*  
John Scott,\*  
Daniel Kent,  
Robert W. Bowie,  
Joshua Cockey,  
Joseph Brownly,  
Dennis Claude,\*  
Frisby Tighman, and  
James Thomas, Esqrs.

### EASTERN SHORE.

William R. Stewart,\* President.  
William C. Miller,\*  
Solomon Dickenson,\*  
Ezekiel F. Chambers,  
Robert Orrell,\* and  
William Quinton,\* Esqrs.

The Clerks and Officers of the last session were re-appointed without opposition, & a committee directed to wait upon Dr. Rafferty to request his attendance as Chaplain.

## [For the Eastern Gazette.]

## PICKLE FOR BEEF.

MR. GRAHAM, I send you for publication the proportions of a pickle for Beef, which preserved beef from the last week in February, 1825, to the second week in October next thereafter, in perfectly nice order—and that too without being shifted or boiled up once during the time. This beef, thus preserved, was tasted by a number of gentlemen of Talbot, who are good judges, and they pronounced the beef in perfect and delightful preservation. Yours,

### A SUBSCRIBER.

PROPORTIONS.  
Four gallons of nice spring water—four ounces of salt petre—six pounds of salt—one and a half pounds of brown sugar, or one and a half pint of molasses—to these add one ounce of pot-ash.

KENTUCKY.—From the seat of government of this State our dates are to the 7th of the month, at which time discord still prevailed between the two branches of the Legislature—the old Court party, having a majority of about 24 in the House of Representatives, and the new Court a majority of 2 or 3 votes in the Senate. In the former body, by a still larger majority, resolutions have been adopted, cautioning and advising the Auditor and Treasurer of the State not to pay the salaries of the Judges of the new Court; also, expressing an opinion decidedly in favor of the power of the Judges of the old Court to coerce a restoration of the papers, records, and public property, taken from their old Clerk by the Clerk of the new Court; also, expressing the opinion that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Representatives, ought all to resign their offices at the close of the present session, and that they be invited to do so. A state of great exasperation of the two parties, one against another, appears to exist at Frankfort.—Nat. Intel.

## NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.

FIRE.—About half past seven o'clock last evening, the brig Grecian, Capt. Cobb, lying at the Levee, was discovered to be on fire in her hold, and in spite of every effort to save her, was consumed with her valuable cargo. The Grecian had taken up at a plantation above, 350 hhds of sugar and a quantity of rum. She was filled with cotton, and was expected to be ready for sea in a day or two. We understand the fire was accidentally communicated from a candle in stowing some articles in the run. When the alarm was first given, the cotton and rum were already on fire, and all the exertions of the firemen proved unavailing. Both vessel and cargo, it is understood were the property of Messrs. R. D. Shepherd & Co. No other vessel was injured, though several were apparently in danger, before she was hauled out from among them.

Nov. 30.—The hull of the Grecian was almost entirely consumed by ten o'clock yesterday morning. We learn that \$15,000 on the vessel was insured in a northern city, and that orders had been forwarded for effecting insurance upon the sugar.

## PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.

Floor—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$4 75 a 5 00  
" City Mills, superior qual. " 5 12 1/2 a 5 25  
" Do. standard qual. " 4 75 a  
" Susquehanna, " none  
Wheat—red, per bush. 80 a 85  
" white, " 100 a 105  
Corn—white, " 55 a  
" yellow, " 54 a  
Rye, per bush. 54 a—Far.

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. William Walker, to Miss Mahala Framp-ton, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. William Dewlin, to Miss Harriet Kemp, all of this county.

## DIED.

In this town, on Thursday last, Mr. ROBERT HUSK.—On board the ship Hunter, lying in the harbor of Surabaya, in June last, Mr. Alfred Cox Price, one of the officers of that vessel, and son of James Price, Esq. of this town.—We understand the death of this promising young gentleman, was caused by the bursting of a fowling-piece, while in the act of discharging her. Mr. P. was about 20 years of age.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, are requested to meet at St. Aubins, the seat of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. on Thursday next, the 5th January, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

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

## Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 3d day of January next, on the Court House green, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, of said day, a tract or part of a tract of land, containing about 17 acres, with all the improvements thereon, late the residence of Jonathan Hopkins, deceased. Also sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, with a quantity of salted beef and pork.

