

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. XI.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1828.

NO. 1.

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From the *Berean*—BY REQUEST.
Review of a pamphlet called "A Testimony,
and Epistle of Advice," lately
issued in the name of "Indiana Yearly
Meeting."

A false or bigoted zeal, when enlisted
in the cause of religion, whether engendered
in the Church, or the Council, in a
Synod or a Yearly Meeting of Friends, has
ever brought forth the same unavailing
fruit; and in all cases under a profession of
doing God service, has found pretexts to
invade the comforts and happiness of man.
In the progress of its fervent operations,
the most amiable manners, tempers and
dispositions have grown distant, sour and
morose, and even the tender relations formed
by love and friendship, and kindred,
have been doomed often to feel its withering
blast.

The happy subjects of this strange
hallucination, frequently close their eyes
to every mode of reasoning and argument;
the plain means of honesty and candour
are violated towards the objects of their
religious zeal, and their heart is steeled
against the common feelings of humanity;
so that, though these zealots seem to believe,
and profess all this, they are serving a
most malignant and beneficent God, and
his truth is demonstrable, that if the
great Father of the Universe had regarded
his creature with the same feelings of
affection, that they do their
fellow creatures for the immortality, the dew
of heaven would have been withheld; the
'fields of Hebron' would have languished
and, the 'vine of Sion' would have
been any salvation for one of the
sons of Adam!

Such were the reflections which passed
through our minds, after reading the 'Testimony,
and Epistle of Advice' but more
especially that part of it wherein is renounced
all religious fellowship with more
than three hundred members of the
Indiana Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia
with a view to have no connexion with
them; and which anti-christian resolves
were put into immediate practice, against
some of our brethren, then on a visit
of Gospel love to Indiana.

The authors profess to be led and guided
in their actions, by the unerring Spirit
of Truth, which is eminently a spirit of
love and mercy; a spirit which holds forth
to the whole world—'Come unto me all
ye endue the burden, and ye will be saved'—
a spirit that strives with all, even the rebellious,
and commands to love and invite
them; to visit and comfort them; with the
sacred tomes of his word. Was it under
the blessed influence of this Spirit, that
they, with such precipitation, severed all
'connexion' and disinterested religious
fellowship with nearly a thousand of their
brethren?—Could the love of labour, and
love and mercy, against man, and that
which is the essence of their real religious
character, and that which gave what
idle rumour, on the score of scandal, may
have wanted to have done?

As one of the reasons for issuing this
'Epistle' it is stated on the first page, that
'Certain books and papers of different
descriptions have been in circulation,
purporting to be the doctrines of our
Society, yet containing statements wholly
repugnant to our religious profession and
subversive of the principles of the Christian
religion; and that the rights of the
Society as a body, and the rights of the
individual members, are thereby injured;
and that the peace and harmony of the
Society is thereby endangered; and that
it is declared as follows:

'We have seen and read the
testimony, and epistle of advice, and we
have no objection to appeal to the words
of Jesus, which are sufficient to maintain
our opinions.'

Now, if the words are sufficient to
maintain more than one opinion, then we
remember to have seen with the same
space, the words of Jesus, which are
sufficient to maintain the rights of the
Society as a body, and the rights of the
individual members, and that the peace
and harmony of the Society is thereby
endangered; and that it is declared as
follows:

'In vain do we say that we are
led and guided by the unerring Spirit
of Truth, which is eminently a spirit of
love and mercy, a spirit which holds forth
to the whole world—'Come unto me all
ye endue the burden, and ye will be saved'—
a spirit that strives with all, even the rebellious,
and commands to love and invite
them; to visit and comfort them; with the
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the blessed influence of this Spirit, that
they, with such precipitation, severed all
'connexion' and disinterested religious
fellowship with nearly a thousand of their
brethren?—Could the love of labour, and
love and mercy, against man, and that
which is the essence of their real religious
character, and that which gave what
idle rumour, on the score of scandal, may
have wanted to have done?'

This is a very curious and interesting
question, and one which has been
discussed in many of our religious
publications. It is a question which
concerns the rights of the Society as a
body, and the rights of the individual
members, and the peace and harmony
of the Society. It is a question which
has been discussed in many of our
religious publications, and one which
has been discussed in many of our
religious publications.

They [i. e. the Scriptures] were adapted
to other times, and other states, and not
to us.

There is no such sentiment as this in
the *Berean*; and in turning to p. 212, second
column, the reader will find that it is
'such scriptures,' and 'these revelations,'
which give the Deity, a 'vindictive character,'
and make him the immediate author
and contriver of punishment, reeking 'his
vengeance, and his anger on the wicked,'
that were for other times, and other states,
and not for us; and not the Scriptures,
in general, as the 'Epistle' has very unfairly
stated it.

Again, the *Berean* is made to say that,
'we have no right to appeal, even to the
words of Jesus Christ, as authority to maintain
our opinions.' This is equally unfounded
with the foregoing. In examining
p. 212 at the top it will be seen that the
Berean has reference only to the passage
in the fourteenth chapter of John—'In my
Father's house are many mansions' &c. and
not to the words of Jesus Christ in general,
as represented in the Epistle. The writer
has, it is true, had the presumption to
declare his belief, that neither the Meeting
for Sufferings, nor E. Bates, had been
favoured with a revelation of the true meaning
of this passage, and he remains quite
easy in taking upon himself all the responsibility
of such a declaration!

Such then, are the palpable misrepresentations,
of which the authors of this 'Epistle'
stand convicted before the public.
In referring to the pages, from which they
have quoted, no impartial reader will be
able to discover any other sentiments than
the following: (1) that the illumination of
the Holy Spirit is necessary to the right
understanding of the Scriptures; without
which it is in vain to quote them, as authority
to support opinions.

(2) That 'such Scriptures,' as represent
the Supreme Being as a God of anger,
vengeance, &c. were given for the use of an
outward and carnal people, and ought not
to be literally accepted by us, for whom
they were not intended.

(3) That neither the Meeting for Sufferings
nor Elisha Bates understood the
meaning of the second verse in the fourteenth
chapter of John, and therefore had
no right to quote it in proof of their
 creed. This is the real import of those
passages which have been selected to prove
the above.

'I came to see the idolatry of all professors,
as to the person Christ, as to the
body, flesh, and blood; and that the faith
of most professors went no further than
the veil, the outward, and revealed not to
Christ, the Saviour; the life, the arm, and
power of God; not to Christ in spirit, but
in flesh.'—Thomas Zachary p. 6.

'But that the outward person which
suffered was properly the Son of God, we
utterly deny, and it is a perfect
contradiction to their own principles. 'A body
had thou prepared me,' said the Son;
then the Son was not the body; though
the body was the Son's.'—[W. Penn. Vol.
II, p. 65, 66.]

'There was a nature in that man, Jesus
Christ, that was born of the virgin, that
was subject to cold, heat, thirst, and hunger,
and subject to be tempted of the devil;
and this nature was our God, whose nature
is infinite, eternal, unmeasurable, not
subject to hunger or thirst.'—[Edward
Burroughs, p. 637.]

I might go on and fill pages with extracts
containing similar sentiments, but
enough is presented to show that no part
of the Divinity of Christ, was attributed
to his 'bodily garment,' by our predecessors;
and that they did not teach that this 'garment,'
constituted a part of the true Christ
himself, that it was changed or converted into
the Divine nature, nor the Divine nature
into it; for 'That which is born of the
flesh, is flesh,' and that only 'which is born
of the Spirit, is spirit.' But to proceed:

2. That the divine nature belonged only
to that which dwelt in the body, and
that which dwelt in the body, was the
Holy Spirit; hence God in Christ was, and
is, the Divinity of Christ.

The quotation from Pennington, in a
foregoing part of this essay, to which I
refer the reader, is to the point here; I
here subjoin a few others:

'What was Christ's righteousness?—
Was it not the life, the virtue, the Spirit
of the Father in him; he being one with
it in the faith of it, and in the obedience to it.'—
[Pennington Vol. III, p. 236.]

'There is a great noise, by way of objection,
among many of the professors of this
age, against the people called Quakers,
which is on this wise, viz. 'We do not
understand; say they, that you ever pray
to God in the name of Jesus, or in the name
of the Lord Jesus Christ; &c. To which
I shall endeavour to answer, as I have
received of the Lord; &c.—First I do affirm
that they who pray and pray in the spirit
and power and light, and wisdom of God
do pray to the name of Jesus; for Jesus
is but a name which was given unto that
which was before that name was, which
the angel called a holy thing; and also said
that holy thing which shall be born of the
spirit, shall be called the Son of God.'—[W.
Penn. Vol. II, p. 168.]

And first in our doctrine of God,
we do not say to be known, and believed
on, as in the dispensation of grace per-

The above, although omitted to be quoted
must have been read by the authors of
the Epistle. In it is found the declaration
that Jesus was 'more than man;' yet at
the bottom of page nine of this Epistle, it
is asserted that 'They [including the *Berean*]
allow him to be no more than a good
man, which Pagans and Infidels have done.'
What apology can be offered for such an
assertion whilst the plain evidence of its
unfounded character lay before the authors?

The essay from which the foregoing
quotation is taken, was written to refute
E. Bates' doctrine of a distinction in the
Divine Nature, or the doctrine of the
Trinity; and as justice cannot be done
the writer of it, without examining the whole,
I invite the reader to give it an attentive
perusal: and here I should be willing to
leave this part of the subject; but as much
stress is laid on it by the advocates of
trinitarian principles, and as it has been
made the ground of such calumny and
denunciation, I will spend a little more
time upon it.

1. The Society of Friends never believed
in the Divinity of the body of Jesus Christ;
nor in the hypothetical union, or the two
natures united in one person, and thus making
one Christ; as will be made appear
by the following extracts:

'Now the Scriptures do expressly distinguish
between Christ, and the garment
which he wore; between him that came,
and the body in which he came; between
the substance which was veiled, and the
veil which veiled it. There was the
outward vessel, and the inward life.—
This we certainly know, and can never
call the bodily garment Christ, but that
which appeared and dwelt in the body.'—
[Pennington Vol. III, p. 61, 62.]

'Baptist says Christ was seen with a
carnal eye, and his voice heard with a
carnal ear. Whereas, Christ said, that he
seeth my Father also.' No man dare
say, that God is such a visible object as
may be seen by a carnal eye? But indeed
if the body that Christ took upon him in
the Virgin, and which was afterwards
crucified, and put to death, was God, (for
he tells of God-man being born of the
Virgin) then this would make God visible
to the eye, when that body was to death
which were no less than blasphemy.

[Light and Life of Christ, by White-
head, p. 48.]

'I came to see the idolatry of all professors,
as to the person Christ, as to the
body, flesh, and blood; and that the faith
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we do not say to be known, and believed
on, as in the dispensation of grace per-

sons; and herein ye teach contrary to the
Scriptures of truth, which you say is your
rule, and by it are all such dreamers and
deceivers judged, and by the Spirit which
gave them forth, which speaks no where
of three persons, as ye imagine, and teach,
but declares the only wise God, who is one
in his being and substance, individual, infinite,
who divideth all things, and to every
sort their portion; who limited all things,
and is not limited; whose power and spirit
is inseparable from him; who is the Father
of the Spirits of all flesh; who by his power
creareth, and by his spirit quickeneth all
living creatures; whose power is the Christ,
and whose spirit is the holy and eternal life,
which they partake of, who wait for his
appearance, in his power, and these do not
the Scriptures call three persons, but the
one witness in the heaven, which you are
all ignorant of; who dream, and divine to
the people, of a distinguishment of persons
in the Godhead. Therefore, cease your
deceit, ye deceivers, and soothsayers of
Egypt, and come to the light that shines in
the heart, that by it you may come to the
true knowledge of God, your Creator, and
of his power, by which ye were created,
and of his spirit, by which he quickens into
newness of life, all those who fear him,
and wait for his salvation, which now, by
the light, is making manifest.

Stephen, Crisp, p. 75, 76.

CLARKSON, who wrote his "Portraiture
of Quakerism," under the eye of the Society
in England, when on this subject, says,
'That Christ, in all the offices, stated in
the proposition, is neither more nor less
than the Spirit of God, there can be no
doubt. In looking at Christ, we are generally
apt to view him with carnal eyes.
We can seldom divest ourselves of the idea
of a body belonging to him, though this
was confessedly human, and can seldom
consider him as a pure principle or fountain
of divine life and light to men.'

Vid. *Berean* Vol. II, p. 292.

3. That a measure of the same spirit,
which was in Jesus, is also dispensed to us,
and is in us. 'The foundation of every
Christian doctrine,' and there is experienced
its mediating and atoning influence; there
it cleanses, purifies, redeems and saves.

That this proposition is agreeable to the
views held by our worthy ancestors, will
appear by the following:

'I have attributed to that body, we acknowledge
and give to that body in its
place, according as the Scriptures attribute
to it, which is through, and because of
that which dwelt and acted in it. But that
which sanctified and kept the body pure,
and made it all acceptable in him, was the
life, holiness, and righteousness of the
Spirit. And the same thing that kept his
vessel pure, it is the same thing that cleanseth
us.'—[Pennington Vol. III, p. 34.]

'God as truly manifesteth himself in the
flesh of all his, as he did in Christ, although
the measure of that manifestation be different.'—
[T. Collier's 'discovery of a
new creation.']

'And we are taught, led, and guided by,
and are possessors of a measure of the same
spirit of grace and truth, that was in that
person, Christ, our elder brother that suffered'—
'of whose resurrection and life we
are eye witnesses' &c.

Wm. Baily, p. 169.

'Come to know the Immanuel God with
us, and Christ in us; and he that preacheth
any other Saviour, Gospel, or way to
eternal Salvation, but the Immanuel, the
Son of God, his life, power, and wisdom in
him, to redeem his soul.—I say from the
presence of the Lord he is accursed.'

1b. p. 24, 25.

'So that still the same Christ, Word-
God, who has lighted all men, is by sin
grieved, and birthened, and bears the iniquities
of such as so sin, and reject his benefits.
But as any hear his knocks, and let
him into their hearts, be first wounds, and
then heals. Afterwards, he atones, mediates,
and regenerates man in the holy image,
he is fallen from sin. Behold, this is the
state of restitution! And this, in some
measure, was witnessed by the holy patri-
archs, prophets, and servants of God, in
old time, to whom Christ was substantially,
the same Saviour, and seed bruising the
serpents head, that he is now to us, what
difference ever there may be in point of
manifestation.'—[Wm. Penn.]

and likeness, of his own substance, of his
own seed, of his own spirit, and pure life.'—
L. Pennington Vol. III, p. 54.

'We witness him the same Christ, as
was in that body which suffered at Jerusalem.'—
[Wm. Dewsbury, p. 120.]

'There is none knows Christ within,
but he knows him without, the same yesterday,
to day, and forever; and there is none
knows him, but they that know him within,
revealed of the Father, which is beyond
flesh and blood.—There is none
knows Christ, nor his sufferings, but by the
spirit of God within.—Nothing gives nor
makes manifest the knowledge of the Saviour,
but the light which doth enlighten every
man that cometh into the world.'—[Fox's
Great Mystery, pp. 217, 142, 140.]

4. That outward, and visible transac-
tions, in relation to the Messias dispensation,
and the outward man Christ Jesus,
are to be esteemed as types and shadows,
pointing to the spiritual realities, which
they represented.

'The Quakers see no need of directing
men to the type, for the anti-type, viz.
neither to the outward temple, nor yet to
Jerusalem, either to Jesus Christ or his
blood; knowing that either the righteousness
of faith, nor the word of it doth so direct.'
—[Rom. x.]—[Whitehead's light and
life of Christ, pp. 48, 49.]

'The heavenly, and more perfect tabernacle,
and altar, with the heavenly things,
are all a mystery, and spiritual. The offering
and living sacrifice are spiritual: the
passover spiritual; the seed spiritual; the
bread, the fruit of the vine; the flesh and
the blood, which give life to the soul, yes,
the water and blood, which wash, and sprinkle
the conscience, are all spiritual and
mysterious, as the new Covenant itself is.'
—[1b.]

'This light, wherewith thou art enlight-
ened is the life of Jesus, which he has
given a ransom for man; and that was not
natural as some foolishly imagine; for if it
were natural, it could not be a ransom for
man out of sin; for the sin to be natural,
and that which repays natural is contrary
to the apostle who said, 'they two that were
red in the creature, were contrary.' [Stephen
Crisp's works.]

'The blood of the old Covenant was
the life of the beasts, and other creatures,
and the blood of the new Covenant is the
mercy of Christ Jesus, who saith, 'Except
ye eat my flesh and drink my blood, ye
have no life in you.—The new and second
Covenant is dedicated with the blood, namely
of Christ Jesus, which is the whole
atonement unto God; by which all his
people are washed, sanctified, cleansed, and
redeemed to God.'—[Fox's Doctrine, pp. 664, 646.]

'The question whether Christ in the
flesh be a figure or not? G. Fox answers—
'Christ is the substance of all figures; &
his flesh is a figure; for every one passeth
through the same way as he did, who comes
to know Christ in the flesh; there must be
a suffering with him, before there be a re-
joicing with him. Christ is an example for
all to walk after; and if thou knowest what
an example is, thou wouldst know what a
figure is, to come up to the same falshood.'—
[G. Fox, Saule's Errand to Damascus.]

'But would it be good doctrine to say,
that Mary and Simon carried their Saviour
in their arms but had not the light and
spirit within them, to save them? Or that
they carried God in their arms, and had
him not within them, if that child was God-
MAN, as he terms him? But Simon saw
further than the Baptists, for he confessed
Christ to be a light to enlighten the
Gentiles, and the salvation God had prepared
before the face of the people; which light
within, they have endeavoured to darken
as much as in them lies.'—[Whitehead's
light and life of Christ, p. 47.]

'Who is the Redeemer?—The Son of
God, the child of God, begotten, the Divine
image, who naturally believes and fulfils
the will of the Father, in every vessel
which it hath prepared. By what doth he
redeem?—By his blood; by his life; by his
power; by his nature, sown in the vessel,
and transforming the vessel into its own
likeness.'—'And after this springs up the
glory of the life in the vessel, even the glory
which it had with the Father, before the
world was.'—[Pennington Vol. II, p. 327.]

'For the apostle preached Christ, the
word nigh in the heart, and in the mouth;
and the immortal Word is able to save the
soul; so he did not preach a visible Christ
with the flesh and bones, as you do.'

W. Baily p. 600.

'There is Christ in the flesh, and Christ
in the spirit. Christ in the flesh is the
witness, the common person in whom our
salvation is transacted as in a figure,
Christ in the spirit is the real truth and
principle of righteousness, and of life; he
is the real salvation within us.'

J. Spragg's testimony.

'Now the blood that sprinkles the con-
science, cleanseth &c. is a truly spiritual
as the waters in which Christ given, and
by which he washeth the church through
the Word. For we are not to suppose
two kinds of Saviours and Sanctifiers,
that is both a natural, (which is not in
being, as is said of his blood that was shed)
and the spirit which still liveth.'

Whitehead's Light and Life of Christ, p. 48, 49.

The New Testament

state of substance, even of that spiritual substance, which the law held out in snadows. The Jew is inward, the circumciser inward, the sacrifices inward, the church inward: all is in spirit, in life, in power, in virtue."—[Pennington Vol. II. pp. 115, 116.]

"Destroy the veil, and destroy death; the taking away of the veil, is the taking away of death; death, upon a true account, is nothing but a veil upon God, who is our life; even Christ's flesh was a veil. Ordinances are veils. If God be our life, the less we are in these things, the more we are in life."—[C. Goad's last testimony.]

Not having space for further extracts, I refer the reader to "Sandy foundation shaken," published in Philadelphia, 1825: to the "Christian Quaker," Philadelphia edition of 1824, & to the "Essays in the Berean," under the head of "Doctrine of Atonement, briefly considered," and "Review of E. Bates' Doctrines." For scriptural testimony, on the several points treated of above, the reader may, at his leisure, refer to the following texts.

(1) God is a Spirit. John iv. 24. (2) This spirit is one, and not two nor three. Isa. xlv. 5. Zec. xiv. 9. 1 Cor. viii. 6, 13. Eph. iv. 6. 1 Tim. ii. 5. (3) The spirit of God, operating in the soul is the foundation and source of divine knowledge. John xiv. 16 to 24. 1 Cor. ii. 10, 14. 1 John ii. 27. Eph. iv. 6. Acts xvii. 23. Nehem. ix. 20. (4) This spirit is the Saviour. Isa. xlviii. 17. Jude v. 25. Isa. xlv. 21. 1 Tim. iv. 10. Tit. 1. 3. Rom. viii. 9, 11, 26. John iii. 5. (5) It "was able to save" Jesus, "from death." Heb. v. 7, and ix. 14. Matt. iii. 16. (6) It is the same with Christ, the anointing or anointed. 1 John ii. 27. Col. ii. 27. Phil. iv. 13. Eph. iii. 17. Gal. iv. 19 and 20. 1 Cor. i. 24. Rom. x. 6. Gal. iv. 6. Eph. vi. 17. 1 John, iii. 24.

The Society of Friends have never recognized any distinction between Christ or the Word, and the Holy Spirit. This is abundantly proved by the foregoing extracts. Their doctrine, in this particular, is also fully sustained by the scriptures. In these writings the same acts and operations are ascribed to both, indifferently; hence one of our ancient writers says, "I do affirm that they who preach and pray in the spirit, and power, and light, and wisdom of God, do pray in the name of Jesus: for Jesus is but a name, which was given unto that which was, before that name was, which the angel called a holy thing." To the operation of this spirit, or "Divine principle in the hearts of men," they ascribe all, as I have shown, in the work of salvation. And, although they fully believed, and still believe, in the scriptural account of "God manifest in the flesh" of that "prepared body" and reverently acknowledge the great benefits derived to us, and the world, through the life, doctrines, holy example, blessed precepts, sufferings, and triumphant martyrdom of the blessed Jesus; yet they do not do rest the foundation of their faith on any thing outward; knowing that it is "the spirit that quickeneth," and that "the flesh profiteth nothing"; and that it is not "Christ after the flesh," or as he appeared in the flesh eighteen hundred years ago, that we are now called on, according to the apostle, "to know;" [2 Cor. v. 16] but "the life of Jesus made manifest in our mortal flesh." [2 Cor. iv. 11] Hence they saw no need of directing men to the type for the anti-type; viz: neither to the outward temple, nor yet to Jerusalem, either to Jesus Christ or his blood; knowing that neither the righteousness of faith, nor the word of it doth so direct.—[Whitehead's light of Christ.]

The professors and opponents of the Society, contended that the name of Jesus was divine, by being united to the divinity, and forming what they termed the hypostatical union; thus constituting the true Christ and Saviour; and a "distinct person," both from the Father, and the Holy Spirit. Hence they asserted that the Society, by denying this distinction, denied the Divinity of Christ, and indeed the whole scheme of redemption, seeing they rejected the doctrine of the Trinity, or of three "distinct persons in the Godhead, and with it the necessity of a satisfaction (outward) for the remission of sin." [vid. "Sandy Foundation shaken."] Such was the state of the controversy on this subject in the days of George Fox, Whitehead, and Penn; and such we believe to be, essentially, the state of the present controversy, between the Society, and those members in it, styled the orthodox party. Thus the "Epistle," p. 9, says:

"We are aware that some have professed a belief in the Divinity of Christ, who nevertheless confined their application of those terms exclusively to the divine principle in the hearts of men; which is a virtual denial that Jesus is the Christ." &c.

Now the foregoing extracts refer to this "principle in the hearts of men," as the ground and root of all operation and doctrine, and practice. They point us to it as the true Christ; the Word; the "Immanuel, God with us;" the Holy Spirit &c.—"come to know the Immanuel, God with us, and Christ in us, and he that preaches any other Saviour, Gospel, or way to salvation, but the Immanuel, the Son of God, his life, power, and wisdom, is a man, to redeem his soul."—I say from the presence of the Lord he is accused" (vid. supra) so G. Fox: "The light that doth enlighten every man that cometh into the world, which is Christ Jesus, is the Teacher, and he that believes in it, receives Christ."—"The Scriptures cannot give a knowledge of the Saviour."—W. Penn also testifies, "That the invisible, spiritual, and divine life, principle or nature, was the root and foun-

tain of all which is sometimes ascribed in scripture to the body, by that common figure or way of speaking amongst men, the thing containing, which was the body, for the thing contained, which was the eternal power, wisdom, life, &c. In like manner, Clarkson, on the doctrines of the Society; "That Christ, in all the offices stated in the proposition, is neither more nor less than the Spirit of God, there can be no doubt" (vid. Berean Vol. II. p. 290, 293.)

Thus, in owning the divinity of this "divine principle," both as it was manifested in the man Jesus, to an extent incomparably greater than what had been before dispensed to men; and as it is, in a measure, now manifested in the hearts of men; we do thereby own the Divinity of Christ, both in his outward and inward appearance; and hence, to sustain the assertion, that this is a "virtual denial that Jesus is the Christ," there is no other refuge, than either to make his body divine, or to become entangled in the trinitarian scheme, and constitute him a "distinct person" from the Father and Holy Spirit; both of which doctrines, it has been amply proved, were always denied by the Society.

The objections in the "Epistle" to the remarks from the Berean, on the fulness, are also founded on trinitarian views. The fulness applies to the divine nature, or to that which dwelt in the man Christ Jesus. But grant the supposition, that the Divinity, and consequently the fulness essentially belonged to him, and that he possessed it, "literally," and "absolutely," then it follows, that God was born of the Virgin Mary; was tempted as we are; learned obedience by the things which he suffered, and was betrayed, buffeted, spit upon, and finally crucified by the hands of wicked men!!!

What is stated in the Epistle on the partial quotations therein made, from the "Sermons," and "letter," is also substantially unfounded, viz: that they are sufficient to show the "discordance," &c. with the writings of our ancient Friends. The reader will find, in turning to Penn's "Sandy Foundation shaken," much that is in accordance with the sentiments contained in the "letter." That "no outward Saviour" can save the soul, our writers abundantly teach. Jesus himself declared it, "If I do not go away the Comforter will not come." The conduct of his disciples illustrates the same truth. For although they had been with him, and under his tuition (outwardly) for years, yet when the trial came, one of them betrayed him, another denied him, and all of them forsook him! And wherefore? Because their attentions had been fixed on an outward deliverer. But when, after waiting at Jerusalem, they came to experience the influence of an inward Saviour, such a change was wrought in this before untried flock, that neither threats, nor jails, nor gibbets could move them from their purpose.

Again, the Epistle quotes from the "Sermons" as follows:—"He (God) has been as willing to reveal his will to every creature as he was to our first parents, to Moses, and the prophets, to Jesus Christ, and his apostles. He never can set any of them above us, because if he did, he would be partial."

This passage, is, no doubt, construed into a denial of the Divinity of Jesus Christ, because it supposes a revelation made to him. Now Jesus declared the same truth in many places—"As my Father has taught me," said he, "I speak these things."—"The word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me." So Isaac Pennington, "When the Spirit of the Lord was upon him, moving him, to preach the Gospel, he preached the Gospel." And the same spirit that revealed the Father's will to him, reveals it to us; and thus, in this respect, he was not "above us," (which is the evident meaning of the author) for, says the writer above quoted, "We are also born of the same seed. He is formed in us; we are formed in him, we are as well of his flesh and blood, as he was of ours." And G. Whitehead also says, that "this mind will stand in subjection to the Father;" and in C. Goad's "last testimony," it is affirmed that "God as truly manifesteth himself in the flesh of all his, as he did of Christ, although the measure of that manifestation is different."—"And we are taught," says Wm. Baily, "and are guided by, and are possessors of a measure of the same Spirit of Grace and truth; that was in that person, Christ, our elder brother that suffered."

From the foregoing remarks, it will be readily admitted, by every candid reader, that if the works quoted from, are "repugnant" to the "doctrines of our Society," and "subversive to the principles of the Christian religion," the authors of this Epistle have been very unhappy in their selection of passages to prove their assertions; but they have clearly shown that their system is very much of an outward character. The quotations made in the Epistle from Fox, Barclay, and Penn, are partial; they do not take in "the whole design" of these authors; nor will they bear the outward construction put on them by the Epistle, without presenting a positive contradiction to numerous other clear passages found in the same writers, some of which I have quoted harmoniously setting forth the true Gospel dispensation, to be wholly of an internal and spiritual nature; and that the outward Saviour, his conception, and birth; his flesh and blood, and sacrifice and resurrection, are, in a very instructing manner, typical of the inward Saviour, mediation and atonement, to be known and experienced in our hearts.

In page 10, the Epistle says:—"In the progress of these principles, against which we feel bound to bear testimony, a separation of a number of individuals has taken place within the limits of a neighbouring Yearly Meeting. In this separation, the connexion with the Yearly Meeting to which they have belonged, has been dissolved, and meetings of their own set up, contrary to the ancient and clearly established order of our religious Society." This statement is calculated to give very erroneous views of the real state of society here. From the house in Arch Street, in Philadelphia, and the few who had set up a government of their own there, the body of Friends have separated. The meetings held there had been for years past, thrown into disorder by "a number of individuals" attempting to lord it over the heritage, by the exercise of an exclusive power, that went to the subversion, virtually, of the rights & privileges of those fourths.

"So even trinitarians admit; see Adam Clarke in loco.

It is not here contended that no difference of opinion existed among our ancient Friends with respect to the outward manifestation, &c. this is evident from their writings; but this difference did not cause any schism, or division; their faith did not repose on their outward views; they were with them among the non-essentials. Their religion, their faith, and their hopes were inward and spiritual. Here they placed the stress, the aim and substance of the whole matter. Nor did they bow to the image, set up by other sects, made, part of iron and part of clay.

of the members, "contrary to the ancient and clearly established order of our religious Society." Seeing that the objects, for which the Yearly Meeting was instituted, were thus wholly frustrated, it was concluded to hold a Meeting apart from this spirit of strife and contention. This has been effected, and the objects of the Yearly Meeting, have been, with the blessing of the Almighty, regained, to the edification, and strength, and comfort of the body.—In some of the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings "a number of individuals," dissatisfied with this movement, have separated themselves from their meetings, and set up others contrary to the "clearly established order of our Society!" These separatists, in many of the Monthly Meetings, do not exceed ten or twelve male members, and in some not more than half that number. And there are a number of meetings, in which there is not a single individual of this party. In the Yearly Meeting, at large, the number does not exceed one fourth, perhaps not more than one sixth of the whole. Thus it is most true, that "a number of individuals" have separated from Friends, and have set up meetings of their own;" but the authors have committed, as I apprehend, the very singular mistake of ascribing to the Society of Friends these disorderly acts, and of thus placing them to the side opposite to that to which they appertain! And may I add, in confirmation of the foregoing exposition, that the Yearly Meeting of Baltimore, (by which I mean the body of the Meeting, and not a small party in it) at its last sitting; has, by an official acknowledgment, and declared its unity and "connexion" with the Yearly Meeting held in Philadelphia in the tenth month last: the same body of Friends from whom, under the title of "a number of individuals," the Epistle before us has announced a separation, esteeming them no longer worthy of "religious fellowship!"

The Epistle quotes, with approbation, the following passage from the Apology:—"We shall also be very willing to admit it as a positive maxim, that whatsoever any do, pretending to the Spirit, which is contrary to the Scriptures, be accounted and reckoned a delusion of the devil." Permit me then, to ask the question, whether this sweeping act and renunciation of all connection, and religious fellowship with so large a portion of our brethren, most of whom are personally unknown in Indiana, together with the very unfriendly proceeding towards the strangers who visited that Yearly Meeting, are not altogether "contrary" to that divine charity, inculcated in "the Scriptures" and to that "New commandment" which Christ gave to his disciples?—Whether the public denunciations which we have heard so often from those "pretending to the spirit," with the false imputations of deism and infidelity unreservedly made against members of the Society, whose lives are adorned with the fruits of the Christian virtues, do not bespeak a spirit of "delusion?"

We believe it right "to bear our testimony against all such" practices, "as subversive of the Christian religion, and the discipline of our Society;" and to caution the public against being misled by specious appearances; for we are authorized to declare, that neither the uncharitable renunciation of religious fellowship, avowed in this Epistle, nor the unfair and garbled quotations; nor the appointment of a committee to curtail liberty of conscience—are the acts of the Yearly Meeting of Indiana, but have been effected in the name of that large and respectable body, by the overbearing conduct of foreigners, supported by a party in the said meeting having kindred views and feelings; who have thereby infringed a vital principle of the religious compact, and will be held responsible for all the consequences that may follow. The Society of Friends will not passively submit to an abridgement of their religious freedom, but will continue to guard, with a watchful eye, the blessed privileges which our worthy predecessors won by nearly half a century of painful endurance, from the usurpations of anti-christ, and the iron grasp of intolerance.

An enemy to Creeds.

TOBACCO PLANT.—We gave some brief notices of the Tobacco Plant, its botanical nomenclature, and introduction into Europe, &c. in our last. We shall now consider it as an article of luxury.

