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VOL. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1827.

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LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

Mr. Harlan delivered the following report; which was read, and laid on the table, viz.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of John S. Maffitt, of Cecil county, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report—That they are of opinion that the prayer of your petitioner is reasonable, and ought to be granted.

Therefore, Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore is hereby authorized and directed, to pay to John S. Maffitt, of Cecil county, or order, the sum of one hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-six cents, out of any unappropriated money now in the treasury.

By order,
James H. Milbourne, Com. Clk.

The order submitted by Mr. Gough on the 24th ultimo, relative to Harris and Johnson's Reports, was taken up, read the second time, considered and adopted.

Mr. Striker, from the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report; which was read, viz.

The committee of ways and means, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law of 1823, taxing certain offices, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report, that in their opinion the same should be repealed.

The house then, according to the order of the day, proceeded to consider the bill, reported by Mr. Speed, from the committee on grievances and courts of justice, entitled, "An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to tax certain offices," passed at December session 1823, and the act to explain and amend the same, passed at December session 1824; when, in the progress of the second reading thereof, on motion by Mr. Speed, the question was propounded, That the further consideration of said bill be postponed, and that it be laid on the table? Determined in the negative.

The said bill having been read the second time, Mr. Teackle offered a substitute therefor; which was read, when,

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the further consideration of both the bill and the substitute proposed, was then postponed, and the same were made the order of the day for Tuesday next, the 13th instant.

On motion by Mr. Banning, the following resolution was twice read, by special order, assented to, and sent to the senate for concurrence, viz.

Resolved, That Thomas J. Bullitt, Robert H. Gadsborough and John M. G. Enory, Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed to inspect the records of Talbot county court; and that they, or any two of them, are requested to make report to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, of the state and condition of said records, specifying how many of them are in a bad or decayed state, and the probable cost of recording anew, such as may require it, together with the binding of such as it would be advisable to have bound.

The bill, reported Mr. Peter, entitled, An act to alter and amend the third section of an act, entitled An act respecting elections; being one of the orders of the day, was taken up for consideration and read the second time; when on motion by Mr. Peach the further consideration thereof was postponed until Friday next the 9th instant, and the bill was made the order of the day.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, in reference to the bill, reported by Mr. Brooke, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways; passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty-four, chapter 174; and in the progress of the second reading thereof, on motion by Mr. Brooke, the title of said bill was amended by inserting after the word, entitled, the words A supplement to, and after the word, act, the words, entitled an act.

The speaker having left the chair, it was at his request, occupied by Mr. Chapman; when,

On motion by the speaker, the said bill was recommitted to the committee that reported it for the purpose of amendment, viz. Messrs. Brooke, Chapman, Campbell, Compton and Du Val.

And on motion by Mr. Brooke, the said committee was enlarged to seven by the addition thereto of Messrs. Richard Thomas and Buchanan.

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

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

Leaves were this day asked and obtained to introduce bills of the following titles, viz.

By Mr. Beall, An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution or form of government as disqualify a minister or preacher of the gospel, of any denomination, from having a seat in the general assembly, or the council of the state.

Mr. Teackle, from the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report, with the accompanying resolution, the adoption of which is thereby recommended; which were read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

The Committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred a letter from the treasurer of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, requesting payment of the fourth and fifth instalments of the state's subscription to the capital stock of the said company, beg leave to report—

That it appears the amount subscribed in behalf of the state, pursuant to the original act for that purpose, was 50,000 dollars, to be paid in annual instalments of 10,000 dollars; that the first and second of these instalments have been paid, and that the third will be paid in the course of the present month. That the time fixed for the completion of the canal was the spring of 1828; that the advance has been more rapid than was expected, and that there is a reasonable prospect that the water may be let into the whole line during the current year. That the whole amount of their subscriptions have been paid by the United States, the state of Pennsylvania, and with very few exceptions, by all the individual subscribers. The committee, therefore, considering that the interest of the state, as a proprietor in the said company, may be promoted by the gratification of this request, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order,
James H. Milbourne, Com. Clk.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, or to their order, the 4th and 5th instalments remaining unpaid of the state's subscription to the capital stock of the said company; and that the said treasurer be authorized and required, for the payment of the said instalments, to borrow, on the credit of the state, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, redeemable in three years, at pleasure of the legislature, provided that the same may be obtained at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum; and the faith of the state is hereby pledged for the payment of the said principal, and the interest thereon accruing, semi-annually, until paid.

Mr. Tyson, chairman of the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was yesterday recommitted the bill reported by said committee on the first instant, entitled, An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania and Maryland Canal Company; reported, that the committee have had the same under consideration; and are of the opinion that it ought to pass with the amendment, which the committee had agreed to and ingrafted thereon.

The said bill, as amended by the committee, was then read, laid on the table, made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Banning submitted the following message, viz.

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 7. Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, to invite his Excellency the Governor in the senate chamber, on next afternoon at 4 o'clock, to sign such of the engrossed bills as may then be prepared for his signature. We have appointed Messrs. ——— to join such gentlemen as may be named by your house, to present this invitation to his Excellency.

Which being twice read; on motion by Mr. Banning the first blank thereof was filled with the word "Monday," the second blank with the figure "5," and the third blank with the names of "Banning and Hawkins."

A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned; endorsed, "will not pass."

And conveying a communication from the executive of this state, received and referred by the senate to the consideration of this house, enclosing a joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the state of Alabama, disapproving certain resolutions of the legislatures of the states of Delaware, Connecticut, Illinois, and Indiana, concurring with a resolution of the state of Ohio, proposing the emancipation of slaves; and a resolution of the legislature of New-Jersey recommending a system of foreign colonization; transmitted from the executive department of that state; also a resolution of the legislature of the state of Louisiana, disapproving certain resolutions adopted by the general assembly of Ohio, at their session in the year 1824, proposing a plan for the gradual emancipation of slaves; and another resolution of the state of Louisiana, concurring in the amendment proposed by the state of Georgia, to the constitution of the United States, passed the 22nd day of Decem-

ber 1823, in the words following, to wit: "That no part of the constitution of the United States, ought to be construed or shall be construed, to authorise the importation or ingress of any person of colour, into any one of the United States, contrary to the laws of such state." Also transmitted from the executive department of the latter state.

Which said communication, with its enclosures and accompanying documents, were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Brooke chairman of the committee on applications for special acts of insolvency, delivered the following report; which was read, viz.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of James Kelly, of Kent county, praying for a special act of insolvency, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report, that they consider the application of the petitioner as reasonable, and have therefore reported a bill for the purpose of affording him relief.

Your committee have also reported a general bill, embracing cases similar to the above, which, if passed, they are persuaded will supersede the necessity of future legislation on this head.

The bill accompanying said report, entitled, An act for the relief of James Kelly, of Kent county, was then read the first, and by special order, a second time, and passed.

On motion by Mr. John W. Thomas, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna at Havre De Grace, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Done, from the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report: The committee to whom was referred so much of the executive message as relates to the penitentiary, beg leave to report— That they have had the same under consideration, and although the report made by the committee appointed to visit the penitentiary in the recess of the legislature, is able and comprehensive, your committee are not prepared to recommend any of the important changes proposed, without a personal examination of the building, and site, and additional information on the finances and general police of the institution. They therefore propose, that a portion of your committee should be delegated to visit Baltimore as soon as convenient, that a report may be made in time for the present legislature to act upon; and beg leave to submit the following message to the senate:

House of Delegates, Feb. 7. Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, with your concurrence, to appoint a joint committee to visit the penitentiary, for the purpose of making a further investigation of the state and condition; and to examine into the accounts and police of said institution, and have named Messrs. ———, on the part of this house, to join any gentlemen from your honorable body for that purpose.

Which was twice read and concurred in; and the blank in the message proposed by said committee being filled with the names of Barnes, Done and Tyson, it was agreed to, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Dennis, the bill reported by Mr. Bennett, entitled, An act to abolish imprisonment for debt; within this state was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday Mr. Reynier, who had for some time been prevented by sickness from attending appeared in the house. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

By Mr. Keene, a petition from sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, praying that a bridge may be built over the Blooming Branch, and that certain roads therein mentioned, may be opened.

Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee on the subject of public instruction, delivered the following report; which was read and laid on the table, viz.

The committee on public instruction, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of withdrawing the donations from colleges, academies and schools, have had the same under consideration, and are decidedly of opinion that it would be inexpedient to withdraw the maintenance of the state from those institutions. Experience has proved that they cannot exist without the aid of public patronage, and the withdrawing of that aid would operate to their destruction, and in effect give to the rich a monopoly of the higher branches of education; as men of wealth can afford to support their sons at distant colleges or universities, whilst the middling & even lower orders of society, would be deprived of the means of acquiring a classical education, which is now presented by the seminaries endowed in their neighborhood; and, in the deficiency of the necessary qualifications, consequent upon that deprivation, they would be shut out from the fair prospect of competition, and the equal pretensions which they would otherwise enjoy for public employment, or professional elevation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order,
James H. Milbourne, Com. Clk.

Mr. Bennett, who had obtained leave of absence, again appeared in the house.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill, reported by Mr. John W. Thomas, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna, at Havre-de-Grace; and having been read the second time, the question was propounded, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative; and so the bill was passed.

And the following message; which was read, viz.

By the Senate, Feb. 8. 1827. Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate accede to the proposition contained in your message of the 7th inst. to appoint a joint committee to visit the penitentiary, for the purpose of making a further investigation into the state and condition of that institution, and of examining the accounts connected therewith; and have named Messrs. Herbert and Forrest on the part of this house.

The senate propose, with the concurrence of the house of delegates, to impose the further duty upon the committee of inquiring into the state, condition and management of the Baltimore Hospital, and whether any and what further legal provisions, are necessary to secure its proper regulation, and promote its utility to the public.

By order,
W. Kilty, Clk.

On motion by Mr. Done, the following message was twice read, and assented to, viz.

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 8. Gentlemen of the Senate,

The house of delegates has received your message acceding to the proposition to appoint a joint committee to visit the penitentiary, and proposing to impose the further duty on the same committee of inquiring into the state, condition and management of the Baltimore Hospital. This house concurs in your proposition, and has instructed its committee to join in the investigation.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Friday, Feb. 9.

The several bills of the following titles, passed by this house yesterday, were sent to the senate for concurrence, viz.

An act to incorporate the Maryland Savings Institution.

An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace. And,

An act for building a new Prison, in Calvert county, and for other purposes.

The message relating to the appointment of a joint committee to visit the Penitentiary, and also to inquire into, and investigate, the state, condition and management of the Baltimore Hospital, agreed to by this house yesterday, was also sent to the senate.

Petitions and memorials of the following titles were this day presented, viz.

By Mr. Keene, the petition of Gideon Gambrel, of Caroline county, a poor old soldier of the revolutionary war, praying relief, in consideration of his military services in said war; severally referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

By Mr. Harlan, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying for the passage of a law to tax dogs.

By Mr. Buchanan, An act to prevent the evils caused by the sale of spirituous liquors in small quantities, on credit.— Messrs. Buchanan, Richard Thomas, Hall, Banning and Nicholson, were named as a committee to prepare and report the bill. Whereupon Mr. Buchanan reported said bill accordingly; which was read the first time and ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Teackle, Chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered a report, with the accompanying resolution, and the annexed abstract therein referred to; which, being read, were laid on the table, and are as follow, viz.

The committee on public instruction, to whom was referred the report of the treasurer of the western shore in obedience to a resolution number 49, of 1824, with an abstract of the returns of colleges, academies & schools, in this state, beg leave to report— that they have deliberately considered the important subject of this reference, & having reviewed the returns of former years, they witnessed with regret the imperfections of those reports, and have had to lament the deficiency of a satisfactory account of the means devoted to literature. The committee are constrained to ascribe those imperfections and deficiencies to the absence of a proper system of accountability. They annex the abstract referred to, in further illustration of this matter; and as the treasurer of the western shore, has very aptly suggested a repeal, or modification of a requirement imposed upon an officer properly constituted to receive, and disburse, and account for the public treasure, they beg leave to recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By the General Assembly of Maryland, That the commissioners, trustees or other authorities of the several schools, academies and colleges, receiving funds, or donations, from this state, shall each respectively, and the same are hereby, required, to return

annually on or before the first Monday of December, to the superintendent of public instruction, the amount of funds or donations received by them, detailing the manner of its application or distribution; also the number and qualifications of the teachers employed, the rate of tuition, the number of poor children admitted under the act of December session 1823, entitled, An act to disseminate literature in this state, and the number of students or pupils, in the classical department and dead languages, in the English and Mathematics, and in the Lancasterian, or other system; and that the superintendent of public instruction be required to present annually an abstract of such returns, with detailed remarks and information to the legislature, on or before the first Tuesday in January, and that the resolution No. 49, passed at December session 1824, be and the same is hereby repealed.