The terms of sale, will be, for all sums of and above five dollars a credit of six months will be given with approved security, and under five dollars the cash will be required.

R. D. HAY,  
for Hiram Foster.

Dec. 31

## Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anns' county, will be exposed at public sale, on the 19th January next, at Clover-Fields, the late residence of Wm. Hemsley, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock, farming utensils, corn, household furniture and sundry other articles.

The subscriber will sell at private sale a number of servants having a term of years to serve.

For all sums exceeding ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving note with approved security.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and terms more particularly then stated.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r. C. T. A.  
of William Hemsley.

Dec. 31 ts

## Tickets only Twelve Dollars

## IN THE GRAND

## STATE LOTTERY

OF Maryland—the drawing of which will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on the

## 15th February next,

and the whole to be completed on that day, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor & Council.

## HIGHEST PRIZE,

## 100,000 Dollars!

The immense magnitude of which, and the brilliancy of the other numerous Capitals combined with the very low rate of the Tickets, have caused a most unexampled demand from every part of the Union, and they are already becoming scarce.—Distant adventurers should therefore forward their orders without delay in order to secure chances for the Prizes contained in the following—

## SPLendid Scheme:

1 prize of \$100,000 is \$100,000  
1 prize of 30,000 is 30,000  
1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000  
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000  
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000  
15 prizes of 1,000 is 15,000  
10 prizes of 500 is 5,000  
50 prizes of 100 is 5,000  
100 prizes of 50 is 5,000  
100 prizes of 20 is 2,000  
500 prizes of 12 is 6,000  
10,500 prizes of 10 is 105,000

11,280 Prizes, amounting to \$308,000

The whole payable in CASH and which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Whole Tickets \$12 | Quarters \$3 00

Halves, . . . . 6 | Eighths . . . 1 50

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

## COHEN'S

## LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 114, Market Street Baltimore,

Where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

\*Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,

BALTIMORE,

Dist. Advertisers may at all times with confidence, forward their remittances to a *GEN'L OFFICE*, for if their orders should arrive too late, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable scheme then on hand.

Baltimore, Dec. 31, 1815 5w

## A Stray.

Came to the farm of the Subscriber near Dover Bridge, Talbot county, some time in June last, a red Bull (yearling) marked with a swallow fork under slop in the right ear and in the left, a swallow fork and notch—the owner, by paying charges can have him by applying to

JOHN UNDERWOOD.

Dec. 31 3w

## MARYLAND:

## Talbot County Orphans' Court,

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1825.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of December, in year of our Lord, 1825.

J. PRICE, R. G'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

## In compliance with the above order,

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Turbutt Callahan, 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 3d day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of December, 1825.

JESSE SCOTT, Adm'r.  
of Turbutt Callahan, dec'd.

Dec. 31 3w

## TANNING.

## William Townsend

Has commenced the Tanning and Currying business, at the yard lately occupied by Townsend & Hughes, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches and invite his friends and the public generally to give him a call.

Persons wishing their hides tanned on shares can have them done in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Easton, Dec. 10. w

## Negroes for Sale.

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

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls. They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

## To Rent

## FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Brick Dwelling House and large Garden, formerly occupied by Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. James Neall, situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

EDWARD ROBERTS,  
Talbot county, Sep. 24.

POETRY.

The following heart-rending and uncommonly beautiful lines, are found in the little volume we lately noticed, entitled "Leisure Hours at Sea."

THE SONG OF ROSE WESTON.

"I propter eunden, Extinctus pudor, et quae sola sidera adibam, Fama prior." Aeneid. 4. These lines were suggested by that part of "Pen Owen," where it describes the affliction—the mute and uncomplaining grief of the beautiful, faded, and credulous Rose Weston, when she was informed of the baseness and desertion of her seducer, Frank Whettenhall.

They tell me thou hast gone from me O'er the wide and stormy sea; I'll not believe the tale they tell— Thou wouldst at least have said farewell!