Tobacco generally nauseates and seriously incommodates those who begin to use it. Still it does not usually excite any permanent disgust, for the individual mostly resolves to try it again and after a series of trials grows fond of it, until at length a habit is formed; he longs for it, he harkens after it, and can hardly do without it. The original mode of using tobacco by the natives appears to have been smoking, as we before observed. When the Indians cannot get tobacco, they smoke kinnikinnik, together with sunnash leaves, and also the bark of the red willow, (a species of Rhus.) When it is scarce among the red men they mix sunnash and red willow with their tobacco; but with them as with others, the perfection of smoking on certain occasions with them has become sacred & is emblematic of peace and friendship. To smoke the pipe of peace is an essential preliminary in the formation of treaties with the Indians of North America. At all assemblies or councils held for this purpose, a large pipe, highly ornamented and made of a certain kind of earth, is filled and lighted with due ceremony. The principal chief then takes two or three whiffs, and hands the pipe to the next who does the same, and so it passes round the circle, or "council fire," all parties uniting in this ceremony, which is the smoke of peace.

The smoke requires, of course, a pipe, or instrument with one extremity containing a fire place for burning the tobacco, and a tube annexed to it for conveying the warm fuming vapour into the mouth. Pipes are made by the Indians of North America, by carving a sort of red bolar earth, called by the French Settlers Terre a chaux, or pipe earth. It is procured near Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, and on the St. Peter's a branch of the Mississippi. The place where it is procured is always neutral ground, and gettars of it of all the tribes, however hostile, meet there in peace. It is sacred in the ground esteemed, or rather the purpose for which its soil is used.

Among some nations the custom is not to discharge the smoke at the mouth, as our fashion is, but through the nostrils. When the drum of the ear is ruptured, the smoke may pass out by that aperture. The Asiatics, we are told, inhale the smoke, fill the lungs, and then inspire it. They have also various compositions for the purpose of producing the most agreeable & odorous fumigation. The Hooks, which they use for cooling the vapour by drawing it through water, is an apparatus of costly extravagance. The mixing of tobacco with opium, and other narcotic and aromatic articles is a curious and important art.

In Europe, the practice of smoking tobacco has given origin to the art of pipe making. Thousands of boxes of tobacco pipes are annually imported into this country from Great Britain, where a great population is sustained by employment in fabricating them. A few years since, this branch of business was introduced into this city, and is now carried on with advantage. Good pipes are obtained in abundance on the Raritan river in New Jersey. The manufacture of pipes is very simple, and the labour which is light may be principally performed by children. It has been said that the use of tobacco by smoking injures the health of the smoker.—Sir John St. Clair, however, in his "Code of Longevity" states in contradiction to this assertion, that a number of long lived persons were

great and habitual smokers. The following are among the objections to its use.

1. Tobacco is a deleterious narcotic, disturbing the nervous system, and impairing the natural and animal functions.

2. It promotes the secretion of saliva to a great degree, which is wasted by spitting to the injury of the digestive powers of the stomach.

3. It is a foal and offensive practice, tainting by its vapour, the clothes, apartments, &c. and disgusting to persons present by its strong and fetid effluvia.

4. It is a great consumer of time.

5. It is an expensive pastime, at least if you consider the cost of Havana cigars, to the profuse smoker of from 12 to 24 of them per day. To these objections, however, it has been replied, that the constitution soon becomes accustomed to the use of tobacco, which so far from being a mischievous agent in general, (whatever it may in particular cases) becomes useful for almost every enterprise of body, or exertion of thought—the inconvenience of offending others may be obviated by smoking only in company with smokers, by smoking in the open air, or by smoking alone: the saliva consumed in smoking is to a great degree supplanted above the amount required in mastication and digestion, and even if it were not, the waste of it to a profuse quantity would be rather an argument against the abuse of tobacco, than against its moderate use—the consumption of too much time is another abuse, which may be corrected by using less—as to the cost, if people would use common tobacco in moderate quantities, they would find the amusement cheap enough. It is added, too, that tobacco is an agent that excites by an action *sub generis* without being followed by a corresponding collapse, as in the use of opium and ardent spirits. It does not wear out, exhaust, overdrive, or paralyze the frame like some other stimulants; and, therefore, it comforts the laborer, composes the agitated, aids reflection, and assuages pain, and it is worth the while to possess such a material, and to employ it with discretion for the benefit of suffering mortality.

The next mode of employing tobacco as a luxury is by chewing. For this purpose, the leaf is employed *as masticatory*, and to render it acceptable is prepared by the manufacturers in a variety of ways. Its operation is substantially the same as in smoking, only that the tobacco is applied to the organ of taste in substance and not in fume, and dwells there for a long time instead of having a transitory application: Its narcotic influence is diffused by sympathy over the nervous system, and proves in a most striking manner the fact that a substance applied to one part of the body exerts a powerful influence over parts the most remote without any actual contact or local operation upon such remote parts. As a masticatory, it is said to prevent and remove the tooth ache and to keep the teeth sound and entire.

The third and more exquisite mode of using tobacco is by snuffing. To fit it for this purpose its leaves are ground or rasped to powder, and by various mixtures of aromatics, perfumes, &c. are prepared for being drawn up the nostrils acts upon the mucous membrane, and olfactory nerves of the nose. Its soothing and comfortable effect is distributed through and over the frame by sympathy, bringing the whole system of nerves into a delicate association. But in all the three methods of using tobacco by smoking, chewing, and snuffing, a considerable part of the pleasure is presumed to be derived from the increased secretion of saliva & mucus, according to a principal in the animal economy; that pleasure accompanies the healthy performance of all the glandular secretions. This doctrine has been taught by Darwin, Mitchell, and others.

Upon the whole, although we must consider the use of this plant, at least in the great extent to which it has been carried, as open to strong and just objections, we confess that we are rather inclined to tolerate its faults for the sake of its virtues; and more particularly for the sake of its service to the country as an article of commerce—upon which topic we may throw out some thoughts hereafter.

[Journal of Commerce.]

SETTLEMENT OF WEST AMERICA.

That part of the territory of the United States which borders on the Pacific ocean, and extends from lat. 42 deg. to lat. 54 deg. N. is represented by all, who have visited it, to be superior in climate and soil, to any other country on the Globe; and to be full of advantages to any free and civilized people, that may settle it. The occupancy of it has engaged the deliberations of Congress for many years. There can be no reason why they should not be as ready to pass, as the people are to approve, of any law, which shall authorize its immediate possession and colonization. It must be pleasing to every American, who is a friend to his country to know, that a company of enterprising young men, are about to memorialize the general Government for permission and aid to effect this object. The fisheries and fur trade and other advantages of commerce on that coast worth to this country a million of dollars per annum, ought not to be lost for the want of the appropriation by government of half a million for their security and advancement. A naval station, a port of entry, and a safe and convenient harbor in which vessels may recruit, obtain stores and make repairs, are nothing more than the protection and facilities which this invaluable trade demands.—That it is invaluable the concurrent testimony of our merchants goes to prove;—they say "there are made no voyages on the same capital employed, more profitable than those to the N. W. Coast." This trade secured and fostered by the establishment of a colony flourishing upon the auspices of government would yield a hundred fold. If it is not protected in this manner, it will inevitably fall into the hands of Great Britain. Perhaps, there is no time more favorable for Congress to act upon this subject than the present.—They have taken an exclusive possession of the Territory in question, before A. D. 1822, would have been premature, and a contravention of a treaty made in 1818, between Great Britain and this country, in which it is stipulated, "that any country that may be claimed by either party on the North West Coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all the rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signatures of the convention, to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers." The time has nearly arrived when both governments will be free to discuss this subject in their respective legislatures, and when each will be free, and not in full exercise of the right of possession.

try, may wrest it forever from the grasp of England, who at this time, is a small trading settlement there, and would like the country so desirable, that she has used every diplomatic art, and has even violated her good faith to acquire it. Let her, therefore, this country be settled, and that too, by adventurous carrying with them the holy and anextinguishable fire of patriotism. If emigrating from a free Republic, they will be likely to possess a superiority in virtue, and energetic character.

It is not impossible, it is even probable, that in less than two centuries, this delightful district of creation, will, by the consent of all nations, become a separate & independent people; hence it is desirable that the colonists should be bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, that they should be educated in our language, accustomed to our laws, and supporters of the same scientific and religious institutions; thus carrying with them the elements of the republic, with which to construct their towns; their children will breathe with their first breath a love for their country, and will be taught lessons of patriotism and heroic virtue. The God of nature has not so beautifully diversified this extensive country, and watered it with one of the largest rivers in America, and blessed it with a timber and natural conveniences for civilized man, to remain forever the uncultivated tract, and a haunt for savages and wild beasts. Shall the thrifty oak that has withstood the storms of a century unheeded, fall? Shall the noble horse waste his strength in idleness? Shall the earth lose its fatness? and an exuberant vegetation, drop its fruit only for the riot and banquet of worms?—Surely this country, the most distinguished in the plaudits of nature, is for enlightened and social man to improve. Already has he viewed it from Pisgah's top, and has tasted the clusters of grapes, and ere long he will enter into possess. At a period not far remote it will teem with a population free and happy in government, great and glorious in character. What beneficial results may arise to the world from the redemption of that country is known only to him who holds the destinies of man; they may be the final work of the copsummation of universal peace and knowledge.

OREGON. [Statesman.]

"THE USUAL COURSE"

The Washington Correspondent of the Boston Courier, represents the following as the usual course of business of Congress. At twelve o'clock, or a few minutes in anticipation of that precise point of time, the Speaker goes behind the clerks desk, and gives a slight rap on the desk, at which all persons then present in the hall uncover their heads. The chaplain then ascends to the Speaker's chair, and repeats his daily prayer, which service ordinarily occupies about two minutes. The Speaker then takes the Chair, and the members retire to the employment which had been interrupted by the recurrence of the morning devotion. This employment is the writing of letters, each member of his own desk, or directing, *per mail*, to whomsoever he pleases to distinguish with his mark of his respect, packages previously sealed up by the pages of the House, containing public documents, and laid upon the members' desks respectively. The Journal of the preceding day is read; the Speaker announces that petitions or memorials are in order, and calls for the same, beginning at Maine, the members from each rising in their respective places as the states are called, if they have any paper to offer. These petitions and memorials are seldom read.—The members presenting them moving that the reading be dispensed with and the paper whatever it be referred to the proper standing committee. On motion is immediately announced by the Speaker, who also, without asking for a vote, declares the paper to be so referred. When these documents are all thus disposed of, the Speaker announces that reports of standing committees are in order. Many are ready, they are then presented.—Bills are reported they are ready by the Clerk, then on motion read a second time by their title, and then referred usually to the committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for some assigned day.—The Speaker then announces that reports of select committees are in order, and, if any are made they take a similar course. Lastly, the Speaker announces that resolutions are in order, and when they are offered the variety of resolutions of divers purposes which are made up a large portion of the daily business of the House, as published in the newspapers of the city of Washington. It is rare that any discussion takes place upon resolutions or motions when they are proposed; if they are considered, they are commonly carried and commonly require that they should be referred to committees.

From the V.

Owing to his evening hour from there is it fatives had not the forenoon of SREED SMITH, lected by a man B. Blackburn. previous part ballots between burg. The vote 47—47. candidate) was his own request Mr. Smith who succeeded. W dents in Frank ballot if all had would have been tration member

From the G.

Fatal Remedy some persons they had been ped on an em Delaware Car had pic above them the danger of any however, been quest of the C mark; and fire men still how and at length surrounded by deavored to u and with the effected. A pursued them the shooting p excepting M and carrying with fatigue to escape he ed. They pickaxe and of attack wh told them if him, he would

boys in attend an appearance packing room establishment, apartment of a tion, it will b House of Rep the Senate pres the same, for so similar as to re

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Mr. Clay's address a complete vindication and shall be presented—The foul Mr. Clay's friend of overtures to the part of Mr. C already sunk into the intelligent a Gen. Jackson before. But the Ad sidered by all as ges of this sort a that has ever been erence to the late Presidential Chair tives. The paper things more sati we can give of it dispassionate con all men who desi subjects it treats

The report very satisfactory this property t expected annu 000 pounds. ceived by the than sufficient and navy.

In a late case Philadelphia, o man that lays c thief who had the case, on one out of the house winding sheet.

HILL, who gan, has travelled counties, praisin sympathizing c however, been u for six hours, (time) in Orleans so clear as to d that the lawyer of belief, and th and consequen by once more lo jail.—N. Y. En

As the Jack sert that the Speaker of the tentatives, is a state the assert mentator, that voted in every an candidate, for Blackburn was ultimately substituted, and General Riffe, Mr. Smith, ha Blackburn, the The election, strength of part ther confirmed

From the V. Owing to his evening hour from there is it fatives had not the forenoon of SREED SMITH, lected by a man B. Blackburn. previous part ballots between burg. The vote 47—47. candidate) was his own request Mr. Smith who succeeded. W dents in Frank ballot if all had would have been tration member

From the G. Fatal Remedy some persons they had been ped on an em Delaware Car had pic above them the danger of any however, been quest of the C mark; and fire men still how and at length surrounded by deavored to u and with the effected. A pursued them the shooting p excepting M and carrying with fatigue to escape he ed. They pickaxe and of attack wh told them if him, he would

boys in attendance give this superb hall an appearance not altogether unlike the packing room of an extensive newspaper establishment, or the folding and stitching apartment of a bookbinder. This description, it will be perceived, is that of the House of Representatives. The hall of the Senate presents a scene not exactly the same, nor so extensive, but not so dissimilar as to require a separate notice.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5.

Mr. Clay's address to the public, containing a complete vindication of himself, is in hand, and shall be presented to our readers with pleasure.—The foul charge of collusion between Mr. Clay's friends and Mr. Adams' friends, and of overtures to Gen. Jackson or his friends on the part of Mr. Clay or any of his friends, had already sunk into contempt on the part of all the intelligent and well informed advocates of Gen. Jackson before the appearance of this paper. But the Address of Mr. Clay will be considered by all as ample refutation of all charges of this sort and of every improper conduct that has ever been alleged against him, in reference to the late election of Mr. Adams to the Presidential Chair by the House of Representatives. The paper itself will present a view of things more satisfactory than any description we can give of it, and we earnestly request the dispassionate consideration of this address of all men who desire to be well informed on the subjects it treats on.

The report of the lead mines, gives a very satisfactory view of the importance of this property to the United States; the expected annual supply is equal to 10,000,000 pounds. A ton of which as now received by the Government, will be more than sufficient for the purpose of the army and navy.

In a late case in the Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia, one of the witnesses, a woman that lays out the dead, testified that a thief who had turned state's evidence in the case, on one occasion stole a dead body out of the house while she was making the winding sheet.

HILL, who persists that he killed Morgan, has travelled through Erie and Niagara counties, praying to be hanged without any sympathizing encouragement. He has, however, been examined by three attorneys for six hours, (equal to an execution at any time,) in Orleans county, and his account is so clear as to day, dates, facts, and names, that the lawyers declare that he is worthy of belief, and that he really killed Morgan, and consequently they have obliged him, by once more locking him up in the county jail.—N. Y. Enquirer.

As the Jackson Editors vehemently assert that the election of Mr. Smith as Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, is a triumph, it may be well to state the assertion of the Frankfort Commentator, that the Administration members voted in every ballot for Ward, the Jackson candidate, and two Jackson members for Blackburn.—The Jackson candidate was ultimately withdrawn, and Mr. Smith substituted, and it is a remarkable fact that General Riffe, whose vote finally elected Mr. Smith, had voted in favor of Mr. Blackburn, the Administration candidate. The election, therefore, is no test of the strength of parties. This statement is further confirmed by the following.

Nat. Journal.

From the Western Citizen Dec. 8.
Owing to high waters, the mail arrived late evening from Frankfort. Our news from there is that the House of Representatives had not elected their Speaker, till the forenoon of Thursday, when JOHN SPEER SMITH, of Madison county, was elected by a majority of one vote over Wm. B. Blackburn. The House had spent the previous part of the week, in unsuccessful ballots between Robert J. Ward & Blackburn. The vote between them generally stood 47—47. Mr. Ward (the Jackson candidate) was at length withdrawn, by his own request, from the contest, and Mr. Smith who professes neutral politics, succeeded. We learn from our correspondents in Frankfort, that 4 members did not ballot if all had been present, Blackburn would have been elected. Five Administration members voted for Ward.

From the Goshen Patriot December.
Fatal Renovation.—A few days since, some persons in Sullivan County, after they had been out hunting for Deer, stopped on an eminence near the Hudson & Delaware Canal, to shoot at a mark.—They had placed their mark over a cluster of Irishmen on the Canal, though so far above them that there could be no possible danger of any accident. The Irishmen, however, became restless, and on the request of the Contractor, they altered their mark, and fired another way. The Irishmen still however continued their threats, and at length marched in a body and surrounded the shooting party—who endeavored to make their way through them, and with the assistance of the Contractor, effected a passage out. The Irishmen pursued them with shot and pickaxes—the shooting party got out of their reach, excepting Mr. Doly, who being a small man and carrying a heavy rifle, was overcome with fatigue—and finding himself unable to escape, he lay down with his piece cocked. They approached him with their pickaxes and other weapons, in an attitude of attack when he raised the muzzle of his piece, but resting on the ground and told them if they attempted to approach him, he would take deliberate aim, and fire

at them. They damned him bidding him defiance and continued to approach when he executed his threat, and the foremost one fell dead on the spot. The others gathered around their companion and Doly, effected his escape. He gave himself up, and the Coroner's Jury considered it a case of justifiable homicide.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

A very full house evidenced the punctual attendance of the members. Of the eighty delegates elected, seventy five answered to their names and proceeded to qualify as such according to the constitution and form of government of this state.—After which the house adjourned.

Of the five members absent, Messrs. Smithson of Harford, and Mr. Hawkins of St. Mary's we regret to learn are detained by indisposition. Mr. Lloyd of Talbot, Mr. Fitzhugh, of Washington, and Mr. Price, of Baltimore county, are expected to answer to their names this day.

SENATE.

Ten members, viz: William H. Mariott, John Nelson, Charles S. Sewell, Thomas Kennedy, Benjamin S. Forrest, Upton S. Heath, John C. Herbert, Irving Spence, William Whitely and Littleton P. Dennis, Esqrs. appeared in the Senate. Under an expectation that other members would arrive in the course of the evening or today the members present deferred the choice of officers, and adjourned.

Col. LLOYD, the late President of the Senate, is also unfortunately detained by indisposition; in consequence of which, he has forwarded a letter resigning the presidency of the Senate.—Md. Rep.

GREEK PIRATES.—A passenger in the ship Augusta, arrived at Boston, from Smyrna has furnished the following additional particulars of the depredations of the Greek Pirates.

On the 15th Oct. about 7 o'clock in the evening the fleet was becalmed off the Island of Hudros, and nearly at the entrance of the Duro Passage, when three Greek boats, with from 40 to 50 men each approached the English brig Comet, of Yarmouth, one of the fleet fired a volley of musketry into her, and immediately boarded and took possession of her, leaving about 40 men on board, while the residue made fast their towlines to the brig, and commenced towing toward the land. The captain of the brig, hailed the Augusta, and the captain of the Augusta hailed the Porpoise, and informed her of the fact; but through the vigilance of Capt. Cooper, of the latter vessel, he had noticed the approach of the Greek boats, & very promptly manned out 4 boats with 45 men each armed with a musket a brace of pistols and a cutlass, under the command of Lieut. Goldborough, and sent to the rescue of the brig.—The Greeks were so flushed with their success and kept up such a shouting noise, and confusion that they did not notice the approach of the Porpoise boats, and the first information they had of them was three cheers by the Yankee tars, and a volley of musketry within pistol shot. Three boats followed them for upwards of an hour, keeping up a continued fire upon them and discontinued the pursuit only when they were lost sight of under the shade of the land. The fourth boat remained by the brig, the Greeks left on board, jumped, overboard and were shot or drowned.

It was estimated that upwards of 60 Greeks were shot or drowned. Not a man in the boats of the Porpoise was injured in the least.

It subsequently appeared that the Greeks took the vessels to be Austrians, sailing together for mutual protection. They inquired, on getting on board the Comet, if any armed vessel was in the fleet; and on being informed that there was an American government vessel, and three merchant vessels, well armed, they seemed to take little notice of the information and by their conduct, disbelieved it, and considered it a story invented for the occasion to alarm and hasten their departure. They immediately threw the brig's boat out of the chocks, unbent the foretop-gallant sail, brought upwards of 60 drums of figs on deck, robbed the captain of his watch, 150 dollars in money and beat the crew.

When they fired into the brig, one of the crew received a ball in the head, and while he lay bleeding on the deck, was beaten by the Greeks. He was removed to the Porpoise for surgical assistance, but died three days after. As it was calm, the Greeks were sure of their prize, and were towing her at the rate of three and a half miles per hour knowing that none of the other vessels would pursue them, and did not apprehend any opposition from boats. It was understood that the Greeks left on board the Comet, were chiefs or leaders; they jumped overboard with all their plunder, except the drums of figs.

An English schooner was in the fleet, the Captain of which had his wife on board and, being a dull sailor, was fearful of falling into the hands of the Greeks; the Porpoise took her in tow for 9 or 10 days for which the captain expressed his grateful acknowledgments.

The Rob Boy was plundered by the Greeks between the islands of Tino and Micani, of about 40 cases of opium, 10 do. of indigo, together with all the clothing, money, &c. of the officers. They intended to take her to Delos; but a sail heaving sight, which they took to be a man of war, they left her.

The Phoebe Ann, of New York, at Milo was from Trieste, bound to Smyrna, taken by the Greeks to Napoli de Malvano, and robbed of all the cargo she had.

might be there, bound up, under her conveyance.

Our object in noticing these particulars, is to make honorable mention of the efficient aid afforded by the Porpoise, under the command of Captain Cooper, not only to our own countrymen but to those of a foreign nation.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

FROM SMYRNA.—We have been favored with the Oriental Spectator to Oct. 6. The paper of Sept. 15 contained a complaint that the commander of the American schr. Porpoise had permitted an Austrian brig, the Vigilant, which had been under convoy of the Porpoise, to be taken by a Greek Cruiser, & carried into Napoli. The paper of Oct. 6 contains the substance of a note from the Lieutenant of the Porpoise, to the editor of the Spectator, in which he states that the Austrian brig had sailed from Vourla, Aug. 26, under the escort of the Porpoise, after the captain had declared to the commandant that there was no Turkish property on board, that she was separated from the convoy in the night, & did not rejoin it until the 30th, in the harbor of Enos. The Greek brig seized a boat of the Vigilant, which the captain had despatched with two men, on whom were found several Turkish letters.—The commandant of the Porpoise being then on shore, the Greek cruiser suspended the search until his return. The commandant then repaired on board the Vigilant, and the Greek interpreter opened the Turkish letters, which contained duplicate invoices of the cargo. The commandant then declared to the Austrian captain, that he was sorry to see him captured, but that the Turkish property having been discovered, and the Greek brig being a Government vessel, he could not undertake to be the judge of the regularity or irregularity of the prize. The Austrian brig was then taken away by the captors.

The Oriental Spectator is not satisfied with this explanation, but insists that the Porpoise, as the ship of war of a government which recognizes the principle, that the flag covers the merchandise, cannot suffer a neutral vessel under her protection, to be captured, if it had on board enemy's property; and that if the Austrian captain made a false declaration, it did not change the question as regarded the Greeks.

Miscellaneous Extract from English Papers.

TURKISH PROPHECY.—The following is extracted from a book of prophecies called Mahaccadus, which is held in veneration by the Turks:—The Turkish Emperor shall conquer Rome, and make the Pope Patriarch of Jerusalem; and he shall, some time after, profess the Mahometan faith. Christ shall then come, and show the Christians their error in not having accepted the Alcoran, and instruct them that the dove which came down from Heaven was not the Holy Ghost, but was Mahomet, who shall be again upon earth 30 years, and confirm the Alcoran by new miracles. After that time the power of the Turks shall decline, till they retire to the desert of Arabia, and there shall be an end of the world. Their overthrow shall be accomplished by a People from the North, called caucica or (yellow-haired sons). The ruin of Constantinople shall happen in one Sultan Mehemet's time, and then the Turks shall be reduced to so few in number, that 60 Turkish women shall have but one husband among them.

Navarin, the Pylos of the Ancients, and the supposed birth-place of the venerable Nestor, is situated on an eminence, and overlooks the vast harbour of the same name. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1499, and in 1723 built the citadel, which is defended by six bastions. The Russians took it in 1770. It is about 10 miles from Modon, and consequently, near the most south west point of the Morea.

From the Tallahassee Advocate.

In the vessels below we shall receive a large accession to our society of respectable families from Maryland and Virginia, and some young gentlemen, but we do not hear of any young ladies; and we are much surprised at it for this certainly is the best market in the United States. We are quite mortified every time we go up town, at seeing the heavy groups of long-faced desponding bachelors.

"Wasting their sweets on the desert air!"

A Scotch innkeeper, who had determined upon adopting the sign of Floddenwell was much puzzled for a suitable inscription. At length he waited on Sir Walter Scott, and asked his aid, observing that 'as he had written so much about it he might ken something that would do for an inscription.'—Why man, I think ye cannot do better than take a verse from the poem itself.—The innkeeper was very willing to do this; when Sir Walter said to him, 'Why, then you have just nothing to do but to leave out one letter, and put up for a motto.

"Drink weary traveller—drink and pay!" instead of pray, which you might attend to so punctually.

AN OSSIFIED MAN.

A writer in the Christian Advocate, under the head of Transatlantic Recollections, speaking of the Museum of Dublin—remarks—What calls and rivets the attention of every visitor, whether scientific or otherwise, is the celebrated skeleton of an ossified man. It is said to be the only instance of an entire ossification ever known. Its history is brief. It is the skeleton of a young man named Clark, who was of a large frame, and of a strong healthy constitution. Falling asleep in the open air during a state of prostration, he caught a severe cold at which time it was supposed ossification commenced, and continued to progress for years by slow degrees, until finally he was all bone, except the

skin, eyes and entrails. For a length of time before death his joints grew together so that he could not move; & thus did death, in this visible and terrific form, creep over him by slow degrees; until at length his sight departed, his tongue became stiff and useless, his teeth grew together into one solid mass of bone, so that to prolong his miserable existence, an aperture had to be broken, through which to pour nutriment.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1828.

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP-YEAR.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

EASTON HOTEL

The Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform Travellers and the Public generally, that he has rented and now keeps that commodious and well known stand called

THE EASTON HOTEL,

For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate Travellers and the Public generally in the first rate style and comfort—and hopes from his long acquaintance with the business and his anxious desire to please, to merit and obtain a share of the public patronage.

He will be able to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. The public's Obedient Serv't. THOMAS PEACOCK.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1828.

Refreshment.

RICHARD KENNEY

HAS removed from the Union Tavern House second door below Dover Street, adjoining Mr. Camper's Store, where the Public can be accommodated with OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, DUCKS and other LUXURIES that the Seasons afford. His Bar will be furnished with Choice Liquors.

Private Parties can, at all times, be accommodated with good rooms and attentive Servants.

His charges will be very moderate, as he is determined to do a CASH business if he does any. Easton, Jan. 5, 1828.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society of Talbot County will be held at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 15th day of January inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

by order of the President JAMES PARROTT, Secy. Col. Society, Talbot County. January 5

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches at his old stand in Greensborough, Caroline county, opposite the Store of Messrs. S. Godwin & Harrington, and humbly solicits a share of the public's patronage. THOMAS E. TILDEN.

N. B. Wanted one or two good Journeymen to work at the above business, to whom immediate employment will be given. T. E. T. Greensborough, Dec. 29. 4w

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS For Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a deed of indenture made and executed by Jenifer S. Taylor, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold at the Court House door in the village of Denton, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon all that lot with the improvements thereon in the said village of Denton, where the said Jenifer S. Taylor now resides, being part of a tract of Land called and known by the name of Mount Andrews, containing 60 square perches, more or less—This lot has the strongest and best built wooden house in Denton, and other improvements in good repair, and will be sold on the following Terms, viz:—One third part of the purchase money with interest on the whole on the first day of March, 1829.—and one other third part of the whole with the interest on the remaining part on the first day of March, 1830.—and the Remaining third with the interest thereon on the first day of October following, with the purchaser giving bond to be approved of by the Board of Directors. And also another lot of the same tract, adjoining the other (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre, and adjoining the shop of George T. Millington, Esqr. and also one unimproved lot which the said Jenifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston, and Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqrs.

These two last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place and on the same conditions of the first named,—also at the same time & place and on the same terms, will be sold the Banking house and lot with the improvements thereon, the Property of the said President, Directors and Company.

By the Board of Directors. JOHN BOON, Agent.

Denton, Jan. 5 ts (8)

Notice.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an Overseer for the present year.—A man with a small family who can come well recommended for his experience as farmer and unexceptionable character for honesty, sobriety and industry, may hear of a desirable situation by enquiring at this office: January 5, 1828 3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. January 1, 1828.

- A
John Arringdale.
Mary Bromwell
Thomas Bond
William Beckley
Abram Banton
Richard Bordley
Henrietta Bordley
William Berry
Elizabeth Clark
Commissary Ophrains
Court
Thomas Cheesman
Richard Chambers
Isaac E. Conerley
Nathaniel Crisp
Melvin Dean
Ann Denny
Harrison Dickerson
John Dawson
Isaac Dukes
James H. Edes
Thomas Forman
Henrietta M. Frazier
Mary Frampton
Nancy or Nathan Gibson
Charles Goldsborough
Heany Healsby
William Harris
Elizabeth Jones
Samuel Keene, of E.
Britanna Kirby
Frances Kersey
Nicholas Lloynd (3)
Robert G. Lloynd
Mary Mackanham
James McDaniel
Francis A. Newcom
Jonathan Ozmont (4)
James Parrott (2)
Susan Quin
James Ratcliff (2)
William Ridgway
Jesse Scott (3)
Lydia Sherwood
Spencer & Hackett
Samuel Stevens
Henry Sylvian
Isaac Silvester
Louisa Tate
John Tomlinson
Jeremiah Valiant
Jeremiah West
John Weston
Joseph Woles
Benjamin Wilmoth
A. GRAHAM, P. M.
Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised. A. G. P. M.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1828.—3w

Joseph Chain

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS in his line such as

Buckwheat Flour, Firken Butter, Dried Beef, Beeve's Tongues, Bologna Sausage, Cheese, Flour, 1st, 2nd and 3rd qualities, Sugar and Coffee, Butter and Water Crackers, Family Bread, Hominy Beans, Family Peas, Apples by the hbl. or bush, Cider and Beer by the barrel, Best Spanish Cigars, 2d do. Best Tobacco, 2nd. and 3rd. do. Oranges & Raisins, 1st, 2d & 3d quality Currants, all kinds of Nuts & Candies. Dec. 29.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

[From the Episcopal Watchman.] THE TWO ADVENTS. A HYMN FOR CHRISTMAS DAY. By the Rev. G. W. Doane, D. D. He came not with his heavenly crown, his sceptre clad with power, His coming was in feebleness, the infant of an hour; An humble manger cradled first the Virgin's holy birth, And lowing herds companioned there the Lord of heaven and earth. He came not in his robe of wrath, with an arm outstretched to slay, But on the darkening paths of earth to pour celestial day, To guide in peace the wandering feet, the broken heart to bind, And bear upon the painful cross, the sins of human kind. And thou hast borne them, Saviour meek; and therefore unto thee, In humbleness and gratitude, our hearts shall offer be, And greeted as the festal bough that on thy altar lies, Our souls, our bodies all be thine, a living sacrifice! Yet once again this sign shall be upon the heavens displayed, And earth and its inhabitants be terribly afraid, For not in weakness clad thou com'st, our woes, our sins to bear, But gift with all thy Father's might, his vengeance to declare. The terrors of that awful day, oh! who shall understand? Or who abide when thou in wrath shall lift thy holy hand? The earth shall quake, the sea shall roar, the sun in heaven grow pale, But thou hast sworn, and wilt not change, thy faithful shall not fail! Then grant us, Saviour, so to pass our time in trembling here, That when, upon the clouds of heaven, thy glory shall appear, Uplifting high our joyful heads, in triumph we may rise, And enter, with thine angel train, thy temple in the skies!

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Border Jurisprudence.—The following extract is from a letter addressed a few days since to a gentleman of this city, by a respectable member of the bar, resident in one of our upper counties. It is not inserted as a political sign of the times, we have long since eschewed all such matters but because it affords a vivid and doubtless a correct picture of frontier manners and border jurisprudence. Those who are familiar with the pioneers to the 'new settlements,' and the organization of their counties, will appreciate the faithfulness of the picture, and in contrasting the scene with one of a similar character at the 'Inner Temple,' or at Washington City, they cannot fail to be amused. There is, however, much gratification in observing the extension of the laws even to the cabins of the hunters, and their supremacy over those portions of our country but just reclaimed from the dominion of the bear and the Indian. 'We have recently held a court,' says the writer, 'at St. Mary's in the loft of a log cabin;—the natives looked at the court and bar as so many devils sent amongst them to open the box of Pandora. The whole male population of the county met us there, and as is usual, as I was told, got drunk and talked largely of race horses and good rifles, and ———, who they considered the best man. I indeed saw but one ———, who, as it happened, was made foreman of the grand jury; and thereupon got drunk, and upon complaint, the court forthwith discharged him. The petit jury having no room to go to, were taken to the woods, where they built a fire and then made up their verdict.'