On motion by Mr. Buchanan, it was Ordered, That in addition to the standing committees already appointed on the part of this house, a committee on Agriculture be appointed by the speaker, to consist of seven members.

Bills of the following titles were this day severally reported, viz.

By Mr. Crabb, An act to authorize the Rev. Henry L. Davis to remove certain negroes from the state of Delaware to this state.

By Mr. Saulsbury, An act to alter the time of holding the county courts in Caroline county, at their March terms.

By Mr. Speed, An act authorising a lottery for the building a Masonic Hall, in the city of Annapolis. On motion by Mr. Teackle, this bill was referred to the committee on lotteries.

Mr. Barnes reported a bill, entitled, An act to prevent gaming; which was read the first time; and on motion of Mr. Barnes the house by a special order, agreed to proceed to the consideration thereof; when in the progress of the second reading of said bill, on motion by Mr. Barnes the first blank was filled with "two thousand dollars." Mr. Barnes then moved to fill the second blank with "five hundred dollars." Mr. Brooke moved to fill the second blank with "one thousand dollars," and the question being taken thereon, it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Barnes, the third blank was filled with "four thousand dollars;" the fourth blank was filled with "two thousand dollars;" and the fifth blank was filled with "twelve months, nor less than three months."

Mr. Teackle offered the following as an amendment and an additional section, viz.

"And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall operate to abate any prosecution now pending under the laws of this state."

Which was twice read, and the question taken on the adoption thereof. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Barnes, the question was propounded, Will the house adopt the following amendment as an additional section, to be inserted immediately preceding the last repealing clause of the bill, viz.

"And be it enacted, That all fines imposed under this act shall be paid, one half to the informer, and the other half to the state."

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the question was propounded. That the house reconsider its decision on the amendment which he had proposed, as above? Determined in the negative.

The question then recurred, and was propounded, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative; and so the bill was passed.

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

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.

On motion by Mr. Peach, the question was propounded, That the decision of the house yesterday on the passage of the bill entitled, An act to prevent gaming, be now reconsidered? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Done the question was propounded, That the said bill be laid on the table? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the question was propounded, Will the house agree to adopt the following amendment, as an additional section of the bill, viz.

"And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall operate to abate any prosecution now pending under the laws of this state."

Resolved in the affirmative.

The question then recurred, and was taken. Shall the said bill be passed as amended? Resolved in the affirmative. So the bill having been reconsidered amended and passed, was sent to the senate for concurrence.

The speaker laid before the house, a communication from the clerk of Queen Ann's county court, stating the number of votes taken in the election district No. 4, of said county; in favor of, and against the establishment of primary schools at the election held on the first Monday in October last; transmitted in obedience to an order of this house of the 6th inst. referred to the committee on public instruction.

By Mr. Slemaker, An act to alter and amend the laws relating to the public roads of Worcester county.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying for the establishment of another election district in said county, have had the same under consideration, & beg leave to report, that they are of opinion, that it would be unnecessary; and they fur-

of process, or to both, was within the discretion of the Executive authority and penetrated with the duty of maintaining the rights of the Indians, as secured both by the treaty and the law. I concluded, after full deliberation, to have recourse on this occasion to the first instance only to the civil process. Instructions have accordingly been given by the Secretary of War, to the Attorney and Marshal of the United States in the District of Georgia, to commence prosecutions against the surveyors complained of as having violated the law while orders have at the same time been forwarded to the Agent of the United States in order to assure the Indians that their rights, founded upon the treaty and the law, are recognized by this government, and will be faithfully protected, and earnestly to exhort them, by the forbearance of every act of hostility on their part, to preserve unimpaired, that right to protection secured to them by the sacred pledge of the good faith of this nation. Copies of these instructions and orders are herewith transmitted to Congress.

In abstaining at this stage of the proceedings from the application of any military force, I have been governed by considerations, which will, I trust, meet the concurrence of the Legislature. Among them, one of paramount importance has been, that these surveys have been attempted, and partly effected, under colour of legal authority from the State of Georgia. That the surveyors are therefore not to be viewed in the light of individual and solitary transgressors, but as the Agents of a sovereign State, acting in obedience to authority which they believed to be binding upon them. Intimations had been given that, should they meet with interruption, they would, at all hazards, be sustained by the military force of the State, in which event, if the military force of the Union should have been employed to enforce its violated law, a conflict must have ensued, which would, in itself, have inflicted a wound upon the Union, and have presented the aspect of one of these Confederated States at war with the rest. A serious, above all to avert this state of things, yet, at the same time impressed with the deepest conviction of his own duty, to take care that the laws shall be executed, and the faith of the Nation preserved, I have used, of the means entrusted to the Executive for that purpose, only those which, without resorting to military force, may vindicate the sanctity of the law, by the ordinary agency of the Judicial tribunals.

It ought not however, to be disguised, that the act of the Legislature of Georgia, under the construction given to it by the Governor of that State, and the surveys made, or attempted, by his authority, beyond the boundary secured by the Treaty of Washington, of April last, to the Creek Indians, are in direct violation of the Supreme Law of this land, set forth in a Treaty, which has received all the sanctions provided by the Constitution, which we have sworn to support and maintain.

Happily distributed as the sovereign powers of the people of this Union have been, between their General and State Governments, their history has already too often presented collisions between these divided authorities, with regard to the extent of their respective powers. No instance, however, has hitherto occurred, in which this collision has been urged into a conflict of actual force. No other case is known to have happened, in which the application of military force by the Government of the Union, has been prescribed for the enforcement of a law, the violation of which has, within any single State, been prescribed by a Legislative act of the State. In the present instance, it is my duty to say, that, if the Legislature and Executive Authorities of the State of Georgia should persevere in acts of encroachment upon the territories secured by a solemn Treaty to the Indians, and the laws of the Union remain unaltered, a superadded obligation, even higher than that of human authority, will compel the Executive of the United States to enforce the laws; and fulfil the duties of the Nation by all the force committed for that purpose to his charge. That the arm of military force will be resorted to only in the event of the failure of all other expedients provided by the laws, a pledge has been given, by the forbearance to employ it at this time. It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine, whether any further act of legislation may be necessary or expedient to meet the emergency which these transactions may produce.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Napoli di Romania, dated Oct. 10 addressed to a merchant in Malta. Its date is not very recent, but its contents are of some interest.—

"I hasten to give the satisfactory news, that there yesterday evening arrived here an English brig of war, expressly sent by Captain Hamilton, to our Government with dispatches from the English Ambassador, Mr. Stratford Canning, containing the information, that his Excellency has had further instructions from his Government to negotiate with the Porte on the affairs of Greece, according to the propositions lately made by her Government, and which were the absolute independence of all the countries of Greece that took up arms, or at least the establishment of a Government modelled on part of the Ionian Islands. In this letter it is also affirmed that Lord Cochrane wrote from Malta to the Admirals, Vice-Admirals, and Captains, inviting them all to do their utmost with their small ships to retard the progress of the Turkish fleet, assuring them that he will be shortly among the Greeks, and concur in frustrating the attempts of their adversaries, and the shameful intrigues of the favourites of Mahomet."

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM,
I have been looking in your paper ever since I heard about the corn business in Baltimore, to see something taken from the American Farmer on that subject—but have been sadly disappointed, for you have taken nothing from the Farmer about it. You have certainly given us some good views of your own, or of some one else, I don't know which; but as the American Farmer was right on the spot, in the very midst of the rumour, I wanted to hear what it had to say in so great a matter which concerned the farming interest so much. Do Sir oblige your readers among the Farmers with as many extracts as you conveniently can from the American Farmer on this subject, for I have no doubt, that excellent paper, so friendly to the Agricultural people, has taken sides with the Farmers and ably defended them throughout this whole affair.
Yours,
A friend to the Farmers.

U. STATES SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Chastain Clarke vs. The Corporation of the City of Washington. The opinion of the Court in this case was delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia and county of Alexandria, and remanding the case to the Circuit Court with instructions to enter judgment on the case agreed for the plaintiff.

This was an action brought against the Corporation of the City of Washington, to recover the sum of \$85,000, with interest, being the amount of the prize of \$100,000, with a deduction of 15 per cent, drawn in a Lottery in the City of Washington, under the authority of the Charter of Incorporation of said city.

Under this charter the Corporation is empowered to authorize the drawing of lotteries in aid of the ordinary revenues of the city, to accomplish objects not within the reach of their ordinary funds, not exceeding the sum of \$10,000 per annum, and the objects to be accomplished being first approved by the President of the United States for the time being. In pursuance of this authority, the corporate authorities passed sundry ordinances, and appointed seven persons as Managers, to carry the same into execution. These Managers entered into a contract with one David Gillespie, by which Gillespie undertook to draw the lottery in question, and to pay all the prizes, for the sum of \$10,000, and took from him a bond conditioned for the faithful fulfilment of his contract. This sum was paid by him into the City Treasury, the Managers appointed by the Corporation signed the tickets, superintended the drawing, in pursuance of the ordinances. When the drawing was completed, Gillespie absconded; and this prize, with others, was left unpaid. Under the idea that the Corporation was responsible, this suit was instituted; and the opinion of the Circuit Court being in favour of the defendants, this writ of error was brought to review their judgment.

The liability of the Corporation was denied upon various grounds but more particularly because the power given by the charter was to authorize the drawing of lotteries precisely as it authorizes them in license auctioneers; pedlars, taverns, &c. that this involves no responsibility for the misconduct of those to whom the license is given. That in this case the Managers were empowered by the ordinance to dispose of the right to draw a particular lottery. This authority was executed by the sale to Gillespie; who, by such transfer, as well as by the terms of his agreement, became the sole proprietor of the lottery, and exclusively liable to the payment of prizes.

The Court decided that the authority to raise money by way of lottery, was a privilege conferred upon the Corporation, involving in its exercise high and important trusts and responsibilities. That it was in its nature unalienable, the Corporation could neither transfer the power nor avoid the responsibility. That in this case the evidence showed that the persons acting as the managers of the lottery were the authorized agents of the Corporation; that in all their acts they were within the scope of their authority, retained the control over the lottery, and assisted in their official character in superintending the drawing. That these acts of the manager, and the various advertisements in newspapers of the city, under the eye of the managers and of the Corporation, held them out to the public as the agents of the City, and not being contradicted, but expressly recognised, must be considered as sanctioned by its authority. That the ticket was properly signed by one of the managers, in his official character, and is sufficient evidence of a contract on the part of the Corporation to pay the prize. The very agreement with Gillespie was an act of these managers in their official character, recognised by the Corporation, and consequently recognising the authority and acts of the managers.

THE BACHELORS.—From the following "Card," we should suppose that general McClure is quite sick of dog legislation. The business however is not yet completed. There is to be a grand meeting for the memorial to be presented to the legislature.—*Ad.*

A CARD.

General McClure, has the honor of presenting his respects to the bachelors of New York, and acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of a meeting held in that city, as well as several other communications on the subject of the bill which is introduced into the house of assembly, in relation to levying a small tax on them for the support of the poor in the several towns, within this state. That while it might be desirable to ameliorate the condition of the poor and indigent, as well as to better the condition of the unfortunate of the tender sex, still he can assure the

bachelors of New York particularly, and of the state generally, that he has ever been averse to taxing the people without their consent; and the bachelors may rest assured, that unless there is a stronger expression of the people in favor of the proposed tax he will not move for the consideration of the bill which now lies on the table: And he would recommend, for the consideration of his New York correspondents, the propriety of suspending for the present, their communications to him on that subject, particularly through the medium of the mail, as they have already made a serious inroad on his per diem allowance.
Albany, Feb. 2, 1827.

Noah in search of a wife.—The Bachelors of New York, at their meeting last week appointed the editor of the N. York Enquirer, a real belted Bachelor one of the committee to "watch over the interests of the Bachelors." The crusty old Coles, in his paper of Monday, says, "I cannot serve; and feel that I have had the honour of watching over the interests of Bachelors rather too long, and have come to the determination of at once declaring my intentions to marry, and thus raise the standard of rebellion against the whole fraternity, *lutis verbis*. The fact is, this Bachelor's life is a vagabond kind of life, after all is said in its praise; it is in the long end, taking painters and ponies; a fresh bottle of champagne and a long rubber of whist, more expensive than a married one, that is, if you get a reasonable wife; besides, on serious reflection, there is no prescribing limits to this taxing system when once fairly under way; this year the Bachelors may take the place of the dogs—next year they may be compelled to aid in the creation of a fund to support old maids, and if war should break out, the Bachelors must do all the fighting; then, on the other hand, if this single blessedness, as it is called, is "unbecoming a moral and religious people" to indulge too much in them: So I will repent and marry—that is, if I can get any clever body to have me. I had a mind to advertise for a wife, as it would cost nothing; but though I could describe the lady tolerably well, the difficulty would be to describe myself. However I hereby renounce all allegiance, attachment, propinquity and love to a Bachelor's life; and am resolved before Gen. McClure's bill goes into effect to desert the provisions of the law by swearing to "Love honor, and obey," though I believe that obligation is generally taken by the wife; but no matter. I pay no Bachelor's tax, if I can avoid it. As to sending a straight waistcoat and a dog collar to Gen. McClure, we admonish caution, he is a fiery fellow, as the old women in Newark can testify."