They tell me that thy alter'd brow Retains no trace of beauty now; That sin and shame have blanch'd thee pale, I'll not believe the slanderous tale!

Thy bloom is gone—perhaps it fled Quench'd by the tears that thou hast shed Thinking of her—I'll not upbraid thee—I am, alas! what thou hast made me.

I would not weep this last adieu Could I believe thee else than true; If 'tis a dream, and I should wake To know thee false, my heart would break!

My days on earth have fleet'd fast, And I have lov'd thee to the last; Thy fatal love hath ruin'd me But my last thought's a prayer for thee!

From the New-York Mirror.

THE RECONCILIATION.

Walking in the Park yesterday afternoon, I met Mr James Blank, who was moving slowly along with his arms folded over his breast, his eyes staring at vacancy, and his soul absorbed in meditation. I accosted him:

"How comes it James, you are melancholy—you have ever been the darling child of happiness—why do your features wear so mournful an aspect? Has any misfortune assailed you? What is it mar your peace? Nay, nay, no sighing—communicate your sorrow."

"They who cannot keep their own secrets, need never expect others to do so. I will not tell you why I am miserable, but miserably indeed I am!"

"I am sorry that this is your resolution. Perhaps if you would inform me of your trouble—your secret—I might be of service to you."

"Would that you could—but the malady that is seated in my bosom is beyond the reach of friendship."

"I am sorry that your disease is incurable. Come, come, be honest—you are in love?"

"And what if I were?" "Is your case hopeless?" "It is indeed!" "You acknowledge then that you are in love?"

"Is there any harm in that?" "No; but who is the fair one?" "Oh! she is the most cruel, beautiful, serpentic creature you ever beheld!"

"That of course—describe her." "She is tall and sylph-like—her hair is of the chestnut colour—her eyes are black, but there is more mildness than fire in them—her skin is like the snow stained with the dye of carnation—her face is open, generous, beautiful—O, she is lovely, divine, heavenly!"

"That will do. Her name?" "Harriet, Harriet, lovely, blooming Harriet! By all my unfortunate stars, vander she comes! Let's fly her presence!" "Not I, by Jupiter."

"Then stay, but I'm off." "Not so fast—you must remain and see her."

"Not for the wealth of worlds. Do not detain me; she scorns me—she hates me—but I love her to distraction notwithstanding. Let go my coat."

While we stood wangling, Harriet, 'the blooming Harriet,' came up. I turned round to behold and adore the divine perfection; but what was my surprise, when I saw the most abominably ugly girl these eyes ever looked on! She was nearly six feet high, and as slender as a maypole; she stretched her long flail-like arms out, at the end of which dangled a slender skeleton hand, in order to congratulate my friend Jemmy on the occasion of their meeting so unexpectedly—then opened her shark-like jaws, which divided her head, (and I really thought Jemmy did her justice, when he affirmed that she had an 'open countenance,') and commenced chiding him for his neglect to call and see her, &c. He apologized for his conduct—she forgave him—and they marched off together—he as happy as reciprocated love could make him, and she as vain as the gaudy peacock, in her triumph over his affection; leaving me standing a mute statue of astonishment, more firmly convinced than ever, that Love is as blind as a bat.

GEORGE.

From Foreign Journals.

ANECDOTES OF SHERIDAN.

(From Kelly's Memoirs.)

"Mr. Harris, the late proprietor of Covent Garden, who had a great regard for Sheridan, had at different times frequent occasions to meet him on business, and made appointment after appointment with him, not one of which Sheridan ever kept. At length Mr. Harris, wearied out, begged his friend Mr. Palmer, of Bath, to see Mr. Sheridan, and tell him that unless he kept the next appointment made for their meeting, all acquaintance between them must end forever. Sheridan expressed great sorrow for what had been in fact inevitable, and positively

fixed one o'clock the next day to call upon Mr. Harris at the theatre. At about three he literally made his appearance in Hart-street, where he met Mr. Tregent, the celebrated French watch-maker, who was extremely theatrical, and had been the intimate friend of Garrick.