En passant, we cannot but remark the superiority of our citizens over those of Indiana, in point of docility and civilization. In this state, the jury quietly seated themselves by a brush fire in the woods, and there made up their verdict; but in our sister state, according to a late reporter, the 'eminent Judge' (dressed in con skin we suppose,) was told by the Sheriff, that he had caught eleven jurors who were then tied in a corner of the cabin, and that the panel would soon be filled, his deputies being engaged in running down the twelfth jurymen.'

More New Goods.

WILLIAM CLARK has just received his Winter Supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TEAS, FRUIT &c.—Among which are a number of

GOOD THINGS

For CHRISTMAS, all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash. Easton, Dec. 22-3w

GERRARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of GROCERIES, Salted to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers. They have also just received, 40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED. 10th mo, 20 w

FALL GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening a complete assortment of

GOODS

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Which he offers at very reduced prices for the cash or in exchange for Kersey, Feathers, Wool, Meal, Hides &c. &c. and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them. Easton Oct. 27, 1827.

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber again returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the increasing patronage he continues to receive from them, and now wishes to inform them that he will continue to carry on the above business at his old stand, foot of Washington street, in all its various branches—where all orders for work, will, as usual, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. He has employed to act as foreman in his shop Mr. RICHARD HODGES from Baltimore, a first rate workman, the best that ever was in the place, whose long experience and attention to business makes him fully competent, with the subscriber's own assistance, to render the most perfect satisfaction. He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good assortment of materials, and feels confident in assuring the public that he was never better prepared to receive their commands. All new work will be warranted, and repairs done to suit the times, and in payment, will be received, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Brandy, Wood, good paper or cash. Those Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to ride at ease, will please to call on him or Mr. Holmes his foreman, where no doubt the desire of every individual, as to price, neatness and durability of work will be gratified. The public's Ob't. Serv't. JOHN CAMPER. Easton November 10, 1827.

Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past favours of his friends, his customers and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and now begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant assortment of materials selected with care & attention by himself; all of which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice & on more reasonable terms than ever before; he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of

- JEWELRY—Such as Gold Breast Pins, Do. Ear Rings, Gold Lockets, Gold Finger Rings, Gold Seals, Dito Keys, Silver Pencils, Silver Thumbles, Steel chains & seals, Plaid Ribbons and Gilt Seals, Steel Purses, Steel Key Rings, Hooks and Eyes, Black Snaps, Dito Gilt.

And a variety of other articles, all of which he particularly invites his friends, his customers and the public in general to call and view his assortment—Nothing on my part shall be wanting to please a generous public. The Public's Ob't. Serv't. JAMES BENNY. Easton, Oct. 20.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY, Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst. under the care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thoroughly instructed in the different branches of a good English and Classical Education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages. The terms of tuition will be; for the English branches, exclusive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10 including the Mathematics; for the Languages, including the English, \$10 per session. Tuition money to be paid in advance. There will be two sessions in the year, with a short vacation between each. Good boarding can be obtained in respectable families in the village, at the rate of Forty Dollars per session; and a few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y. Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3m

THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE Middletown Academy

Will be opened on the first Monday in December next, under the superintendence of Miss Isabella Anderson.

Terms: Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c. \$2 per quarter; payable in advance. Geography, arithmetic and plain needle work, \$3 50 cents per quarter. Embroidery & Painting, \$5 per quarter. Good boarding can be had in the village on reasonable terms. JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y. Middletown, Del. Nov. 5, (Dec. 8) 3m

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices; persons disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeton. J. B. WOOLFOLK. October 6

UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison and Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience. Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with complimentary servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers. Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality. Easton, Dec. 29—1f

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphan's Court,

12th day of December, A. D. 1827. On application of Elizabeth Work, Administratrix of John Work, 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 one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Baltimore.

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 12th day of December in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Notice IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Work, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of January 1829; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-seven. ELIZABETH WORK, Adm'r. of John Work, deceased. Dec. 22 3w

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to WM. POTTER. Sept. 22 w

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that his

FERRY BOAT

is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of passengers—commanded by a skillful navigator with an experienced set of hands. She will leave Haddaway's every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis; and leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday morning at six o'clock for Haddaway's.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of further notifying the public, that during the winter season, ensuing, he will run only one Boat, and that on mail days.—Persons, therefore, wishing to cross may calculate with a great degree of certainty on getting passage on mail days. C. L. RHODES. Dec. 15 4w

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott. JOHN ROGERS. Sept. 29,

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.—For terms apply to EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. Easton Sept. 29 1f

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot, situate on Goldsborough street—for terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or Thomas Martin. SUSAN SETH. Nov. 24.

P. S. Should the above House and lot not be sold by the 10th December, they will be to Rent.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situate on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent for Miss A. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber. JOHN STEVENS. Easton, Sept. 22.

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. Dec 16.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road COMPANY. 8th November, 1827.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That Proposals will be received at the Office of the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company," until the 15th day of January 1828, for the furnishing of Stone, Timber and Iron of the following dimensions, to wit: Oak or yellow pine scantling 7 inches square, in pieces, of 12 to 18 feet long.

- Do. do. 8 do. square do. do. Do. do. 9 do. square do. do. Locust posts 8 feet long, 6 inches diameter at the small end Do. do. 7 inches do. do. Do. do. 8 inches do. do. Locust keys, 2 feet long, 2 1/2 inches thick and 4 inches broad Do. do. 1 foot long, 2 1/2 do. do. do. Rolled Iron Bars, 2 1/2 or 2 3/4 inches wide, 3-8 inches thick and 15 feet long.

The foregoing to be delivered in the City of Baltimore on or before the first day of July 1828. Stone Blocks of Granite Gnies or other hard texture 8 by 12 inches, and from 6 to 12 feet long, undressed, the price to be stated at which they will be delivered, in the city of Baltimore or at Quarries, near the route of the contemplated rail road.

P. S. Persons desirous of contracting for any part of the foregoing materials, may receive further information, if desired, upon application at the Office of the Company. Baltimore, Nov. 8 w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Harrison of James, at the suits of Christopher Armatt, Morris O. Colston Adm'r. D. B. N. of Samuel Colston dec'd. Use of Henry Colston's Executors, Francis D. McHenry and the President, Directors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be sold at Public Sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 8th day of January 1828, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the Estate, right, title, claim, interest and demand, of him the said William Harrison of James, of in and to the Farm on which he lately resided called Hopper Ensal and part of Dorrothys an enlargement, containing the quantity of two hundred and twenty five acres of land more or less, also three lots of ground lying and being in the Town of St. Michaels, be the quantity what they may.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Harrison of Jas. and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff. Dec. 15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of 3 writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against William Harrison of James to wit: two at the suit of Samuel Harrison, and one at the suit of Mary Ann Wrightson adm'r. of Francis Wrightson dec'd. will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 8th day of January 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 estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Wm. Harrison, of James, of in and to the Farm on which he did lately reside, situate on Broad Creek, near the town of St. Michaels, called Hopper Ensal, and part of Dorrothys enlargement, containing the quantity of 225 acres of land more or less.—Also the Farm on which William Auld now resides, on the East side of broad creek, called Harrison's security, Freeman's Rest, & Vacancy Added—containing 167 acres of land—also part of a tract of land called Harrison's Partnership, containing 60 acres, Harrison's Security and Haddaway's Discovery, containing 50 acres of land more or less—also the small tract of land where Edward Colston now resides, said to contain 6 acres of land more or less; 3 lots of ground in the town of St. Michaels, containing 1/2 acre, more or less—also one negro girl called Fanny aged 12 years, and do. called Ann, about 17 years of age—taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Harrison, dec'd and will be sold to pay & satisfy the aforesaid fias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, subject to prior liens—Attendance given by WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff. Dec. 15

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For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, & lastly by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing a commodious dwelling & Store house a convenient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage house, stable and granary with a sizeable paved Garden, and Vegetable lot.—This is considered one of the best stands for a Store on the Eastern Shore—there being but one in the place—it would make an excellent stand for a Public House, as there has been none in the place for the last few months—to a good tenant it will be rented on very reasonable terms by applying to HENRY NICOLS. Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 15

BOOTS & SHOES.

WM. NEWNAM HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with an assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold Cheap for CASH only. Easton, Nov. 17.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction. Gentlemen desirous to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and fabricate himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or elsewhere. The Public's Ob't Serv't. JOHN WRIGHT. Easton, Nov. 17.

Postponed Sale.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Thursday 27th. December inst. at the late residence of General Perry Benson, dec'd. in Miles River Neck, the personal property of said dec'd. (Negroes and Plate excepted) consisting of Household and kitchen furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and farming utensils.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of five dollars and under the Cash will be required. Attendance by EW'D. SPEDDEN, Collector. Dec. 15.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY 9th January. E. SPEDDEN. Dec. 29.

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them. The public's obedient servant, SOLOMON LOWE. Easton, Oct. 27

For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Pecks Point, lying on Treadhaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land—it is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred panels of fence will enclose the said farm to itself.—The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oysters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river. Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, can now suit himself, and can get possession at Newyear's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber. JOHN DAWSON. Talbot co. Nov. 3.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of, at private sale, his FARM in Queen Ann's county, lying upon South East Creek; and within three and a half miles from Chestertown, and the same distance from Church-hill, containing 208 ACRES. On the above Farm is a good and convenient brick dwelling house & kitchen, & out houses in good order; sufficient of well timbered WOODLAND, and excellent water. The Creek is navigable for freight vessels to the dwelling house. A part of the purchase money will be required in cash, and for the balance a credit will be given. For further particulars enquire of William H. Barroll, or of JOHN R. HACKETT. Chestertown, Dec. 23—3w

Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.

A PAMPHLET entitled, "Rail Roads in the United States, or PROTEST and argument against a subscription, on the part of the State of Maryland, to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. Addressed to the officers and representatives of the people in the several states of the Union, and the general government. By a citizen of Baltimore." To be had at R. J. Matchett's 53 South-street Baltimore; and at the Printing Offices, or Book-Stores, in all the principal towns of the State—Also, at the office of the Easton Gazette. Easton, Eastern Shore, Md.

WM. HOLLINS, Esq.—Sir, I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you; but, I take the opportunity of letting you know, that I have read your pamphlet on Rail Roads. All that I can say is, that you deserve the thanks of every just man in the state. I have no doubt, certain Baltimoreans would like to sweep the treasury, and convert the state investments to their own purposes—I have no doubt of it. Since your pamphlet has appeared, I see the Rail Road Company has set the engineers at work again and advertised for yellow pine scantling—Would they lay wood between "wind and water" in such an expensive undertaking? We eastern shore men are not to be bought with such a bait, and I do not fear the honesty and integrity of our Delegation, although we may have some Lawyers in it."

HAGERSTOWN, MD. Nov. 29, 1827. Wm. Hollins, Esq. Baltimore.

"On my way to this place, I read hastily your pamphlet on rail-roads to the Messrs. Lounsbury in Cumberland, where I intend to buy several for self and friends in Allegany county, on my return. I observe the Rail Road Company has advertised in the papers of the western counties for materials to be furnished by BALTIMORE. I own a good deal of timbered land in Allegany, but it would puzzle me to deliver it in Baltimore. The people of our County seem to think this a gall trap, set for the eastern shore men. Depend upon it, you have opened the eyes of the people." Dec. 15 5w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on my Rich Neck Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh, or the Narrows—it is probable I shall be a good deal from home this winter; My Overseer will, therefore, have positive orders, not to suffer, or permit, any person in my absence, to hunt or shoot at those places—I do also forwarn all Craftsmen from taking wood from my point or shores, as considerable damage has been sustained by this practice—it is therefore expected gentlemen will have a due regard for their own feelings, as all trespassers will hereafter be dealt with according to law. SAMUEL HARRISON. Rich Neck, Dec. 1. w

PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXACTLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON BRADDOCK STREET. DAN KERRIN

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. XI.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1828.

NO. 2.

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.

ADDRESS OF
HENRY CLAY,
TO THE PUBLIC;
Containing certain testimonials in refutation
of the Charges against him,
MADE BY GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON,
TOUCHING
THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

ADDRESS, &c.

I hope no apology to the public is necessary for presenting to it these pages. I am deceived if an ample justification of the act will not be found in the breast of every just and honorable man. If an officer of Government should not be too sensitive, neither should he be too cautious, to assaults upon his character. When they relate to the wisdom or expediency of measures which he may have originated or supported, he should silently repose in the candor and good sense of the community, and patiently await the developments of time and experience. But if his integrity be vitally assailed; if the basest and most dishonorable motives for his public conduct be ascribed to him; if he owes it to the country, his friends, his family and himself, to vindicate his calumniated reputation. Few men are so elevated that the shafts of calumny cannot reach them. These may securely trust to the invulnerable position which they have attained. The United States have perhaps hitherto produced but one man who could look down from his lofty height, without emotion, upon the missiles and the malice of his enemies, for even he had his enemies. If the malignant character of charges, the acrimony with which they have been asserted and repeated, or the perseverance which has marked their propagation, could ever authorize an appeal to the public, I think I may truly say that I have this authority. For three years I have been the object of incessant abuse; every act, every species of misrepresentation, has been employed against me. The most innocent acts—acts of ordinary social intercourse, and of common civility—offices of hospitality, even a passing salutation, have been misrepresented and perverted, to my prejudice, with an unfairness unprecedented. Circumstances have been assumed, which had no existence, and inferences have been drawn from them which had they been real, they would not have warranted. Besides, my enemies have themselves appealed to the public, exhibited their charges, and summoned their witnesses to its Bar.—Ready now and anxious as I am, and always have been, to submit any act of my public life to a full examination before any impartial and respectable tribunal whatever, I surely may expect, at least, that I shall be patiently heard by that which my accusers have themselves selected. I assure them that I will present no plea to the jurisdiction.

But desirous as I naturally am to repel the calumnies which have been directed against me, the public would have been spared the trouble of perusing this address, if Gen. Jackson had not, in the course of the last Spring and Summer, given to them the open sanction of his name. In his letter to Mr. Beverly of the 6th of June last, he admits that, in inferring my privacy to the proposition which he describes as borne by Mr. Buchanan, he may have done me injustice; and in his address to the public of the 18th of July last, giving up the name of this gentleman, as his only witness, he repeats that he possibly may have done me injustice in assuming my authority for that proposition. He even deigns to honour me with a declaration of the pleasure which he will experience, if I should be able to acquit myself! Mr. Buchanan has been heard by the public; and I feel justified in asserting that the first impression of the whole nation was, as it is yet that of every intelligent mind, unbiased by party prejudice, that his testimony fully exonerated me, and demonstrated that Gen. Jackson, to say no more, had greatly misconceived the purport of the interview between them. And further; that, so far as any thing improper was disclosed by Mr. B. touching the late Presidential election, it affected General Jackson and his friends exclusively. He having manifestly injured me, speculation was busy, when Mr. Buchanan's statement appeared, as to the course which the General would pursue, after his gratuitous expression of sympathy with me. There were not wanting many persons, who believed that his magnanimity would immediately prompt him publicly to retract his charge, and to repair me wrong which he had done me. I did not participate in that just expectation, and therefore felt no disappointment that it was not realized. Whatever other merits he may possess, I have not found among them, in the course of my relations with him, that of forbearing to indulge vindictive passions. His silent compliance, if not his positive acquiescence in the most extraordinary interpretation of Mr. Buchanan's statement, that ever was given to human language, has not surprised me. If it had been possible for him to render me an act of spontaneous justice, by a frank and manly avowal of his error, the testimony now submitted to the public might have been unnecessary. Although I feel fully persuaded that the community, under my peculiar circumstances, will not, without dissatisfaction, if not with cordial approbation, this further effort to rescue my character from unmerited imputations, I should nevertheless have remained silent, and cheerfully abided its decision, on the disclosures & explanations heretofore made, if I had no additional facts to offer to its consideration. But a body of highly important evidence has been collected, establishing some material circumstances not before generally known, and confirming others of which the public is already in possession; and I have thought it due to the occasion not to withhold it.

Gen. Jackson having entirely failed to establish, by any affirmative evidence, either positive or presumptive, the charge which he thought proper to promulgate against me, it occurred to me that it might be possible, difficult as the task generally is to substantiate a negative, to adduce proof of that character, which would establish the groundless nature of his accusation. Prior to the appearance in the

public prints of the letter from Mr. Carter Beverly to his friend in Fayetteville, dated the 8th of March last, I had never believed that General Jackson had countenanced the untruth, or lent himself to the circulation, of the charge. I had indeed, long before, seen in one of the Nashville papers, assertions, injurious to me, which created some suspicions that they had emanated from him; but I dismissed these suspicions as being altogether incompatible with the lofty character which I wished to believe that he possessed. When however I saw that letter, and the uncontradicted corroboration of its contents by the Editor of the Washington Telegraph, I was reluctantly compelled to believe that he had given currency to the charge against me. In that letter, Mr. Beverly says: "I have just returned from General Jackson's—I found a crowd of company with him. Seven Virginians were of the number. He gave me a most friendly reception, and urged me to stay some days longer with him. He told me this morning before all his company in reply to a question put to him concerning the election of John Q. Adams to the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends that, if they would permit for him not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends would in one hour make him (Jackson) the President. He most indignantly rejected the proposition, and declared he would not compromise himself; and unless most openly and fairly made the President, by Congress, he never would receive it. He declares that he said to them that he would see the whole earth sink under him before he would bargain or intrigue for it."

In the Washington City Telegraph of the 26th day of April last, the Editor states: "In the Journal of this morning we have another quotation from the Democratic Press, purporting to be the official contradiction by Mr. Clay of the statement of Gen. Jackson, relative to the overtures made to him as to the formation of his Cabinet, previous to the late election of President. That Gen. Jackson has spoken of such overtures *in person*." In the same paper of the 28th of April is the following paragraph: "The Journal is out this morning in reply to our remarks of Thursday, in which they affect to consider it highly improper in Gen. Jackson to speak of the overtures made by Mr. Clay's friends—and why? because, says the Journal, he is a Candidate against Mr. Adams. Now we stated explicitly that General Jackson spoke of those overtures in March 1825, before he was announced by the Legislature of Tennessee as a candidate."

The charge, if it did not originate with, having been thus sanctioned and circulated by General Jackson, and implicating as well my friends as me, I thought it proper, having myself repeatedly and positively denied its truth, to resort to the testimony of those gentlemen from the West who had voted with me for Mr. Adams. Accordingly a friend of mine, Dr. Watkins, at my instance, addressed a circular to those gentlemen, during the last Spring, inviting their attention to the Fayetteville letter, and inquiring if there were any truth in its averments. And he has obtained from all of them but two, answers which are now presented to the public. These answers will be found in the Appendix, (see A.) arranged according to the respective delegations from which they proceed. The writers of them are men of as high respectability as any in this Union. Where they are known, (and several of them are well known in various parts of the country,) their statements will command unqualified belief.—The excellence of their characters is so well established that a member of the House of Representatives, who will not be presumed to be disposed to bestow on them undeserved encomium, felt himself constrained to bear his testimony to it. Mr. McDuffie said in the House of Representatives, on the debate of the proposition to refer to a Committee the appeal which I made on the occasion of Mr. Kremer's card: "Let me add one word to the friends of Mr. Clay on this floor, (and there are no members on this floor, for whom generally I feel more respect,) I have been informed that some of his friends suppose that the amendment I have offered contains something which is intended to bear harshly upon them. Not so, not so. My object is merely to confine the charges made against the honorable Speaker to the very words of the letter of the gentleman from Pennsylvania." This just but voluntary tribute was expressed on the 4th of Feb. 1825, (see Nat. Intelligencer, 5th of the same month.) On the 31st March 1826, more than thirteen months after, when the amendment to the Constitution was under discussion, proposing a new mode of electing a President, the same gentleman is reported to have said: "Now I have the greatest respect for those gentlemen who were the personal and political friends of Mr. Clay in the late election of President. Next to my own personal friends, there are none whom I estimate more highly." (See Nat. Intelligencer, 2d May, 1826.) These answers are not only entitled to the fullest credit from the high respectability of the characters of those gentlemen, but deserve great confidence from the fact that they have been respectively prepared by themselves without any concert whatever, so far as I know or believe, and when they were at their several residences, widely separated from each other.

The members from Ohio who voted for Mr. Adams were General McArthur, Gen. Vance, General Beecher, Mr. Sloane, Mr. Wright, Mr. Vinton, Mr. McLean, (brother of the Post Master General,) Mr. Whittlesey, Mr. Bartley, and Mr. Patterson.—From each of these gentlemen it will be seen that an explicit and unqualified negative is given to the statements of the Fayetteville letter. Gen. McArthur declares them to be totally destitute of foundation." He alleges the fact to have been that "the Ohio delegation (or at least a large majority of them) were the first of Mr. Clay's friends who came to the determination of voting for Mr. Adams; and that too without having ascertained Mr. Clay's views on the subject." He states that some of the friends of Gen. Jackson used the language of menace, whilst others of them employed that of persuasion to prevail on my friends to vote for the General; and that they appeared to be willing to make any promises which they thought "would induce the friends of Mr. Clay to vote for General Jackson."

Gen. Adams states, "I say without hesitation that I never heard of those, or any other terms being thought of, as an equivalent for the vote we were about to give; nor do I believe that the friends of Mr. Clay, or Mr. Clay himself, ever thought of making or suggesting any terms to any one of the parties, as the grounds of our acceptance or rejection of either of the three Candidates returned to the House of Representatives." He continues: "as one of the original friends of Mr. Clay, I was in the habit of free and unreserved conversation both with him & his other friends, relative to that election, and I am bold to say that I never heard a whis-

per of any thing like a condition on which our vote was to be given, mentioned either by Mr. Clay himself, or any of his friends, at any time or under any circumstances."

Gen. Beecher testifies that he did not "know that a friend or the friends of Mr. Clay ever made any proposition to the friends of General Jackson, respecting the election of Mr. Adams as President in any way, or as respecting Gen. Jackson not putting Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State, in case he (Jackson) should be elected President. Neither am I acquainted with a friend of Mr. Clay that would consent to be an agent in such a degrading transaction. Nor can I admit that the friends of Mr. Clay had so contemptible an opinion of each other or of Mr. Clay, as to suppose that the appointment or non-appointment of any man to any office would influence them in the discharge of an important public duty."

Mr. Sloane declares, "that I have always supposed myself in the entire confidence of all Mr. Clay's supporters and friends, who were members of Congress at the time of the Presidential election; and that I have no hesitation in saying that I never heard the most distant insinuation from any of them that they would vote for Gen. Jackson, if there was any prospect of choosing either of the other candidates. That any of the friends of Mr. Clay in Congress ever made any proposition of conditions, on which their votes would depend, to the friends of Gen. Jackson or any other person, I do not believe." "And as to Mr. Clay's accepting an appointment under him, they would to a man most certainly have opposed it. I judge of this from the opinion which I know they entertained of Gen. Jackson's want of capacity, and the fact that it was not until some time after the choice of Mr. Adams that they agreed to advise Mr. Clay to accept of the office he now holds." "In short I feel confident that the whole is a vile and infamous falsehood, such as honorable men would not resort to, more especially after having upon full consultation and deliberate consideration declined an investigation of the whole matter before a Committee of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Wright states, "I can only say sincerely and unequivocally, that I do not know or believe that any proposition of the kind mentioned as from Gen. Jackson, was ever made to the friends of General Jackson by the friends of Mr. Clay or any of them; and that I am wholly ignorant of any conditions of any sort being proposed to any one by the friends of Mr. Clay, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend."

Mr. Vinton is equally explicit. He says, "having been one of the friends of Mr. Clay who voted for Mr. Adams, I cheerfully avail myself of this opportunity to say, that I have no knowledge whatever of the above mentioned proposition or any other proposition having been made to General Jackson or any of his friends, by Mr. Clay or any of his friends, as a condition upon which his or their vote was to be given to Gen. Jackson for the Presidency." "He submits that 'it was well known to my constituents for many months previous to the late Presidential election that, after Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams was my next choice among the distinguished individuals, who were then before the people of the United States as candidates for that exalted station.'"

Mr. McLean declares, "that no such proposition was ever made within my knowledge, nor have I any cause to believe that conditions of any sort were made, at any time, by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend."

Mr. Whittlesey avers that "I do not know or believe that any proposition was ever made by any of Mr. Clay's friends to those of Gen. Jackson, on the morning of the Presidential election, or at any other time, having any bearing on the candidate to be selected from the three returned to the House, nor do I know or believe that any conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend;" "but I do believe that the assertion made by Gen. Jackson as reported by a highly respectable Virginian, and all of the charges of a like character, imputing either to Mr. Adams or Mr. Clay, or to their friends, any improper, inconsistent, corrupt or fraudulent conduct, on that interesting and momentous occasion, are base slanders, known to be such by those who put them in circulation."

Mr. Bartley expresses the belief in justice to Gen. Jackson, that he never made the declaration alluded to by Mr. Beverly. "For the General was there when the election took place, and must inevitably have known that such a statement would carry falsehood on the very face of it." "He adds—'I was in the House I believe every day of that session, at which the President was elected; and have no hesitation in saying that so far from making any proposition, or overture, to the friends of Mr. Clay, in favour of the General, that had the friends of the General made such a proposition we would have considered it as an indignity offered to our integrity and understanding.'"

Mr. Patterson is brief but pointed. He says: "I frankly state to you that if any such proposition as you state was made by the friends of Clay to those of Gen. Jackson, I had no knowledge of it, & I was one of the friends of Clay. I therefore believe the report to be without an honest foundation."

In passing from the testimony of the delegation from Ohio to that of Kentucky, we shall find it to be not less irresistible and decisive in negating the declaration of General Jackson, communicated to the public through Mr. Beverly. The Kentucky delegation consisted of twelve members; eight of whom, Mr. Trimble, Mr. F. Johnson, Gen. Metcalf, Mr. Letcher, Mr. Buckner, Mr. Thompson, Mr. White, and myself voted for Mr. Adams. From six of them statements have been received. That from Mr. White has not reached this city, but I am justified in stating that he has repeatedly, within his district after his return to Kentucky, borne unqualified testimony to the falsehood of all charges of corruption in the election, and especially to the propriety of my conduct; and I have no doubt that he will whenever called upon repeat the same testimony.

Mr. Trimble says, "I do not know of my own knowledge, nor have I been informed by others, that offers, propositions, or overtures such as are spoken of by Gen. Jackson in his letter to Beverly, or similar thereto, or of any kind whatever, were made by Mr. Adams or his friends, to Mr. Clay or his friends; or by Mr. Clay or his friends, to Gen. Jackson or his friends. I do not know, nor do I believe that Mr. Adams or his friends made overtures or

offers, directly or indirectly, to Mr. Clay or his friends to make him Secretary of State, if he and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams. Nor do I know or believe that any pledge or promise of any kind was made by Mr. Adams or his friends to Mr. Clay or his friends, to procure his aid in the election."

"I never heard from Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, or any one else that he was willing to vote for General Jackson, if the General would say, or any of his friends for him, that Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State. Nor do I know or believe that Mr. Clay ever expressed a willingness, or any of his friends for him, to support or vote for General Jackson, if he could obtain the office of Secretary of State under him."

"I do not know or believe that any overtures or offers of any kind were made by Mr. Clay or his friends to Mr. Adams or his friends to vote for him or support him if he would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State; or to Gen. Jackson or his friends to vote for him or support him, if he could obtain the office of Secretary of State under him; nor do I believe Mr. Clay would have taken office under him if he had been elected." I shall hereafter have occasion to notice other parts of the letter of Mr. Trimble from which the preceding extract has been taken.

Mr. F. Johnson states in his answer to Dr. Watkins, "I have no hesitation however in answering your inquiries. After writing the above extract, you say to me: 'If such a proposition were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to those of Gen. Jackson, it must have been known to many persons, and the fact therefore may be ascertained. May I ask the favor of you to inform me whether you know or believe any such proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person on compliance with which their vote was to depend?'"

"To the first branch of the inquiry, my answer is that I have no knowledge of any such proposition, nor do I believe any such was ever made. To the second I answer that I neither know of, nor do I believe that any conditions of any sort were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on compliance with which their vote was to depend."

Gen. Metcalf, with his characteristic firmness & frankness, says, "I have to state that I never heard or thought of such a proposition until the letter of the highly respectable Virginian appeared in the public prints." He proceeds, "As one of the friends of Mr. Clay I enter the most solemn protest against the right of the General, through his organ the highly respectable Virginian, or otherwise, to say that I would have assisted in making him President on the condition stated. On the contrary, if I could have been made to believe that Gen. Jackson would not have offered to Mr. Adams the place which he had filled with so much ability under Mr. Monroe, that belief would have constituted in my mind a strong additional objection to the General's success." "If it is intended to import the belief that Mr. Clay's friends were desirous of obtaining the appointment for him to the exclusion of Mr. Adams or otherwise under General Jackson, as one of his friends, I pronounce it a base and infamous assault upon the motives and honor, so far as I am concerned or believe, of those who did not choose to support him for the Presidency." In reply to your second enquiry, I have to say that if conditions of any sort were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on compliance with which their vote was made to depend, I know nothing of it."

Judge Letcher, the only member of Congress who boarded in the same house with me, during the session at which the Presidential election was made, testifies: "I know of no such proposition or intimation, nor have I a knowledge of any fact or circumstance which would induce me to believe Mr. Clay's friends, or any one of them, ever made such a proposition to the friends of Gen. Jackson."

Mr. Thompson says: "I know of no proposition made by the friends of Mr. Clay to the friends of Gen. Jackson to make him President if he would not select Mr. Adams to the seat of Secretary; and I do not believe a proposition of any kind was made, and I expect if the friend of the General should ever speak on the subject, he will be a second Kremer."

Mr. Buckner testifies: "In answer to your enquiries on this subject, I will remark that I have no reason to believe that any such proposition was made. Indeed no proposition of any description relating to the election of President was made, so far as I know or believe, by Mr. Clay's friends to those of Gen. Jackson, or of any other person."

Mr. Scott, the member from Missouri, states that "neither Mr. Adams nor his friends ever made any promises or overtures to me, nor did they hold out to me any inducements of any sort, kind or character whatever, to procure me to vote for Mr. Adams. Nor did Mr. Adams or any of his friends ever say or insinuate who would be placed at the head of the Department of State, or any other department, in the event that Mr. Adams should be elected. Nor do I believe any propositions were made to Mr. Clay or his friends, by Mr. Adams or his friends. If there were I know it not." "I never made to Gen. Jackson or to any of his friends any proposition, in reference to the Presidential election, either as regarded the appointment of Mr. Clay or any other person to office, or the exclusion of Mr. Adams or any other person from office. I was neither spoken to by Mr. Clay or any of his friends, about making any proposition to Gen. Jackson or his friends of any kind whatever, nor did I ever hear it insinuated or hinted, that any proposition was made or intended to be made, by Mr. Clay or his friends to Gen. Jackson or his friends, or to any other candidate or their friends for or relating to the Presidency. And I do believe, had any proposition been made or intended to have been made by Mr. Clay or his friends, from my intimacy and constant intercourse with them, I should have known or heard thereof."

Messrs. Gurley and Brent were the two members who gave the vote of Louisiana to Mr. Adams. Mr. Gurley declares "that I have no knowledge of any propositions having been made by the friends of Mr. Clay or any of them to the friends of General Jackson or to any other person, in relation to the election of President, or the proposition of conditions of any sort, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend. I believe the charge wholly destitute of truth."

"Col. Brent says, 'In allusion to the Fayetteville letter I cannot express the indignant

feelings it excited. It is the fabrication of a desperate man, who to obtain his object dares to assert what he knows to be false. You ask me to say, whether I know or believe that such a proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any one, on the compliance with which their vote was made to depend. No honorable man can believe for a moment that such a proposition was ever made, or such a condition stipulated. I was a friend of Mr. Clay's throughout the contest, I was in the confidence of all his friends, and I declare to God that I never heard of such a thing until it was asserted by the disappointed adherents of Gen. Jackson. I am not only ignorant of any such arrangements, but do not believe they ever existed."

Thus there is now before the public the united evidence of the delegation from every Western State whose vote was conferred upon Mr. Adams, except that of Mr. Cook, the representative from Illinois. A long and lingering illness, terminating in the death of that Gentleman prevents the submission of his. But it is well known that Mr. Adams was his choice, throughout the whole Presidential canvass. Although there existed between him and myself good will & respectful intercourse, he never was politically nor personally my friend.

Including Mr. White, the public has the evidence of twenty different members of Congress, embracing all my friends, from the Western States, who voted for Mr. Adams. Their attention was chiefly directed, in the preparation of their respective statements, to the Fayetteville letter, and it is to it that their testimony principally applies. On that point, they all concur, in pronouncing the most unqualified negative, & on other points, several of them are not less explicit. It is credible, it is consistent with the ordinary operations of human nature, that these Gentlemen without any personal interest or motive whatever, should have first basely given their concurrence to dishonorable overtures, for my sole benefit, & then should unanimously agree in falsifying themselves?