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

Let us be calm and think what we are about.

The Message of the President to Congress relating to the attempt of the Governor of Georgia to survey lines of lands within the Indian territory as established by treaty in April 1826, is a plain, temperate and dignified paper, becoming the Chief Magistrate on such an occasion—many ask, why lay the matter before Congress? Is there nothing Jesuitical in the question? If not, we answer—The message was sent to inform congress and the world what had happened and what was doing—The Supreme Legislature of the country which bears the powers & the will of the people upon it were told, what the Executive had done, that they might if they chose, exercise any power, that belonged to them—publicly, respect for the representatives of the people, a wish for their interference, if they considered interference right and proper, an open appeal to the world on the course taken, were motives enough for the message—None have dared to dissent from the correctness of the course taken—a few Carpers in Congress have conceived that they thought that they found out, that the President seemed to suppose that he had the exercise of more discretion than was his due—and then again they thought, that his declaration, that the act of the Governor of Georgia and the surveys making were illegal, and called for the controlling power of the Federal Government to sustain the faith of the nation as pledged in a treaty, in a manner pointed out by law, was rather prejudging the question—and then again, these Cavillers say, that the announcement of the President that he will maintain the laws and the faith of the country committed to his care, by the means put by law at his disposal, is a threat against a sister state & not the conciliatory style of remark that he ought to have used—To men who have drawn the sword of opposition and flung away the scabbard, nothing that this administration can do can be wholly approved—if the act is evidently right, the language that details it is wrong—if the ground taken for a course to be pursued is unquestionably correct, the motive or the manner, or some accompaniment is censurable. When the President speaks of the discretion given him by law, in specified cases, to arrest the offender by civil process when within the jurisdictional limits of the U. States or their territories, or to seize the offender by military power if found without the territory of the U. States and within that of the Indians, doing an act in violation of law and treaty, this affects the civil sensibility of some who cannot bear the firm soldiers to enforce the violated law—while others will not suffer the President to say that there has been

a violation of law or of treaty, in the very case where he has interposed the authority of the country exclusively upon the ground of violation, and without which violation he would not have been authorized to proceed, because such declaration is prejudging the question—The act done by the President prejudices the question as much on his part as the telling it to congress can do, for unless the President's opinion was, that the laws were violated, how could he have taken upon himself to have interposed the authority of the country?

It is entertaining hope almost against expectation, that no painful result will take place; but the world must believe that there has been an implicable arrogance and a predetermined disposition on the part of the Governor of Georgia to press this matter to an extent neither required by interest nor justified by reason, and if unhappy and lamented results occur, Georgia has unfortunately, though meritedly, to bear the "responsibility and the peril."

THE WOES OF FARMERS.

The increased duty upon coarse woollens, averaging one hundred and twenty five per cent advance, passed the House of Representatives in Congress last week, without one able and argumentative stand made against it—It is true there were some speeches such as they were, against it, but they were of a character to do no good—The farming interest has no advocates in congress—there are those who profess much, but they do little indeed—The Capitalists are pampered in all their schemes—and the true reason of this increased tariff is, not that the woollen trade of the country really requires it—but the woollen trade is already so prosperous, that such an immense capital has been engaged in it, that nothing short of a monopolizing exclusion of all foreign woollens can now keep up this rapidly overgrown establishment—and as you exclude foreign fabrics, you shut up foreign markets from the farmers—as the manufacturers are pampered by law, the farmers are robbed.

The talk about a home market for grain and flour is an idle, visionary tale—a mere pretence to gull the unwary—who can be led away with such notions is a poor cully, & he who uses them for argument imposes upon us—We hope the Senate of the U. States will save us from this ruinous, this reproachful measure.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made by the Governor and Council of this state:

- Ephraim K. Wilson, of Worcester county, a associate Judge of the 4th Judicial district, vice William Whittington, deceased.
- Bice Selby, Clerk of Montgomery County Court, vice Mr. Brall, deceased.
- George G. Brewer, Register of the Western Shore Land Office, vice John Brewer, deceased.

Mr. VAN BUREN has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate.

The *Hubin Evening Post* gives the following statement respecting the duel between Mr. BRIC and Mr. HAYES:—

The misunderstanding, it is said, arose from the following occurrence—Mr. Bric was putting a letter into the Post-office, on Saturday, when the Cork mail coach drove up: some gentlemen it appeared had been waiting its arrival, to learn the state of the contest for the election of member for that city. On being announced, by a passenger, that Mr. Hutchinson was a head of the poll, Mr. Bric expressed his satisfaction at the circumstance to the purport, "that he was glad that the rascal, Callaghan was behind," and in a tone sufficiently loud to be overheard by Mr. Hayes, who is cousin-german to Mr. Callaghan. Mr. Hayes immediately replied, "that he (Mr. Bric) was a ruffian for saying so."

A short recriminatory conversation then took place between the gentlemen, and they exchanged cards. The arrangements having been made by their respective friends, the parties met this morning, and took their ground at ten paces distance.—The seconds having arranged the preliminaries, and placed the parties, Mr. Bric appeared, to have mistaken the directions given, and was preparing to fire too soon, when his second notified to him his error; he immediately said, "I beg to apologize; I believe I am premature." A few moments after, the word was given by Mr. Bric's friend; Mr. Bric immediately fired, the ball grazing the ground at Mr. Hayes's feet, and then, turning round, received his adversary's ball under the left arm which passed through his body. He instantly fell, declaring that he did not think it touched his heart, and expired within a quarter of an hour. The body was immediately conveyed upon a door, to a cabin at the Cross Guns, where an inquest has been held upon it.

At the moment Mr. Bric fell, some of the by-standers called the word "Ay," when Mr. Hayes retired to his carriage, which was in waiting, and drove off at a rapid rate. Thus perished, in the prime of life, a gentleman whose talents was so justly valued by his Catholic countrymen, and the kindness, honesty, and good nature of whose disposition ensured him so many personal friends.—Few persons in his circle will be more sincerely regretted; and we are sure we only echo the general sentiment, when we declare that his death will be considered by the Catholics of Ireland as a public loss.

DIED.

- In this county on Wednesday last, the Rev. Stewart Hedman.
- In Centerville on Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Margaret, consort of Judge Hoppen.
- In Queen Anne's county on Wednesday last, Mr. Joseph Thomas, after a lingering illness.

FARMERS MEETING.

It is hoped that the farmers of Talbot will turn out on Tuesday next (20th inst.) as it is high time they had begun to take care of their own interests since no body will take care of it for them.
A FARMER.
Feb. 17.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Landholders of Caroline county, held at Denton on Tuesday the 6th of February, according to previous notice, to take into consideration the propriety of remonstrating against the City Council of Baltimore, carrying into effect an ordinance, subjecting all Corn, Rye & Oats, to be sold by weight in said City. William Dorell was called to the Chair, and William H. Martin appointed Secretary.

The arrival of the Mail from Easton, having brought the information that the ordinance above mentioned, was repealed, the following resolutions were adopted:

1st. Resolved, That the citizens of this county feel much gratified to learn, the formal repeal of an ordinance of the City of Baltimore, which were so prejudicial to the agricultural interest of the county; and from the prompt manner in which the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, appeared to have yielded to the wishes of the people of Maryland, they hope there will be a union of interest to promote the commerce of that City, and the agriculture of the State at large.

2nd. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the same be published in the Star and Gazette, of Easton.

WILLIAM OBBELL, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. MARTIN, Secretary.

Notice.

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on Thursday the 20th, and Friday the 23d days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Feb. 10 10w

John Meconekin Cabinet Maker.

Successor to Thomas Meconekin, deceased. Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by his Brother, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its variety, and transfers himself from having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in the City of Baltimore, that he will be able to Manufacture furniture in the best manner & most fashionable style. Those who may be kind enough to patronise him, may be assured that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and that the work will be done on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. He has rented the dwelling house lately occupied by his deceased brother, where he can be found if his shop should be closed.
Feb. 17 w

J. Green,

Proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland, held in the City of Annapolis, in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776.

If sufficient encouragement be offered, the Subscriber proposes to publish, in one volume octavo, the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, '75 and '76. It is believed that there are not more than two copies of this Journal now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that they, too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. These Journals are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and quiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed, for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these Works embrace what may be termed its Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt & dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the Subscriber is induced to issue these proposals.

The price per Copy, not to exceed \$2 00.
J. GREEN.
Feb. 17.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed against Benjamin Benny at the suit of Henry D. Sellars, also one other venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Benjamin Benny, at the suit of William Biles, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 13th March next, at the Court House door in the Town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Benjamin Benny, of, in and to the farm or plantation where he resides, situate on the main road leading from the Chapel to Wye, and known by the name of Kerby's Advantage, and part of Benny's Reserve, containing in all 230 acres of land more or less—Sealed and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.—Attended by Thos. Henrich Sheriff.
Feb. 17.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society will hold their next meeting at St. Aubin the seat of Mr. Hammond on Thursday the 22d day of February instant at 10 o'clock the members are respectfully requested to attend at the hour of 10 o'clock.

By order
RICHARD SPENCER, Secy.
Feb. 17

Joseph Chain

Has two very good gold watches & one good mantle clock which he will sell low for cash, warrants, to run well, having been repaired and insured for twelve months.

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

TOMMY CROAKER, Esq.
Sir,—I read a poetic effusion of yours, in the Easton Gazette of Feb. 3d, entitled "A little of every thing," but I think you are mistaken, for if Mr. goose-yoke-seller has any poetic harmony for sale, I am under the apprehension, you would certainly have bought a grain or two, to sprinkle among the component parts of your poetical communication. I am extremely fond of Poetry, Tommy, and had rather see in a newspaper such poetry as

"How sweetly the breezes
Blow through the trees."
Or "I send you by the Muses
A new pair of shoes."

than to see none at all.
Nevertheless I have no particular objection to seeing better. I am sometimes disgusted at the coarse, rough, careless manner, in which newspaper poets sometimes express their thoughts. Why didst you smooth-plane your language and verbiage to something like this.

A trader once, with a short crop,
And weazel face, set up a shop,
In Maine or York, no matter which,
The money-making-dog got rich.

His shelves were stored with all commodities,
All kinds of tools, and toys, and oddities.
Of every thing, he'd laid in some,
To suit the taste of all, who'd come.

A certain gent thought, that to ask
For what he had not, was a task;
He bets a cunning, country clown,
There was a store in Yankee-town,

Where ev'ry thing, that he could mention,
In third, or fourth, or fifth declension,
Would be to him quick handed out,
Without the least delay or doubt.

The countryman walked in the store,
With bettyng gent, and many more,
"Sir, have you any goose-yokes pray?"
"Yea Sir, I've some, received to day."

Now, Tommy, I think I have made it a little better, and I think Mr. Grabam will think so too. If he does he may publish the poem under the following title.

A LITTLE OF EVERY THING.

A POEM,

BY

TOMMY CROAKER.

SECOND EDITION

Corrected, Revised and Improved

BY

JEMMY BERTRAM.

Somerset co. Feb. 7th, 1827.

P. S. Since I have taken the liberty to make some improvement upon "Tommy Croaker's" verses, I cannot in justice, pass by the communication of "Laura," in the same number of the Gazette. The author of that effusion has most wofully sacrificed the plain and indispensable rules of grammar, to rhyme, and even in some instances, where the rhyme did not demand it. For example.

"At thy approach, see how all nature smile,
Anticipating summer's pleasing toil."

"Smile" and "toil," rhyme but badly, even were the sentence grammatical; but "nature," a singular noun of the nominative case, cannot by any licence, be the nominative to the plural verb "smile." The sentence might have been written grammatically, and the rhyme made no worse by it.

As—
At thy approach see how all nature smiles,
Anticipating summer's pleasing toils.

And then the prosopœia is carried to such an inconceivable height, as eludes the grasp of my comprehension. For I cannot conceive what toil or labour, inanimate nature undergoes either in summer or winter.

To speak of birds being "withheld from speech," seems to me like talking of withholding the shore from the boat. The same grammatical rule above referred to, is violated in this line.

"White man, ungrateful man, no anthers raise."

Or to transpose the sentence,—
"While man, ungrateful man, raise no anthers."