Sheridan told him, that he was on his way to call upon Harris. "I have just left him," said Tregent, "in a violent passion, having waited for you since one o'clock."

"What have you been doing at the theatre?" said Sheridan. "Why," replied Tregent, "Harris is going to make Bate Dudley a present of a gold watch, and I have taken him half a dozen that he may choose one for that purpose."

"Indeed," said Sheridan. They wished each other good day and parted.

Mr. Sheridan proceeded to Mr. Harris's room, and when he addressed him, it was pretty evident that his want of punctuality had produced the effect which Mr. Tregent described.

"Well Sir," said Mr. Harris, "I have waited at least two hours for you again; I had almost given you up; and if—"

"Stop, my dear Harris," said Sheridan, interrupting him; "I assure you these things occur more from my misfortunes than your fault; I declare I thought it was but one o'clock, for it so happens that I have no watch, and to tell the truth, am too poor to buy one; but when the day comes that I can, you will see I shall be as punctual as any other man."

"Well then," said the unsuspecting Harris, "if that be all you shall not long want a watch, for here—(opening a drawer)—are half a dozen of Tregent's best—choose any one you like, and do me the favour of accepting it."

Sheridan affected the greatest surprise at the appearance of the watches; but did as he was bid, and selected certainly not the worst for the cadeau.

"Cumberland hated Sheridan, and when the 'School for Scandal' came out, Cumberland's children prevailed upon their father to take them to see it;—they had the stage box—their father was seated behind them, and, as the story was told by a friend of Sheridan's, who was close by, every time the children laughed at what was going on in the stage, he pinched them, and said, 'What are you laughing at, my dear little folks? you should not laugh, my angels; there is nothing to laugh at—keep still you little devils!'"

Philosophy.—It is said that, as Sheridan sat at the Piazza Coffee House, during the fire [D. L. Theatre,] taking some refreshment, a friend of his having remarked on the philosophic calmness with which he bore his misfortune, Sheridan answered, "A man may surely be allowed to take a glass of wine by his own fire side."

Lord Byron's Opinion of Sheridan.—The following extract from a Diary in my possession, kept by Lord Byron during six months of his residence in London, 1812-13, will show the admiration which this great and generous spirit felt for Sheridan;—Saturday, Dec. 18, 1813.—Lord Holland told me a curious piece of sentimentality in Sheridan. The other night we were all delivering our respective and various opinions on him and other hommes marquans, and mine was this:—Whatever Sheridan has done or chosen to do has been, par excellence, always the best of its kind. He has written the best comedy (School for Scandal) the best opera (The Duenna) the best farce (The Critic)—it is only too good for an after piece—and the best address (Monologue on Garrick), and, to crown all, delivered the best oration (the famous Begun Speech) ever conceived or heard in this country. Some body told Sheridan this the next day, and, on hearing it, he burst into tears! Poor Drinsley! If they were tears of pleasure I would rather have said those few but more words, than have written the liad, or made his own celebrated Philippic. Nay, his own comedy never gratified me more, than to hear that he had derived a moment's gratification from any praise of mine; humble as it must appear to 'my elders and my betters.'—Moore's Life of Sheridan.

How to turn an Argument to Account.—The disputatious humour of Richardson was once turned to account by Sheridan in a very characteristic manner. Having had a hackney coach in his employ for five or six hours, and not being provided with the means of paying it, he happened to espy Richardson in the street, and proposed to take him in his coach some part of his way. The offer being accepted, Sheridan lost no time in starting a subject of conversation, on which he knew his companion was sure to become argumentative and animated. Having, by well managed contradiction, brought him to the proper pitch of excitement, he affected to grow impatient and angry himself, and saying that he could not think of staying in the same coach with a person that would use such language, pulled the check string, and desired the Coachman to let him out. Richardson, wholly occupied with the argument and regarding the retreat of his opponent as an acknowledgement of defeat, still pressed his point, and even hollered, 'more fast words,' through the coach window after Sheridan, who, walking quietly home, left the poor disputant responsible for the heavy fare of the coach.—[Life of Sheridan.]