In the published circular which, in March 1825, I addressed to my Constituents, I remarked "that early period" (early in November 1824) "I stated to Doctor Drake, one of the professors in the medical school of Transylvania University, and to John J. Crittenden, esq. of Frankfort, my determination to support Mr. Adams in preference to General Jackson." I did not, at that time, recollect, nor do I probably now, all the occasions on which I expressed in conversation, my opinion of the unwisdom of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, and my preference of either of the other candidates. I remembered distinctly, the conversation I had held with Dr. Drake & John J. Crittenden, esq. and therefore referred to them. In several instances, similar conversations have been since brought to my recollection by Gentlemen with whom, or in whose presence they occurred; and it is, from a voluntary and friendly communication of the purport of them, that I am now enabled to lay before the public a considerable portion of the mass of testimony, (including that of Dr. Drake) on that particular topic which is now presented. (See Appendix B.)

This testimony establishes that, on various occasions and times, beginning in Kentucky as early as about the 1st of October, 1824, and continued in the City of Washington, down to the period when my determination to vote for Mr. Adams was generally known in this city, I uniformly expressed my conviction of Gen. Jackson's want of qualification, and my fixed resolution not to vote for him, if I were called upon to give a vote.—These sentiments, long cherished, were deliberately expressed, to Gentlemen of the highest respectability, most of them my personal and particular friends in all of whose estimation I must have stood discolored, if I had voted for Gen. Jackson contrary to my declared purpose. This purpose was avowed immediately preceding my departure from Kentucky to attend Congress, and immediately on my arrival here after the termination of the journey. David Trimble, Esq. states that, about the first of October, 1824, he held a conversation with me at Frankfort in Kentucky, on the subject and prospects of the pending election which he details minutely, and that in the course of it I said "that I could not consistently with my principles vote for Gen. Jackson, UNDER ANY POSSIBLE CIRCUMSTANCES." I urged to him all the objections which weighed on my mind, and which have been so often stated, and especially that which is founded upon Gen. Jackson's possession of military pretension only. And, in reference to an objection which Mr. Trimble understood me as entertaining against Mr. Adams, growing out of the negotiations at Ghent, Mr. Trimble states that I remarked that it had been "greatly magnified by the friends of his competitors" "for electing purposes;" "that it ought to have no influence in the vote which he might be called upon to give; that, if he was weak enough to allow his personal feelings to influence his public conduct, there would be no change in his mind on that account, because he was then on much worse terms with Gen. Jackson about the Seminole War, than he could ever be with Mr. Adams about the treaty of Ghent; that in the selection of a chief Magistrate for the Union he would endeavor to disregard all private feelings, and look entirely to the interests of the Country and the safety of its institutions."

It appears from the letter of Mr. Robert Trimble, (one of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. States,) which accompanies that of Mr. D. Trimble, that the latter had avowed to the former, as early as February or March, 1824, his preference of Mr. Adams to either of the three candidates who were actually returned to the House of Representatives.

Col. Davidson (the Treasurer of the State of Kentucky, and a man of unblemished honor and unquestionable veracity) states that during a visit which I made to Frankfort in the fall of 1824, and he thinks only a few days prior to my departure from Kentucky, to attend Congress [it must therefore have been early in November, as I left home before, or about the tenth of that month] he had a conversation with me about the then pending Presidential election, in the course of which he remarked, that I would have some difficulty to encounter in making a selection amongst the Candidates if I should be excluded from the House. To which I replied; "I suppose not much; in that event I will endeavour to do my duty faithfully." He adds that I stated in the course of the conversation "I cannot conceive of any event that can pass,

by happen which could induce me to support the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. For if I had no other objection, his want of the necessary qualification would be sufficient."—These remarks made a strong and lasting impression on Colonel Davidson's mind, and when the resolutions were before the Legislature, requesting the delegation to vote for Gen. Jackson, Col. Davidson informed several of his friends of the conversation with me, and that he was convinced I would not support General Jackson. He communicated the substance of this conversation to George Robinson, Esq. the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, who concurred with him, that I could not consistently under any circumstances vote for Gen. Jackson. When the same resolutions were before the Senate) of which Col. Davidson was then a member) he rose in his place and opposed them, and among the views which he presented to that body, he stated that all the resolutions which they could pass during the whole session would not induce me to abandon what I conceived to be my duty, and that he knew I could not concur with the majority of the Legislature on that subject.

John J. Crittenden, Esq. (who is referred to in the circular to my Constituents, but whose statement has never before been exhibited to the public) testifies: "that, 'some time in the fall of 1824, conversing upon the subject of the then pending Presidential election, and speaking in reference to your exclusion from the contest, and to your being called upon to decide & vote between the other Candidates who might be returned to the House of Representatives, you declared that you could not, or that it was impossible for you to vote for Gen. Jackson in any event.' My impression is that this conversation took place at Capt. Weisiger's tavern in this town [Frankfort, Ky.] not very long before you went on to Congress in the Fall preceding the last Presidential election & that the declaration made by you as above stated was elicited by some intimation that fell from me of my preference for Gen. Jackson over all the other Candidates except yourself."

So unalterably fixed was my resolution prior to my departure from Kentucky, I have no doubt that in my promiscuous and unreserved intercourse among my acquaintances in that State, others not recollected by me could bear testimony to the undeviating and settled determination of my mind. It will now be seen that after and immediately on my arrival at the City of Washington, I adhered to this purpose, & persevered in it until it was executed by the actual deposit of my vote in the ballot box.

In a day or two after I reached the city, and on several other occasions, I had long and unreserved conversations with Mr. Johnston, Senator from Louisiana, to an account of which, as given in his letter in the Appendix, I invite particular attention. The first was on the Saturday or Sunday before the commencement of Congress in 1824, and after I had seen Mr. Crawford. I stated to Mr. Johnston that, notwithstanding all I had heard, I had no idea of his actual condition, and that it was out of the question to think of making him President. We conversed fully on the respective pretensions of Mr. Adams and General Jackson, and after drawing a parallel between them, I concluded by expressing a preference for Mr. Adams, which turned principally on his talents and experience in civil affairs."—After the return of the votes of Louisiana, & after the resolutions of the General Assembly of Kentucky were received, Mr. Johnston states my adherence to that preference. He concludes by observing "that no fact ever came to my knowledge that could in the slightest degree justify the charge which has been exhibited. On the contrary, I know that your opinion did not undergo any change from the time I first saw you on your return to Washington." that is, prior to the meeting of Congress. During the present summer, two gentlemen in the State of Mississippi voluntarily told Mr. Johnston that they heard me express a decided preference of Mr. Adams, at Lexington, before I left home for Washington.

Although not immediately connected with the main object of this address, I think it proper to refer to a part of Mr. Johnston's letter, as sustaining two several statements made by me on former occasions.

I stated, in my Address to my constituents that, if I had received the vote of Louisiana and been one of the three candidates returned, I had resolved, at a time when there was every probability of my receiving it, that I would not allow my name, in consequence of the small number of votes by which it would be carried into the House, if I were returned to constitute an obstacle to an election. Mr. Johnston says: "You replied that you would not permit the country, to be disturbed a day on your account; that you would not allow your name to interfere with the prompt decision of the question." I stated at Noble's Inn, near Lexington, last summer, that I had requested a Senator, when my nomination as Secretary of State was acted upon, to move for a Committee of inquiry if it should appear to him necessary.—Mr. Johnston says: "After your nomination was confirmed, you informed me that you had requested General Harrison to move for a Committee in the Senate, if any thing occurred to make it necessary. I replied that I did not think any thing had occurred to require a Committee on your part."

Mr. Boulogny, the other Senator from Louisiana, between whom and myself a friendly intimacy has existed throughout our acquaintance, makes a statement, which is worthy of peculiar notice. He bore to me the first authentic information which I received of the vote of Louisiana, and consequently of my exclusion from the House. And yet, in our first interview, in answer to an inquiry which he made, I told him, without hesitation, "that I should vote for Mr. Adams in preference to General Jackson."

(To be Continued.)

MESSAGE

OF
JOSEPH KENT, Esq.
Governor of Maryland.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE ON
WEDNESDAY, 2D JANUARY 1828.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Delegates,

The usual period has again arrived when by the provisions of our Constitution, the Representatives of a free people, selected for their wisdom and integrity, are convened for the purpose of consulting together for the general good of the State; and coming as you do from every part of it, necessarily bring with you a perfect knowledge of the wants and wishes of our common constituents.

That the enviable distinction which you have received is well merited, and that the confidence of the people will be fully rewarded by the wisdom of your measures, we feel the most satisfactory anticipation; and if by an entire co-operation on our part which we cordially tender you, the public welfare shall be promoted and the business of the session facilitated, it will afford us the highest satisfaction.

The subjects referred to the Executive by the last General Assembly, were but few, and of minor importance—they have all been attended to.

The weights and measures directed by an Act of December session, 1825, to be procured, have all been obtained and delivered in the course of the past summer to the respective Levy Courts of the several Counties. They appear to have been well made, of the best materials, and may be considered correct standards.

We submit herewith the annual report of the Directors of the Penitentiary, which shows that the concerns of that institution have been well conducted; the additional building authorized to be erected, and which is designed to provide cells for solitary confinement, from which the happiest results are anticipated, in the reformation of criminals, is not yet completed.

Under the present discipline, (and the building admits of no other arrangement,) the Penitentiary may be considered a school for vice, where the depravity of one, more conspicuous in crime than the rest, is freely communicated and impressed upon the minds of those less wicked. Every effort should be made to perfect the Penitentiary system. Its institution forms a new era in the criminal jurisprudence of our State; and from its superior humanity and benevolence, over the former code, has a natural connection with our republican institutions, every feature of which is at variance with the cruelty of unnecessary sanguinary punishments.

It affords us the highest satisfaction to inform you that the subject of Internal Improvement, so interesting to the citizens of this State, begins, at last to assume a shape that promises speedily, beneficial results. The intelligent and enterprising individuals having the direction of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company aided by the United States Topographical Engineers, promptly furnished them, at their request by the government at Washington have so far completed the examination of the ground between the City of Baltimore and the Ohio river, as to ascertain the practicability of the undertaking & enable the President of the Company to advise for materials preparatory to commencing this important work the next season.

By the provisions of the act of incorporation, the State has reserved to itself, the right to subscribe for stock to the amount of one million of dollars; and upon so subscribing, to appoint four directors to assist in the management of the affairs of the Company; provided, the subscription be made within twelve months from the passage of the said act. The time limited for the state to make this subscription will expire on the twenty eighth day of February next. It will, therefore be necessary if you should decide to take the Stock, to authorize the subscription, on or before that day, as no extension of the time can take place without the assent of the Company.

The amount of subscriptions to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has been such as lead us to believe that that equally important work will also have an early commencement.

With these two great works completed Maryland would begin to realize those commercial advantages which from her geographical position, the fertility of her soil, the variety of her productions, the value of her fisheries, and the abundance and richness of her minerals, she is so justly entitled to. The shortest and most direct communication the Western States can have with the Atlantic, is through Maryland. Let us then afford them every facility of intercourse with us and they will richly reward us by the contribution of their valuable productions, to swell our foreign commerce, at the same time that we shall greatly extend our inland Trade, always more important to a country than its foreign traffic.

Notwithstanding the great advantages Maryland will obviously derive from those works, they possess more of a national than local character, and we have no doubt will receive the fostering aid of the National Government, which has heretofore been so wisely extended to works of a similar nature though of minor importance.

Roads and Canals are as essential to the growth and prosperity of a Country, as arteries are to the health and vigor of the human body. They facilitate intercourse bring citizens of remote districts together and thereby remove local prejudices and diffuse wealth and comfort through the land by affording a cheap and easy inter-

change of the surplus productions of one section of the country for those of another.

You will receive, herewith, Doctor Howard's report of the survey of a route for a canal from the Potomac to Baltimore and of an examination, of the country towards this city, with a view of connecting it with the proposed canal. The execution of this survey and examination is highly creditable to that enlightened and worthy citizen, and it contains information very desirable to be possessed by both the General and State Governments, which can be resorted to for practical purposes either at the present or any future period. It is very gratifying to observe that the U. States Topographical Engineers are so freely detailed on works of this sort.—This corps consists principally of graduates from that invaluable Military School at West Point, and were no other advantages to be derived from that highly interesting National institution, than the extensive surveys they have been engaged in making through the Country, the Republic would be amply remunerated for all the expense attending the establishment.

We regret to have to communicate that the Militia are in a state of great deterioration, and that nothing short of the invigorating hand of the Legislature can make them what they ought to be.

We have been looking to Congress for some time for a general System, and under its direction considerable efforts have been made to collect information, and to obtain the opinions of intelligent Military Officers upon the subject. The present session may probably produce something decisive in relation thereto.

We must again call your attention to the all important subject of Education.—The law for the establishment of Primary Schools, so well received by the people, is believed to be so defective that but a very partial attempt has been made to carry it into effect; & that without revision and material amendment it will be useless. So much depends upon the intelligence and just discrimination of our citizens that unless the benefits of Education shall be generally diffused amongst them, strong apprehensions may be entertained for the durability of our Republican institutions.—Our government essentially depends on public opinion for its support; and what reliance can be placed on, what stability looked for, in the opinions of an uneducated population?—Men are rash and inconsiderate generally in proportion to their ignorance. We should bear in mind that in this Country alone, the experiment is now making, whether man is capable of self-government, and that deeply as we and our posterity are interested in its success, its propitious influence, may be expected not to be confined to us, but to extend to the whole human family.

The donations of the State for purposes of education to its colleges, academies and common schools, amount annually to about the sum of thirty thousand dollars—and although this appears to be a liberal grant; yet when we take into consideration the importance of the subject; we shall at once see, the propriety of extending it to the utmost limit that the resources of the state will justify. It is a lamentable fact, that most of our colleges and academies, are not on a good a footing as they were formerly. A youth in order to complete his education has to travel to a distant state, which greatly enhances the expense. A Parent could often afford to give his son an education at a College within the state, which he could not afford to do out of it.

Some further pecuniary aid to St. John's College; with the improvement in the condition of which you must be well acquainted; and it has advantages which would enable it to vie with any similar institution in the country. Since our last communication, Washington College on the Eastern Shore has been burnt, which fact was communicated to the General Assembly at the last session in a memorial, praying for aid to re-build it. The prayer of the memorial has not yet been granted but we hope it will receive your favourable consideration during the present session.

Experience has satisfied us, that some small alterations of the Constitution might be made, which would save unnecessary trouble, as well as facilitate the transaction of public business. At present it is required that the laws be signed by the Governor in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly. Was this requisition dispensed with, and the laws authorized to be signed by the Governor in the Council Chamber and attested by the clerk of the Council, it would conform more to the modern improvements in the science of Government and contribute greatly to the convenience of the Legislature. The great seal of the State, we would respectfully suggest ought to be in charge of the Executive; and we recommend an alteration to that effect, and further that all commissions and executive acts now required to be attested by the Chancellor, be attested by the Clerk of the Council. This alteration would relieve the Chancellor from much interruption; and the more appropriate duties of that able and faithful officer are sufficiently arduous without his being diverted therefrom to participate in executive labours; and it would at the same time give more symmetry to our constitution.

We submit herewith for your consideration a communication from the Honorable Nicholas Brice, Chief Judge of Baltimore City Court, which states the necessity of a revision of our criminal code, which from the importance of the suggestions it contains, deserves your serious consideration. Considerable excitement prevails at this time throughout the country in relation to a contemplated change in the present tariff of duties upon foreign importations. This excitement is the natural consequence of our free institutions which properly impose

no restraint on the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press.

In a country extensive as ours, embracing every variety of climate, capable of almost every production, and filled with an enterprising skilful population, doubling itself in less than a quarter of a century, we must expect considerable diversity of views and contentions among its citizens in relation to the measures to be adopted by the government, for the promotion and protection of the general interests of the country.

In discussing the measures of the national government we should always bear in mind that the constitution itself was founded in compromise, and that excellent as it is acknowledged to be, it requires great moderation, forbearance and liberality on the part of the people towards the conflicting views, feelings, and even prejudices of each other, to preserve and perpetuate its blessings.

Confined by the peculiar nature of our government to measures of domestic policy and internal police, operating only within the limits of our own State whilst the great and leading interests of the country, of which we are a component part, is committed to the management of a separate authority embracing the whole union in the sphere of its action, we do not deem it necessary to descend to particulars in the expression of our opinion of measures over which we have no controul.—But with the fullest reliance on the integrity, talents and experience of the functionaries to whom those great interests are entrusted, we rest with entire confidence that they will continue to be as they have heretofore been, so managed, as to promote the general interest and prosperity of the country, and secure to us all the blessings and advantages which our incomparable system of governments was designed to secure and perpetuate.

During the past year, we have been favoured with abundant productions of the earth and a general prevalence of health throughout the country. Grateful for these blessings, let us look to Him with thankfulness, who, in his munificence bestowed them, and who formed, and can influence the human mind, to direct our attention to such public measures as may be best calculated to promote the real and substantial interests, and prosperity of the state. In all measures calculated to promote those ends, you will, assuredly have our prompt and zealous co-operation.

With the highest respect,

We have the honor to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOSEPH KENT.

From the Cooperstown, N. Y. Herald.

THE EXECUTION

The sentence of the law was carried into effect upon the person of Levi Kelley, for the Murder of Abraham Spaffard, on Friday last, at about 2 o'clock P. M. The weather, during the preceding day and night, had been tempestuous, and on the morning of Friday the rain fell in torrents; yet our village was thronged with men, women and children, before 12 o'clock, M. at about which time the military composed of Capt. Clark's company of cavalry, Capt. Bourne's corps of artillery, Capt. Comstock's and Capt. Digen's companies of infantry, and two companies of militia, were formed into a hollow square under the direction of Capt. Comstock and Qr. Master Sabin, as Marshals, and marched to the Gaol, from which the convict was taken by Sheriff Hiser, apparently in a very feeble state of health, and placed upon a bed in a sleigh drawn by his own horses. He was dressed in his usual apparel. The sleigh, with two others, in which were the Rev. Mr. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Potter entered the hollow square, and the whole mass moved to the ground fixed upon for the place of execution, situate south of the Court House and not far from the Methodist Chapel. On arriving at the gallows, a scene ensued which beggars all description. A staging of 100 feet in length and 12 in depth, the front being elevated 6 and the rear 8 feet from the ground, erected for the accommodation of spectators, and under and upon which it is computed there were at least 600 persons, suddenly gave way, and fell with a tremendous crash.—Then came the lamentations of the multitude for the safety of their friends and relatives, and the rush to their relief. A scene so unexpected and horrifying, was eminently calculated to absorb every other feeling, and an assemblage of more than 4000 persons seemed for the instant enchained in their tracks. Efforts at relief, however, were promptly made and a number of bodies were drawn from under the fallen timbers in a state of total insensibility. Among them was the body of Mr. Elisha C. Tracy, engraver of this village, the upper part of whose face was actually crushed in, more than an inch.—Life was wholly extinct. An elderly man resident at Richfield, named Daniel Williams, had his leg and arm broken, and died at about 5 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Patten wife of Mr. David Patten of Orsego, had a limb fractured, and a daughter of Mr. Jacob M. Planter, of this village, had her leg broke and body much bruised. 20 or 30 other persons, among whom is a young man from Springfield, named Stancil, were severely hurt.

So soon as the high excitement of this calamitous event had in some degree subsided, by the ascertainment of the injuries received and the removal of the dead and wounded from the ground, the Convict was taken from the sleigh and assisted to ascend the gallows, and upon the rope being noosed around his neck by the Sheriff and his soul commended to the mercy of God in a short prayer from the Reverend Mr. Smith, in which he appeared to participate, the drop fell, and after a few slight twitchings of his limbs, his body hung for

thirty minutes, a monument of the vengeance of the law for the wrongful taking the life of a sensible being in the violence of passion. Upon cutting the rope and letting down the body, it was committed to the care of his relatives for christian burial.

Thus ended a scene, a similarity to which we hope and pray may never again be witnessed in this Country. These public executions always bring with them more or less disasters; and, besides, they are demoralizing in their tendency, that there needs to be some other statutory provision on the subject. And we trust that the Legislature of this State, which convenes to-morrow, will not rise until the subject is well reviewed and a remedy provided.

Mr. Tracy, whose sudden death is always noticed by the disastrous falling of the staging, was 40 years of age and has left a wife and five children, who were wholly dependent upon his mechanical labour for their support. Mr. Williams was an old and infirm man. Some of the others, that were wounded, lie in dangerous situations—hopes are however, entertained of the recovery of all of them.

From the Dumfries Courier.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

We conversed yesterday with a very intelligent naval gentleman, who has visited Alexandria in his professional capacity, and is personally acquainted with the Pacha of Egypt. That great and enterprising chief is apparently about 60 years of age, and his presence, which befits his situation, is at once dignified and prepossessing. He is much easier of access than the majority of those who serve under him, and is fond of conversing with intelligent Franks. He understands the French and Italian languages, but requires and receives the aid of an interpreter, when brought in contact with English gentlemen who are unacquainted with these tongues. He was born an Arab, and inured in his youth to manual labour, but merit such as his could not long be concealed, and his bravery in the field is, if possible, eclipsed by the tact he evinces in civil affairs. In developing the resources of a country naturally rich, but morally poor, he resembles Peter the Great himself, and we can easily believe that the Porte is jealous of his rapidly increasing wealth and power.—By the cultivation of cotton alone, he annually realizes large sums, and what is not a little curious, he acts in a great measure as his own broker. Wages are miserably low in Egypt, and the Peasantry, who have one unvaried meal, consisting of water and bread, willingly labor for twopence-halfpenny per day. Like the vast concerns of the East India Company, the monopoly in cotton is a very lucrative one; and the time is not remote when he will turn it to much better account than at present. Already, various kinds of manufactures have been introduced, and in Alexandria and Cairo the weaver's shuttle is pined as busily if not as skilfully as it is in Glasgow, Paisley, and Manchester. An encouragement is given to scientific men, numbers of French engineers and others have flocked, and are flocking to Lower Egypt; and before the lapse of many years, the ancient splendor of Alexandria will be more or less revived, and its harbor made the emporium of every kind of traffic. The Pacha, though one of the tributaries of the Porte, has become sensible of his own power; and an opinion has long prevailed in the East, that he will take an early opportunity of throwing off the yoke. His step-son, Ibrahim, although he has fought desperately against the Greeks, is said to cherish the same views; and with two such formidable warriors and statesmen to lead the armies and direct the councils of a rising nation, the Ottoman sceptre must eventually be broken in all that line of country, where, according to Dr. Johnson, the "father of waters begins his course, and scatters over the world the harvest of Egypt." The naval force of Egypt consisted, two years ago, of 21 frigates, 50 large brigs & schooners, and a great number of small vessels of war. They are chiefly manned by Arabs. French officers of all descriptions freely offer their services to the Pacha, and he now exports the greater part of his cotton to France. Excepting when he makes business or pleasure excursions, he resides alternately at Alexandria and Cairo, and his Harems follow him as closely as his shadow. There are two of these, and they contain nearly 600 wives and concubines; but Ibrahim's mother, by a former marriage, if such a phrase be at all applicable to Asiatic manners, is still the reigning and influential sultana.

Anecdote.—A little travelling Frenchman chanced to breakfast at the tavern in company with a tall, boney Jonathan whose appetite was in proportion to the magnitude of his frame, and who ate more at one meal than little Monsieur would have done in a week. The Frenchman was astonished at his gastronomic performances, and after restraining his curiosity for some time, asked with a flourishing bow—"Savez vous si je suis si polite as tell me is dat your breakfast or your dinner val you make?" The Yankee at first made no reply; but Monsieur not satisfied again asked—"Do savez ave la politeness to tell me is dat you breakfast or you dinner val you make?" "Go to the d—!" says Jonathan, feeling himself insulted. A challenge ensued, and the Kentucky rifle proved too much for the little Frenchman's vitality. While he was writhing in his last agonies Jonathan's compassion was awakened and he entreated the little Frenchman if there was any thing he could do for him, though it should cost him years to perform it, to let him know and it should be done. "O Monsieur," replied the little dying man, "tell me was dat your dinner or your breakfast, dat you did make, and I will die happy."

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SATURD

We take p our readers dress of Mr. This address medially u President, th People, th nying Doct them as fast tance and in

Governor to day, like a man, is neat, stinting too unnecessary

MAF The great lic papers lat of to-day, of the proceedi State and to tive transact gretted as li nature.

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We lea early adju sion; as th them, & U in order t strong bo Speaker— ernor Ke to the Co of party itself at t The Jack friends unite or a legis solved to party, w Legislat against th neutral right pr ble bod alive as assume become due to yo you ma sist in is no n

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Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12.

We take particular pleasure in laying before our readers the masterly and satisfactory address of Mr. Clay which we commence to day. This address is so conclusive, and bears so immediately upon the great question of next President, that now engages all the American People, that long as the Address and accompanying Documents are, we mean to publish them as fast as we can because of their importance and interesting character.

Governor Kent's Message in our columns of to day, like all the messages from this gentleman, is neat, appropriate and dignified, neither stinting too much, nor running too much into unnecessary topics or detail.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The great importance and length of the public papers laid before our readers in our columns of to-day, oblige us to abridge our account of the proceedings of the General Assembly of this State and to present a mere synopsis of legislative transactions. This is not much to be regretted as little has yet transpired of a public nature.

On the second day of the Session, John G. Chapman, from Charles county was elected Speaker, receiving 41 votes, whilst his opponent, Mr. Thomas from Frederick, received but 35; one blank vote was given. Gideon Pearce was unanimously elected chief Clerk & George G. Brewer assistant Clerk.—The Committee Clerks of last year were all re-appointed.—The respective messages were interchanged between the two houses for complete organization and the usual notice given to the governor of the houses being formed and ready to receive any communication from his Excellency. At 12 o'clock the next day, the Governor sent his message, which was read and ordered with the accompanying documents to be printed. The message will be found in this day's paper.

The usual committees being appointed the legislative business began; among which we remark nothing but mere local concerns, except in the following propositions; viz: To diminish the representation from the counties one half; to destroy the representation from Annapolis—to elect the Governor & the Senate by the people and to alter the mode of filling vacancies in the senate—to new model the Orphans' Courts and to extend the magisterial jurisdiction.

The Senate have proceeded to business after electing a President in place of Mr. Lloyd, who resigned his seat in consequence of "his health and other circumstances"—Mr. Kilty was appointed chief Clerk & Mr. Nicholson assistant. On Monday last 7th, agreeably to the constitution the Governor was elected, when Governor Kent was re-elected for his third year by a vote of 80—13 blank votes, and one given to a member of the House of Delegates—no opposition appeared upon the face of the proceedings, but 13 blank cartridges and one random shot evinced no unequivocal opposition to the Governor.—As to the Council we have not heard, though it is rumored that the Jacksonian opposition intend to exert all their force to mutilate the Council.

We learn that the Jacksonians caused an early adjournment on the first day of the session; as the motion to adjourn came from one of them, & they held a caucus on that night to drill, in order that they might come out in a full and strong body—but they failed in the election of Speaker—they could do nothing against Governor Kent, and what has been done in relation to the Council remains yet to be told. A spirit of party of the most formidable aspect creeps itself at the seat of Government to controul.—The Jacksonians erected the standard, and the friends of the Administration were obliged to unite or to succumb. When nearly one half a legislative body are determined and resolved to act exclusively upon the principle of party, what is left to the other portion of that Legislative body to do? Must they submit against their conviction of right? Or can they be neutral between wrong forced on them and right preferred by them? Where a considerable body of any community, either of a deliberative assembly or of a county or of a state, assume the character and system of party, it becomes difficult, nay impossible, for the residue to be neutral. If you approve of that party you must act with it—if you disapprove of it, you must resist it—to disapprove and not to resist is not neutrality, it is half way aiding—there is no middle ground between right and wrong.

OUTRAGE AT WASHINGTON.

We regret to learn that some riotous persons at Washington, on the night of the 24th ult. proceeded with drum and fire to the public square, or court, opposite the President's house, and after acting in a most noisy and riotous manner and hurraing for Jackson, broke down the trees, as also those in front of the War Office. We think the friends of the War Chief, at Washington, might have selected some better manner of testifying their attachment to wards him, as it but ill comports with policy, to say nothing of decency, to bid this early defiance to law and good order. The destruction of the public property by the partisans of a candidate for so distinguished a station, will certainly not advance his cause in the minds of the virtuous portion of the community.

Marylander. We mentioned a day or two since, that the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia had nominated Wm. H. Crawford as a candidate for the Vice Presidency at the ensuing election. We learnt, yesterday, that the Senate of the same State refused to concur in the nomination, not deeming it advisable to make any nomination for that office.—Del. Jour.

Adams County, in Pennsylvania, has followed the example of Lancaster County, and elected James M. Sherry, Esq. the Administration candidate, by a majority of three hundred over the Jackson candidate. Both these counties were strong for Jackson a year ago.

To the politeness of a friend who left Annapolis on Wednesday last, we are indebted for the following statement of the election for council to the Governor, viz:

- Daniel Martin (Talbot) 56—Administration.
- William Stuart (Baltimore) 54—do.
- Thomas Davis (Montgomery) 52—do.
- Arnold E. Jones (Somerset) 50—Jacksonian.
- Mr. Estep (Anne Arundel) 47—Administration.
- Mr. Scott, (late member) 46.
- Mr. McMahan (Delegate's father) 43 Jacksonian.
- Samuel LeCompte (Dorset) 43—Administration.

The five first named are elected.

Samuel Maynard, Esq. has been appointed Cashier of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, vice Jonathan Pinkney, deceased.—Thomas Franklin has succeeded as Teller and Richard Cowman, as Book Keeper & Discount Clerk.

The following persons have been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States, on the part of the government, for the year ensuing, viz:—

- Nicholas Biddle, of Pennsylvania.
- John B. Trevor, of New York.
- Campbell B. White, of New York.
- E. J. Dupont, of Delaware.
- Benjamin Hatcher, of Virginia.

The Administration Convention at Harrisburgh have nominated RICH'D RUSH, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury, a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and recommended him to the citizens of the United States for that office.

The legislature of Ohio is composed of 108 members in the senate and 72 in the lower house. Of the senators, not one is a native of the state, and of the representatives only two were born in Ohio. There are of the both houses, 25 attorneys & 55 farmers.

Of the members, 57 are natives of Pennsylvania, and 26 are natives of the New England states.

From the National Intelligencer. Mr. Webster, of the Senate, has left this city for New York, where, we regret to learn, his lady continues seriously ill of the indisposition which overtook her whilst on the road from Boston to this City. Mr. W.'s own health also is said to be very delicate.

The New Orleans Advertiser of Dec. 10 says—"The accounts which have just reached here from Mexico, through the channel of Spanish letters, are gloomy in the extreme. The law of banishment had been generally adopted in the Mexican States, and the general government had either openly or tacitly concurred.—In consequence, twelve hundred Spaniards were preparing to leave the capital. In the city of Guadalajara, the Spaniards had been very roughly handled by the mob. Two hundred Spaniards, in a few days would embark from Vera Cruz, in American Vessels, for New York and New Orleans. They bring with them about half a million of dollars.

From the Delaware Journal. WILMINGTON, Jan. 3. FROM DOVER.

Extracts—Jan. 2, 1828. "You probably have had information that three of the Representatives from Sussex, who were elected on the Adams Ticket, doffed their masks after the election, and came out the friends of the Hero. On account of the indisposition of Pemberton Burton, Esq. an administration member from Sussex, there is precisely an equal number of Adams and Jackson members in the House; and consequently, after ten successive ballottings, no Speaker has yet been elected.

For Dr. W. W. Morris. (administration) 9 John Willbank (who votes for himself) 10 Blank (Dr. Morris' vote) 1

The conduct of the three Sussex members, who have voted with the Jackson men is truly astonishing. They were taken up on the Adams ticket, and elected by the party; when they would not have been, had their sentiments been as well understood as they now are. It is thus plainly seen that they do not expect to return to the Legislature next year, when we remember the majority which Sussex gave for the Administration at the last election, and which she will greatly increase at the next.

In the Senate, after several ballottings, J. Brinklow, Esq. was elected Speaker and a Mr. Ball, Clerk. * * * Peter, Martin, Abel and two or three of the Managers of the prostituted Gazette, have all performed their parts with great zeal and industry. They are old hands at political manoeuvres, and the people must keep wide awake. These men actually make politics a trade, and care no more about the real welfare of the State, disconnected with their own personal views, than the majority of the people cared about them at the last election. These men, and others of the same kidney, have had their day, and can never have another like it—especially Peter, the Managers and Company—unless their arts of deception are far greater than they have been, heretofore."

Jan. 4. "The members of the House have ballotted nineteen times for Speaker—and no choice has been made. Some of the Heretics yesterday declared that if they could be convinced that Mr. P. Burton, the absent member from Sussex, was an Adams man, they would abandon the contest. This declaration was elicited by the frequent declarations of Peter, who said he would suffer his right arm to be cut off, if Mr. B. was not a heretic. But this declaration was silenced, this morning by the reading of the following letter, in the House, by one of the gentlemen to whom it was directed.

Baltimore Hundred, June 3, 1828. Gentlemen.