In this line the author has sacrificed sense to sound, which ought always to be avoided.

I would sooner adopt Butler's rule, in which he says—
"One line for sense and one for rhyme,
I think's sufficient for one time."

than to mix rhyme and nonsense or false grammar in the same line. The violation of the same rule occurs in this line—
"While silly man, except with cold disdain."

A hint is sufficient to prove to "Laura," that in each of the above cited instances, the third person singular of the indicative present, should be used instead of the third, plural. Some of the ideas of the piece are very natural and well expressed; the two concluding lines are both true and beautiful.

To conclude. I like every thing in its proper place, consequently, I am not willing to have May's lovely, smiling May, minister to the chilling winds and rains and frosts of February. So I request of "Laura" to cease from invoking May this cold weather. Give me February in the proper season, and May in the proper place, and grammatical rules in their proper place.

Those remarks will be taken in good part, as they are good naturedly and good-humouredly communicated by
JEMMY BERTRAM.

A country gentleman has published the following letter, dated from the Temple London received by a friend of his in this county, for the character of a tenant quitting a farm regarding it as novel and curious to agriculturists—to London agents, ingenious and instructive—and comprehensive and amusing to the public.

Sir,—I take the liberty of troubling you with a few inquiries, in consequence of an application made to me by —, who says he has rented a farm under you, and can refer to you for his character and respectability for permission to take an assignment of a lease of a farm of which I have the controul. You will, therefore, oblige me by informing me what is his character. Whether he is honest, sober, frugal, industrious? Whether he is observant of his engagement with his landlord and others? Whether he is contented or encroaching, compliant or obstinate, cunning or sincere, good tempered or churlish? Whether he stands to his word, or takes all such advantages as he legally can? What capital you suppose him to have? What sort of an education he has had; whether he is intelligent or stupid; eager to acquire new information in matters of farming, or adheres to that which contented his grandfather? Whether he has an improved method of farming? Does he lay his dung on for wheat or for his turnips, beans and clovers? Does he drill or use broadcast? Does he hoe any and what crops? Does he use two or four horses in his plough? Does he feed his hay grass or mow it? How many sheep per acre did he keep on your farm? How many crops running did he use to take or would have taken, if he had been permitted? Did he leave the land clean for the incoming tenant? Especially were his last year's wheat stubbles clean? Did he buy much hay or other fodder and bring on the farm; or did he sell hay and straw during his term, or at the end of it? Does he soil his beasts and his horses? Did he keep his fences good and accurate and attend nicely to the doing of his repairs? Did he thrash by hand or machine? Is he a sportsman? What was your motive for parting with him? Is he careful in increasing manure? and does he lay it on the land hot and fresh, or keep it till it is rotten? Was it upon the chalk land that he held a farm under you, or upon the sand, gravel, or clay?

The answer to some of these queries may not perhaps, be within your knowledge and unless you take pleasure in farming; but if you would answer such as you can you would confer on me a favour. If leisure should permit you to address a line to me by Sunday next I should thankfully acknowledge the obligation.

P. S. Does he lay out money with spirit in cleaning, manuring, and improving land, or is he close?

Southampton Herald.

As a proof of the extraordinary plan adopted by the smugglers to bring their whiskey into town, a certain excise officer, stationed in the neighborhood of Aberdeen, relates the following story:—Having notice that a quantity of illicit spirit was lodged about the bridge of Dee, I set out to watch, as I was given to understand it would be removed that night. Calling at a house there, I encountered a well known smuggler.—"Well, said I, you are not here for nothing; what have you got?" "A smuggle," said he, "but ye'll be no better off; we'll take it awa' the day." "Not across the bridge, then," said I. "Aye, tho'," said the man, "I was struck with his boldness, and being sure of my out look.—"Come, said I, I'll bet you a bowl of the best of it, in toddy, that you don't." "Done," said the smuggler, and we separated for the present; I hung on for a few hours about the bridge, on which I then took my seat. I had not been long there, when a few decent looking men made their appearance, bearing on their shoulders a coffin, covered with tartan plaid as is common with the poorer class in Scotland. They passed by closely, and appeared to take the road for Aberdeen. I turned my eyes to the other end of the bridge, in expectation of beholding a more cheering prospect. In about an hour some person tapped me on the shoulder, looking around, I found it was my smuggler, wearing a smile upon his features. "Come awa'," said he, "pay your wager; it's a caul day, and it will do very well." "How, where," replied I, "you have not won it." "You did na see the chiefs wi' the box and the plaid, then, gien across the bridge!" The truth flashed on my mind—"And they did not carry the dead?" "Na, na," said my friend, "they certainly had a dead weight, but it was three ankers of guid Glenlivet whiskey!" and he soon gave me such evidence as satisfied me that he had safely lodged his smuggle.

GOOD EFFECT OF CREDULITY.

A TRUE STORY.

There lived some years ago in the town of —, in Connecticut, a man who was much addicted to the practice of converting his neighbour's property to his own use and benefit without if or and. The clergyman of the town suspecting him of making too free with his hay, had one night concealed himself in his barn with his dark lantern. The thief soon appeared, and tying up a large bundle, had just left the premises, when the Rev. owner, instead of bawling out, "you scoundrel! you! what do you mean by stealing my hay?" disengaged the candle from the lantern and dexterously applied it to the combustible load. The bundle was soon in a bright blaze, and the unlucky fellow, suspecting that he was pursued by some person with a light, laid his feet to the ground with uncommon agility. But it was in vain to escape the pursuing fire. The blaze increasing in brightness as he ran, seemed to his terrified im-

agination to come nearer, till venturing to look round to discover the extent of his danger, he perceived to his astonishment that the stolen hay was on fire. How it came so, puzzled him not a little. But, as conscious guilt assisted his natural credulity, he settled down upon the conclusion, that the fire was sent from heaven to admonish him of his transgressions. Full of this alarming notion he gave himself no rest until he had gone to the parson and made confession of his crime; and related the supposed extraordinary and terrible warning from heaven.—The Rev. gentleman honoured his credulity, under the idea that it might reform his life.—He was not mistaken; for the blazing hay had made so deep an impression on the poor fellow's mind, that from thenceforth he forsook his evil courses, became a valuable member of society, and was united to the flock of the judicious clergyman, who had assisted so materially in his reformation. He finally died an honest man, in the firm belief of the interposition of Providence in setting fire to the stolen hay. The parson kept the secret till the poor man was laid in the dust, but then even the clerical tongue could no longer resist the desire of communicating so curious an incident.

OIL IN THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Dr. Adam has published the following brief notice in the Trans. Med. Soc. Calcutta, which as it relates to a peculiarity in the human subject, and of rare occurrence, may prove interesting to many of our readers. "The body of Sergeant Macdonald was sent from the garrison to the general hospital, for inspection, as certain circumstances had created a suspicion, regarding the manner of his death. He had gone to bed in the barrack-room apparently in good health, and was found in the morning lying dead on his couch. He had had a quarrel, it was stated, the preceding evening, with some of his comrades, and it was currently surmised, had met with his death by violence through their means. Under this impression, the body was directed to be examined with great care, and a report made of the appearances on dissection.—The subject was rather corpulent, and, from incipient putrefaction, much swelling and discoloration existed about the head and neck. On removing the skull-cap, some blood, which escaped from a sinus wounded in the dissection, was observed to present a singular oily appearance on its surface. When minutely examined, this was found to proceed from an oil swimming about in the fluid, in the form of small globules. In consistence it resembled olive oil; but in colour approached more to that of amber, or of hot-drawn castor oil. In the substance of the brain slight indications of congestion, presented themselves, but no decided inflammatory appearance. The abdomen was opened, and the blood in the eva ascends found to contain the same oily matter in great abundance, as was also the case with the femoral and other vessels of the lower extremity; and it evidently pervaded the whole venous system. In proportion to the mass of blood, it existed in considerable quantity, and might be collected by means of a spoon, with great ease. A quantity of oil thus procured, with some adherent blood, was set aside for analysis, but putrefaction speedily taking place prevented the examination. No visible disease existed in any of the viscera, whether of the thorax or abdomen. It was afterwards ascertained that this man had been intoxicated the night previous to his decease but he was in general of sober habits, and enjoyed a perfectly sound and healthy frame."

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin and Thomas S. Hayward, having associated themselves together in business, under the name and firm of

LAMB DIN & HAYWARD.

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store one door south of the Post Office, and Office of the Easton Gazette, a very general assortment of Merchandise, consisting of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA WARE,
QUEENS & STONE DO,
BRITISH GUNPOWDER,
PHILA. PATENT SHOT,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Which they offer at reduced prices for Cash, and invite their friends and the public to give them an early call.
Easton, Oct. 21

DOCTOR SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM,

Having settled himself at Wye Mill, offers his professional services to the PUBLIC.
He will be found at Mr. Samuel Hopkins'.
Dec. 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Johnson, late of (Queponco) Worcester county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are, hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of January, A. D. 1827.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.
Jan. 13

Wanted

In a County Clerks office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office. None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good moral character.—For further particulars apply to the Editor.
Dec. 16

VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to SAM'L. ROBERTS, adm'r. of John W. Blake dec'd.

To Rent FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The farm of the late John W. Blake situated in Miles River neck, with the crop of wheat now seeded.—To a good Tenant the terms will be liberal.—Apply as above.
Dec. 16

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

The subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop at the head of Washington street, formerly occupied by Laban Littleton, where he intends to carry on the Blacksmith business in all its various branches, viz: country work of all kinds, carriage work, gun locks, door, and trunk locks and keys, horse shoeing, axes, and other edged tools, warranted of the best materials, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.—He is determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and hopes to give general satisfaction, and therefore solicits a share of the public patronage.
ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.
N. B. An apprentice wanted to the above business.
Dec. 23

Hides Wanted.

LAMB DIN & HAYWARD
Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the Town of Easton, will give the market price for dry and green Hides, and for sheepskins. This establishment is expected to be in operation about the beginning of the ensuing year, when they will also receive and tan hides on shares of one half. The gentleman who undertakes to superintend & manage this business, is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his workmanship will, at least, claim a share of public patronage.
Dec. 2 w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of Smith and Saulsbury is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. H. SMITH
WILSON SAULSBURY
Jan. 19.

William H. Smith respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the wheel wright business in all its various branches, at the old stand, & respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage and assures all those who may favor him with their custom that their work shall be executed in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
Jan. 20, 1827.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has had for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated by 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.

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, IN EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as luncheon; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
Easton, March 25, 1826.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 16 th

Taken Up

During the late severe freeze, a Row Boat from 12 to 15 feet long, and from appearance five or six years old.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
PHILIP HORNEY.
Tightman's Island, Feb. 10.

Bank of Caroline.

The subscriber being the authorized agent of the late Bank of Caroline, gives notice that he will attend at Denton on the second and fourth Tuesdays in every month from this date, for the purpose of settling the business of said institution and earnestly requests those persons having balances on the books against them or otherwise indebted, to call and settle as the most speedy method will be resorted to, to close the concern—the few notes under a regular course of renewal, will fall due on the Tuesday after the first Monday in March next—Those neglecting to renew on that day will lose the opportunity to renew afterwards.

The President and Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent of the capital stock of said Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the first day of December next.

JOHN BOON, Agent, of the late Bank of Caroline.
Nov. 18 10w

Notice.

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of May next, to show cause, if any they have, why they should not have the benefit of said laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge.
WILLIAM SMITH,
ELIJAH DORMAN,
LEVIN HOUSTON.
Worcester county, Feb. 3 3w

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.
Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 14th February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton & Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in business and his unremitting attention will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Samuel H. Benny, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, will be thankfully received & faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD.
Feb. 10.

Baltimore & Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The subscriber informs the public that the schooner Jane and Mary, will run as a regular packet and freight boat, between Easton Point and Baltimore, during the season. She will leave Easton Point for Baltimore every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and leave Baltimore for Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, during the season. He has taken the granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of grain or any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge.—The packet is provided with an active and experienced sailing Master and a good set of hands, she is also provided with excellent accommodations for passengers, and the table shall be well furnished. Every necessary attention shall be paid to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence with Mr. Bennett Tomlinson at Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

The grain entrusted to the subscriber, will be consigned to Mr. James Barroll of Baltimore, for sale.

The subscriber hopes by the strictest attention to business & the most scrupulous punctuality to merit a share of public patronage. The packet will leave Easton Point for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning the 13th of the present month.
RICHARD J. TRIPPE.
Feb. 10

N. B. An experienced Clerk is wanted to attend to the above business, to whom liberal wages will be given.
R. J. T.

MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphan's Court, 22d day of January, A. D. 1827.
On application of Susan Collins, administratrix with the will annexed of William Collins, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed, this 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred & twenty seven.
Test, JAS. PRICE Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Collins, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 21st day of August next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of January, 1827.