For Rent, THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent for Mary J. Willson. Easton July 23

WINTER SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome assortment of NEW GOODS, of various descriptions, among which is a CHOICE SELECTION OF GOOD THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS, CONSISTING OF

- Nice old Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga & Port Wines
Best old Cognac Brandy, Peach and Apple do.
Genuine old Rye Whiskey, common do.
Jamaica and Antigua Spirit,
N. England Rum
Real old Holland Gin, Country do.
Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Brown do. of superior quality, 2d and 3d qualities ditto,
White Havana do.
Java Coffee, Jamaica & St. Domingo do.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong Teas
Nice fresh Malaga Grapes,
Raisins, Figs, Cranberries and Oranges,
Lemons, Almonds and Shell-barks
Pine-Apple and Cream Cheese
Jamesons' Crackers, Rice and Mustard
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Alspice, Pepper, Ginger and Salt-Petre,
Alum, Indigo, Fig-Blue and nice Starch
Superior Cheiving Tobacco, common small twist and pug do.
Spanish Segars, Country do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Mould and dipped Candles
White and brown Soap, Windsor do.
Raw Cotton, Cotton-Yarn Canule-Wick, Seine-Twine and Shoe-Thread
A few barrels of superior White Wheat Flour and nice Philadelphia Buck-Wheat do.

He has also added to his former stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, a variety of fashionable CALICOES, handsome SILKS for Dresses and Pelisses, Cut SILK VESTING, and many other seasonal and desirable articles unnecessary to mention, all of which, makes the assortment very complete, and will be offered at the lowest prices for Cash. Easton, Dec. 24.

Winter Supply. Jenkins & Stevens

Take the liberty to inform their friends and customers, that they have just received their ENTIRE SUPPLY OF WINTER GOODS, Comprising a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or in exchange for Linsey, Feathers, &c. Easton, Dec. 24. Sw N. B. American and English Gun Powder, of a superior quality.

Christmas Comforts Green & Reardon

Are now opening a variety of articles adapted to the season, such as BRANDIES, WINES & CORDIALS, RAISINS, ALMONDS, PRUNES, CURRANTS, FIGS, LEMONS, ORANGES & MALAGA GRAPES. ALSO, Sup. White Wheat Flour, Buck Wheat Meal, Firkin and Roll Butter, with their usual assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Easton, Dec. 24.

WINTER GOODS. Samuel Groome

Has the pleasure to announce his return from Philadelphia and Baltimore with an extensive Supply of Goods, adapted to the season, which with his former purchases makes his assortment general and complete, and comprises almost every article in the Dry-Goods line. ALSO, Liquors, Groceries, Castings, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Queens' Ware, Tin Ware, Stone Ware, Wooden Ware, China, Glass, &c.

All which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, or exchanged for Corn in the ear, Country K-rsey or Feathers. Easton, Dec. 10, 1825. 6w

NEW GOODS. James M. Lambdin

has just received a general assortment of reasonable and desirable GOODS, of almost every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers and Corn in the ear. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call. Easton, Oct. 22. P. S. He will also receive in a few days a lot of superior British Gun Powder.

WOOL COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

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

Wm. H. Groome

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with his entire Fall and Winter SUPPLY OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF A GREAT VARIETY OF PLAIN AND FANCY ARTICLES; Amongst which are

- Elegant black, white & crimson Merino Scarfs or long Shawls
Do. do. Mantles
Do. new style Ribbons for Bonnets, &c.
Do. do. do. for Belts
Do. black and white Lace Veils
Do. do. figured Silks for Dresses and Pelisses
Bobbinet and Thread Laces
Tartan, Scotch and Circassian Plaids
Brown and blue Gamblet for Cloaks
Black & colored Bombazettes & Bombazettes Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c. &c.
Also, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools, Groceries, Liquors, Queens' Ware, Glass and China—Stone, Earthen, Tin & Wooden Ware—Castings, Nails, Spades, Shovels, Broad Axes and Felling Axes, of superior quality—Wine-draw Glass, Lamp-Oils, Cotton-Yarn—and some very nice BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR and TEA.
All of which will be sold at the most reduced rates for Cash, or exchanged for Corn, Feathers and Country Kersey. Easton, Dec. 3.