I have, with regret, understood that the

members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this state have after two days balloting, not been able to elect or chose a Speaker in consequence of no member's having a majority of the votes of all members present. I should be heartily glad were my health such as would enable me to be at Dover; but I am really so weak and reduced in flesh, that I am not able to set up half the day, let alone traveling. So that there is no prospect of my going to Dover this Winter.

My political sentiments are clearly and distinctly in favour of the present administration of the General Government, with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS at the head of it.

I understand that the two members balloted for as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Delaware are Dr. W. W. Morris, and Mr. John Willbank. I will here plainly express my sentiments as to whom I should give my vote were I present at the balloting. I should most assuredly, vote for Dr. W. W. Morris, and so I wish it to be understood. I am Respectfully,

PEMBERTON BURTON.
C. S. LATON & J. P. LOELAND, Tellers.

Regardless, however, of their declarations, the Heretics still adhere to their purposes.

It is difficult to say what will be done.—The Governor, who resides some fifteen or twenty miles from this place, after waiting some days to deliver his message, and seeing no possibility of doing so has returned home."

The report in town to day is that the Legislature have adjourned; being unable to choose a Speaker for the lower House.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1828

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. PARIS presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Washington county, Maine, in relation to the aggressions of the authorities and citizens of New Brunswick. Mr. PARIS also submitted a resolution calling on the President of the United States for information relative to any alleged aggression on the rights of the citizens of the United States, by persons claiming authority under the government of the province of New-Brunswick. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee for the relief of the New-England Mississippi Land Company, which was ordered to a second reading. Some time was spent in Executive business.

In the House, after the petitions had been presented, and a bill relative to Drawbacks had been reported, read and referred, a resolution was reported by Mr. MALLARY, the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, in obedience to an instruction of that Committee, asking for power to send for persons and papers. This singular proposition led to an animated and protracted discussion, in the course of which Mr. OAKLEY moved an amendment, which did not change the principle of the resolution, but merely made it more specific. The amendment prevailed, and the resolution was then adopted by a vote of 102 to 88.

The House then adjourned till Wednesday.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5. In the House of Representatives, yesterday, several bills were reported and committed. Among these were a bill to authorize a subscription to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which authorizes an appropriation of one million of dollars to that object;—a bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, and a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road: a bill to lay out and make a National Road from the City of Washington to the City of New-Orleans; a bill to prevent defalcation on the part of the disbursing officers of the United States, &c. Several bills also passed through committee of the whole, among which were the two bills for the relief of purchasers of public lands, which were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day. Copies of the two bills will be found in our report of the proceedings.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4. In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported from the select committee on the subject, for the relief of the surviving Officers of the Revolution. The bill for abolishing imprisonment for Debt was taken up, and, in some immaterial points amended.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported by Mr. BURGESS, from the Committee on Military Pensions, for the relief of the surviving Officers of the Army and Navy employed in the Revolution. A bill was reported, from the Committee on Commerce, by Mr. CAMPBELL, allowing the benefit of drawback on sugar refined in the United States. Thirty-five resolutions were offered; but none of them are of any great importance. The several bills which passed through committee on Wednesday, were read a third time & passed. The House went into Committee of the Whole on several private bills, all of which were ordered to a third reading to day.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5. In the Senate yesterday some private bills were acted on; and the consideration of the bill for abolishing imprisonment for Debt was resumed. Mr. HAYNE proposed an amendment to the bill, which became the subject of considerable discussion. The amendment was ultimately withdrawn; and the bill was made the special order of the day for Monday next. A short time was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, various resolutions were offered and adopted and a number of reports were made, some by bill; and others in the usual form of rejection. The bills which passed through Committee on Thursday were severally

read a third time and passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Autentive; and as the Committee on Claims had refused to allow the claimant the amount asked for injury done to a slave, and medical attendance, an amendment was moved by Mr. LIVINGSTON, to insert an item to supply the omission. This led to a short debate, of which we have given merely an abstract. The Committee finally rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. In reply to a question from Mr. FLOYD, Mr. McDUFFIE stated that the Appropriation Bill would be reported in two days after the estimates were received from the Treasury. The Speaker announced the receipt of the estimates; so that we may look for the Appropriation Bill to be reported early in the next week. Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

President of the Senate communicated a memorial, signed by a number of citizens of the State of Delaware, praying for protection against "foreign rivalry" in the manufacture of wool, and other branches of American industry; and referring Congress to the memorial of the Harrisburg Convention, in the recommendations and suggestions of which they heartily agree, and praying that efficient protection may be afforded to all the interests recommended therein; which on motion of Mr. Parish, was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

TREASURY OF MARYLAND.

The Treasurer of the Western Shore yesterday transmitted to the legislature his annual report exhibiting the state of the treasury during the past financial year, which terminated on the 1st of December 1827. It appears from this report, that the receipts into the treasury from the 1st of December 1826 to the 1st of December 1827, amounted to \$266,416 42½ And that the balance in the treasury, on the 1st of December 1826 was 103,284 28

Which added to the receipts made the aggregate in the treasury in 1827, 369,700, 70½ THE EXPENDITURES During the same period amounted to 293,409 31

This sum taken from the whole amount in the treasury left a balance therein on the 1st of December last, of 76 291 39½

The Cherokees.—We have partially perused a manuscript copy of the Constitution established for the Government of the Cherokees, by the Representatives of the People of the nation, at a convention held at New Echota on the 27th July last.—The Cherokees have made rapid advances already towards civilization; and should this Constitution be rigidly adhered to and supported by them, their condition will be still more improved; as they will be placed under a Government which will protect them in the full enjoyment of civil liberty.

The Constitution commences by designating the boundaries of the Cherokee Nation, beginning on the North bank of the Tennessee river, at the upper part of the Chickaw-old Fields, &c. The lands are to remain the common property of the Nation, but the improvements made thereon are the exclusive and indefeasible property of the citizens who made, or may be rightfully in possession of them. The power of the government is to be divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial. The Legislative power to be vested in two distinct branches—a Committee and a Council;—and both to be styled, "The General Council of the Cherokee Nation." The Nation is laid off into eight districts; the committee to consist of two members from each, and to be chosen for two years: the first election to be held on the first Monday in August, 1828. The General Council to be held once a year at New Echota.

The Executive power of the Nation to be vested in a Principal Chief, who shall be chosen by the General Council, and shall hold his office for four years. Three Counsellors are to be annually appointed to advise with the Principal Chief in the Executive part of the Government, &c.

The Judicial powers to be vested in a Supreme court, and such Circuit and Inferior Courts as the General Council may, from time to time, order and establish.—The Supreme Court to consist of three Judges. All the Judges are to be appointed for four years. No Minister of the Gospel eligible to the office of Principal Chief, or to a seat in the General Council. Religious freedom tolerated. Sheriffs elected in each district, by the qualified voters, and to hold their office for two years. A Marshal to be appointed by their General Council for four years; his jurisdiction to extend over the whole Cherokee Nation. The right of trial by jury to remain inviolate, &c.

The mode of appointing the various other officers indispensable in a well regulated government is laid down much in detail; and the document, taken altogether we think, is well calculated to produce the most happy results. The success of the Cherokees will stimulate other nations to adopt a similar policy; and we may yet live to see one tribe after another, by dropping the tomahawk, & following the example set them, rise from savage barbarity to respectability in the civilized world. Huntsville, (Alab) Democrat.

NOTICE.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to WM. POTTER. Sept. 22. w

MARRIED.

In this town by the Rev. Mr. Scull on the 3d inst. Mr. Jeremiah Mullikin to Miss Mary E. Cook all of this county. On Tuesday evening last by the same, Mr. Solomon Merrick to Miss Elizabeth Hopkins all of this town. On Thursday evening last by the same Mr. Obadiah C. Snow to Miss Ann Holmes all of this county. On the same evening by the same Mr. William H. Nabb to Miss Jane Chambers all of this county.

DIED.

At his late residence on West River, on the 22d December, 1827, NATANIEL CUEW, Sen. in the 80th year of his age. Departed this life, in Annapolis, on Tuesday night last, after an illness of a few hours, JONATHAN PINKNEY, Esquire, Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland. He was a truly respectable citizen, and a valuable officer to the institution in which he served.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

MRS SCULL

HAVING moved to the house formerly occupied by Mr. James M. Lambdin, on Washington street, will open her SCHOOL again the first day of January. Terms of Tuition as usual.

P. S. She will take a few YOUNG LADIES as Boarders. Easton, Dec. 31—[Jan. 12]—3w

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

Vanderford & Hambleton,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the Public, that they have taken that well known stand on Dover Street formerly occupied by Mr. James Meloney, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches; viz: Country work of all kinds, Gun Locks, Horse Shoeing, Axes, Drawing-Knives, and other edged tools, warranted of the Best Materials, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—They have on hand and intend keeping a good assortment of Materials, and from the strictest attention to business, they hope to give general satisfaction, and therefore solicit a share of Public Patronage. Easton, Jan. 12.—1f

Notice.

The Subscriber intending to leave Easton he will thank all those that are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts in the course of forty days—Otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. N. B. He has on hand a few very good Groceries which he will sell very low for CASH. The Public's Obedt Servt. THOS: O. TURNER. Easton, Jan. 12—3w

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent county Md. on the 2d inst, by John Ireland Esq. a justice of the peace for said county, a negro man who calls himself Thomas Frazar, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rathensider made, dark complexion, has no scar or peculiar mark, visible; had on when committed a blue roundabout jacket and trousers, blue sirtout coat, boots and white hat, says he belongs to John Cockey, sen. of Kent Island and has a paper in his possession purporting to have been written by a person of that name and residence dated 15th April 1827, giving his man Thomas leave to go to the Canal to work &c. The owner or owners of said negro are requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs & charges and release him, he will otherwise be discharged according to law. JOSEPH REDUE, Shff. Chester-Town, 2 Jan. 4th, 1828. 6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to be directed, against Joseph Kemp, at the suit of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison, and John A. Horney, use of Andrew Skinner, use of Alexander B. Harrison, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 6th day of February next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—All the estate, right, title, claim, interest and demand, of him the said Kemp, of, in and to the house and lot on which he at present resides, situate in the town of St. Michaels, containing one third of an acre of land, more or less, with all the improvements thereon—also two lots of ground in said St. Michaels near the Methodist Meeting House, be the quantity more or less; also 4 beds, bedsteads and furniture, 4 mahogany tables, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 writing desk, 1 corner cupboard and contents, 1 stove, 1 oven, 2 iron pots, 1 tea kettle, 1 pair of brass andirons, 2 chests, 1 carpet, 1 canoe.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Kemp, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THO: HENRIX, late Shff. Jan. 12.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to be directed, against James Seth at the suit of William Townsend, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 6th of February next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all the estate, right, title, claim, interest and demand of him the said James Seth, of, in and to one lot of ground lying and being in the town of St. Michaels, near the Methodist Meeting House, and adjoining the property of the late Mr. William Harrison, of James, in said town, containing the quantity of one half acre of land, more or less, which said half acre is now divided and laid off in two or more town lots.—Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said James Seth, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THO: HENRIX, late Shff. Jan. 12

FALL GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening a complete assortment of

GOODS

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Which he offers at very reduced prices for the cash or in exchange for Kersey, Feathers, Wool, Meal, Hides &c. &c. and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them.

Easton Oct. 27, 1827.

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of

GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.

They have also just received,

40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

10th mo. 20 w

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE

Easton, Oct. 27

For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, lying on Treadhaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from town by water, and about nine by land—it is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred panels of fence will enclose the said farm to itself.—The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oysters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river. Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, can now suit himself, and can get possession at New Year's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber.

JOHN DAWSON.

Talbot co. Nov. 3.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my Rich Neck Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh, or the Narrows.—It is probable I shall be a good deal from home this winter; my Overseer will, therefore, have positive orders, not to suffer, or permit, any person in my absence, to hunt or shoot at those places—I do also forwarn all Craftsmen from taking wood from my point or shores, as considerable damage has been sustained by this practice—it is therefore expected gentlemen will have a due regard for their own feelings, as all trespassers will hereafter be dealt with according to law.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Rich Neck, Dec. 1, w

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices; persons disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeton.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

October 6

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.

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 waiters, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 17

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber again returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the increasing patronage he continues to receive from them, and now wishes to inform them, that he will continue to carry on the above business at his old stand, foot of Washington street, in all his various branches—where all orders for work, will, as usual, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. He has employed to act as foreman in his shop Mr. ROBERT HOGKINS from Baltimore, a first rate workman, the best that ever was in the place, whose long experience and attention to business makes him fully competent, with the subscriber's own assistance, to render the most perfect satisfaction. He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good assortment of materials, and feels confident in assuring the public that he was never better prepared to receive their commands. All new work will be warranted, and repairs done to suit the times, and in payment, will be received, Wheat, Corn, Bye, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Brandy, Wood, good paper or cash. Those Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to ride at ease, will please to call on him or Mr. Holmes his foreman, where no doubt the desire of every individual, as to price, neatness and durability of work will be gratified.

The public's Obedt. Servt.

JOHN CAMPER.

Easton November 10, 1827.

Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past favours of his friends, his customers and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and now begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant assortment of materials selected with care & attention by himself; all of which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice & on more reasonable terms than ever before; he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of

JEWELRY—Such as

- Gold Breast Pins, Steel chains & seals.
- Do. Ear Rings, Plaid Ribbons and
- Gold Lockets, Gilt Seals,
- Gold Finger Rings, Steel Purses,
- Gold Seals, Steel Key Rings,
- Ditto Keys, Hooks and Eyes,
- Silver Pencils, Black Snaps,
- Silver Thimbles, Ditto Gilt.

And a variety of other articles, all of which he particularly invites his friends, his customers and the public in general to call and view his assortment—Nothing on my part shall be wanting to please a generous public.

The Public's Obedt. Servt.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Oct. 20.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY,

Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst. under the care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thoroughly instructed in the different branches of a good English and Classical Education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages. The terms of tuition will be; for the English branches, exclusive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10 including the Mathematics; for the Languages, including the English, \$10 per session. Tuition money to be paid in advance.

There will be two sessions in the year, with a short vacation between each.

Good boarding can be obtained in respectable families in the village, at the rate of Forty Dollars per session; and a few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3m

THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE

Middletown Academy

Will be opened on the first Monday in December next, under the superintendence of Miss Isabella Anderson.

Terms: Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c. \$2 per quarter; payable in advance.

Geography, arithmetic and plain needle work. \$3 50 cents per quarter.

Embroidery & Painting, \$5 per quarter.

Good boarding can be had in the village on reasonable terms.

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.

Middletown, Del. Nov. 5, (Dec. 8) 3m

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that his

FERRY-BOAT

is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of passengers—commanded by a skillful navigator with an experienced set of hands.

She will leave Haddaway's every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis; and leave Annapolis every TUESDAY and SATURDAY morning at six o'clock for Haddaway's.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of further notifying the public, that during the winter season, ensuing, he will run only one boat, and that on mail days.—Persons, therefore, wishing to cross may calculate with a great degree of certainty on getting passage on mail days.

C. L. RHODES.

Dec. 15 4w

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Dec. 29.

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

For Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a deed of indenture made and executed by Jenifer S. Taylor, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold at the Court House door in the village of Denton, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon all that lot with the improvements thereon in the said village of Denton, where the said Jenifer S. Taylor now resides, being part of a tract of Land called and known by the name of Mount Andrews, containing 60 square perches, more or less—This lot has the strongest and best built wooden house in Denton, and other improvements in good repair, and will be sold on the following Terms, viz:—One third part of the purchase money with the interest on the whole on the first day of March 1829,—and one other third part of the whole with the interest on the Remaining part on the first day of March, 1830,—and the Remaining third with the interest thereon on the first day of October following, with the purchaser giving bond to be approved of by the Board of Directors. And also another lot of the same tract, adjoining the other (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre, and adjoining the shop of George T. Millington, Esq. and also one unimproved lot which the said Jenifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston, and Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqrs.

These two last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place and on the same conditions of the first named,—also at the same time & place and on the same terms, will be sold the Banking house and lot with the improvements thereon, the Property of the said President, Directors and Company.

By the Board of Directors,

JOHN BOON, Agent.

Denton, Jan. 5 1828.

Notice.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an Overseer for the present year.—A man with a small family who can come well recommended for his experience as a farmer and unexceptionable character for honesty, sobriety and industry, may hear of a desirable situation by enquiring at this office.

January 5, 1828 3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. January 1, 1828.

A

- John Arringdale.
- Mary Bromwell
- Thomas Bond
- William Beckley
- Abraham Benton
- Richard Bordley
- Henrietta Bordley
- William Berry

C

- John Craw
- James Clark
- Commissary Orphans' Court
- Thomas Cheesman
- Richard Chambers
- Isaac E. Conerley
- Nathaniel Crisp

D

- Mary D. Dawson
- Thomas Denny
- Gen. Sol'n. Dickerson
- William Duling

E

- James H. Edes

F

- William Ferguson
- Robert Fenwick
- Dr. Edw. H. Freeland

G

- Nancy or Nathan Gibson
- Elizabeth Greenland
- Charles Goldsborough

H

- Edward Hail
- John Helsby

J

- Elizabeth Jones

K

- Margaret Kerby
- Daniel Kirby

L

- Levi Lee
- Daniel Leverton

M

- Robert Morris
- Daniel Martin (2)

N

- Capt. John Nabb

O

- Thomas I. Plumber

Q

- Henry L. Ruff
- William Rose

S

- Henry Spencer
- Stephen Sexton
- Hosa Satterfield
- Rev. Mr. Satureman
- Nathaniel Slawson
- Henry Summers

T

- Henry Tomlinson

V

- Jeremiah Valiant

W

- William K. Willson
- John Willis
- William Willis

A. GRAHAM, P. M.

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

A. G. P. M.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1828.—3w

Joseph Chain

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS in his line

such as

- Duckwheat Flour, Firken Butter,
- Dried Beef, Beeve's Tongues,
- Bologna Sausage, Cheese,
- Flour, 1st, 2nd and 3rd qualities,
- Sugar and Coffee,
- Butter and Water Crackers,
- Family Bread, Homony Beans,
- Family Peas, Apples by the bbl. or bush.
- Cider and Beer by the barrel,
- Best Spanish Cigars, 2d do.
- Best Tobacco, 2nd and 3rd do.
- Oranges & Raisins, 1st, 2d & 3d qual.
- Currants, all kinds of Nuts & Candies.

Dec. 29.

UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison and Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with compliant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.

Easton, Dec. 29—17

EASTON HOTEL

The Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform Travellers and the Public generally, that he has rented and now keeps that commodious and well known stand called

THE EASTON HOTEL,

For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate Travellers and the Public generally in the first rate style and comfort—and hopes from his long acquaintance with the business and his anxious desire to please, to merit and obtain a share of the public patronage.

He will be able to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year.

The public's Obedient servt.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 17

Refreshment.

RICHARD KENNEY

HAS removed from the Union Tavern and opened a Tavern or REFRESHMENT HOUSE second door below Dover Street, adjoining Mr. Camper's Store, where the Public can be accommodated with OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, DUCKS and other LUXURIES that the Seasons afford. His Bar will be furnished with Choice Liquors.

Private Parties can, at all times, be accommodated with good rooms and attentive Servants.

His charges will be very moderate, as he is determined to do a CASH business if he does any.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 17

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 29,

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.—For terms apply to

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton Sept. 29 17

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot, situated on Goldsborough street—for terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or Thomas Martin.

SUSAN SETH.

Nov. 24.

P. S. Should the above House and lot not be sold by the 10th December, they will be to Rent.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situated on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber,

JOHN STEVENS.

Easton, Sept. 22.

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.

Dec 16.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, & lastly by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing a commodious dwelling & Store house a convenient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage house, stable and granary with a sizeable paled Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is considered one of the best stands for a Store on the Eastern Shore—there being but one in the place—it would make an excellent stand for a Public House, as there has been none in the place for the last few months—to a good tenant it will be rented on very reasonable terms by applying to

HENRY NICOLS.

Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 15

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society of Talbot County, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 15th day of January inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

by order of the President,

JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.

Col. Society, Talbot County

January 5

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of, at private sale, his FARM in Queen Ann's county, lying upon South East Creek, and within three and a half miles from Chestertown, and the same distance from Churchhill, containing 208 ACRES.

On the above Farm is a good and convenient brick dwelling house & kitchen, & out houses in good order; sufficient of well timbered WOODLAND, and excellent water. The Creek is navigable for freight vessels to the landing which is within two hundred yards of the dwelling house.

A part of the purchase money will be required in cash, and for the balance a credit will be given.

For further particulars enquire of William H: Barroll, or of

JOHN B. HACKETT.

Chestertown, Dec. 22—3w

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches at his old stand in Greensborough, Caroline county, opposite the Store of Messrs. S. Godwin & Harrington, and humbly solicits a share of the public's patronage.

THOMAS F. TILDEN.

N. B. Wanted one or two good Journeymen to work at the above business, to whom immediate employment will be given.

T. E. T.

Greensborough, Dec. 29. 4w

BOOTS & SHOES.

WM. NEWNAM

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with an assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

which will be

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. XI.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1828.

NO. 3.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY FIVE CENTS
for every subsequent insertion.

ADDRESS OF
HENRY CLAY,
TO THE PUBLIC;
Containing certain testimonials in refutation
of the Charges against him,
MADE BY GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON,
TOUCHING
THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

ADDRESS, &c.
[CONTINUED.]

With the present Secretary of War I had a conversation in the early part of the session of 1824-5, on returning from a dinner, at the Columbia College, at which we both were in company with Gen. Lafayette and others. The day of the dinner was the 15th of December, which may be verified by a resort to the National Intelligencer. In the course of that conversation, Mr. Barbour states that he expressed himself in the event of the contest "being narrowed down to Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, in favour of Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay expressed a coincidence of opinion."

It will be recollected that Gen. Lafayette was in Washington during the greater part of the session of the Presidential election. He mentioned the subject to me with his characteristic delicacy. Without seeking to influence my vote, or manifesting the least disposition to interfere in the election, he made a simple inquiry of me, which I am quite sure was prompted by the deep interest which he felt in every thing that concerns the welfare of this country. I am happy to be able now to submit the statement of the General of what passed between us on that occasion. He says: "Blessed as I have lately been with the welcome, and conscious as it is my happy lot to be of the affection and confidence of all parties and all men in every part within the United States, feelings which I most cordially reciprocate, I ever have thought myself bound to avoid taking any part in local or personal divisions. Indeed, if I thought that in these matters my influence could be of any avail, it should be solely exerted to denigrate, not by far, the free Republican, and full discussion of principles and candidates, but those invidious slanders which although they are happily repelled by the good sense, the candor, and in domestic instances, by the delicacy of the American people, tend to give abroad incorrect and disparaging impressions. Yet, that line of conduct from which I must not deviate except in imminent cases now out of the question, does not imply a forgetfulness of facts nor a refusal to state them occasionally. My remembrance concurs with your own on this point, that in the latter end of December either before or after my visit to Annapolis, you being out of the Presidential candidature, and after having expressed my abovementioned motives of forbearance, I, by way of a confidential exception, allowed myself to put a simple unqualified question, respecting your electioneering guess, and your intended vote. Your answer was that in your opinion, the actual state of health of Mr. Crawford had limited the contest to a choice between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, that a claim founded on military achievements did not meet your preference, and that you had concluded to vote for Mr. Adams. Such has been, if not the literal wording, at least the precise sense of a conversation which it would have been inconsistent for me to carry farther and not to keep a secret, while a recollection of it, to assist your memory I should not deny, not only to you as my friend, but to any man in a similar situation."

Gen. Lafayette was not able to state, with absolute precision, the date of the conversation between us, nor can I undertake to specify the day, although I retain a perfect recollection of the conversation. It was, he says, "in the latter end of December, either before or after my visit to Annapolis, you being out of the Presidential candidature." He left Washington on the 16th for Annapolis, and returned on the 21st. [See National Intelligencer.] If the conversation took place before that excursion, it must have been on or prior to the 16th of December. But he says that I was out of the "Presidential candidature." Whether he should be returned to the House or not, was not ascertained until the vote of Louisiana was known. Rumors had reached this city of the issue of it, previous to the 20th of the month; but the first certain intelligence of it was brought here by Mr. Senator Boulogne on the 20th, according to his recollection. On Gen. Lafayette's return from Annapolis, the probability is that the subject of the Presidential election was a common topic of conversation, as information had then just reached the city from Louisiana. I called to see him immediately after his return, and, as it had been very confidently expected that I would receive the vote of Louisiana, it is quite likely that it was on that occasion that he held the conversation with me. This would fix the day to have been prior to Christmas. But whatever was the actual day, there can be no doubt that it was before the memorable interview between General Jackson and Mr. Buchanan.

Here, then, is an unbroken chain of testimony, commencing early in October, 1824, and extending to nearly the end of the year, establishing, beyond all controversy, my fixed and unwavering decision not to vote for Gen. Jackson. This purpose is deliberately manifested at different periods, in different places, and to distinguished individuals who would have been the last in society that I should have thought of deceiving. This testimony stands unopposed, and with truth cannot be opposed by a solitary individual. There does not exist a human being, and if the dead could be recalled, one could not be summoned from the grave, who could truly testify that I ever expressed or ever intimated the remotest intention to vote for Gen. Jackson, in any contingency whatever. As to him, my mind was never for a moment in doubt or difficulty. And whatever personal predilection I might have entertained for Mr. Crawford, of whose state of health there were such opposite representations in the public prints, when I saw him myself, there was no alternative in my judgment but that which I remember. I have reason to believe that Gen. Jackson and his friends cherished no

expectation that I would vote for him. Gen. Call, the then delegate from Florida, was his ardent and intimate friend, and had been his Aid. They travelled together on their journey to Washington City in the fall of 1824. In a letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Eaton, which is contained in the 66th page of the 28th vol. of Niles' Register, he states that Gen. Call was with him on that journey, and he refers to him as corroborating his own memory relative to a transaction at Washington, (Pennsylvania.) It is presumable that the election with its prospects and hopes must have frequently formed a subject of conversation on the journey. It can scarcely be doubted that Gen. Call was well acquainted with Gen. Jackson's views and expectations. At a tavern at Rockville, in Maryland, about fifteen miles from this city, during that same journey, General Call and several other gentlemen engaged in conversation about the presidential election, John Bradock, esq. (a gentleman not known to me, but who I understand is a merchant of great respectability) was present; and he states that "when the vote which Mr. Clay would probably give was spoken of, Gen. Call declared that the Friends of Gen. Jackson did not expect Mr. Clay to vote for him, and if he did so, it would be an act of duplicity on his part." [See Appendix C.]

In General Jackson's address to the public, of the 18th of July last, touching his previous statements to Mr. Beverly, and communicating the name of Mr. Buchanan, as the gentleman who bore the imaginary overture, he says, "the origin—the beginning of this matter was at my own house and fireside; where surely a freeman may be permitted to speak on public topics, without having ascribed to him improper designs." From this statement the fair inference is, that General Jackson intends to aver that he had never before spoken of his charge against me. The "origin, the beginning" of this matter was, he says, at his own fireside; that is, it was in March 1827, when, according to Mr. Beverly, before a crowd of company, of which there were no less than seven Virginians, he proclaimed his accusation. The obligation to observe the principles of honor, and to speak with scrupulous veracity of all men, and especially of our competitors, is unaffected by time or place. The domestic fireside has no privilege which exempts a man of honor from the force of that obligation. On the contrary, there, more than in any other place, in the midst of one's family, should examples be exhibited of truth, of charity, and of kindness towards our fellow men. All the surrounding circumstances tend to soothe the vindictive passions, and to inculcate moderation. Whether the privileges of the domestic circle have been abused by General Jackson, or not, in my instance, let the impartial world decide. The attitude in which he stood before the American people, & the subsisting relations between him and me, one might have supposed would prompt him to the observance of the greatest delicacy.—Has he practised it? If indeed, in an unguarded moment of hilarity, amidst his convivial friends, in his own domicile, he had incautiously touched a subject, respecting which he might have been expected to prescribe to himself the most profound silence, he might possibly find, not only justification, but some excuse for his indiscretion, in the public liberality. But what must be the general surprise when the fact turns out to be, that the "origin—the beginning" of this matter with Gen. Jackson, was not, as he alleges, in March, 1827, but at least two years before; not as he also alleges at his own fireside, but in public places, on the highway, at taverns, and on board a steam-boat! I have expected to receive testimony to establish the fact of his promulgating his charge on all those various occasions, during his journey on his return from Congress, in March, 1825. At present I have only obtained it in part. (See Appendix D.)

Mr. Daniel Large testifies "that on my way down the Ohio from Wheeling to Cincinnati, in the month of March, 1825, on board the steam boat General Neville, among many other passengers were Gen. Jackson and a number of gentlemen from Pennsylvania, some of whom remarked to the General that they regretted that he had not been elected President instead of Mr. Adams. Gen. Jackson replied that if he would have made the same promises and offers to Mr. Clay, that Mr. Adams had done, he (Gen. Jackson) would then in that case, have been in the Presidential Chair, but he would make no promises to any; that if he went to the Presidential chair, he would go with clean hands & uncontrolled by any one."

To this statement, Mr. William Crosswell, who was present, subjoins a certificate that "it is a faithful account of Gen. Jackson's conversation on the occasion alluded to." Both of those gentlemen, I have been informed, are respectable citizens of Philadelphia.

I have understood, that to the Rev. Andrew Wylie, Major Davis, and others in Washington, Pennsylvania, on one occasion; at a tavern in West Alexandria, in the same county on another; at Brownsville; at Cincinnati; at Louisville; and at Bowling Green, in a tavern in Kentucky, General Jackson made similar assertions. Should the additional proof expected arrive, it shall be presented to the public.—Whether such was the design or not, General Jackson appears to have proclaimed his accusation, at such convenient and separated points, as would insure its general circulation. We have the testimony of Gen. Duff Green, (which is at least admissible on such an occasion) that he personally knew of Gen. Jackson speaking to the same effect as early as March, 1825.

Thus it appears that, in March, 1825, at various places, in the presence of many persons, Gen. Jackson took upon himself to represent that Mr. Adams had made offers to me, and that if he had made similar proposals, he and not Mr. Adams, would have been elected President. With what truth then he can assert, as he has done, that the "origin of his charge was two years afterward at his own fireside" or that he "has not gone to the highways and market places" to proclaim his opinions? Whilst he has made no protest against any benefit which might accrue to himself from the dissemination of such a charge against me, he is extremely desirous not to be considered as my public accuser. He has indeed not appeared before a grand jury to support a bill of indictment against me. Neither did he arraign me, when acting under the oath of a Senator of the United States, he passed upon my nomination. But, if he can be regarded as a public accuser, who, on numerous occasions, to particular individuals, as well as before crowds of people, in public as well as private places, charges another with a political offence, Gen. Jackson unites the double character of my public and private accuser. With him I have been reluctantly compelled to believe the accusation originated. Whether from an honest misconception of the purport of Mr. Buchanan's interview with him, (which no one can doubt was the source of the calumny) or from the design

of promoting his own interests, the injury to me has been the same. The public (as I certainly had) prior to the last Summer, supposed that the charge had originated with Mr. George Kremer's letter to the Columbian Observer.—But recent disclosures of General Jackson and his partisans, satisfactorily establish that, although the sternness of Mr. Kremer's patriotism prompted him "to cry aloud and spare not," he must be stripped of the borrowed merit of original invention, which impartial justice requires should now be transferred to a more distinguished personage. A brief summary of incontestable facts will evince the justness of his observation.

It was the policy with which the political campaign was conducted in the winter 1824-25 by the forces of the General, in the first instance to practice stratagem with my friends & me. Accordingly the arts of persuasion and flattery were employed. But as I did not hasten to give in my adhesion, and remained most mysteriously silent, in other words had not converted myself into a boisterous and zealous partizan of Gen. Jackson, it became necessary to change that policy, and to substitute intimidation for blandishment. Mr. Kremer presented himself as a fit agent in this new work. He was ardent, impelled by a blind and infuriate zeal, and irresponsible, and possessed at least the faculty of clamorous vociferation. His letter to the Columbian Observer was prepared, and he was instructed to sign and transmit it. That he was not the author of the letter he has deliberately admitted to Mr. Crownshield, former Secretary of the Navy. That he was not acquainted with its contents, that is, did not comprehend the import of its terms, had been sufficiently established. To Gov. Kent. Col. Little, (who voted in the House of Representatives for Gen. Jackson.) Col. Brent of Louisiana, and Mr. Digges, he disclaimed all intention of imputing any thing dishonorable to me. (See Appendix E.) "Who was the real author of the letter, published in the Columbian Observer to which Mr. Kremer affixed his signature, I will not undertake positively to assert. Circumstances render it highly probable that it was written by Mr. Eaton, and with the knowledge of Gen. Jackson. In relation to the card of Mr. Kremer, in answer to that which I had previously inserted in the National Intelligencer, I remarked in my circular to my constituents, that the night before the appearance of Mr. Kremer's, "as I was voluntarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a Senator from Tennessee, and the biographer of General Jackson, (who boarded in the end of this City opposite to that in which Mr. Kremer took up his abode, a distance of about two miles and a half,) was closeted some time with him." This paragraph led to a correspondence between Mr. Eaton and myself, in the course of which, in a letter from me to him, under date the 31st of March, 1825, I observed, "it is proper for me to add that I did believe; from your nocturnal interview with Mr. Kremer, referred to in my address, that you prepared or advised the publication of his card, in the guarded terms in which it is expressed. I should be happy by a disavowal on your part, of the fact of that interview, or of its supposed object, to be able to declare, in the event of such disavowal, I would be pleased to see in your hands, that I had been mistaken in supposing that you had any agency in the composition or publication of the card." No occasion can be conceived more fitting for an explicit denial of my participation on the part of Mr. Eaton, in the transaction referred to. It was the subject of the correspondence between us; and I purposely afforded him an honorable opportunity of avowing or disavowing my co-operation with Mr. Kremer. In the event of either, he does not deny the visit, nor my inference from it.—On the contrary, he says in his letter of the 31st of March, 1825, "suppose the fact to be that I did visit him; (Mr. Kremer,) and suppose too that it was, as you have termed it, a nocturnal visit; was there—any thing existing that should have denied me this privilege?"