SUSAN COLLINS, Adm'r. of Wm. Collins, dec'd.
Jan. 27 3w

A Vacancy

FOR A SHOE & BOOT MAKER.
A single man, master of his trade, would find constant employment at this place, either by the subscriber, or a good set of customers; one who could do either coarse or fine work would meet with encouragement, as there is not one in this part of the county—Could also be accommodated with board on moderate terms.
JNO. R. WRIGHT.
Upper Hunting Creek, Feb. 10 3w

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. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1827.

NO. 8.

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

THE SEA VOYAGE.

BY RICHARD PENN SMITH,
Assistant Editor of the *Aurora & Philadelphia Gazette, Philadelphia.*

"Mess mates, hear a brother sailor, Sing the dangers of the sea."
Early in the autumn of 1827, I sailed from the port of Philadelphia for Havre in a French merchantman, commanded by a little native of Gascony, who had studied philosophy, not in the calm and shady groves of the academy, but in a world of turmoil and trouble. The ancients may boast of the patience and fortitude of Socrates, in the hour of death; and prate about the abstinence of Diogenes in his tub; but to my mind, he who patiently lives on through scenes of trial and suffering, exhibits more philosophy by far than he who laughs at the terrors of death, or dies from the world, prostrated by the dignity of his nature, and confines his ambition within the narrow compass of a tub. The little Gascon called himself a philosopher, and boasted of having read the ethics of Seneca at the fittest time; but that philosophy which is acquired by having the sensibilities blunted with continued suffering, does not maintain such absolute dominion over the mind, but that it may be shaken from its purpose. So it was with the little captain, who would storm like a Hector at the sailors, and expatiate on the blessings of forbearance in the same breath.

Among the passengers, there was two particularly calculated to produce an impression on the mind of the spectator. The one was a young man apparently about twenty five years of age, tall of stature and handsomely formed. His countenance was pale, impressive, and full of manly vigor, his forehead high and polished; but his deep set hazel eyes were overshadowed by bushy brows, which gave a forbidding expression to his countenance. He kept aloof from the passengers. The other was a female about the same age, lovely in her appearance, and fascinating in her manners. They were accompanied by a little girl, scarce five years old, whose striking resemblance to the lady was sufficient to satisfy the most careless observer that they were parent and child.

On board a ship our social feelings are naturally called into action, and even the most distant and reserved will at times, relax from their austerity; for when thus shut out from the world, it is then we feel how essential we are to the happiness of each other. But the deep melancholy that hung upon the brow of Campbell, which was the name of the young man alluded to, protected him from intrusion on his privacy; he seldom spoke to any one but his wife; in his child his lips were never opened.

By the time we had been a week at sea, the business of each passenger was known to the others; and for want of more interesting subjects of conversation, the circumstances of our several lives were related from our childhood to the hour of speaking. Campbell not only refused to take part in our conversation but seldom attended to what was going forward. He would frequently quit his meal abruptly, and pace the deck in evident agitation, which he in vain attempted to conceal. Mrs. Campbell like a faithful mirror, invariably reflected the gloom of her husband's countenance; still she conversed freely with animation; and occasionally a melancholy smile would play around her lips, which was as evanescent as the electric fluid that for a moment gleams through the clouds which obscure the face of the heavens, passes away, and leaves it all dark again.

The mysterious conduct of Campbell gave rise to numberless conjectures; none of which however, accounted for its satisfactorily. My curiosity was wrought up to the highest pitch, and I applied to the little Gascon, who boasted much of his knowledge of mankind, for some information on the subject.

"He is melancholic," said the captain, at the same time placing the fore-finger of his right hand with much precision along side of his thin proboscis: "He is melancholic."

"That is evident, captain, but what does his melancholy arise from?"
"Ah, that is a question for one philosopher to resolve."

"Then sir, it is worthy of your investigation," I replied.

"I have investigated, monsieur, and perceive, I have dug at the bottom. He goes to France, poor so says, maie, he is disappointed, and he may go as disabled to the bottom, before he get to France. He is no philosopher, and this makes him melancholic."

"Very satisfactorily and rationally accounted for," I exclaimed.

"Ah! ha! monsieur, I have study the operation of de human mind."

He concluded with an emphatic rap on the top of a huge snuff box, ornamented with a picture of Napoleon, and shrugging his narrow shoulders, strutted away with an air which he designed should add not a little to the dignity of his appearance.

Campbell was in the constant habit of leaving his berth early and retiring late. Every morning he was seen leaning on the side of the vessel, gazing on the sun bursting from his watery bed, and in the evening he was in the same position, with his wife beside him, contemplating the glorious orb sinking beneath the surface of the deep. I frequently watched him while at his evening meditations, until his cheeks were bedewed with tears, and on stating the fact to the captain, he called it womanish weakness, and ascribed it to his not being a philosopher. A single page of Boetius, he said, would prove a radical cure in the present case.

Campbell had a favorite dog that never left the side of his master, for the faithful animal appeared to be conscious of the dejected state of his mind, and of the necessity of affection to soothe his feelings. We had been about two weeks at sea, & yet there was no visible change in the appearance or health of the invalid. He still continued his meditations night and morning, by the vessel's side. One moonlight night, after all the passengers had retired to their berths, he still remained in his usual place with his dog lying at his feet. The porpoise showed his black back above the waves in the moon beams, and the voracious shark swiftly followed in the wake of the ship. Mrs. Campbell, with her child, approached the spot where he stood, wrapped in admiration of the beauty of the scene.—There was not a cloud to obscure the heavens, and the sea was but slightly ruffled by the breeze which impelled the vessel rapidly onward. She stood beside him resting on his arm, and looking anxiously on his countenance which was raised upward, and was glowing with unusual animation.

"Oh! God! he ejaculated, who can contemplate such a night as this, and all the wonderful works that now present themselves, and deny thy existence and thy omnipotence! A scene like this, Louisa, must make the innocent heart overflow with boundless love and gratitude for his bounty to mankind!"
"And the guilty?" she involuntarily murmured.

"To shrink with horror from its own vawthinness!"
She turned pale and trembled as he fixed his eyes upon her. They remained silent, for it did not require the motion of lips or tongue to communicate to each other what was that moment passing in their minds. He fervently pressed her to his bosom, and his swelling heart told far more than his voice could utter. She smiled upon him through her tears and again turned to expatiate on the beauties of creation.

The vessel glided rapidly forward, and her track was marked by the waves that seemed to wanton in the moonlight. Suddenly the ship rolled, and the favorite dog that had been standing at his master's feet fell overboard.—Campbell's first impulse was to leap into the ocean to save him. His wife caught him by the arm time enough to prevent the desperate leap. He stood gazing in agony upon the faithful animal, who, struggling in the water made a feeble attempt to swim after the ship. Distress pictured in the countenance of the dog, as the vessel rapidly receded from him. His struggle was but short, for while yet in the sight of those upon deck, a fearful yell denoted his fate.—The shark that had followed the vessel for hours in pursuit of prey, received him in his ravenous jaws, disappeared for a moment, & then was seen again following in the track of the ship. Campbell remained silent for some time, and his countenance denoted the deepest distress. At length he broke silence and turning to his wife said, with a melancholy smile:

"Louisa, do not smile at my superstitious, but I feel as if my voyage in this life will terminate before my voyage across the Atlantic."

She endeavored to dispel the melancholy idea that had taken possession of his mind.

"You may call it," he said "weakness, defect in education, vulgar prejudice, what you will, but surely life and death are not so widely separated, but that there may be some cord in this complicated system which shrinks instinctively at the approach of dissolution, and gives warning that the enemy, or as I should term it, the friend is at hand. Is the mind so lavishly bound to, and dependent on, this corporeal frame, that it which is to live to eternity, can receive no intelligence no light, but through the senses and organs of that body which will perish in a day, and be forgotten in its kindred dust. He paused, and taking her hand proceeded: "If the mind be not thus absolutely dependant on the outward senses for intelligence, I now fortell a speedy close to my feverish existence."

She expostulated against the weakness of permitting the loss of a favorite dog thus deeply to affect his mind.

"He was but a dog, 'tis true; but I, Louisa, could better have spared a better friend.—If I possess such. He was the means of waking my mind from its present gloomy state to scenes of happier days. He has been my constant companion for ten years. We have climbed the mountain height together, where the air was pure and the heart beat freely; unoppressed by the contaminated atmosphere that encircles the elements of man. Whole days we have wandered over the wild mountains when the circling flight of the eagle, as he ascended to a purer region, yielded inexpressible delight to my young heart. When the cawing of the raven, perched and rocking on the topmost branch of some blighted pine banging over the precipice, was a sight to arrest attention;—when I shouted with joyous heart to fright him from his secure seat, and he in very mockery mingled his cawings with the echo returned by the surrounding hills.—The sight of my poor dog served to recall those days of my boyhood and innocence; then have I not, indeed, bitter cause to deplore his loss."

As the night was far advanced they repaired to rest, but the haggard and worn features of Campbell, the following morning, proved that rest had been a stranger to his pillow. The death of his dog was severely felt by him, and his mind was strongly imbued with the belief that his own death was near at hand. The superstitions, which in his youth gave an air of romance to life, and were cherished on that account until they became a part of his nature, still maintained dominion over his mind, undiminished, and nothing could persuade him from the belief, that he had received a natural, or supernatural indication that it was time for him to set his household in order. "The mystical cord had been touched," he said, "there is no mistaking the note—there is no mistaking my feeling." The day passed and I remarked his countenance appeared more serene than usual.

The evening was calm and the golden beams of the setting sun were dancing upon the green bosom of the heaving ocean. Campbell and his wife were upon deck as usual, enjoying the scene, and it seemed as if the delight he experienced at that time compensated for the load of misery he had entailed upon himself. His eyes glanced rapidly from the heavens, and as the tints in the sky and upon the water varied as the sun slowly descended, he pointed out the change and richness of coloring to his wife, who leaned on his arm and seemed to find more charms in his animated countenance, than in the beauties of the scene. They were happier on that evening than they had been at any time since we left the capes of the Delaware; happier than at any moment afterwards.

About sunset the helmsman descried a vessel in distress about ten miles distant. As we approached, it proved to be a wreck in a most melancholy condition. Several dead bodies were seen on the deck; and dashed to the windlass was an emaciated being that scarcely had sufficient strength left to prove that life was still remaining in the midst of death and desolation. We hove too, and our long boat was hastily lowered into the sea and manned with sturdy oarsmen. I went on board accompanied by the captain, and we rowed towards the wreck. It presented such a spectacle of horror, that even the little Gascon, with all his philosophy, shuddered at his shoulders and shuddered as he beheld it. The deck was strewn with the fragments of human bodies, some bearing evident marks of having been mutilated to supply food for the survivors. In the forecastle lay two bodies; that of a female, and a young man.—

They were literally locked in death's cold embrace, for their arms were entwined around each other, and being stiffened in death, it was impossible to separate them. This proved they had been many hours dead. The only living being on board was the emaciated wretch bound to the windlass. He was hardly conscious that we had come to his rescue. He was released and placed gently in the boat but such was his melancholy condition, that the exertion had well nigh snuffed the feeble thread of expiring nature. After examining the wreck and finding nothing of value we returned to our ship.

As we approached the ship, Campbell and his wife were still in the same position as when we put off for the wreck; gazing with intense interest on the almost lifeless being that lay in the boat, supported by the captain and myself. We were hoisted on board and the stranger was removed and placed on a cottee in the forecastle. The passengers and crew eagerly came forward to behold the shipwrecked man, and among the rest Campbell and his wife. They riveted their eyes upon his emaciated countenance; their gaze was intense, and it appeared as if the haggard being before them awakened bitter recollections, for their cheeks changed colour, and they turned to each other a look pregnant with meaning mingled with agony; and yet the poor wretch who appeared to be on the verge of life, was so emaciated, and altered by what he had endured, that scarcely the outline of his former self could have been remaining. He cast his feeble glance upon the crowd about him; at length his eyes rested

on the receding forms of Campbell and his wife, and beamed with a ray of recognition—she remained immovable, fascinated to the spot by his gaze. The sailor placed his scrawny hand upon his forehead, as if to protect his feeble eyeballs from the glare of light; but he still gazed upon her, and after remaining a few moments in this position, a ghastly smile separated his thin lips.—The expression was horrible—She shrieked, fainted, and was carried to the cabin. None present could divine the real cause of her sudden illness.—The little Frenchman attributed it solely to the want of philosophy, which in his opinion was the universal cause of evil; others supposed that her feelings were overcome by beholding a fellow mortal in so deplorable a condition; but I had seen enough to satisfy me that this was not the first time the stranger and the mysterious beings had met.