Joseph Chain

Has received from Baltimore and is now opening at his store, nearly opposite the Bank, the following articles, which he will sell very low for cash, viz:

- Dried Reef and Breeves' Tongues
Bologna Sausages and Mutton Hams
Cheese first and second quality
Firkin Butter and Buck-wheat Flour
Homony and Soup Beans
Water and Butter Crackers
Pilot Bread
Beer, by the keg
Scotch and Susquehanna Herrings
Mac-ravel
Be a large twist Tobacco
Second quality do.
Almonds, Raisins, first, second & third quality, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Shell-Barks Ground Nuts, Filberts, Palm Nuts and English Walnuts. Easton, Dec 17

PRIME ENGLISH DUCKING AND SPORTING POWDER.

A SMALL supply of English Ducking and Sporting POWDER, received and for sale by GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE, No. 1, Light st. wharf, Baltimore. 12th mo. 2. Dec. 10 4w

For Sale, THE STEAM-BOAT

A first rate Philadelphia-built GIG, with plated Harness complete. Apply to WILLIAM CLARK. Easton, Dec. 10



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) or Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows: From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, - - - - - \$3 00 From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, - - - - - 2 50 From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, - - - - - 1 50 The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore. Dinner on board, - - - - - 50

CLEMENT VICKARS. March 5

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Eleventh Instalment of fifteen dollars on every share of stock will be due and payable on Tuesday, 13th of December 1825.

H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer. Canal Office, Philadelphia, 2 1st December, 1825. Dec. 10 5w

Joseph Scull

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of the best materials for making BOOTS & SHOES,

which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash. He wishes 'it to be distinctly understood, that in future, he will sell for CASH ONLY—and he hopes that none of his customers will be offended, as he finds it necessary to pursue this course.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay; and those whose accounts have been long standing, must not expect any further indulgence. Easton, Dec. 17, 1825.

HILLSBOROUGH TAVERN.

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

HENRY CLIFT. Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 19. N. B. Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, and the subscriber obligates himself to furnish his table with the best that the market will afford. H. C.

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.

Wanted

A HOUSE-KEEPER.—A middle aged woman, of respectable character & who can cook well recommended.—Also, A HOUSE WOMAN, (a slave would be preferred) one that can be recommended as a good Washer, House and Chamber Maid—For both of whom the most liberal wages will be given. S. LOFE. Easton, Nov. 12.

\$20 Reward.

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

\$100 Reward.

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

CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article, CASH; which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners. JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK, at S. Lowe's Tavern. Aug. 6

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court, DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1825.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1825. JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

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 Haley Moffit 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 28th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of December, 1825. PHILEMON HORNEY, Adm'r. Dec. 24 3w of Haley Moffit, deceased.

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF REASONABLE TERMS. The Em journey, in remoter carriage bro was obliged ing extricate his attendan to repair the on foot. Heral D\*\*\* him, and wh his own carri ed him to ge to the next tions for his wait his arri The Gen far, when a the peasant and in a fre thus address Old Woon tersburg? E Old Woon the Empero Old Woon a letter with Empero—N Old Woon son? and ye peror's suite stores in the The Emopi city and he give him son her son. She told habit of sen salary; as sh of earning n however, a tended to tr written to b eard the mo attendants o Empero—I recollect n the money, ror's servan the sum, wh Old woun Empero—go on to the the officer. woman an, D\*\*\*, so th him, and ad give you th The old lly by the ha off as quick post. She began thus: you have br burgh from The Gen was mad. 'My goo through con of mind, I person. I still less ha any one he 'Ab, but has told me to a hair to be sure to 'Some of It is scanda trick.' 'O no, no if he were o So give me 'Go away to be fired b no money fr not have any 'So, you not have ex high rank as Just then She, immedi ed triumph 'Now le it any long told me tha The Gen strange ren latter mad. 'Recallec 500 roubles to give over Understa after a shor his forehead 'Yes, I do had become ing to the of fused by the your money before I go. He then out before The old