As Mr. Kremer asserted that he did not write the letter to the Columbian Observer, and as Mr. Eaton does not deny that he wrote the card published in Mr. Kremer's name, the inference is not unfair that having been Mr. Kremer's adviser, and amicus on one occasion, he acted in the same character on the other. It is quite clear that the statements in the letter to the Columbian Observer, were not made upon Mr. Kremer's own knowledge. He speaks of reports, rumors, &c. Overtures were said to have been made, &c.

It is most probable that those statements were founded on Gen. Jackson's interpretation of the object of Mr. Buchanan's interview. How did he obtain the information which was communicated to the Columbian Observer? Upon the supposition that the letter was prepared by Mr. Eaton, we can at once comprehend it. He was perfectly apprised of all that had passed between Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Jackson. The coincidence of the language employed in the letter to the Columbian Observer, with that of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Carter Beverly is very striking, and proves that it has a common origin. Mr. Kremer says, "Overtures were said to have been made to the friends of Mr. Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State for his aid to elect Mr. Adams." Gen. Jackson says "He [Mr. Buchanan] said he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State." The variations between other parts of the two letters are not greater than often occur in different narratives of the same conversation. They are not so great as those which exist in the accounts which Gen. Jackson has himself given, at different times, of the same transaction. This will be manifest from a comparison of Mr. Beverly's report of the conversation, that at Hermitage, contained in his Fayetteville letter of the 8th of March last, with Gen. Jackson's statement of the same conversation, in his letter to Mr. Beverly of the 6th of June. Speaking of this letter Mr. Beverly says (in his letter to N. Zane, Esq.) that Gen. Jackson "asserts a great deal more than he ever told me."

From the intimacy which existed between General Jackson and Mr. Eaton, and from the fact, stated by them both, of the knowledge which each possessed of Mr. Buchanan's communication, it cannot be reasonably doubted, that Mr. Eaton prepared Mr. Kremer's letter. That Gen. Jackson was acquainted with this fact, it is worthy of particular observation that up to this day, as far as I am informed, Mr. Kremer has most carefully concealed the source whence he derived the statements contained in his famous letter.

The rancor of party spirit spares nothing.—It pervades it penetrates every where. It does not scruple to violate the sanctity of social and private intercourse.—It substitutes for facts dark surmises and malevolent insinuations

—It misrepresents and holds up in false and invidious lights incidents, perfectly harmless in themselves, of ordinary occurrence, or of mere common civility. More than once, in these agitated times, has unsuspecting and innocent conversation, which I have held with an individual, & which I never entertained the slightest suspicion was to be the text of newspaper animadversion, been published with scandalous perversions in the public prints, & supplied aliment for malignant criticism.—The intercourse and relations between Gen. Jackson and myself have furnished a copious theme of distraction and misrepresentation. These remarks are made in justification of the allusion which I feel constrained to make to a subject which, although there is nothing appertaining to it that I can desire to conceal, or which can occasion me any regret, should never be touched, without the most urgent necessity. I would not now refer to it, if I had not too much ground to believe that he has countenanced, if not prompted very great misrepresentations, which have first appeared in newspapers supporting his cause and enjoying his particular confidence, of circumstances, information about which must have been derived from him.

My personal acquaintance with Gen. Jackson commenced in the Fall of 1815, at the City of Washington, prior to that time, I had never seen him. Our intercourse was then friendly and cordial. He engaged to pass a week of the ensuing summer at my residence in Kentucky. During that season, I received a letter from him communicating his regret that he was prevented from visiting me. I did not again see him until that session of Congress at which the events of the Seminole War were discussed. He arrived in Washington in the midst of the debate, and after the delivery, but before the publication of the first speech which I pronounced on that subject. Waiving the visit to evince, on my part, that no opinion, which a sense of duty had compelled me to express of his public conduct, ought to affect our personal intercourse. My visit was not returned, and I was subsequently told that he was in the habit of indulging in the bitterest observations upon most of those (myself among the number) who had called in question the propriety of his military conduct in the Seminole War. I saw no more of him, except possibly at a distance during the same winter, in the city until the summer of the year 1819. Being in that summer, on my way from New Orleans to Lexington, and travelling the same road on which he was passing, at the opposite direction from Lexington to Nashville, we met at Lebanon in Kentucky, where I had stopped to breakfast. I was sitting at the door in the shade reading a newspaper, when the arrival of Gen. Jackson and his suite was announced.—As he ascended the steps and approached me, I rose and saluted him in the most respectful manner. He saluted me, slightly inclining his head, and abruptly addressed me.—He was followed by some of his suite who stopped and conversed with me some time, giving me the latest information of my family. I afterwards learnt that Gen. Jackson accompanied President Monroe, in a visit to my family, and proffered some slight refreshment at my house. On leaving the tavern at Lebanon I had occasion to go into a room where I found Gen. Jackson seated reading a newspaper, and I retired, neither having spoken to the other, and pursued my journey, in company with four or five travelling companions.

Such was the state of our relations at the commencement of the session of Congress in 1823, the interval having passed without my seeing him. Soon after his arrival here to attend that session, I collected from certain indications that he had resolved upon a general amnesty, the benefit of which was to be extended to me. He became suddenly reconciled with some individuals between whom and himself there had been a long existing enmity. The greater part of the Tennessee delegation (all I believe except Mr. Eaton and General Cocke) called on me together early in the session, for the express purpose, as I understood, of producing a reconciliation between us. I related, in substance, all of the above circumstances, including the meeting at Lebanon. By way of apology for his conduct at Lebanon, some of the gentlemen remarked that he did not intend any disrespect to me, but that he was laboring under some indisposition. I stated that the opinions which I had expressed in the Hall of Representatives, in regard to Gen. Jackson's military transactions had been sincerely entertained and were still held, but that being opinions in respect to public acts, they never had been supposed by me to form any just occasion for private enmity between us, and that none had been cherished on my part. Consequently there was on my side no obstacle to a meeting with him, and maintaining a respectful intercourse. For the purpose of bringing us together, the Tennessee representatives, all of whom according to my recollection, boarded at Mrs. Claxton's, on Capitol Hill, gave a dinner to which we were both invited, and at which I remember, Mr. Senator White, then acting as a Commissioner under the Florida treaty, and others were present.—We there met, exchanged salutations, and dined together. I retired from the table early, and was followed to the door by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Eaton, who insisted on my taking a seat in their carriage. I rode with them and was set down at my own lodgings. I was afterwards invited by Gen. Jackson to dine with him, where I met with Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Southard and many other gentlemen, chiefly members of Congress. He also dined, in company with fifteen or eighteen members of Congress, at my lodgings, & we frequently met, in the course of the winter, always respectfully addressing each other.

Just before I left Kentucky the succeeding fall (Nov. 1824.) to proceed to Washington, a report reached Lexington that Gen. Jackson intended to take that place in his route to the city. Our friendly intercourse having been restored, in the manner stated, I was very desirous that he should arrive, prior to my departure from home, that I might offer to him the hospitality of my house, and lest he might misinterpret the motive of my departure, if I preceded his arrival. In this temper of mind, I think it quite possible that I may have said that, if I had been aware of his intention to pass that way, I would have written to him when I intended to set out, and urged him to reach Lexington before I started on my journey. I certainly never contemplated travelling in company with him, having some time before made all my arrangements for the jour-

ney with the gentleman who accompanied me; and having determined upon a route, different from the usual one, which was taken by Gen. Jackson. It has been affirmed that I wrote to him expressing a wish to accompany him to the City of Washington, and his silence would seem to imply an acquiescence in the correctness of the statement, if it were not put forward on his suggestion. I am quite sure that I did not at that period write him a letter of any description; but if I did, I there express my entire assent to the publication of that or any other letter addressed to him by me. I do not believe I did, because I do not think that there was time, after I heard of his intention to come by Lexington, for a letter from me to reach Nashville, and an answer to be returned, before it was requisite to commence the journey—a punctual attendance on my part being necessary as the presiding officer of the House. If such a letter had been (as most undesignedly it might have been,) written, can any thing more strongly illustrate the spirit of hostility against me than the unwarrantable inference, which has been drawn from that assumed fact? When I left home in November I did not certainly know the electoral vote of a solitary state in the Union. Although I did not doubt the result of that in Kentucky, the returns had not come in and the first authentic information which I received of the vote of any State was of that of Ohio, which reached me on the Kanawha, during the journey, more than two hundred miles from my residence.

Whether I would be one of the three returned to the House of Representatives was not ascertained, until more than three weeks after I had reached Washington. Is it not, then, most unreasonable to suppose, if I had written such a letter as has been imagined, proposing that we should travel together, that I could have had any object connected with the presidential election? I reached Washington several days before him. Shortly after his arrival he called to see me, but I was out, returned the visit, considering in both instances one of mere ceremony. I met with him but rarely during that session, and always when I did see him, in company. I sought no opportunities to meet him, for having my mind unalterably fixed in its resolution not to vote for me, I wished to inspire him with no hopes from me. The presidential election never was a topic, to which the most distant allusion was made by me, in any conversation with him, but once, and that happened at a dinner given by the Russian Minister, the late Baron of Tuyl, on the 24th of December 1824. I recollect the day, because it was the birth day of the late Emperor Alexander.—About thirty gentlemen composed the party, and among them Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, General Jackson, and I think, Mr. Eaton. Just before we passed from the drawing into the dining room, a group of some eight or ten gentlemen were standing together, of whom General Jackson and I were a part, and Internal Improvements (I do not recollect how) became the subject of conversation. I observed to him, in the course of it, that if he should be elected President, I hoped the cause would prosper under his administration. He made some general remarks, which I will not undertake to state, lest I should do him injustice.

My principal inducement to the publication of this address being to exhibit the testimony which it embodies; it forms no part of my purpose to comment on the statements which have been published of Messrs. Buchanan, Eaton, Isaacs, and Markley, all of them the friends of Gen. Jackson, on the occasion of the late election. Neither shall I notice the numerous falsehoods of anonymous writers, and editors of newspapers, with which the press has teemed to my prejudice. The task would be endless. To guard against any misrepresentation that might be placed on my silence, in respect to a letter from Mr. Harrison Munday, which has been widely circulated, and which was published at a period chosen to affect the Kentucky election, I declare that whether this letter be genuine or not, its statements are altogether groundless. I never had such a conversation with him as that letter describes respecting Mr. Adams, who, at the time when it is alleged to have happened, was abroad, & of whom at that early period, there had been certainly no general conversation in regard to his election to the Presidency. The appointment which Mr. Markley holds, was conferred upon him in consequence of the very strong recommendations of him, principally for a more important office, from numerous highly respectable persons of all parties, in various parts of Pennsylvania, from some of the Pennsylvania delegation, among whom Mr. Buchanan took a warm and zealous interest in his behalf, and from the support given to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, to which department the appointment belonged.

When it was ascertained that I was not one of the three candidates who were returned to the House of Representatives, I was compelled to vote. If I voted at all, for one of those actually returned. The duty which the people devolved on me was painful and perilous, and I anticipated that it was impossible for me, whatever course I should take, to escape censure. I confess that the measure has transcended all expectation, if it be not unexampled. It has been seen that my opinions were early and deliberately formed, under circumstances where no personal motive could have swayed me, that it was adhered to without deviation; and that it was avowed again and again, not to one or two but to many persons, not in obscurity, but standing high in the public estimation and in my own. Not a particle of opposing testimony has been, or with truth can be, adduced. I have indeed derived consolation from the reflection that, amidst all the perturbation of the times, no man has been yet found hardy enough to assert, that I ever signified a purpose of voting for General Jackson. It has been seen that, so far as any advances were made, they proceeded from the side of Gen. Jackson. After our meeting at Lebanon, ages might have rolled away, and if we both continued to live, I never would have sought the renewal of any intercourse with him. When he came to the Senate, and at the commencement of the next session of Congress, the system of operation decided on, in respect to my friends and me, was one of courteous and assiduous attention. From that the transaction was to a scheme of intimidation, of which Mr. Kremer's letter is only a small part of the evidence. Intimidation of a representative of the people in the discharge of a solemn trust! That is the first day of the Republic on which such means shall be successfully employed and publicly sanctioned. Finding me immovable by flattery or fear, the

last resort has been to crush me by steady and unprecedented assiduity. Whether this final aim shall be crowned with success or not, depends upon the intelligence of the American people. I make no appeal to their sympathy, I invoke only stern justice.

If truth has not lost its force, reason its sway, and the fountains of justice their purity, the decision must be auspicious. With a firm reliance upon the enlightened judgment of the public, and conscious of the zeal and uprightness with which I have executed every trust committed to my care, I await the event without alarm or apprehension. Whatever it may be, my anxious hopes will continue for the success of the great cause of human liberty, & of those high interests of national policy, to the promotion of which the best exertions of my life have been faithfully ascribed. And my humble, but earnest prayers will be unremitted that all danger may be averted from our common country; and especially, that our union, our liberty, and our institutions, may long survive, a cheering exception from the operation of that fatal decree, which the voice of all history has hitherto uniformly proclaimed.

H. CLAY.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

The House met. Were present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

William Smithson, Esquire, a delegate declared and returned duly elected for Harford county, also appeared; and after being qualified as a member of the House of Delegates in the manner prescribed by law before Isaac Holland, Esquire a justice of the peace for Anne-Arundel county, took his seat.

Messrs. Banning and Tilghman, from the joint Committee appointed to wait on his excellency the governor elect, to inform him of his election, and request his attendance in the Senate chamber, to qualify agreeably to the constitution and form of government, reported, that they had performed that duty, and the governor gave for answer, that he would accordingly attend at one o'clock to day, for the purpose of qualifying, &c. and his excellency also requested, that the committee would be pleased to communicate his grateful acknowledgements to the general assembly for their repeated testimony of their kindness & their confidence, & assure them that all the energies of his mind should be directed towards a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the station they had thought proper to assign him.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Frederick Ordered, That a committee of five be named by the chair, to enquire into the expediency of changing the time of holding elections for Representatives in congress, and members of the house of delegates in this state.

On motion by Mr. Taney, the following message was read:
By the House of Delegates, Jan. 8th, 1828, Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose with your concurrence, to proceed this day at 12 o'clock to the election of a council to the governor. Messrs. — are put in nomination by this house. We have appointed Messrs. — in conjunction with the gentlemen who may be named by you, to count the ballots, and report thereon.

When on motion by Mr. Stuart of Baltimore, the same was amended by striking out 'twelve o'clock,' and inserting '11 o'clock.'

The first blank being filled in with the names of Samuel Lecompte, of Dorchester, Otho Scott, of Harford, Daniel Martin, of Talbot, William Stewart of the city of Baltimore, William M'Mahon, of Allegany, Rezin Estep, of Anne Arundel, Arnold E. Jones, of Somerset, and Thomas Davis, of Montgomery, the several gentlemen put in nomination; and the second blank with the names of Messrs. Taney and Fitzhugh, as tellers.

The said message was then agreed to and sent to the senate.

The bill reported by Mr. Teackle, entitled, An act to authorise the levy court of Somerset county to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Monokin river and its several branches, and to levy the expense thereof upon the said county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following message, which was read.

By the Senate, January 8.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, We have received your message proposing to go into the election of a council to the governor at eleven o'clock this day, & concur therein. No person is put in nomination by the senate, in addition to the gentlemen named in your message. We have appointed Messrs. Nelson and Forrest, to join the gentlemen named by you, to count the ballots, and report the result.

By order, Wm. Kilty, Clk.

In conformity with the provisions of the constitution and form of government, and agreeably to the arrangement made with the senate for that purpose, the house proceeded, by ballot, at the hour of eleven o'clock, to the choice of a council to the governor. The ballot box being prepared; and the members having deposited their ballots therein, it was sealed up and delivered to Messrs. Taney and Fitzhugh, the tellers appointed by this house, (in conjunction with those named by the senate,) to count the joint ballots of both houses, and report the result; who, having retired to the conference room, after a short time had elapsed, returned and reported, that on counting the ballots, it appeared there were ninety five votes taken altogether; and of that number, Daniel Martin had fifty six votes, Wm. Stewart had fifty four votes, Thomas Davis had fifty two votes, Arnold E. Jones had fifty one, Rezin Estep had forty seven votes, Otho Scott had 46 votes, William M'Mahon

had forty three votes, Samuel Lecompte had forty three votes, and that there was one blank vote. Whereupon, it was declared in the house, that Daniel Martin, William Stewart, Thomas Davis, Arnold E. Jones and Rezin Estep, Esquires, who appear to have the greatest number of votes in their favour, were, according to the provisions of the constitution, duly elected a council to the governor of the state of Maryland, for the ensuing year.

On motion by Mr. Banning, the following message was twice read, agreed to and sent to the senate:

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 8.

Gentlemen of the Senate, Daniel Martin, William Stewart, Thos. Davis, Arnold E. Jones, and Rezin Estep Esquires, having been elected the council to the governor of this state, we propose that a joint letter be written by the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of delegates, and forwarded by mail to each of the gentlemen elect, to notify them of their election, and requesting their immediate attendance at the seat of government.

Messrs. Forrest and Heath, from the senate, appeared, and acquainted the Speaker, and the house of delegates that the governor elect was then attending in the senate chamber, where the senate requested the attendance of the Speaker, with the other members of this house, to witness the qualification of the governor elect.

The Speaker thereupon left the chair, and attended by the members of this house, went to the senate chamber, where his Excellency Joseph Kent, was duly qualified as governor of the State of Maryland, in the presence of both houses in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws thereof.

The Speaker, attended by the members of this house, returned and resumed the chair.

The House then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Donoho, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report, which with the accompanying bill therein referred to entitled, An act to alter and amend so much of the constitution and form of government as relates to the appointment of a register of wills in the several counties of this state, were severally read the first time and ordered to lie upon the table, viz.

The committee to whom was referred the leave to report a bill to be entitled, An act to alter and amend so much of the constitution and form of government as relates to the appointment of a register of wills in the several counties of this state had had the same under consideration, and beg leave to present the following report:

In entering upon the consideration of this subject, the principle of vesting a life estate in any subordinate officer, with the coercive right of collecting the same by execution upon the property and persons of every citizen in this state, virtually absolute and beyond the control of the sovereign people, appeared to the committee to be inconsistent with the genius and spirit of republican government and directly repugnant to the common claims of every qualified member of the community—they have viewed the indulgence of this principle as an odious relic of that regal power which formerly ruled in this state; and have considered that it strongly tends to generate official pride, and to nourish that feeling of self-sufficiency which is offensive to the decent dispatch of public business, and incompatible with that modest and courteous deportment which is becoming in every servant of the state, and more particularly in a civil officer who derives support from the taxation of all estates within the county.

It tends moreover to encourage and promote a spirit of intolerance and the exercise of an undue influence in matters of political interest, which may affect the welfare of the common people; injuriously to poison and pervert a fair expression of the public will in all elections, essentially sapping the foundation, and contributing to destroy the essence of our institutions; a power, in fact, most insidious in its nature and baneful in its consequences, and one which the committee cannot believe was contemplated by the constitution as among the privileges of this appointment.

Against the inordinate wielding of this power which favours a latitude of construction in the imposition of official charges vastly exceeding the liberal intention of the legislature, and very oppressive in its operation. The government of the United States have wisely provided by an act of congress, that all district attorneys, collectors of the customs, and other officers, shall be appointed for the term of four years, but shall be removable at pleasure.

For the improvement of this salutary provision the committee have concluded to recommend the application of this rule to the office now in question; and when it is considered that an enactment for that purpose will not interpose the slightest barrier to the re-election of every meritorious officer they cannot perceive that any objection can be justly raised against it, and they have accordingly prepared a bill, which is reported herewith.

All which is respectfully submitted,

Alexander Donoho, Chairman.

By order, Ben. Seegar, Com. Clk.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Frederick, it was Ordered, That the treasurer of the western shore inform this house what amount of revenue has been paid into the public treasury, for the last three years, ending on the 30th of November 1827, showing separately the amount received from each county in the state.

The bills of the following titles, were

this day severally read the second time, agreeably to the rules of the house, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence, viz.

Reported by Mr. Douglas, of Dorchester. An act to fix the compensation of judges and clerks of elections, in and for Dorchester county. And an act to provide for the payment of jurors in Dorchester county.

The house proceeded at twelve o'clock, according to the order of the day, to the consideration of the preamble and resolution submitted on Saturday last by Mr. Steuart of Baltimore, proposing to close the present session of the general assembly on the fifteenth day of February next.

When on motion by Mr. Teackle, sustained by two other members, a call of the house was made, and the door-keeper having been sent for the absent members, shortly afterwards returned and reported, that all the members were attending. Having been read the second time, Mr. Teackle then moved to amend the said resolution by striking out "fifteenth," and inserting "first."

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, the question was divided, and being put on striking out, it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Hughes, of Montgomery, the question was taken, "that the preamble be stricken out?" and determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the question was taken, "That the said preamble and resolution be laid on the table?" and it was determined in the negative.

The question then recurred, and was taken, "Will the house assent to the said resolution with its preamble?" It was resolved in the affirmative; and the resolution, with its preamble, was sent to the senate for concurrence.

The clerk of the senate delivered a message, which was read, and is as follows;

By the Senate, January 9, 1828.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, The senate have received your message proposing a joint letter from the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of delegates, to be addressed to the members elect of the executive council, and concur therewith.

By order, Wm. Kilty, Clk.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1828.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

By Mr. Thomas of Frederick, a memorial from sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying that the judges of the county courts in this state may be authorised by law to sentence offenders to solitary confinement in the jails of the several counties, on conviction for petty crimes and offences, now punishable by confinement in the penitentiary.

By Mr. Orrell, the petition of sundry citizens of the village of Denton, and its vicinity, in Caroline county, praying an act may pass authorizing the levy court of said county to sell and dispose of certain public ground therein described, lying in said village; which was referred to Messrs. Orrell, Jones, and Douglas of Caroline.

By Mr. Potter, the petition of Richard Hudson, of Caroline county, praying further remuneration for his services in guarding the goal of said county, during the confinement therein of certain criminals; which was referred to Messrs. Potter, Orrell and Jones.

And the petition of Joseph Richardson, clk. of Caroline county court, stating that from sickness and other unavoidable circumstances, he had been prevented from preparing his fees for collection by the time limited by law, and praying the passage of a law extending the time to the fifteenth of May next; which was referred to Messrs. Potter, Douglas and Orrell, of Caroline.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Goldsborough, on the third instant, proposing the appointment of a joint committee of both houses, to wait on the executive, and request a report of the progress made by the gentlemen appointed to revise, digest and collate, the public acts of the general assembly of this state, &c. was taken up for consideration, read the second time, & agreed to. When, on motion by Mr. Goldsborough, the following message, offered by him, in relation thereto, was read:

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 10.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, with the concurrence of your honourable body, to appoint a joint committee, consisting of one member of the senate, and two members of the house of delegates, whose duty it shall be to transmit to the executive the accompanying resolution, when the same shall be acted upon by your honourable body.

We have appointed Messrs. —, the committee on the part of this house.

The blank therein being filled with the names of Messrs. Goldsborough, & Steuart of Baltimore, the message was also agreed to, and, with the foregoing resolution, to which it refers, sent to the senate for concurrence.

Leaves of the house were this day severally asked for and obtained to introduce bills of the following titles:

By Mr. Semmes, An act to prohibit persons holding offices of profit or honour, under the constitution and laws of this state, from serving as electors of senate.

By Mr. Sellman, An act to alter so much of the constitution of this state as prescribes the manner of electing the governor and council by ballot, and to introduce in lieu thereof the viva voce system.

Messrs. Sellman, Tilghman, Thomas of Frederick, Watkins and Beall, were appointed a committee to prepare and report the bill.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill sent from this house for concurrence, entitled, An act to repeal the first section of an act, entitled, An act relative to justices of the peace, and for other purposes,

so far as it relates, to Cecil county, endorsed "will not pass."

And the resolution, with its preamble, also sent from this house for concurrence, proposing to close the present session of the general assembly on the fifteenth day of February next, endorsed "assented to with the proposed amendment;" which amendment being read, on motion by Mr. Lee, the question was taken, That the further consideration thereof be postponed until the tenth day of February next? The yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follows:

Affirmative—39—Negative 35.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative. On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, (who requested that the sense of the house should be tested by the decision,) the question was taken. That leave be granted to introduce a bill to be entitled, An act to withdraw the funds from the several colleges & academies in this state, and subject the same to the appropriation of the legislature. The yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follows:

Affirmative 32—Negative 39.

So it was determined in the Negative. Mr. Steuart of Baltimore, offered the following resolution for consideration, which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

Resolved, That our Senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to give every aid and support to the claims of the surviving officers of the revolution now before the national legislature.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

In the Senate, yesterday, the memorial heretofore presented from sundry citizens of the District of Columbia, relative to the widening the draw of the Potomac Bridge was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, moved the publication of a document now in the War Office, containing a list of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution who are entitled to Bounty Lands, whereupon some debate arose, which resulted in the adoption of a motion made by Mr. Branch, to refer the propriety and the manner of the publication to the consideration of the Judiciary Committee. Some time was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a great many petitions and resolutions were presented and referred. After which, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive. This is the question which occupied the House, in Committee, during part of Friday; a discussion having arisen on the allowance claimed by Mr. Livingston for injury done to a slave. The discussion was resumed yesterday with some warmth, and the Committee, after some observations by Mr. Wright of New York, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Storrs and Mr. Drayton, who only opened his argument, rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives very little business was done. Mr. Hamilton offered a resolution, to refer it to the Committee on the Library to consider the expediency of employing Washington Alston to paint a Picture of the Battle of New Orleans, to be placed in one of the vacant niches in the Rotunda. Mr. Ingersoll moved an amendment, to strike out the name of the artist and insert "some suitable artist." This modification was accepted. Mr. Dwight moved to amend, by adding the battles of Bunker Hill, Monmouth, Princeton and the attack on Quebec. Mr. Everett also suggested that the resolution be made more general. Mr. Storrs moved to amend the resolution, by making the inquiry embrace any naval actions which might be proper subjects. A motion for adjournment was then made—Ayes 91—Noes 92. Mr. Hamilton then moved to suspend the rule which limits the time devoted to motions and resolutions to one hour. His object was to obtain a vote on the resolution. The House refused to suspend the rule, and then adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported, from the committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of Mrs. Susan Decatur widow of the late Com. Stephen Decatur. Several memorials in favor of, and several in opposition to, the Woolens Bill were presented, read and referred. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Eaton in relation to the repair and preservation of the Pennsylvania avenue. An hour or two was also spent in the consideration of Executive business.

The House of Representatives was entirely occupied with the resolution offered by Mr. Hamilton on Tuesday, referring it to the Committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of employing a suitable artist to paint the battle of New Orleans for one of the vacant panels of the Rotunda. A great many attempts were made to take away the exclusive character of the resolution by embracing in it, the battles of Monmouth, Bunker Hill, Princeton, Quebec, Bridgewater, Chippewa, and the naval battle on Lake Erie & Lake Champlain but all of them failed. The resolution was then amended on motion of Mr. Randolph, by making the reference to a select Committee. The final question, after the yeas and noes had been taken five times on the several amendments, was then put, and the resolution was rejected. Ayes 98—Noes 103.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for

printing and binding 60,000 copies of the Military Tactics was considered, amended and ordered to a third reading. The consideration of the bill for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt was resumed; and, after a long discussion, some amendments were adopted and the Senate adjourned without taking the question on ordering the bill to be engrossed.

In the House of Representatives, the day was occupied in the discussion of a motion to commit a bill to cancel a certain bond given for the exportation of certain slaves, and on the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, which moves slowly through the Committee.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

In the Senate, yesterday the bill for printing and binding 60,000 copies of the Military Tactics was read a third time and passed. The consideration of the bill for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt was resumed, and after a long debate on amendments which were offered and rejected, it was, on motion of Mr. Noble, postponed to and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The House was occupied in discussion, in Committee of the whole, of the Bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive. Mr. Livingston withdrew his amendment, stating that it had led to a discussion of a character which he had not anticipated. Mr. Gurley immediately renewed the motion to amend, stating that if the question was calculated to produce excitement, it was then too late to remedy the evil. The committee was addressed by Messrs. Bunker, of New York, Dorsey, Livingston, Gurley, Randolph and Ingham. On motion of Mr. P. P. Barbour (four or five rising simultaneously to address the chair) the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

A Resolution was introduced by Mr. Slocum of Ohio, calling on the Secretary of War for some information on the subject of the Court Martial on the militia men at Mobile, &c. which will be taken up on Monday.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

The Senate, on Monday, was engaged for some time, in the discussion of a proposition of Mr. Johnson of Ky. to print a document containing the names of officers and soldiers of the Revolution that were entitled to bounty Lands. Mr. Johnson was anxious to have the document printed, in order that an end might be put to speculation, and that those who were in justice entitled to these lands or their representatives, might avail themselves of their right. On this subject, an animated discussion took place as to the best means of securing the object which all had in view—viz. to secure to the officer and soldier the bounty of the government, without subjecting it to be lost through the avidity of speculators. On this subject, Messrs. Johnson, Harrison, Branch, Woodbury, Macon and Ruggles spoke. It was finally ordered to be laid on the table; and on motion of Mr. Macon, the Senate proceeded to Executive business.

In the House of Representatives after the presentation of petitions and reports, went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive—The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Livingston to allow a compensation for a slave taken by the U. States officer. A very animated debate sprung up, in which Mr. Storrs, and Mr. Drayton took part. The Committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Napoleon, arrived at New York, London papers to the 23d of November have been received.

There was yet no intelligence from Constantinople of the effect produced by the battle of Navarino. The latest authentic accounts were of the 24th of October, when the city was tranquil. It was said that easterly winds prevailed for several days after the battle, which would delay the voyage of the despatch vessel sent to Smyrna, and consequently leave the Ambassadors longer uninformed of what had occurred.

The elections in France were likely to result unfavorably to the administration. Returns of 244 members had been obtained out of which number it was calculated only 58 were ministerial. About 186 members were yet to be returned, nearly the whole of which must be on the side of the Ministers in order to give them a majority. A change in the Ministry, and in the policy of France, was therefore considered certain.

General Lafayette was one of the members elected.

The eight Constitutional candidates in Paris, were all elected by very large majorities, viz:—Messrs. Dupont de l'Eure; Laflitte; Casimir Perier; Benjamin Constant; DeSathonon; Ternaux; Royer Collard; and Baron Louis.

When this result was known, Paris was partially illuminated, and there was to be a general illumination on the night of the 20th.

An order in Council was published on the 20th, by which, in consideration of the piracies committed under the Greek flag upon British Commerce, the officers commanding the British squadrons in the Mediterranean are required to capture and place in depot all armed vessels bearing the flag of Greece, which cannot make it appear that they are sailing under the orders of her Government.

It is stated the British troops are shortly to be withdrawn from Portugal.

The Gazette de France, of Nov. 20, in allusion to reports of disturbance at Lyons declares that tranquility has not been interrupted.

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SATURDAY

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SATURDAY EVENING—JANUARY 19, 1828.

The "American Watchman" published in Wilmington, Del. for many years by A. & H. Wilson, has been purchased by Col. Josiah F. Clement, a Jacksonian.—In changing owners the paper has also changed principles—it may now be considered a decided Opposition print.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS, Esq. one of the Editors of the Richmond Whig, has caused a suit to be instituted against WM. DANIEL, "Judge of the General Court of Virginia, for styling him an unprincipled Editor supporting the Administration for pay. Mr. Pleasants states that he does not want the Judges money, "but he is determined to try, if a Judge has the right to destroy the reputation of a citizen with impunity."

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

We learn from the Richmond Whig of the 9th instant, that the great ANTI-JACKSON CONVENTION was organized on the preceding day, when about two hundred members answered to their names, many others being in town, and on their way to the seat of government. The Editors say, "It is a body, which, we believe it is conceded, has had no superior for talent, in Virginia, for many years. On yesterday, the Convention of Delegates, deputed by the citizens of Virginia unfavorable to the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, met at 1 o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Delegates.

The Convention was called to order by Judge Archibald Stuart of Augusta. On motion of Mr. Alfred H. Powell, Francis T. Brooke, (President of the Court of Appeals,) was unanimously appointed President of the Convention.