The shipwrecked man was supported to a berth, medical assistance applied to, and every necessary that his helpless situation required to promote his speedy recovery was administered.

The melancholy and reserve of Campbell increased from the hour the stranger was rescued from the wreck. He appeared to shrink from the gaze of the meanest on board, and his visits on deck became less frequent, seldom making his appearance there till after nightfall, when there was no one to disturb his meditations, or dive into the secret workings of his heart. Even the presence of his wife who had heretofore possessed the power to sooth his most turbulent feelings, now served to increase his agony. His child was carefully kept from his sight; the presence of the little innocent was insupportable.

Every practicable attention was bestowed on the shipwrecked man who gradually recovered strength, and in a few days was pronounced out of danger, by the physician through his emaciated and worn appearance, rather indicated a tenant of the grave than a being of this world. The captain was attentive in his visits to the hammock of the sick man, and constantly administered with the medicinals of the physician, a page from his favourite Boetius or Seneca. The fact was the captain though he boasted of being invulnerable to the sharpest shaft of fortune had not philosophy sufficient to protect him from feeling acutely for the sufferings of others. Though ever ready to bear himself all the evils that fate could heap upon him, he felt concerned if but a slight breeze passed over others, whose minds he imagined were not as strongly fortified as his own. He learnt from the sick sailor, that he was the captain of a merchantman, which had sailed from New York about a month before; when ten days out, in a rough sea the vessel was met by a heavy gull and capsized. Several of the passengers were washed overboard and perished, and when the ship righted there was so much water in the hold and cabin that the provisions could not be reached without much difficulty and the bread and water rendered unfit for use.—Starvation threatened them; the survivors were accordingly placed on allowance from the first. As they had lost their rudder in the gale, and the spars and rigging had been carried overboard they were tossed about at the mercy of the waves. He beheld his crew and passengers die, amid the horrors of starvation, one by one, and the last who survived, had been driven in the agony of hunger, to appease the cries of nature, with the dead bodies of their fellow creatures. All this he beheld, and still clung to his wretched life with as much eagerness as if surrounded by all its pleasures and allurement.—At length he was the sole survivor, and his lamp of life was but faintly flickering in the socket; the deck of the vessel was constantly washed by the waves and as a protection against being swept overboard, he secured himself to the windlass, there patiently to await the dispensation of Him who giveth and taketh away. He had been in this situation two days when we providentially rescued him from impending destruction.

Mrs. Campbell was now seldom seen.—The ray of animation that occasionally dispelled the gloom from her lively countenance had vanished, and the moments of cheerfulness that she at times formerly enjoyed, had now entirely deserted her. She was confined almost entirely to her cabin and sickness was assigned as the cause.

We had experienced for several days in succession nearly a dead calm. Campbell had heretofore admired and enjoyed this state of the elements, for what is ever calculated to raise the contemplative mind from earthly matters than to behold in an autumn evening a cloudless sky reflected on the glassy surface of the shimmering ocean? But now the dead calm was torture to his restless spirit. He prayed for motion, and his impatience was betrayed in every action. His eyes were wild and wandering, and his movements abrupt and hurried. He inquired of the oldest seaman from which quarter of the compass might be expected the approach of the next tempest, and to that quarter were his eyes constantly directed, where every ascending cloud appeared to bring a fresh hope to his desolate heart.

At length the long looked for storm arose in all its grandeur. Volumes of dense clouds regularly and gradually ascending

like formidable armies preparing for battle. The winds that had been pent up, now burst forth, and the roaring waters, heaved with a convulsive motion. The spell was broken that had harmonized creation, and discord now prevailed. The appearance of Campbell became visibly changed.—His countenance was animated; there was a smile of terrible, but undefined meaning upon his lips; his eyes glanced wildly from the sea to the heavens, and he traversed the deck with a rapidity of step that excited the wonder of all who beheld him.—Our vessel was soon prepared to encounter the worst, but as the wind blew steadily from one quarter we felt no apprehension for our safety.—The sky was completely overcast, and the rain descended in torrents. Campbell still remained on deck after all the passengers and crew, excepting those upon watch, had retired to their berths. His countenance was animated; there was a smile of terrible, but undefined meaning upon his lips; his eyes glanced wildly from the sea to the heavens, and he traversed the deck with a rapidity of step that excited the wonder of all who beheld him.—

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He replied: "It is the only joyful hour I have experienced since I came on board; I beseech you not to interrupt it."
They left him, and he seated himself in the most retired part of the ship to brood over his feelings. I had retired to my berth, but I found it impossible to close my eyes, for the raging waters made such a awful coil as they dashed against the sides of the ship and gave rise to reflections, that would have kept me awake even had my mind been fortified with the philosophy of the little Captain. After tossing in my bed for about two hours until the fever of my mind was communicated to my body, I imagined I heard a piercing shriek proceeding from the deck. It was immediately followed by a groan. I leaped from my bed and rushed to the gangway. I met the captain at the foot of the stairs, who had been awakened by the noise. On seeing me he exclaimed: "Mon Dieu! le melancolique gen'lehomme!" and ascended as rapidly as his diminutive legs could carry him. I followed and we hurried towards the place where we had left Campbell the preceding evening.

[To be Continued.]

From the *American Farmer.*

FEBRUARY 26 1827.

THE PROSPECTS OF MARYLAND.

The actual condition and prospects of our native state are subjects that often excite melancholy reflections; but to what end shall we, by expressing them, give rise to unpleasant emotions in the minds of our readers—*cui bono?* The answer is, that it may be in this, as in the case of prevailing and destructive maladies amongst men and beasts, it often happens that he who describes their symptoms, and proclaims their evils, though he know not how to treat them; still renders an important public service, and is entitled to the praise of benevolence, by drawing forth efficient advice and saving prescription, from those whose greater experience enables them to point out the latent cause of the disorder, and to designate the means of prevention or cure. The case of Maryland is we apprehend, not alone; her depressed and deteriorating condition is, we fear, common to all her southern and western sisters. Are we asked for the proof of the declining prospects of the farming interest? We answer, heaven grant that we may be mistaken! but let every man look around him; let his memory, if it can, run back for twenty or thirty years, taking each one the circle of his own county; did it not then abound in well bred gentlemen farmers, living in good dwellings well supplied; their families genteelly clad and well educated; their churches in good repair and well attended; the intercourse of neighbouring families social and frequent, and their manners and amusements comparatively refined and elegant? Was there not every where an air of thriving prosperity, accompanied by all the evidences of good intellectual cultivation and rational enjoyment? What is now the state of the country? Does any one build substantial dwellings on a scale, and with conveniences for the genteel accommodation and hospitable entertainment of friends? Do we see through the country successive plantations of young orchards to supply the place of those whose remains only serve as perishing monuments of better management and better times? Have not truck patches with worn fences, and cabbages, and potatoes, taken the place of all the old fruitful pastured gardens, neatly laid out and planted with jessamine, and tulips, and roses, and pinks, and heartsease? Such were the signs of comfort; and such the signs that some of us can justly remember, as

"The beautiful epitome
Of all that use is fit
Where comfort sat with smiling air
And laughing hospitality."

Formerly there were very many farmers and planters in every county in the state, who could maintain their families in a style of at least comparative affluence, enjoying leisure for mental improvement, and a taste for social pleasures. They could well afford, in union with three or four of their neighbours, to employ a good school teacher for their children; while not a few had the means of sending their sons to some convenient college; delighted and happy in the well founded hope of seeing them rise to a station of public usefulness and fame; but how many planters or farmers

Saturday, Feb. 17.

The house met. Were present, the same members as yesterday, except the honorable the Speaker, who left the seat of government this morning, for the purpose of visiting his family.

Whereupon, on motion by Mr. Stevens the house proceeded to ballot for a speaker pro tempore. John G. Chapman, enquire, was put in nomination by Mr. Stevens. The ballots of the members having been deposited in the ballot box, on examination thereof by the chief and assistant clerk, it appeared that John G. Chapman, enquire, was unanimously elected, who was thereupon conducted to the chair by Mr. Stevens.

Petitions and memorials of the following titles, were this day presented, viz.

By Mr. Hitch, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Worcester county, praying a change in the constitution and form of government, so far as it relates to the division of Worcester county into five several election districts.

And the petition of sundry persons residing in the fifth election district in Worcester county, praying that the constitution may be so changed that the said district may be divided into two election districts; severally referred to Messrs. Hitch, Samuel R. Smith and Slemake.

By Mr. Saulsbury, An act for the regulation and improvement of Denton, in Caroline county, and for other purposes.

The bill last mentioned, was read the first time, and on motion by Mr. Saulsbury, the house agreed to give it a second reading by special order. In the progress of the second reading thereof, Mr. Brown moved to amend the fifth section by striking out the words "and personal" in the third line thereof, after the word "real." And the question thereon being taken, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Brown moved to amend the sixth section, by striking out the words "eight dollars," the sum directed to be levied and assessed by the commissioners as the annual tax on billiard tables kept in the village, or within one mile thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof, "one hundred dollars."

When, on motion by Mr. Samuel R. Smith, the question was divided, and put on striking out, and it was decided in the affirmative. The question then recurred, and was put on filling the blank with "one hundred dollars," as proposed by Mr. Brown, and determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Brown, the question was then propounded, That the said blank be filled with "fifty dollars," and it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Saulsbury then moved to strike out the clause imposing a tax on billiard tables as aforesaid, and the question thereon being taken, it was determined in the negative.

The bill having been read throughout, was then passed.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.

Petitions and memorials, of the following titles, were this day presented, viz.

By Mr. Saulsbury, the petition of Peter Musclemann, of Caroline county, praying pecuniary relief, by the passage of an act, authorizing the levy court of said county to assess such sum of money on the assessable property of said county, as may be necessary for his support; referred to the committee on that subject.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the bill, reported by him, entitled, An act supplemental to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools, throughout this state, was made the order of the day for Friday next, the 23d instant.

On motion by Mr. Denny, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act for the relief of the several counties of this state; (which had been an order of the day for the 24th ultimo, and was now amongst the unfinished business,) was taken up for consideration and read the second time.

On motion by Mr. Barnes, the said bill was amended, by striking out the first, second, third and fourth sections, including the first word "And," of the preamble to the fifth section, and by inserting the words "by the General Assembly of Maryland," after the words "Therefore be it enacted," in the first line of that section.

On motion by Mr. Barnes, the title of the bill was then amended to read thus: "An act for the relief of certain negroes therein mentioned." The bill so amended was then passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Brooke, as chairman of the committee on special acts of insolvency, entitled, An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session in the year 1805, chapter 110, was then taken up for consideration, in the ordinary and regular progress of business, agreeably to the rules of the house, read the second time, considered, and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Hardcastle, entitled, An act authorizing the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of the village of Greensborough, in Caroline county, was then also read the second time, considered and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Hardcastle, entitled, An act authorizing the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of the village of Greensborough, in Caroline county, was then also read the second time, considered and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Beall, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as prevent ministers or preachers of the Gospel from having a seat in the general assembly or in the council of this state, was then taken up for consideration; and in the progress of the second reading thereof, Mr. Whitney offered the following amendment to be inserted at the close of the first section, viz.

Provided, The said minister or preacher of the Gospel, has not had, at the time of his election, any charge, congregation or parish, nor received any perquisite, pay, or salary for the performance of any clerical

functions, for the space of at least 12 months previous to his said election.

And the question on agreeing to said amendment being taken, it was determined in the negative.

The clerk having concluded the second reading of the bill, the question was then propounded, Shall this bill pass?

The yeas and nays being required by the seven members, were taken and appeared as follows:—Affirmative 11—Negative 56.

So the question was determined in the negative, and the said bill was therefore rejected.

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

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

On our first page we have commenced the interesting tale of "The Sea Voyage," extracted from the *Album*—It obtained the premium (a gold medal valued at fifty dollars) offered by the Editor of that paper for the best literary production that should be produced before the first of January last—we shall give the conclusion in our next.

FARMER'S MEETING.

At a meeting of the Farmers of Talbot county, held in the court house at Easton, the 20th February, 1827, agreeably to public notice—Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. was called to the Chair and John Lockerman appointed Secretary. The meeting being called to order, Robert H. Goldsborough delivered an appropriate & eloquent address in explanation of its object.

Whereupon it was resolved, That a committee be appointed to make such a report as would embrace the purpose of the convention—

Upon motion it was resolved, That Robert H. Goldsborough, Richard Spencer, Samuel Harrison, John Rogers, Samuel Roberts, Samuel Kennard and William H. Hayward, should compose the committee. The following preamble and resolutions being then offered by the committee were unanimously adopted, viz.

The Farmers have learned with great pleasure, that both branches of the City Council of Baltimore, did on the 26th day January last, repeal their Ordinance requiring all corn, oats, rye, &c. to be sold by fixed weights, and hope that the regulation of the internal commerce of Maryland in these great staple products is no longer in danger of being intermeddled with by a chartered corporation.

The Farmers of Talbot regard the repeal of this ordinance by the city council of Baltimore, as evidence of better considerations and just sentiments than those which dictated the measure, on which they were about to seriously to remonstrate—they congratulate them on this wise reversal of a bad state of things—they meet it with their heartfelt approbation.

Whilst the farmers of Talbot (and they believe they speak the sentiments of their brethren in Maryland) are resolutely determined that the rights and interests of their profession shall not be injuriously intermeddled with, or improperly abridged, by any powers whatsoever within the state—yet they desire that this sentiment should not be considered as a mark of hostility against any one, and particularly against the city of Baltimore.

The farmers hope they have too much wisdom and too much justice to be moved by any other sentiments than those of the best feelings and heartiest good wishes towards the city of Baltimore, the grand and flourishing commercial mart within the state, the growing issues from which as from a great State Eschequer, mark the rise and progress of the general prosperity. They know that the interest of Baltimore and the interest of the farmers is a common interest, and they mean to preserve it.

From this reflection and from a generous sentiment of philanthropy, they wish invariable health to the city of Baltimore—they wish her the best increase in population, wealth, trade, arts, science and in every thing that can tend to promote her comforts, her fame, her magnificence and splendor—The farmers of Talbot, though bound down to the unostentatious pursuit of their sequestered and peaceful toils, are by no means destitute of high sentiments of state pride and general state aggrandizement—they know how to appreciate the great advantage of a large and growing commercial city within the bosom of their territory—they will cherish and promote it—and whilst they will administer to its interests, they will maintain their own.

Therefore Resolved, That the late repeal by the city councils of Baltimore, of the ordinance requiring all corn, oats, rye, &c. to be sold by established weights, affords us much gratification, because we considered that ordinance as flowing from unauthorized power and certainly productive of injustice—And because we believe the repeal of it will be mutually beneficial to us both.

Resolved, that the regulation of the internal commerce of this state in any of its great staple commodities, does not belong to any corporation erected within this state, and ought not to be confined to any—That authority, so far as it touches no power already vested in the federal government, belongs exclusively to the state, and the people, to be exercised by their representative legislature for the common benefit, who are immediately responsible to the whole body of the people.

Resolved, That we feel much pleasure in the repeal of the aforesaid ordinance, as it has removed the necessity of employing

the Supreme Legislative authority of the State to interpose in our behalf—we deprecate such contents in the state and hope they never may arise—but the late occurrence gives us a renewed occasion to applaud and venerate the wise and worthy authors of our state constitution, who, in the distribution of legislative powers, have furnished a protection to the farmers and to the great body of the people of the state (if they will, but preserve it from all change however specious the pretext) that will be a citadel of refuge to them and to their children's children, against all illegitimate and irresponsible power whatever.

Resolved, That it is highly important that the Farmers of our country should be more vigilant over their own interests, and more prompt and more alert to meet together to express their opinions upon measures affecting the agriculture of the country—to show their strength and weight in the community, in order that they may be felt as one of the great interests of the state, whose welfare eminently merits promotion rather than continued depression to serve to promote others—and that we will in future hold ourselves ready to meet together to consult and to express our sentiments upon all public measures that may in anywise tend injuriously to affect the interests of the Farmer.

On motion it was resolved, that the proceedings aforesaid should be signed by the chairman & secretary, and published in the Easton papers.

EDWD N. HAMBLETON, Chair'n.
JOHN LOCKERMAN, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from Annapolis, dated Feb. 16.

"On Monday last the U. States Troop, at this place, commanded by Lieut. Lendrum, were reviewed by his Excellency the Governor of Maryland—after the review, he Barracks—several gentlemen were invited, among others myself—we went through all the different apartments—never was I more gratified—every thing was in the neatest possible order—the most scrutinizing eye could have found no blemish—it was the hour when the soldiers mess was about to be served up—I must confess it gave me great pleasure to view the neatness of their dining establishment—furnished with good and substantial food, inviting even to the appetite of an epicure.

"It is true I am not much acquainted with the discipline of soldiers quarters, but when I marked the good order of every department, I could not but exclaim, I should have no objection to live in such quarters—where an officer performs his duty faithfully he is entitled to praise, and none is more deserving of it than Lieut. Lendrum & the officers under him."

O. H. W. Stult, esq. has been appointed Post Master at Hagerstown, Maryland, in place of Mr. Kennedy, resigned.

A sheet iron factory is in operation at Fairhaven, Vermont, capable of making two tons per week, and said to be the only factory in the United States, where sheet iron is manufactured from the raw material.

A very singular and affecting incident occurred in one of the legislative houses of N. Carolina a few days ago. John Stanly, Esquire, speaker of the house of commons a gentleman well remembered as an able member of congress several years ago, and one of the most distinguished citizens of his native state, while in the discharge of the duties of the chair, and in the enjoyment of health, was suddenly prostrated by a paralytic affection, which deprived him of the power of speech or motion.—He was carried to his lodgings, where he still lies, incapable of moving. General James Fredell was appointed speaker of the house, pro tempore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Hibernicus" shall appear in our next.

MARRIED

On Thursday last, by the Rev. James Thomas, Charles D. Floyd, Esq. of St. Augustine, East Florida, to Miss Ann Garey, of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. Thomas R. Brooks, Merchant, of Caroline county, to Miss Eliza Sherwood, of this town.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Charles Reed, Mr. Henry Green of Queen Ann's, to Miss Sarah Leonard, of this county.

DIED

In Centreville on the 13th inst. in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET ANN HOPPER, consort of Philemon H. Hopper, Esq. Associate Judge of the 2d Judicial District.

When about 12 years old, Mrs. Hopper embraced religion, and united herself to the Methodist Church, in which she continued till the time of her death—her illness (the consumption) was long and tedious—but she endured her afflictions like the christian.

In the early part of last summer, while alone in her room, she became remarkably drawn out in prayer and became very happy. From that time till her dissolution she felt no fear for her eternal welfare, and often rejoiced in the knowledge of the forgiveness of her sins. The dying scene was such a one as might have been expected. She was the first to remark her approaching dissolution, and observed to a friend—"I am dying—and Jesus is with me," when another of her friends came into the room she clasped his hand saying—"The time is come, and I am ready," or words to that effect. Upon being interrogated whether she suffered—she replied—"No, I shall soon fall asleep in the arms of Jesus." After the friends whom she had requested to sing, had finished, she exclaimed, "Go on—'tis delightful," and raising her eyes longingly to Heaven, continued—"Oh! Glory—come, Lord Jesus come, & take me away." She observed to a friend in the room, who had just entered and asked her how she was—"I am quite calm—waiting to be gone." Not the least sign of fear or alarm was manifested by her; and there can be no doubt that she has escaped to the skies and rests in Abraham's bosom forever.

As a fond and affectionate wife, Mrs. Hopper could have no superior. As a mother and step mother she was tender and indulgent; and by visitors in the family, it has been remarked, that no one could tell from her conduct which were her own children and which were not. As a mistress, she was industrious and kind—and as a friend, she was frank and sincere. Her husband & friends cannot but regret the loss of her agreeable society; yet they have the consolation which makes them not "sorrow as those without hope," they look forward to a day, yes, a glorious day, when they will rejoin her on the shores of everlasting peace; and "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; they rest from their labours and their works follow—Oh! let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers."

At her residence in Somerset county, on the evening of the 9th inst. Miss Mary Wright, aged 67 years.

N. Donnelly

Professor of Languages in Centreville Academy respectfully informs the Patrons of that Institution and the Public generally that a few boys can be accommodated with Board, Washing and Bedding, at his house on terms suited to the times.

Particular attention shall be paid, morning and evening, to the instruction and morals of those who may be intrusted to his care.

Feb. 24 5w

THE CELEBRATED JACK

BOLIVAR

Whose mules are universally admired for their size, beauty & docility, will positively stand the ensuing season at Easton & the Trappe alternately, & at Ennalls Martins, Esq. in Wye Neck, provided arrangements can be made for his crossing the river at deep landing—This latter stand as at the particular request of several gentlemen in Queen Annetts county, who have proved Bolivar's progeny and know him to be a sure foal getter. The terms will be four dollars for the spring's chance, and six dollars to ensure a mare in foal, with 25 cents in each case to the Groom.

Feb. 24

Negroes for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale at Easton on Tuesday the thirteenth day of March next, several young negroes both male & female; they will be sold for cash, with a prohibition not to go out of the state, a bond will be required of the purchaser to that effect, the subscribers have authority from James Selby Esq. to dispose of the above negroes, to pay several debts, for which the subscribers are security.

Feb. 24

WILLIAM JENKINS,
ROBERT LAMBIN.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOOD MATERIALS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from Baltimore, a supply of

CALF SKINS AND MOROCCO, Of a superior quality, suitable for BOOTS—also a quantity of SOLE LEATHER, which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, & in the very best manner. Gentlemen disposed to purchase Boots, would do well to give him a call.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.

Feb. 24 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public vendue, on Thursday the 8th day of March next, at the late residence of Capt. William Ray, in Miles River Neck, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, a quantity of corn in the ear, corn blades, pork, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale—For all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, for all sums above five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

Feb. 24

PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of William Ray, deceased.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public vendue at the late residence of Robert Dawson, deceased on Thursday the 8th of March next, all the personal estate of said deceased consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

Terms of sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

Feb. 24

JOHN DAWSON, Adm'r.
of R. Dawson deceased.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against John McQuay, Jr. and Triestram Faulkner, Executors of Patrick McQuay, at the suit of Jeremiah Harrison, administrator of Mary Harrison, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 20th of March next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to-wit:—All the right, title, interest and claim of John McQuay and Triestram Faulkner, of and to the farm or plantation where the said John McQuay now resides, situate in the Bay Side, or Dirty Neck, and known by the names of Bushier and part Divine St. Andrew, containing in all 91 acres of land, more or less, also one negro boy called Henry and one negro girl called Ann—Seized and will be sold to pay the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, also for officers fees for 1825 and 1826. Attendance by

Feb. 24

THO. HENRY, Shif.

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

No better solution of the Enigma which appeared in the Gazette of the 10th inst. is to be had, Mr. Graham is at liberty to insert the following.

Suppose half of the number of eggs that were stolen
Be three and a half and no more,
Then add half an egg for the greatest wag's portion
And doubtless we'll all say 'tis four.

Now one and a half we will give to the other
And half an egg too he must have,
Then I'm sure if we add his whole portion together,
Two must be the share of the knave.

Half of the remainder goes to the last rogue
And half of an egg which is left,
His portion is one; now what's the whole number?
'Tis seven; not one being cleft.

Easton, Md.

For the Easton Gazette to
To *Jemmy Bertram, Esq.*

I read in the Easton Gazette of February 17th, a criticism of yours, of rather doubtful worth, upon a decidedly worthless poem, entitled 'a little of every thing,' which appeared in the Gazette of Feb. 3d. As your object, my dear Jemmy, seems to have been, to give to a doggerel rhymester a hint, that he might turn his hand to a better employment, so mine is, I assure you, a simple intimation that the critic has been as worthily employed as the poet. Do, dear Jemmy, turn to your precious lucubration, and consider over again the inimitable harmony and propriety of the following sentence:

'I am sometimes disgusted at the coarse, rough, careless manner, in which newspaper poets sometimes express their thoughts. Well, as to the alterations you have made in 'Tommy's' doggerel.

'In Maine or Maryland—no matter which one'

You have altered to,
'In Maine or York, no matter which.'

Now Jemmy, it appears to me to be fairly stated by 'Tommy' that Mr. Goose Yoke Seller lived either in Maine or Maryland; he, therefore, could not live in York; and I suppose 'Tommy' was unwilling to sacrifice plain truth to mere sound. So, Mr. Bertram, I should be glad if you would try your hand again, & see how you can weave Maine and Maryland into the octo line. You would probably 'smooth' plain Tommy's couplet down to something like this:

In Maine or Maryland—aw—which,
No odds; he got confounded rich.

You have greatly improved upon Tommy a wit, and his consistency too in making the 'betting gent.' inform the clown (as you call the gent's friend) that the store, near which it seems they were standing, was in *Yankee Town*, a circumstance of which the latter was no doubt ignorant.

The following line you have smoothed into admirable sense and harmony—

The countryman walked in the store.
Into the store, friend Jemmy, would have been better; but perhaps you think that some future Dr. Johnson, in compiling a Dictionary, will quote the above line as authority for the indiscriminate use of the two prepositions.

The following sentence from your communication, is well worthy of a writer of taste and an able critic.

'Now, Tommy, I think I have made it a little better and I think Mr. Graham will think so too.'