On motion of Judge Stuart, John H. Pleasants was unanimously appointed Secretary of the Convention.

Judge Brooke having taken the Chair, addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen—It would become me to make my acknowledgements for the honor you have conferred on me, in terms corresponding if possible with the feelings with which it has filled me, and to address you on some of the important matters which will belong to your deliberations; but the indisposition under which I am suffering intensely forbids it. Indeed it would have been more agreeable to me therefore, if some other gentleman had been selected much more competent in every respect, to discharge the duties assigned me, and I certainly should have declined the performance of them but for the determination I formed when I came here to shrink from no duty assigned me, as long as I was in any degree competent to perform them to the satisfaction of the Convention.

The Secretary then called the Counties in alphabetical order, which had deputed members to the Convention, & the names of the members themselves.

On motion of Mr. Chapman Johnson, the rules of the House of Delegates were adopted to govern the proceedings of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Alfred H. Powell, Resolved, that when the Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Gen. Taylor, the Convention then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

The President took the Chair at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of Norfolk County,

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Electoral District be appointed by the President to report to the Convention fit persons to be placed on the Electoral Ticket, and a committee was accordingly appointed.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of Norfolk County,

Resolved, That a committee of at least one, from each Electoral District, be appointed by the President; and that the proceedings of the several counties and corporations represented in the Convention be referred to that Committee, with instructions to report, by resolution or otherwise, the measures proper to be adopted by the Convention. And a Committee was accordingly appointed.

And then, on motion of Mr. Chapman Johnson, the Convention adjourned, to meet on to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

An additional Secretary was appointed, and the Editors of the Richmond Newspapers were invited to take seats within the bar of the Convention to take notes of its proceedings.—&c. &c.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

The Committee appointed to report an electoral ticket, submitted the following—which had been unanimously agreed upon by the Committee—and was unanimously accepted by the Convention. The National Intelligencer remarks—

"A more respectable array of names never graced any Ticket, in any Country:

- James Madison, Orange County,
James Monroe, Loudoun,
Stephen Wright, Norfolk,
Benjamin Harrison, Charles City,
Joseph Goodwyn, Dinwiddie,
Richard Field, Brunswick,
Edw. C. Codrington, Halifax,
Benjamin Hatcher, Manchester,
Samuel Branch, Buckingham,
Fleming Saunders, Franklin,
David S. Garland, Amherst,
Chapman Johnson, Richmond,
Francis T. Brooke, Spotsylvania,
Charles Hill, King and Queen,
Robert Lively, Elizabeth City,
Hancock Justice, Stafford,
Wm. A. G. Dade, Prince William,

- Alfred H. Powell, Frederick,
John Mause, Rockingham,
Archibald Stuart, Augusta,
Ballard Smith, Greenbrier,
Benjamin Estill, Washington,
Lewis Summers, Kenawha,
Alpheus B. Wilson Monongalia,

The Richmond Whig of the 12th, has the following observations.

THE CONVENTION moves on with uninterrupted harmony. Yesterday the Electoral Ticket was reported and unanimously adopted. It is such a one, as has never been presented to Virginia before, and we are bold to say, is the most powerful ever formed by any state of this Union. It must and will make a great impression on the people of Virginia, and we firmly believe that from this time forward the cause of the Administration is destined to advance with rapid pace in Virginia. Let the thousands of enlightened men who are now committed to the cause, exert themselves, and the bad effects of their former apathy, will yet be repaired.

On this day, the Committee are expected to report their Address.

Pensacola, Dec. 21.

Melancholy.—We regret much to observe in a New Orleans Paper, that Doct. Benjamin Delavan of the United States Army has fallen in a rencontre with Mr. Jarad Cable of Natchitoches La, on the 26th Nov. "Mr. Cable, after receiving a few blows from his antagonist with a heavy stick, by which his left arm was fractured and his head considerably hurt, shot him through the body, Dr. Delavan, after receiving the wound, pursued his retreating antagonist a few steps, then staggered and fell—being conveyed to Messrs. Harrison & Hopkins' store, he died in a few minutes."

We understand that a new Theatre is to be built in this city, next summer, on a large and expensive scale, of which Mr. Wood is expected to be the Manager. It is to have intimate connexions with the New York Theatre, so as to enable it to present great variety and various attractions. It is said that it is to be located on the lot on which now stands the house of the late Mr. Brinton and the house to the east of it, nearly on the N. W. corner of Arch and Sixth streets.—Philadelphia Press.

RESTITUTION.

A letter without date or signature, post marked, Philadelphia, eleventh of January, has been received at the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, enclosing Three Hundred Dollars, without any further explanation or direction than the following:

"This money belongs to the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, the principal and interest in full."

Del. Journal.

THE WEATHER.

The following statement, taken from the Pennsylvania Gazette is applicable to this region.

The predictions that the splendid Northern lights witnessed during the last fall would be followed by a severe, cold winter, have thus far been signally falsified in this state at least in the eastern section of it. Such a Winter, we apprehend, was never known here. With a very slight exception, not worth mentioning, in place of frost and snow, we have had a succession of warm, murky, misty, foggy, dark weather a fair match for an English November—and such that frequently, in rooms ordinarily lighted, candles were necessary during a portion of the day, to enable one to read and write.

Boston—Deaths—and Population.—In the year 1823, the city Government commenced their plan of cleaning the streets by their own workmen and scavengers, in their progress to the more complete removal of nuisances than had previously been undertaken.—The effect of this system upon the general health of the inhabitants has been considered quite remarkable.

The population of Boston, by the census of the U. States, in 1820, was 43,298—by the census taken by the city, in 1825, it was 58,277, making an increase in 5 years of 14,979, or an annual gain of nearly 7 per centum.

The number of deaths in the year 1822 giving the population as the increase, was 1203, or 2 1/2 per centum nearly. In the year 1826 the deaths amounted to 1259, or about 2 per centum on the whole number. In other words, Boston with a population of over 60,000 inhabitants in 1826 lost no more by death than when it contained 50,000 inhabitants in 1822. In the year 1827, the deaths will have amounted to 1028, or thereabouts, or only to about 1 1/2 per cent. on the whole population, assuming it to be 60,000.

New York, Jan. 3.

The Imitation Eye.—Dr. Scudder of this city a son of Mr. Scudder the late proprietor of the Museum, has invented an artificial eye, so closely resembling the natural one, that even when examined with a view of detecting it, it is extremely difficult to discriminate between it and the living, speculating orb. A gentleman has called upon us, (whose name is John W. Parsons, of Salisbury, Maryland, eastern shore, and who is at present residing at the Eastern Hotel, 89 Waterstreet,) who wears one of these artificial eyes. No person would suspect the fact, or, when apprised of it, would readily discover which is the substitute. No point is used in producing the resemblance, but the composition is colored by means of fusion.—We are informed by the subject of the operation we have alluded to, that the insertion or removal of the eye is attended with

no pain. It plays in its socket as naturally as the other, and corresponds with its slightest movements.—We cannot but consider this invention as one of the triumphs of art. The secret by which the delicate colouring is communicated to the pupil and the iris, is of course known only to the inventor. For aught we know, it may be a revival of some of the ancient modes of staining glass, which have been supposed to be lost.—Com. Adv.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The packet ship Tennessee, has brought papers to the 22d ult. The Louisiana Advertiser of that date, contains the following intelligence.

Loss of the Northern Mail.—On the night of the 19th, the U. S. mail Steam Packet, with the great Northern Mail from Mobile on board, was totally destroyed by fire. At 1 o'clock, she arrived at the Bayou, opposite the hotel of Mr. Elkins, and a little after 2, was discovered to be on fire. The captain, crew and passengers had barely time sufficient to allow them to get ashore, leaving the mail, the baggage of the passengers and every thing on board the boat, a prey to the flames which had already spread on all sides.—The captain says that the boat must have been set on fire by an incendiary, as it broke out in the stem and stern at the same moment.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

NEW YORK, January 11.

We learn by the Enterprise, Captain Hitchcock, who left Key West on the 30th ult. that the Spanish brig Gu-wa, from Africa, with 530 slaves, was chased ashore on the 17th December on Craysfort Reef, near the Light Boat, by the British government schooner Nimble, and was wrecked. The schooner also got on the Reef, but was got off by the wrecker, with loss of rudder, and brought into Key West. The negroes were taken off the wreck by the schooner Thorn, sloop Surprise, and smack Florida. The night after, the Spanish Crew, 90 in number, rose upon the Thorn and Florida, having on board 300 of the slaves, got the vessels out and proceeded to St. Cruz, Cuba, where they landed the slaves, and left the vessels at liberty, both of which had arrived at Key West. The sloop Surprise brought 121 of the slaves to Key West, where they were taken possession of by the Collector, to await the orders of our government.

Mercantile Advertiser.

On the 4th instant, green peas and tomatas were sold in the Charleston market.

Frederick, Jan. 9.

Something New under the Sun.—We understand that Mrs. Chalmers intends delivering, at the Theatre this evening, a MASONIC ORATION, composed by herself! This is something new—but what is still more novel, she purports disclosing the whole secrets of Masonry. If she does this, Morgan's book will cease to be a matter of curiosity; the ferment caused by its publication will be permitted to subside and Ladies be enabled to obtain the grand secret in spite of their surly husbands.

We copy from one of the New Orleans papers, the following hit at General Jackson's electioneering visit to that city.

From the New Orleans Argus.

We have learnt from an undisputable source, that all the wealth, fashion, beauty and chivalry of the west are to be attracted to this city in January next, by the visit of the great Maguet. The greatest preparations are making for his reception, which is to be far more brilliant than that given to Lafayette. Large store-houses are to be immediately rented and filled with all the different viands, fruits, wines and liquors from every known part of the world. New Orleans is to be the focus of gaiety and festivity; and large banking houses are already provided for lodging the military god, his suit and body guard who are to accompany him from Nashville.—Some of our public spirited merchants, apprehensive of a scarcity of provisions, have sent orders for 500,000 barrels of flour, and half that number of barrels of good fine fat beef; the poultry yards of the whole State are already monopolized by the committee and an ordinance is to be passed by the city council prohibiting the eating of eggs and fresh butter until after the 20th of January. The French merchants are in great glee at the prospect of the rise of wines, which have arisen fifty per cent the stock of which on hand together with that expected to arrive, is feared will not be near sufficient to last the ten days it is supposed the Hero will feast upon his old friends the Louisianians. An order has gone to New York to engage all the fiddlers in that city, as well as a goodly number of cooks, hair dressers, &c. &c. We understand moreover, that no business is to be transacted during the stay of Cincinnati among us; the Mississippi is to run clear water; the sun is to shine in its greatest effulgence every day, and the moon is to shed its mildest rays upon the happy rioters of our honored city, which besides, is to be illuminated every night from 6 o'clock, P. M. until day light; (this is to shew the god-like man's feelings towards his yankee brethren, who will thereby make prodigious fortunes by the great consumption of oil and candles.) No accident is to happen, and all is to be peace and harmony; the lion and the lamb are to lie down together; the Jackson and Adams men are to meet every morning on the public square and exchange kisses and hugs of mutual forbearance and love, with the privilege however, of venting their spleen and their suppressed cholera, twenty four hours after the departure of the great Maguet. In fine the gutters are to flow with milk and honey, and every one is to be happy on condition he will vote for the General.

Winter Evenings.—The intelligence and often the success of farmers, depend on the manner their winter evenings are spent. The privilege of devoting them to the acquisition of useful information, is not enjoyed so uninterruptedly by any other class. The farmer's pursuits of the day invite him to draw near the evening fire—and if he has a taste for useful reading, particularly for that connected with rural pursuits, we scarcely can imagine one to spend his time more rationally and happily. Knowing that all his live stock are well fed and taken care of, and harassed with none of the anxieties of those whose business is connected with thousands, and liable to ten thousand reverses, he can give his mind wholly to the sentiments and reasonings of his author.

But many who cannot command more than one, two or three hours at a time, excuse themselves from reading altogether. The father acts on this principle, and the sons follow his example; and thus it is that there are not more extensively read & enterprising farmers. Let us now make some calculation of the time that could be employed in the acquisition of useful information, from the age of fourteen to fifty.

Suppose that three hours of the twenty four, for four days of each week during the six winter months, were spent in useful reading. This would amount when he would arrive at 50 years of age to 11,232 hours. If he read 20 pages per hour, it would be 224,640 pages. Allowing each volume to contain 224 pages; would amount to one thousand volumes. Now what would be the result of thus devoting this small portion of his time? It would give a right bent to his mind—tend to prevent him from spending his time and money at improper places—he would become acquainted with the state of agriculture in his own country, and in others—become more enterprising, and be enabled to use to better advantage the means within his reach, and thus become a more successful cultivator of the soil. In fine, his taste for knowledge would increase—he would become a more valuable citizen, a blessing to his friends and neighbours, and more likely to descend with gray hairs in repose to the grave!—N. Y. Farmer.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM. The Editor of the Snow Hill Messenger has kindly apprised mail contractors that they are "rigidly bound to faithfully and punctually perform their duty;" this they well knew, but did not know that a faithful performance of impossibilities was required of them. Would it not have been more creditable, say nothing about justice, for the editor to have made some inquiry about what was really the cause of the detention of the mail for a few hours over its due time of arrival, before he ventured to make such broad charges of censure against a Contractor who has hitherto left nothing undone that could in the least degree have contributed to the punctual arrival of his mail at its different stopping places.

The editor seems to attribute the delay wholly to a change of carriers; this is not the fact—the calm, and dense fog which enveloped the country at that time, which the editor can scarcely have forgotten, prevented the mail boat from Annapolis arriving at Haddaways ferry in due time—this was the cause of the delay, and not the changing of drivers as the editor asserts, and which every person must acknowledge to be a sufficient excuse.

I can assure the Editor that nothing is more painful to Mr. E. the contractor, than the delay of his mail at any time, and in order to guard against it in the outset of his new drivers, he accompanied the first one entirely through his route, thereby becoming the guide himself, and gave written instructions to the other; if Mr. K. the editor, had taken the pains to enquire of the drivers, he might have saved himself the trouble of making erroneous accusations, and have employed his time & paper much more usefully.

It is to be hoped that he will be more cautious in future how he gives publicity to his own misapprehensions, and take care to have a better foundation to run upon.—The Editor of the Village Herald at Princess Anne appears to have fallen into a similar error.

A warm friend of the Contractor.

MARRIED

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne Dr. S. T. Russum of Talbot, to Miss Sarah Ann George of Queen Ann's county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Andrew Cheezum, to Mrs. Ann Mullikin, all of this county.

REMOVAL.

WM. NEWNAM

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public at large, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Edmondson on Washington street, next door to the Store of Wm. H. Groom, and nearly opposite his old stand, where he is prepared to furnish those who may favour him with their custom with

BOOTS & SHOES

At very reduced prices for CASH—he solicits a share of public patronage. Easton, Jan. 19, 1828.—4f

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of William Willson, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to have them filed in the Register's office on or before the 10th day of March next.

RACHEL WILSON. 1st mo. 19th, 1828.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Public, that he has removed his shop to what formerly occupied by Mr. Hossefross, at the Head of the Market in Court street, and next door to Mr. Thomas O. Turner's store, where he intends devoting the strictest attention to his business, and invites his former friends and customers to call and view his assortment—consisting in part, of Silver, Table & Tea spoons of the newest fashions, ditto Scissors Hooks, ditto Thimbles, &c.—Also Jewelry, such as Gold Breast pins, Hair ditto, Silver ditto, common Gilt, do. Gold ear Rings, do. Fancy, do. common ditto—Also plain and fancy finger Rings, all of the latest fashions, which he is disposed to sell on accommodating terms.

The Public's obedient servant, STEPHEN HUSSEY. Jan. 19 3w

COACH, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has met with in his line of business, and now wishes to inform them, that he has removed nearly opposite Mr. James Willson's Store, where he will be prepared to attend to all orders for work, with punctuality and despatch. Chairs, Tables, Stands &c. painted in the neatest manner and on accommodating terms.—All kinds of Glass cut and put in at the shortest notice.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS. Easton, Jan. 19, 1828.—4f

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed, against Thomas Sherwood at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 12th day of February next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to-wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of him the said Sherwood of and to, the Farm on which he at present resides, called part of Sherwood's Forest containing the quantity of 272 acres of land more or less, taken as the lands and tenements of said Tho: Sherwood and will be sold to pay and satisfy the foresaid fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff. Jan 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to be directed, against Joseph Kemp, at the suit of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison, and John A. Horney, use of Andrew Skinner, use of Alexander B. Harrison, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 6th day of February next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—All the estate, right, title, claim, interest and demand of him the said Kemp, of, in and to the house and lot on which he at present resides, situate in the town of St. Michaels, containing one third of an acre of land, more or less, with all the improvements thereon—also two lots of ground in said St. Michaels near the Methodist Meeting House, be the quantity more or less; also 4 beds, bedsteads and furniture, 4 mahogany tables, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 writing desk, 1 corner cupboard and contents, 1 stove, 1 oven, 2 iron pots, 1 tea kettle, 1 pair of brass andirons, 2 chests, 1 carpet, 1 canoe.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Kemp, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THO: HENRIX, late Shff. Jan. 12.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against James Seth, at the suit of William Townsend, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 6th of February next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all the estate, right, title, claim, interest and demand of him the said James Seth, of, in and to one lot of ground lying and being in the town of St. Michaels, near the Methodist Meeting House, and adjoining the property of the late Mr. William Harrison, of James, in said town, containing the quantity of one half acre of land, more or less, which said half acre is now divided and laid off in two or more town lots.—Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said James Seth, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THO: HENRIX, late Shff. Jan. 12

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent county Md. on the 2d inst, by John Ireland Esq. a justice of the peace for said county, a negro man who calls himself Thomas Frazer, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender made, dark complexion, has no scar or peculiar mark visible; had on when committed a blue roundabout jacket and trousers, blue surtout coat, boots and white hat, says he belongs to John Cockey, sen. of Kent Island and has written his possession purporting to have been written by a person of that name and residence dated 15th April 1827, giving his name Thomas Frazer to go to the Canal to work &c. The owner of said said negro has requested to change forward, prove property, pay costs & charges and release him, he will otherwise be discharged according to law. JOSEPH REDUE, Shff. Chester-Town, 2 Jan. 4, 1828. 6w

POETRY.

FROM THE LONDON KEEPSAKE. THE DANISH WARRIOR'S DEATH SONG. Away, away! your care is vain!

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE, HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of GROCERIES.

They have also just received, 40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them.

NOTICE.

HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my High Neck Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh, or the Narrows.

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices.

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

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.

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL. VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

Vanderford & Hambleton, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the Public, that they have taken that well known stand on Dover Street formerly occupied by Mr. James Meloney.

Notice.

The Subscriber intending to leave Easton he will thank all those that are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts in the course of forty days.

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber again returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the increasing patronage he continues to receive from them.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY, Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst. under the care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

There will be two sessions in the year, with a short vacation between each.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE Middletown Academy

Will be opened on the first Monday in December next, under the superintendence of Miss Isabella Anderson.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that his

FERRY-BOAT

is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of passengers—commanded by a skillful navigator with an experienced set of hands.

PRINTING

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

UNION HOTEL.

For Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Jenifer S. Taylor, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold at the Court House door in the village of Denton, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next.

Notice.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY An Overseer for the present year.—A man with a small family who can come well recommended for his experience as a farmer and unexceptionable character for honesty, sobriety and industry.

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. January 1, 1828. A John Arringdale. B Cisar Brooks, Henry Bateman, Ann Barnacle, Samuel T. Barrott, Jr., Henrietta Bruff, Thomas Barrott.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The House and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot, situated on Goldsborough street—for terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or Thomas Martin.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situated on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Armor.

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.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, & lastly by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing a commodious dwelling & Store house.

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business.

UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company.

EASTON HOTEL

The Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform Travellers and the Public generally, that he has rented and now keeps that commodious and well known stand called

THE EASTON HOTEL,

For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate Travellers and the Public generally in the first rate style and comfort.

REFRESHMENT.

RICHARD KENNEY

HAS Removed from the Union Tavern and opened a Tavern or REFRESHMENT HOUSE second door below Dover Street, adjoining Mr. Camper's Store.

TO RENT

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For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, lying on Treadhaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land.

FEMALE ACADEMY

MRS SCULL

HAVING moved to the house formerly occupied by Mr. James M. Lambdin, on Washington street, will open her SCHOOL again the first day of January.

Tailoring.

THE SUBSCRIBER still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches at his old stand in Greensborough, Caroline county, opposite the Store of Messrs. S. Godwin & Harrington.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals will be received at the Office of the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company," until the 15th day of January 1828, for the furnishing of Stone, Timber and Iron of the following dimensions, to wit:

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot, situated on Goldsborough street—for terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or Thomas Martin.

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Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.

A PAMPHLET entitled, "Rail Roads in the United States, or PROTEST and argument against a subscription, on the part of the State of Maryland, to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company."

Notice.

"WM. HOLLINS, Esq.—Sir, I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you; but, I take the opportunity of letting you know, that I have read your pamphlet on Rail Roads.

Notice.

"On my way to this place, I read hastily your pamphlet on rail-roads at the Messrs. Loundes' in Cumberland, where I intend to buy several for self and friends in Alleghany county, on my return.

Notice.

I observe the Rail Road Company has advertised in the papers of the western counties for materials to be DELIVERED IN BALTIMORE. I own a good deal of timbered land in Alleghany, but it would puzzle me to deliver it in Baltimore. The people of our County seem to think this a gull trap, set for the eastern shore men.

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Notice.

Depend upon it, you have opened the eyes of the people."

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. XI.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1828.

NO. 4.

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.

AN ADDRESS
OF HENRY CLAY, TO THE PUBLIC, &c.
(CONTINUED.)

APPENDIX.

CHILICOTHE, May 18, 1827.
SIR: With respect to the letter from Nashville, of the 8th of March last, originally published in the Fayetteville Observer, to which you have done me the honor to call my attention, in your favor of the first of this month, I can only state, that so far as my knowledge extends, the assertion of the writer "that General Jackson told me, [him] this morning before all his company, in reply to a question I put to him, concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends that if they would promise for him not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State, Clay & his friends would, in one hour, make him Jackson the President," is totally destitute of foundation.

It is well known that when it was ascertained that Mr. Clay would not be one of the three highest persons voted for by the Electoral College, for the office of President, my next choice was Mr. Crawford. Had it not been for the ill health of that gentleman, and the little prospect there was of his ultimate success, several of the Ohio Delegation, besides myself, would have given him their support. And it is with regret, that I now see his friends so much divided, and many of them uniting with a party by whom he had been so ungenerously persecuted.

It was evident to all that the election did then lie between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. And, although so much has been said and written, in order to induce a belief that Mr. Clay had transferred and influenced his friends to vote for Mr. Adams, the fact is that the Ohio Delegation (or at least a large majority of them) were the first of Mr. Clay's friends who came to the determination of voting for Mr. Adams, and that too without having ascertained Mr. Clay's views on the subject.

Ohio had interests at stake, which could not under any circumstances, be abandoned or jeopardized. The course which Gen. Jackson, and many of his friends in Congress, had pursued, with regard to Internal Improvements, & the bill for the revision of the Tariff, and, indeed, in relation to almost every measure which we deemed of importance to the country generally, and more particularly to the Western States, put it out of our power to support the pretensions of the General, without, at the same time, abandoning what we conscientiously believed to be our duty. On the other hand, it was evident, that, for the support of those measures, our only reliance was upon the friends of Mr. Adams, the identity of interest between the Northern and Western States, and the liberality of the Eastern members of Congress.

Another, and still more serious consideration with us, was the qualifications of those gentlemen from whom, under the provisions of the Constitution, a President was to be selected by the House.

So far as I was acquainted with the sentiments of Mr. Clay's friends, I do not believe that they could have been prevailed upon to have supported the election of Gen. Jackson upon any condition whatever, much less that of excluding Mr. Adams from the appointment of Secretary of State.

The language held by some of the friends of the General, before the election, was, that the friends of Mr. Clay *must* not vote for any man other than Gen. Jackson. This was so often repeated, in a menacing manner, that it seemed that they already considered us chained to the car of the General; and if viewed in that degrading light, what inducement could we have had to ask, or to offer conditions of any kind? But it is also true, that others of the General's friends used, what they no doubt conceived, more persuasive language. Indeed they appeared to be willing to make any promises which they thought could induce the friends of Mr. Clay to vote for Gen. Jackson.

I do not believe, however, that Gen. Jackson ever made the statement attributed to him, as such "strong" does not comport with the character of a soldier, or of a high minded honorable man. Nor do I believe, as I before stated, that any such proposition was ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to those of Gen. Jackson, or that propositions of any kind were ever made by them, to any person, as a condition upon the compliance with which, their vote was made to depend. But, if the fact should be otherwise, let the proof appear, and the names of the persons be published, so that the world may know and judge how far they ought, of right to be considered the friends of Mr. Clay, or were authorized to make such a proposition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
DUNCAN M'ARTHUR.

Doctor T. Watkins.

URBANA, July 12, 1827.

SIR: On my return from a visit to West Point, I found your favor of the 5th of May and with great cheerfulness answer the question therein propounded.

You ask me, as one of the friends of Mr. Clay, that voted for Mr. Adams, if I knew of any proposition being made to General Jackson, or his friends, by Mr. Clay, or his friends, that if he, Jackson, would not appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State, that we, the friends of Mr. Clay, would support him for the Presidency. I say, without hesitation, that I never heard of these or any other terms being thought of, as an equivalent for the vote we were about to give, nor do I believe that the friends of Mr. Clay, or Mr. Clay himself, ever thought of making, or suggesting any terms to any one of the parties as the grounds of our acceptance or rejection of either of the three candidates returned to the House of Representatives. As one of the original friends of Mr. Clay, I was in the habit of free and unreserved conversations, both with him and his other friends, relative to that election; and I am bold to say that I never heard a whisper of any thing like a condition on which our vote was to be given, mentioned either by Mr. Clay himself, or any of his friends, at any time, or under any circumstances. That the friends of Mr. Clay, while the election was

pending before the House, were treated with great kindness and courtesy, by the friends of the other candidates, is certainly true; and that we were strongly importuned to support their respective favorites, is equally true; but I can say with truth, and I say it with great pleasure, that I never heard a proposition from the friends of either of the candidates, or from any other person, directed either to the ambition or avarice of those having a voice in the election, calculated or intended to swerve them from a conscientious discharge of their duty. Nor do I believe it was the opinion of any well-informed man, in the House of Representatives, that was seized hold of by the Combination, as the best and only means to ruin Mr. Clay.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH VANCE.

Hon. T. Watkins.

LANCASTER, May 21, 1827.

Dear Sir:—Absence from home, is the reason why I have not, before this, answered your letter, upon the subject of the letter said to have been written by a "highly respectable Virginian."

I do not know that a friend or the friends of Mr. Clay, ever made any proposition to the friends of General Jackson, respecting the election of Mr. Adams, as President, in any way, or as respecting General Jackson "not putting Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State," in case he, Jackson, should be elected President.

Neither am I acquainted with a friend of Mr. Clay's that would consent to be an agent in such a degrading transaction.

Nor can I admit that the friends of Mr. Clay had so contemptible an opinion of each other, or of Mr. Clay, as to suppose that the appointment or non-appointment of any man to any office would influence them in the discharge of an important public duty.

Mr. Clay, and his friends, preferred Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, merely because they believed he, in a more eminent degree, possessed the qualifications necessary to the able performance of the high duties assigned by the Constitution and Laws to the President of the United States.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
P. BEECHER.

Doctor Tobias Watkins, Washington.

WOOSTER, May 9, 1827.

DEAR SIR: YOUR favor of the 1st instant has been received. I had previously noticed the letter said to have been written by a "highly respectable Virginian," to which it refers. In answer to your inquiries, I have to state, that I have always supposed myself in the entire confidence of all Mr. Clay's supporters and friends, who were members of Congress at the time of the Presidential election, and that I have no hesitation in saying that I never heard the most distant insinuation from any of them that they would vote for General Jackson, if there was any prospect of choosing either of the other candidates. That any of the friends of Mr. Clay, in Congress ever made any proposition of conditions on which their votes would depend, to the friends of Gen. Jackson, or any other person, I do not believe. Had General Jackson been chosen, they would have felt no concern as to who he might have appointed members of his cabinet; and, as to Mr. Clay's accepting an appointment under him, they would, to a man, have most certainly opposed it. I judge of this from the opinion which I know they entertained of Gen. Jackson's want of capacity, and the fact that not until some time after the choice of Mr. Adams that they agreed to advise Mr. Clay to accept of the office he now holds. His acceptance has always been regarded by them as a favor done to the country, and not as one conferred upon him.

If the disposition of General Jackson could have been judged of by the impertinence of some of his Congressional friends, I should have supposed that a proposition of the kind mentioned, would have been instantly closed with; but no such propositions were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay, and none such would have been accepted by them.

In short, I feel confident that the whole is a vile and infamous falsehood, such as honorable men would not resort to, more especially after having, upon full consultation and deliberate consideration, declined an investigation of the whole matter before a committee of the House of Representatives.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. SLOANE.

Hon. Tobias Watkins.

STEVENSVILLE, 6th May 1827.

DEAR SIR: YOURS of the 1st current, stating that Gen. Jackson is reported to have said at his table, "in the presence of all his company," "that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise for him not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends would in one hour, make him Jackson the President," &c. &c. and asking me to inform you whether I know, or believe, that such a proposition was ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to those of Gen. Jackson, or any other person, as a condition upon the compliance with which their vote was made to depend?

In reply, I can only say, sincerely and unequivocally, that I do not know or believe that any proposition of the kind mentioned, as from Gen. Jackson, was ever made to the friends of Gen. Jackson, by the friends of Mr. Clay, or any of them; and that I am wholly ignorant of any conditions, of any sort, being proposed to any one, by the friends of Mr. Clay on a compliance with which their votes were made to depend.

Allow me to observe, in addition, that the vote of the Ohio Delegation was determined upon by consultation among its members, so far as I know or believe, without any stipulation or agreement with the Delegation of any other State, or individual; as to what that vote should be. To my knowledge, no influence member other than the convictions of each member, after a candid and serious examination into the fitness and qualifications of the three candidates before the House, for the office of Chief Magistrate, and an ardent desire properly to discharge the important duty devolved upon them by the Constitution, according to its spirit, operated to control the vote of any one of Mr. Clay's friends or himself.

In great haste, sincerely yours,
J. C. WRIGHT.

T. Watkins, Esq.

GALLIPOLIS, (Ohio) May 27, 1827.

DEAR SIR: On returning home to day, from a short journey, I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 1st inst. addressed to me concerning the publication of a letter, that first

appeared in the "Fayetteville Observer," said to have been written by a highly respectable Virginian, containing a statement, in substance to this effect, "that Gen. Jackson in answer to this effect, put to him by the writer, in presence of his General's company, said Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise for him, Jackson not to make Mr. Adams his Secretary of State, that Clay and his friends would make him President at the then approaching election by Congress. You request me to favor you with a statement concerning my knowledge of this matter. Having been one of the friends of Mr. Clay, who voted for Mr. Adams. I cheerfully avail myself of this opportunity to say, that I have no knowledge whatever of the above mentioned proposition or any other proposition having been made to General Jackson, or any of his friends, by Mr. Clay or any of his friends, as a condition upon which his or their vote was to be given to Gen. Jackson for the Presidency.

It may not, perhaps be amiss, to add, in relation to myself, that though I hold the public services of Gen. Jackson in the highest estimation, it was well known to my constituents for many months previous to the late Presidential election, that after Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams was my next choice among the distinguished individuals who were then before the people of the United States, as candidates for that exalted station.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.
SAML. F. VINTON.

T. Watkins, Esq.

PIQUA, Ohio, 18th May, 1827.

DEAR SIR: YOURS of the 1st inst. came to hand by the last mail and in compliance with your request I will answer the interrogatories you propound. I had prior to the reception of your letter read the publication to which you allude, said to have been written by "a highly respectable Virginian," and dated at Nashville, the 8th of March last, which first appeared, I believe, in the Fayetteville Observer, and subsequently in several other papers, in which the writer, after having mentioned his visit to Gen. Jackson, thus proceeds: "He, (Gen. Jackson,) told me this morning, before all his company in reply to a question I put to him, concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends that if they would promise, for him, not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends would, in one hour, make him Jackson, the President. He most indignantly rejected the proposition, and declared he would not compromise himself and unless most openly and fairly made the proposition he would not receive it. He declared that he said to them he would see the whole earth sink under him, before he would bargain or intrigue for it."

You ask me to inform you whether I know, or believe, that such a proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance of which their vote was made to depend? I answer that no such proposition was ever made, within my knowledge, nor have I any cause to believe that conditions of any sort were made, at any time, by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend. I will further say, I cannot believe that Gen. Jackson made the declarations attributed to him, in the letter purporting to have been written by a "highly respectable Virginian."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. M'LEAN.

T. Watkins, Esq. Washington City.

CONFIELD, TRUMBULL CO. Ohio May 12, 1827.