Laura if I mistake not is a boarding school Miss of my acquaintance—a plump, lively, sensible girl, who will no doubt be much benefited by your strictures. At all events she must feel herself honoured by the notice of a man, who has proved himself so able a master of the first rule of Murray. I hope, however, you will attend a little more to clearness of expression when you write again. I fear the young lady must be horribly puzzled to know what you mean by 'the two concluding lines' of her poem, and some other instances of similar absurdity.

I hope, dear Jemmy, that these remarks will be taken in good part, as they are good-natured and good-humouredly communicated by

JOTHAM LONGSTORY.
Gooseberry, Dell, Feb. 19.

The *Last of the Lairds*, by the author of *Annals of the Parish Entail*, the *Steamboat*, &c. &c.

It is with some disappointment that we have finished the perusal of this work, its wit and strong delineations of character scarcely atoning for the vein of coarseness which prevails. In the following description, however, will be recognized the graphic pen which so powerfully described the icy solitudes and lone horrors of 'Spitzbergen,' in the tales of the 'Steamboat.' It is related by a gentleman, who, with a boy of seven years old, were among the survivors of the dreadful catastrophe.

'It happened,' said he, 'in a Saturday night—we had been all merry, according to the custom at sea, and had retired to our respective cabins and bunks, in the hope of making the Cape in the course of Monday or Tuesday. I had just fallen asleep, when a sudden and strange noise roused me from my pillow. I listened, and a wild cry of fire was instantly echoed by many voices. I started up and ran on deck—

could see nothing but only a steamy white smoke issuing from the fore hatchway. In a moment every soul on board was around me.

'The captain, with undimmed coolness, ordered all to prepare for the worst, and the other officers, with their trumpets were immediately at their posts directing the crew in the attempt to extinguish the flames. The night was calm—the heavens above were all serene, and the sea lay so still around that the ship appeared to hang in the centre of a vast starry sphere, so beautiful and bright was the reflection of the skies in the unbounded ocean.

'I may not describe the dreadful contrast which the scene on board presented to that holy tranquility. There were distraction, and horror, and wild cries, and fearful screams, and hideous bursts of delirious laughter. Then there was a crash below, and silence for a moment—and then the busy troubled sound of the consuming destruction, felt as well as heard gnawing and devouring the inward frame and beams of the ship, still growing louder and fiercer.

'In the meantime the boats were lowering—the first that floated was instantly overloaded, and sank with a horrible startling cry—every soul who had so wildly leaped on board perished.

'The rage of the burning still increased—it was no longer possible to go below, without the risk of suffocation.

'Another boat was launched—one of the officers, leaped on board, and, sword in hand, shoving her from the ship's side, suffered none to follow until water and provisions were banded in—but notwithstanding his prudent endeavours she was soon filled both with the sailors and the passengers. The mother of this orphan was standing on the gangway with her three children, she looked as if she too would have leapt into the boat, but the babies clung to her, & so hung upon her arms that she could not disentangle herself from their fond and frantic embraces.

'I tore this poor boy from off her—she cried, 'O save him if you can!'—the third boat was by this time in the water—I lunged him to a sailor on board; she snatched up the other two beneath her arms, and with a shrill dismal shuddering shriek, which made every one that hung clustering about the shrouds and gangway look round, she rushed into the smouldering cabin and shut the door.

'Her madness infected all who witnessed it—the boat was pushing off—there was no other chance for me—I leapt into the water and was taken on board—many followed me, but the officer, with a terrible compassion for those who might be saved, hewed off their hands with his cutlass as they laid hold of the gunwale—'Row,' he cried to the sailors who had seized the oars, 'the fire is making towards the magazine—Row, off, or we shall be blown to pieces.'

'The sailors rowed with their utmost vigour—As we left the ship a cry arose from all the unfortunate wretches who were abandoned to their doom—so frantic, so full of woe and despair, that it made even the firm-minded officer exclaim, 'Good God, what is that!'

'I covered my ears with my hands, and bent my forehead to my knees, that I might neither hear nor see.

'When we had rowed to some distance, the men at the oars paused—I uncovered my ears and looked up—a deep, low, hoarse, murmuring and crackling noise, came from the ship, and now then a human cry. As yet the flames had not appeared—but all around us, save where those dread and dismal sounds arose, was stillness and solemnity—and the smoke from the devoted vessel appeared like the shrouded form of some incomprehensible and tremendous phantasma, ascending from the sepulchres of the ocean to the dominions of omens and powers.

'We looked at the spectral sight with terror and in silence.—The orphan was clinging to my knees; at last the fire began to break out. The flames first showed themselves at the cabin windows—in a moment when they whirled up the rigging—the sails blazed, and the ship was for the space of a minute like some unblest apparitional creation of sorcery.

'It is all over,' said the officer, and his voice sounded hollowly over the mute and echoless ocean. 'The fire is in the gun-room?' Ha!

'At that instant a vast sheet of flame filled the whole air, and like an angry demon unfurling his wings, scattered meteors and malignant fires among the stars. The black forms of many things hovered like notes in the sunbeam for a moment in the blaze. I distinctly saw an anchor, and many like men with outspread arms.

'That momentary and indescribable vision of fires and fragments, was succeeded by a booming roar, as if an earthquake had raised his voice from the abysses of the silent waters, and then there was a numerous plashing noise of many things falling around us into the sea, but that too soon passed, and then there was darkness and silence.

'At that moment a cold wet hand caught hold mine, which was hanging over the boat's side—and a man from the sea cried in a homely Aberdonian voice, 'For Christianity, will ye not take me up?' The officer heard him, and relenting from his firm and merciful purpose, ordered him to be taken on board. 'Na, na,' cried the Scotchman, 'take my bag first,' and he held up to me a small haversack which I grasped and lifted in, but in the same instant, an undulation of the sea came rolling from the whirlpool where the ship had sunk—the boat rose on the swell, the fated wretch lost his hold, and sunk beneath her forever!

A REAL KENTUCKIAN.
A Kentuckian, we believe of that class familiarly called a 'Log Merchant,' told us up to a public house on the west, where a

number of gentlemen were seated on the piazza. After a low bow to the company he inquired if any present could inform him what was good for a burn. A young physician (there being several present) stepped forward, and with much complaisance gave him a learned lecture on Burns, the mode of treatment, &c. &c. &c. for which he was thanked politely by the Kentuckian who informed him, that his prescription would not answer his present complaint, as his saddle blanket had been very badly burnt the night previously. On hearing this the physician became exasperated, & told him if he would alight he would give him a flogging. The Kentuckian again bowed and said he would not alight for two floggings, and rode off with much gravity and self-satisfaction.

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin and Thomas S. Hayward, having associated themselves together in business, under the name and firm of

LAMB DIN & HAYWARD,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store one door south of the Post Office, and Office of the Easton Gazette, a very general assortment of Merchandise, consisting of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA WARE,
QUEENS & STONE DO.
BRITISH GUNPOWDER,
PHILA. PATENT SHOT,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Which they offer at reduced prices for Cash, and invite their friends and the public to give them an early call.
Easton, Oct. 21.

DOCTOR SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM,

Having settled himself at Wye Mill, offers his professional services to the PUBLIC.
He will be found at Mr. Samuel Hopkins'.
Dec. 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Johnson, late of (Queponco) Worcester county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of January, A. D. 1837.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Jan. 13

VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to
SAML. ROBERTS, adm'r.
of John W. Blake dec'd.
Dec. 16

A Vacancy

FOR A SHOE & BOOT MAKER.

A single man, master of his trade, would find constant employment at this place, either by the subscriber, or a good set of customers; one who could do either coarse or fine work would meet with encouragement, as there is not one in this part of the county—Could also be accommodated with board on moderate terms.

JHO. R. WRIGHT.

Upper Hunting Creek, Feb. 10 3w

Hides Wanted.

LAMB DIN & HAYWARD

Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the Town of Easton, will give the market price for dry and green Hides, and for sheepskins. This establishment is expected to be in operation about the beginning of the ensuing year, when they will also receive and tan hides on shares of one half. The gentleman who undertakes to superintend & manage this business, is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his workmanship will, at least, claim a share of public patronage.
Dec. 2 w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of Smith and Salisbury is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. H. SMITH.
WILSON SAULSBURY
Jan. 19.

William H. Smith respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the wheelwright business in all its various branches, at the old stand, & respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage and assures all those who may favor him with their custom that their work shall be executed in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
Jan. 20, 1837.

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. 28

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

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY,
Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

Taken Up

During the late severe freeze, a Row Boat from 12 to 15 feet long, and from appearance five or six years old—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
PHILIP HORNEY.
Tilghman's Island, Feb. 10.

Bank of Caroline.

The subscriber being the authorized agent of the late Bank of Caroline, gives notice that he will attend at Denton on the second and fourth Tuesdays in every month from this date, for the purpose of settling the business of said institution and earnestly requests those persons having balances on the books against them or otherwise indebted, to call and settle as the most speedy method will be resorted to, to close the concern—the few notes under a regular course of renewal, will fall due on the Tuesday after the first Monday in March next—Those neglecting to renew on that day will lose the opportunity to renew afterwards.

The President and Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent of the capital stock of said Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the first day of December next.

JOHN BOON, Agent,
of the late Bank of Caroline.

Nov. 18 10w

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SHOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master,
Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 14th February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton & Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in business and his unremitting attention will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Samuel H. Benny, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, will be thankfully received & faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD.
Feb. 10.

Baltimore & Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER,

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber informs the public that the schooner *Jane and Mary*, will run as a regular packet and freight boat, between Easton Point and Baltimore, during the season. She will leave Easton Point for Baltimore every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and leave Baltimore for Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, during the season.

He has taken the granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of grain or any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge.—The packet is provided with an active and experienced sailing Master and a good set of hands, she is also provided with excellent accommodations for passengers, and the table shall be well furnished. Every necessary attention shall be paid to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence with Mr. Bennett Tomlinson at Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

The grain entrusted to the subscriber, will be consigned to Mr. James Barroll of Baltimore, for sale.

The subscriber hopes by the strictest attention to business & the most scrupulous punctuality to merit a share of public patronage.

The packet will leave Easton Point for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning the 18th of the present month.
RICHARD J. TRIPPE.
Feb. 10

N. B. An experienced Clerk is wanted to attend to the above business, to whom liberal wages will be given.
R. J. T.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON BEAVER

STREET

Notice.

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvency Laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester county court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of May next, to show cause, if any they have, why they should not have the benefit of said laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge.

WILLIAM SMITH,
ELIJAH BORMAN,
LEVIN HOUSTON.

Worcester county, Feb. 3 3w

Wanted

In a County Clerks office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office.

None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good moral character—For further particulars apply to the Editor.
Dec. 16.

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

The subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop at the head of Washington street, formerly occupied by Laban Littleton, where he intends to carry on the Blacksmith business in all its various branches, viz: country work of all kinds, carriage work, gun locks, door, and trunk locks and keys, horse shoeing, axes, and other edged tools, warranted of the best materials, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms—He is determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and hopes to give general satisfaction, and therefore solicits a share of the public patronage.

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.

N. B. An apprentice wanted to the above business.
Dec. 23

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on THURSDAY the 20th, and FRIDAY the 21st days of the present month (February,) at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Feb. 10 10w

John Meconekin Cabinet Maker,

Successor to Thomas Meconekin, deceased.

Inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by his Brother, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its variety, and flatters himself from having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in the City of Baltimore, that he will be able to Manufacture furniture in the best manner & most fashionable style. Those who may be kind enough to patronize him, may be assured that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and that the work will be done on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. He has rented the dwelling house lately occupied by his deceased brother, where he can be found if his shop should be closed.
Feb. 17 w

J. Green,

Proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland, held in the City of Annapolis, in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776.

If sufficient encouragement be offered, the Subscriber proposes to publish, in one volume octavo, the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, '5 and '6. It is believed that there are not more than two copies of this Journal now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that they, too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. These Journals are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed, for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these Works embrace what may be termed its Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt & dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the Subscriber is induced to issue these proposals.

The price per Copy, not to exceed \$2 00.

J. GREEN.

Feb. 17.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed against Benjamin Benny at the suit of Henry D. Sellars, also one other venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Benjamin Benny, at the suit of William Biles, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 13th March next, at the Court House door in the Town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Benjamin Benny, of, in and to the farm or plantation where he resided, situate on the main road leading from the Chapel to Wye, and known by the name of Kerby's Advantage and part of Benny's Resurvey, containing in all 280 acres of land more or less—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned scrip facias and the interests and costs due, and to become due thereon—Attendance by

Thos. Henric 844.

Feb. 17.

Joseph Chain

Has two very good gold watches & one good mantle clock which he will sell low for cash, warranted to run well, having been repaired and insured for twelve months.