DEAR SIR: YOUR favour of the 1st was received this morning. In answer to your inquiries, I reply, that I do not know or believe that any proposition was ever made by any of Mr. Clay's friends to those of Gen. Jackson's, on the morning of the Presidential, or at any other time, having any bearing on the candidate to be selected from the three returned to the House, nor do I know or believe that any conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend; but I do believe that the assertion made by Gen. Jackson, as reported by "a highly respectable Virginian," and all of the charges of a like character, imputing either to Mr. Adams or to Mr. Clay, or to their friends, any improper, inconsistent, corrupt or fraudulent conduct, on that interesting and momentous occasion, as base slanders, known to be such by those who put them in circulation, yet very honestly accredited by many worthy citizens. My intercourse with the friends of Mr. Clay was such that had any proposition been made by them, I should have been very likely to have known of it. No man was ever elevated to an office by views more pure and patriotic than was Mr. Adams. The assertion imputed to Gen. Jackson is ridiculous on the face of it. Admitting that Mr. Clay and his friends were oscillating, previous to the charges made against Mr. Clay, of which Mr. Kremer afterwards assumed to be the author, those charges must have separated them from General Jackson & his friends; but, as between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, neither Mr. Clay nor his friends doubted for a moment whom to support, and if it had been known on the day that Congress met that Mr. Clay would not be returned, and the vote had then been taken, (considering Mr. Crawford's illness,) the result would have been the same as when the election was held. If Mr. Clay's friends were halting between two opinions, on the morning of the election, how happens it the charges of fraud, corruption, bargain, and sale were made ten days or a fortnight before that time? If Gen. Jackson has any evidence in his possession to sustain his declaration, why does he withhold it from the public. Very respectfully yours,
E. WHITTLESEY.

T. Watkins, Esq.

MANSFIELD, O. May 24th, 1827.

DEAR SIR: YOUR favor of the second instant was just received, giving a statement of the contents of a letter said to have been written by a highly respectable Virginian, relative to a statement said to have been made by Gen. Jackson, on the subject of the late Presidential election.

Before I proceed, in justice to the General, I will say that I do not believe that he ever made the declaration alluded to by the writer of said letter, for the General was there when the election took place, and must inevitably have known that such a statement would carry falsehood on the face of it. It was well known that some of the friends of Mr. Clay from Ohio, would not, in any event, give their support to Gen. Jackson, because Mr. Adams was their

second choice, and believed to be the second choice of a majority of the people of this state; and further, General Jackson must know that two weeks previous to the election, Mr. Clay and his friends were assailed in a vulgar and ungentlemanly manner, for declaring their intention to vote for the present Executive; yet this proposition is said to have been made to the friends of Gen. Jackson, that on certain conditions, "the General should be President in one hour," which, if true, must have been made only one hour before the Canvass took place in the House. This statement of itself needs no refutation except for the respectable source from which it is said to have emanated. I was in the House, I believe, every day of that Session at which the President was elected, and have no hesitation in saying, that so far from making any proposition, or overture, to the friends of Mr. Clay, in favor of the General, that had the friends of the General made such a proposition, we would have considered it as an indignity offered to our integrity and understanding. I could not have voted for the General, in any event, for many reasons—two of which I will mention: First, I believed him far inferior to all the other Candidates in point of talents; Second, I had doubts of his being a real friend to the Tariff to protect the manufactures of our own country. I will also mention that I had entertained doubts of his being friendly to internal improvement under the direction of the General Government. These opinions have been, within the present year, verified by declarations, and the course pursued by the General's leading friends, and his silence on the subject, after being solicited to come out.

I am, dear Sir, with respect, your obedient servant,
M. BARTLEY.

T. Watkins, Esq.

St. CONVILLE, May 9th, 1827.

SIR: YOURS of the 1st instant was received the 7th, and in answer to your inquiry I frankly state to you that if any such proposition as you state, was made by the friends of Clay to those of Gen. Jackson, I had no knowledge of it; and I was one of the friends of Clay; I therefore believe the report to be without an honest foundation. Respectfully, yours, &c.
JOHN PATTERSON.

T. Watkins, Esq.

MOUNTAIN, (Ken) Aug. 12, 1827.

SIR: I have been constantly from home for some weeks past, and have not had leisure until this morning to answer your letter, requesting me to state what I know and believe about the charges made against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, by Gen. Jackson and his friends.

The letter you refer to, dated Nashville, & said to be first published in the "Fayetteville Observer," was read by me some time since, in some of my newspapers & thrown aside, I have searched for it, but cannot find it. The letter—General Jackson to Carter Beverly dated "Hermitage, June 5th, 1827," is before me, and I shall refer to it in my reply to you under a belief that it contains the substance of the accusations made by Beverly in his Nashville letter.

I do not know of my own knowledge, nor have I been informed by others that offers, propositions, or overtures such as are spoken of by Gen. Jackson in his letter to Beverly, or similar thereto, or of any kind whatever, were made by Mr. Adams or his friends, to Mr. Clay or his friends; or by Mr. Clay or his friends to General Jackson or his friends. I do not know, nor do I believe that Mr. Adams or his friends made overtures or offers, directly or indirectly, to Mr. Clay or his friends to make him Secretary of State, if he and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, nor do I know, or believe, that any pledge or promise of any kind was made by Mr. Adams or his friends, to Mr. Clay or his friends, to procure his aid in the election.

I never heard from Mr. Clay or any of his friends, or any one else that he was willing to vote for Gen. Jackson, if the General would say, or any of his friends for him, that Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State. Nor do I know or believe that Mr. Clay ever expressed a willingness, or any of his friends for him to support or vote for Gen. Jackson, if he could obtain the office of Secretary of State under him.

I do not know or believe that any overtures or offers of any kind were made by Mr. Clay or his friends to Mr. Adams or his friends, to vote for him or support him; or to support Mr. Clay Secretary of State; or to Gen. Jackson or his friends to vote for him or to support him if he could obtain the office of Secretary of State under him; nor do I believe Mr. Clay would have taken office under him if he had been elected.

I cannot believe the statement made to Gen. Jackson, nor do I believe that Mr. Clay made, or authorized any of his friends to make overtures to him directly or indirectly, because I know that Mr. Clay intended to vote against him. I know that Mr. Clay had determined to vote for Mr. Adams as early as Oct. 1824, if the election should devolve upon the House of Representatives in Congress, with his own name excluded from the list. In this I cannot be mistaken because he told me so expressly. He may have forgotten what he said to me, but the substance of the conversation is fresh in memory with myself and I will endeavor to detail such portions of it, as will evince his prepossessions in favor of Mr. Adams, as well as his fixed intention to vote for him.

Mr. Adams, we all know, was elected on the 9th of Feb. 1825. The prevailing opinion, you will recollect, as early as January, 1824, if not earlier, was, that none of the candidates would obtain a majority of the whole number of electoral votes (261), and it was expected as a matter of course that the eventual election would devolve upon the House of Representatives.—The friends of Mr. Clay believed that he would go before the House as one of the three highest on the list of candidates; but this was not certain, & on the contrary it was reasonable to suppose that he might fail. In looking forward to a failure on his part and to the possible events and consequences which might follow, I was frequently brought to consider which of the other three candidates ought to be preferred as a Chief Magistrate of the nation. It is enough to say, without dwelling upon matters concerning myself that I concluded as early as February, 1824, to vote for Mr. Adams as a second choice in the event of Mr. Clay's exclusion from the House; subject at all times to a change of opinion for such reasons as ought to influence the judgment of a public agent, desirous of discharging his public trusts faithfully and honestly; and intending

at the proper season to consult fully & freely with the rest of my colleagues; holding myself at liberty all along to consider the claims of Mr. Crawford, if his health should be restored, which, however, I thought improbable, if not impossible. It so happened, that the honorable Robert Trimble, then a Judge of the Federal Court for the district of Kentucky, and now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; came to the city of Washington, in the month of February 1824, and I well remember that I conversed with him freely upon the subject of the election. I informed him of my preference for Mr. Adams as a second choice, and explained to him the principles and views of policy which would govern me in making the selection. I gave him my opinion of Mr. Adams as a statesman, and probably went so far as to mention some of my objections to General Jackson. The recollections of Judge Trimble on the subject have been asked for, and if received in time shall be enclosed.

My preference to Mr. Adams was strengthened by the occurrences of the session ending in May, 1824. It was manifest to me from what I saw and heard, that the bitterness of opposition to measures in favor of agriculture, internal improvements, and domestic manufactures, had increased and was increasing in the South; and I was satisfied that the American System of policy, including our Western interests in it, could not be sustained in Congress, without the co-operation of members in favor of the system from the Eastern States, as well as from the Middle and Western States. I concluded, and rightly too I think, as time will show, that the best, if not the only way to insure the success of the American System, and sustain our Western interests in it, would be to elect Mr. Adams, if Mr. Clay should be defeated.

In this state of mind I met with Mr. Clay at Frankfort, in Kentucky, about the first of October, 1824. It was my impression at the time, from the news of the day, and other sources of information, that Mr. Crawford would get some sixty or seventy electoral votes and that Mr. Clay would be left out of the House. We conversed some time about the election; and in the course of conversation, after speaking freely to him about his own chances and prospects, I asked him which of the other candidates he would vote for in the event of a failure on his part. He said, that the event he supposed would place him in a delicate attitude before the House and nation; that a choice among his competitors under any aspect of it, would be painful and embarrassing. That from recent information, the restoration of Mr. Crawford's health was entirely hopeless, & that he could not consistently with his principles vote for General Jackson under any possible circumstances. I gave it as my opinion, that General Jackson was not qualified to fill the station, and discharge its multifarious and complicated duties, foreign and domestic. To this he agreed and added, that the impartial world would consider Mr. Adams better qualified than either Jackson, Crawford, or himself; that at all events (Crawford aside) the difference in point of qualification, was so clear and obvious in favor of Mr. Adams, that his motives might be questioned by impartial men, if he should vote for Jackson; and that he would be unable to defend the vote, because in his own judgment it would afford just ground of censur.

He made several objections to General Jackson, and in the course of his remarks, expressed himself decidedly hostile to the election of military men to administer the civil government of free nations. No nation, he said, had ever done it with impunity; the warnings of history were against it; he considered it a bad example, and a dangerous experiment, and declared that he would not give it the sanction of a precedent in our government by any act of his. He turned the conversation to the Seminole war, and to the occurrences connected with it—referred particularly to the constitutional principles which were brought forward and supported by himself and Mr. Lowndes and others in the course of the debate upon that subject, and declared that he could not consent to place General Jackson at the head of the nation, after seeing him trample upon the Constitution, and violate the rights of humanity, as he had done at the head of the Army, in the progress of that war.

I made some reference to the supposed difference of opinion between himself and Mr. Adams about the Treaty of Ghent. He said in reply, that it had been greatly magnified by the friends of his competitors for electioneering purposes—that it ought to have no influence in the vote which he might be called upon to give—that if he was weak enough to allow his personal feelings to influence his public conduct, there would be no change in his mind on that account, because he was then upon worse terms with General Jackson about the Seminole war, than he could ever be with Mr. Adams about the Treaty of Ghent—but that in the selection of a Chief Magistrate for the union he would endeavor to disregard all private feelings, and look entirely to the interests of the country, and the safety of its institutions.

He spoke at large upon the subjects of agriculture, internal improvements and domestic manufactures; said, that he was pledged to the nation in support of the American System of policy, and in all measures favorable to it; that his own election had been advocated by his friends in part upon that ground, and that he would consider it a duty to himself & friends to strengthen the great cause in which they were all engaged, as much as possible. In this respect he was satisfied, he said, that Mr. Adams was the best choice, and that if there was no other ground of preference, he would feel himself bound on that account to vote for him.

I do not remember whether I informed Mr. Clay of my preference for Mr. Adams at that time or not, but I am inclined to think I did not, and I am satisfied that I had not done so on any previous occasion. It is known to me, that Mr. Clay had a similar conversation about the same period, with a citizen of Kentucky—who stands as high as any man in 18—to whom he made known his intention to vote for Mr. Adams, and gave various reasons why he would do so, declaring at the same time, that he would not vote for Gen. Jackson in any possible event. The reasons given by him to the gentleman alluded to, so far as they have been detailed to me, are similar to those which he assigned to me in favor of his preference for Mr. Adams. I am not authorized to name the person alluded to, but have no doubt that he would willingly furnish a state-

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ment of the conversation which Mr. Clay held with him, if it should be considered necessary or material.

I should have thought strange, of it, if Mr. Clay had voted for Gen. Jackson after saying what he did of military men, and military violence and rashness in the debt upon the Seminole war; and still more strange after declaring as he has often done in his hearing—that the most solemn manner that the Constitution has been trampled down and violated by the lawless arm of military power in that war, and stranger still, after advancing the opinion and principles and giving the votes which he did on that occasion; but I should have been astonished beyond measure if he had supported General Jackson for the Presidency, after what he said to me at Frankfort on the subject. A vote, so much at war with his principles and inclinations and so entirely contrary to his better judgment and his known avowed intentions would have left me in amazement, and I am bold to say, that I should have turned my back upon him and voted for Mr. Adams, even if I had been in a minority of the delegation from the State. I say that I would have turned my back upon him & I would not only have done so, because knowing what I did I should have been compelled to doubt the integrity of his character, and the soundness of his political principles. If he had voted for Jackson, and I knew of it, my amazement would have had no limits. A change of principles and preference so sudden and singular and so inconsistent with his previous character and conduct, could not have been explained upon the ordinary approvable motives of human action; and I should have been driven to suspect the existence of extraordinary seductions, and censurable compliances. Voting as he has done, I still consider him—as I always did—an able, independent, fearless statesman; uncorrupted and uncorruptible.

I am satisfied in my own mind, that the imputations of corruption made against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams by their enemies, are entirely groundless. Speaking for myself, I am bound to say in justice to both of them, that I have no knowledge of any fact or circumstance connected with them, or either of them, directly or indirectly which throws a shade of doubt upon the fitness of their conduct in the election.

Some days after the election, Mr. Adams made an offer of the Department of State to Mr. Clay and requested a conference with him.—The course pursued by Mr. Clay from that time until he concluded to accept the office forbids the belief that he had any previous assurances from Mr. Adams, or that there was any previous understanding between them on the subject.

With assurances of regard, I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
DAVID TRIMBLE.

Tobias Watkins, Esq.
(To be Concluded.)

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.
The House met. Were present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Leaves were this day granted by the house for the introduction of bills of the following titles:

To Mr. Douglass, of Dorchester, An act relating to constables' sales, and for other purposes.

To Mr. Hooper An act to alter and change so much of the constitution and form of government as relates to the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

To Mr. Mercer, An act to prevent the clerks of the several county courts from making improper charges under the act relative to justices of the peace, and for other purposes, passed at December session 1814, chapter 82.

Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report, accompanied by a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department and to improve and distribute the public revenue of this state, which were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

The committee to whom was referred an order to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relative to the treasury department, with a view to the improvement and more efficient collection and distribution of the revenues of this state, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to present the following report:

With respect to the existing organization of the treasury department, there appears to be a total absence of that controlling power and essential supervision, which the public interest very obviously demands.—The entire management of the public money is, in effect committed to a single individual, without control or sufficient check; and admitting the integrity of that individual to be above reproach, which the committee are ready to admit, and that his intelligence is of the first order; that his consent at the same time, that it consists with a due regard to the financial relations of the state to permit the continuance of a system so very imperfect and defective. In the view of this committee the proper duties of a treasurer are to receive, disburse, and account for the revenues; and a faithful discharge of those duties is sufficient to employ the diligent attention of an able officer, from day to day throughout the year. But for the beneficial administration of the treasury department, the public welfare demands more than a faithful discharge of these duties. It demands, in fact, the constant vigilance of a competent statesman to superintend the collection to avoid evasions, and to secure a similarity of construction, and unity of action in every fiscal regulation.

an officer under the title of Comptroller of the Treasury, whose duty it shall be to have in charge, and be responsible for, the administration of these concerns.—The expediency & political justice of a general valuation of all estates, to include the mass of productive property which hitherto has escaped taxation, as an equitable basis of contribution, has presented itself to the consideration of the committee; and after the best reflection which they have been able to devote to this branch of the subject matter referred to them, they have concluded, that according to the true understanding of the charter of our rights every able adult person within the state is presumed to possess some estate, and ought to pay in due proportion for its support; and that actual paupers only are excepted from the operation of this rule.—And this principle being assumed, the committee proceeded to mature a system of valuation, which they conceive will correspond with the equal rights of every interest, and harmonize with the intent and meaning of the constitution.

The committee would also suggest, and beg leave to recommend, the establishment of a fiscal institution, which shall exclusively belong to the state and be conducted by independent and disinterested officers, for the common convenience of the several departments of industry, and the improvement of the treasury. The foundation of this institution to consist of so much of the state's capital as is now invested in the funded debt of the United States, and the stocks of different banks, or is loaned out to individuals or corporations. And when it is ascertained that these investments, have long been, and now are, of greater amount than the silver and gold of all the banks of this state, they feel justified in believing that an institution so strong in its first formation, and which would be so powerfully aided in its progression by the invigorating effects of incidental operations, would be found competent, not only to nourish and augment the public revenue, but very extensively to promote the convenience & accommodation of individuals. And they would propose, in the apportionment of its distributions, that the one moiety should be upon personal or commercial security, at common interest, and the other upon real estate, in the several counties, at the reduced rate of five per centum per annum; and this distinction, in their conception would be founded upon the ground of substantial justice as commercial drafts are calculated to abstract the specie and to drain away the essential sources of nutrition whilst loans on land would be free from this effect, and would moreover diffuse the advantages of circulation throughout the interior of the state.

The committee reserves the illustration of various facilities for the essential advancement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce for the proposed enactments to result from this report; and would barely remark at the present moment, that when they reflect upon the long neglect of this great fountain of our wealth they have cause to marvel at an omission which is now so apparent to their view; and when they consider, that privileged classes have monopolized its vast avails, they are constrained to ascribe the existing scarcity of circulating medium, and the distressing depression which arise from that cause to the gross misuse, and wanton waste of this sovereign right and prerogative.

As a measure of finance, warranted by the most palpable justice, the committee would recommend a resort to the duties on sales at auction and licenses to auctioneers. This resource has, hitherto, been exclusively devoted to the special interest of the city of Baltimore; but as these duties and the tax reserved on licenses, are in effect an practical operation, an imposition upon the consumption of the whole state, it is but just that the public treasury should receive the accruing fruits for the common good of the whole people; and if the deepening and clearing of the harbour of Baltimore be a concernment of general charge, which the committee are not disposed to admit in its utmost latitude, the superintendence and disbursements for that object, they apprehend, should be committed to an approved assent of the state; and in the spirit of conciliation upon this matter, the committee respectfully would recommend, that the necessary funds for that purpose should be provided and appropriated at the joint and equal charge of the state's treasury, and that of the corporation of Baltimore.

With regard to the order of distribution the committee beg leave to recommend, that the revenues arising under the existing law, and the avails of those herein proposed, shall be appropriated, and applied, in the following cause of expenditure; that is to say,
1st. To the general support of the government of this state.
2. To the payment of pensions, donations, specific appropriations and incidental charges. 3. To the promotion of public instruction. 4. To the extension of internal improvement. 5. To the institution of a redeeming fund; and 6. That all unappropriated balances in the treasury, at the end of every successive fiscal year, shall be transferred and added to the capital stock of the state's bank.

Detailed enactments for each and every of these foregoing suggestions and recommendations will be prepared and the committee indulge the confident hope and expectation that the required supplies for the support of government, and the several improvements in contemplation, might be achieved from the effects of their operation, without the pressure of any onerous taxation.
All of which is respectfully submitted,
Littleton D. Teackle, Chairman.
By order,
George A. Farquhar, Com. Clk.
Mr. Stevens, chairman of the committee

on claims, delivered the following report in relation to the proceedings and accounts of the treasurer of the eastern shore which was read; and with the accompanying statement and account referred to the committee on ways and means, and ordered to be printed, viz:

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.
Your committee report, that they have examined the accounts and proceedings of William K. Lambdin, Treasurer of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and it appears to your committee that he has received from the 1st day of December 1826 to the 1st of December 1827,
On act of Marriage licenses 1955 63
Dry goods licenses 1160 10
Ordinary licenses 1257 91
Retailers licenses 4468 28
Billiard table licenses 162 37
Hawkers & pedlers licenses 152 20
Licenses to dealers in lottery tickets 47 00
Taxes on chancery proceedings 19 63
Direct tax 6217 13
Amerciaments 390 44
Fines and forfeitures 693 91
Taxes on plaintiffs 686 88
Composition on escheats, &c. 232 40
Miscellaneous account 159 90
Interest account 536 73

Making the sum of \$18,170 51
That it appears to your committee the said treasurer has disbursed in the same time, the sum of 7822 dollars and thirty two cents, for all which payments, have been produced to your committee, the necessary vouchers and receipts, viz:

On act of Civil officers 1024 93
The judiciary 451 50
Pensions 40 00
Miscellaneous acct 103 54
Treasurer of the western shore 6202 35

A mounting to the sum of 7822 32
Leaving in the eastern shore Treasury on the 1st day of December 1827 a balance of 10,348 19

Which balance it appears to your committee, the said treasurer paid over to the treasurer of the western shore on the 8th day of December 1827.

All which is respectfully submitted,
By order,
D. Ridgely, Clk. Com. on Claims.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.
The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

On motion by Mr. Potter, it was Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the propriety of regulating by law the fees of notaries public in this state, so as to make their charges uniform for the same or similar services.

On motion by Mr. Tilghman, it was Ordered, That the committee on the militia inquire into the expediency of prescribing the duties of the armouers of this state by law.

Leave was granted to Mr. Martin, to introduce a bill of the following title:
An act to repeal the act authorizing the appointment of state's agents. Messrs. Martin, Banning, Millis, Turner and Price were appointed a committee to prepare and report the bill.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills, sent from this house for concurrence of the following titles:
An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to exempt the servants of overseers of the county roads, in Dorchester county, from doing duty on said roads, passed December session eighteen hundred and twenty six, chapter ten.

An act to fix the compensation of jurors in Dorchester county; And,
An act to provide for the payment of jurors in Dorchester county; severally endorsed, 'will pass;' whereupon it was ordered that the said bills be engrossed.

The house then adjourned until Monday morning ten o'clock.

Monday, Jan. 14, 1828.
The house met. Were present, the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

Mr. Williams, of Worcester, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report, which was read and laid on the table, viz:
The committee to whom was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, "An act to extend to Worcester county, the provisions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act to declare certain trespasses Felony, & for other purposes," beg leave to report, that they had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that it ought to pass.

By order,
Jas. H. Milbourne, Com. Clk.
The bill accompanying said report was then read the second time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Potter, entitled, An act for the benefit of Joseph Richardson, clerk of Caroline county court, was read the second time, considered, and passed without amendment.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1828.
The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday, except Mr. Thomas of Cecil, to whom leave of absence was yesterday granted. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The several bills passed by this house on Saturday last, and also on yesterday, of the following titles, were sent to the senate for concurrence, viz:
An act to fix and regulate the time of opening the orphans court of Dorchester county, on the respective days of meeting of that court, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the erection of two gates on the road leading from St. John's creek to the termination of William D. Traverses' land on Taylor's Island, in Dorchester county.

An act for the benefit of Joseph Richardson, clerk of Caroline county court.

Petitions and memorials of the following titles were this day severally presented; By Mr. Martin, the petition of Thomas D. Singleton, of Taobot county, praying that a special act of assembly may be passed to enable him to take the benefit of the several acts of assembly of this state relative to insolvency; which was referred to the standing committee on insolvency.

Bills of the following titles were this day severally reported:
By Mr. Shower, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a Presbyterian and Lutheran Church in the county of Baltimore, passed November session 1800, chapter 14.

By Mr. Potter, A supplement to an act for building a bridge over the North West Fork of the Nanticoke river, in Caroline county, at or near a place called & known by the name of the Old Bloemery, and for other purposes therein named, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty six.

Which said bills, (except the one first mentioned,) were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The several bills of the following titles were this day read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence, viz:
Reported by Mr. Tilghman, an act to change the time of holding the November term of the court of appeals for the Eastern shore. And

An act to authorize Joshua W. Massey, of Queen Anne's county, to convey the land therein mentioned.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Hope, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments, passed December session eighteen hundred and eighteen, chapter one hundred and fifty-seven. The bill was read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.
The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, who had leave of absence for a few days, again appeared in the house, and resumed his seat. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

On motion by Mr. Harlan, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Mackey, who had received information of the death of his wife.

Mr. Thomas of Cecil, presented a petition from sundry citizens of the state of New York praying that no such alteration in the inspection of lumber, as was prayed for by the lumber merchants of the city of Baltimore at the last session, may be made, and remonstrating against the unfair and unlawful practices of the lumber inspectors of Baltimore; which was referred to Messrs. Thomas of Cecil, M'Mahon, Stewart of Baltimore, Mercer and Harlan.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was Ordered, That a select committee, to consist of five members, be appointed by the Speaker, to inquire into the situation of the state's claim on the government of the U. States, for interest on monies expended in the late war, and to report to this house upon the measures which may seem proper and necessary for the recovery of the said claim.

On motion by Mr. M'Neil, the following resolutions, submitted by him for consideration, were read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz:
Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That they entertain the same opinion, as expressed at the session of 1825, that the Congress of the United States does possess the power, under the constitution, to adopt a general system of internal improvement by means of roads and canals.

Resolved: That our members in Congress be requested, and our senators instructed, to use their best exertions to procure a subscription, by congress, of at least one thousand shares in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.
The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday except Mr. Mackey, to whom leave of absence was yesterday granted. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Stewart, of the city of Baltimore, presented the memorial of sundry citizens of said city, praying for the repeal of that part of the act of assembly, entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore, which provides for the appointment of three commissioners of insolvent debtors, and that the clerk of Baltimore county court may be substituted and authorized to perform certain duties relative to insolvent debtors, instead of said commissioners; which was referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Thomas, of Frederick, obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the establishment of Vestries for each Parish in this state.

On motion by Mr. Lee, it was Ordered That the clerk of the House of Delegates require of the several clerks of the county courts, who have not made their returns of levy lists agreeably to law to furnish said returns forthwith.

The bill from the senate, entitled, An act to extend to Worcester county the provisions of the act of assembly entitled, An act to declare certain trespasses felony, and for other purposes, was taken up for consideration, read the third time

and returned to the senate.
According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Hope entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator, to be elected immediately by the people; when on motion by Mr. Goldsborough the house was called & the door keeper sent for the absent members, who shortly afterwards returned and reported that all the members in the city were attending. The clerk then proceeded to read the said bill the second time and in the progress thereof,

On motion by Mr. Hope, the blank in the first section of the bill was filled with the words 'eighteen hundred and thirty one.'

Mr. Sellman moved to amend the first section by adding the word 'one,' after the word 'twenty,' for the purpose of allowing a senator to the city of Annapolis; and the question thereupon being taken it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, it was Ordered, That the blanks in the several sections of the bill be filled in with the words, 'eighteen hundred and thirty one,' wherever said blanks may occur.

Mr. Semmes moved to amend the said bill by striking out the fourth and fifth sections thereof, in the following words:
Sec. 4. And be it enacted, that in case any new county should hereafter be made in the state that the representation of the western shore in the senate of the state shall not be in a greater proportion to the representation of the eastern shore in the Senate, than twelve to eight.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That no alteration in the said proportion of representation shall at any time hereafter be made unless for the alteration and conformation thereof, at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the general assembly shall concur.

And the question thereon being put, Will the house agree to the amendment proposed by striking out the said sections? The yeas and nays being required by seven members were taken and appeared as follows:—

Affirmative 42—Negative 31:
So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the said sections were accordingly stricken out.

The bill having been read through, the question was put, Shall the bill pass as amended? The yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follows:—

Affirmative 50—Negative 25;
So it was resolved in the affirmative; and the said bill being passed was sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.
The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The Speaker laid before the house a report of the treasurer for the eastern shore, prepared in obedience to the order of third instant, requiring the treasurers of the western and eastern shores to report to this house the variance of construction by the clerks of the county courts of the act of December session 1826, chapter 247, commonly called the Fee Bill, with reference to the mode of taxing fees on licenses, commissions and other charges, in the settlement of their respective accounts with the said treasurers; which was read, referred to the committee on ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

On motion by Mr. Tilghman, the following message was read and agreed to: By the House of Delegates, Jan 18, 1828.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
We propose, with the concurrence of your honourable body, to proceed to the election of directors in such banks as the state is interested as a stockholder, on Wednesday the 30th inst. at 12 o'clock—And, the house accordingly adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1828.
The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The bill passed by this house the day before yesterday, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the infant children of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of Kent county, deceased, passed December session 1825, chapter 217; and the several messages adopted yesterday, viz: a message in relation to the state library; a message with the bill to which it relates, entitled, An act to authorize the recording of a deed from Samuel Coale to Henry Miller, of Cecil county; and a message proposing Wednesday the 30th instant, as the time for electing bank directors on the part of the state, in the several banks where the state, as a stockholder, may be entitled to directors, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Teackle from the committee on ways and means, delivered the following report, accompanied by the bill therein referred to, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department; which were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills sent from this house for the concurrence of that body, of the following titles:
An act to fix and regulate the time of opening the orphans' court of Dorchester county on the respective days of meeting of that court, and for other purposes, endorsed, 'will not pass.'

An act to authorize the levy court of Somerset county, to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Mesokin river, and its several branches, and to levy the expenses thereof upon the said county, And,

An act to authorize the erection of two gates on the road leading from St. John's creek to the termination of William D. Traverses' land on Taylor's Island, in Dorchester county.

An act for the benefit of Joseph Richardson, clerk of Caroline county court.

Petitions and memorials of the following titles were this day severally presented; By Mr. Martin, the petition of Thomas D. Singleton, of Taobot county, praying that a special act of assembly may be passed to enable him to take the benefit of the several acts of assembly of this state relative to insolvency; which was referred to the standing committee on insolvency.

Bills of the following titles were this day severally reported:
By Mr. Shower, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a Presbyterian and Lutheran Church in the county of Baltimore, passed November session 1800, chapter 14.

By Mr. Potter, A supplement to an act for building a bridge over the North West Fork of the Nanticoke river, in Caroline county, at or near a place called & known by the name of the Old Bloemery, and for other purposes therein named, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty six.

Which said bills, (except the one first mentioned,) were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The several bills of the following titles were this day read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence, viz:
Reported by Mr. Tilghman, an act to change the time of holding the November term of the court of appeals for the Eastern shore. And

An act to authorize Joshua W. Massey, of Queen Anne's county, to convey the land therein mentioned.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Hope, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments, passed December session eighteen hundred and eighteen, chapter one hundred and fifty-seven. The bill was read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.
The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, who had leave of absence for a few days, again appeared in the house, and resumed his seat. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

On motion by Mr. Harlan, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Mackey, who had received information of the death of his wife.

Mr. Thomas of Cecil, presented a petition from sundry citizens of the state of New York praying that no such alteration in the inspection of lumber, as was prayed for by the lumber merchants of the city of Baltimore at the last session, may be made, and remonstrating against the unfair and unlawful practices of the lumber inspectors of Baltimore; which was referred to Messrs. Thomas of Cecil, M'Mahon, Stewart of Baltimore, Mercer and Harlan.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was Ordered, That a select committee, to consist of five members, be appointed by the Speaker, to inquire into the situation of the state's claim on the government of the U. States, for interest on monies expended in the late war, and to report to this house upon the measures which may seem proper and necessary for the recovery of the said claim.

On motion by Mr. M'Neil, the following resolutions, submitted by him for consideration, were read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz:
Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That they entertain the same opinion, as expressed at the session of 1825, that the Congress of the United States does possess the power, under the constitution, to adopt a general system of internal improvement by means of roads and canals.

Resolved: That our members in Congress be requested, and our senators instructed, to use their best exertions to procure a subscription, by congress, of at least one thousand shares in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

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On motion by Mr. Lee, it was Ordered That the clerk of the House of Delegates require of the several clerks of the county courts, who have not made their returns of levy lists agreeably to law to furnish said returns forthwith.

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On motion by Mr. Hope, the blank in the first section of the bill was filled with the words 'eighteen hundred and thirty one.'

Mr. Sellman moved to amend the first section by adding the word 'one,' after the word 'twenty,' for the purpose of allowing a senator to the city of Annapolis; and the question thereupon being taken it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, it was Ordered, That the blanks in the several sections of the bill be filled in with the words, 'eighteen hundred and thirty one,' wherever said blanks may occur.

An act for the benefit of Joseph Richardson, clerk of Caroline county court, severally endorsed, 'will pass.' Whereupon it was

Ordered, That the two last mentioned bills be severally engrossed.

Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, offered the following order: Ordered, That William M'Neil, printer of bills, and Jeremiah Hughes printer of reports, for this house, be directed to designate in their accounts the expense of printing each bill and report, together with the name of the member, who reported the same, and that a statement of their accounts shall be entered, at the close of the session, upon the journal of the house.

The yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follows:

Affirmative—42. Negative—18. So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the order was adopted without amendment. The house then adjourned until Monday morning ten o'clock.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON.....Mo.

SATURDAY EVENING—JANUARY 26, 1828.

Our County Court that adjourned in November until Wednesday last the 23d. inst. for the trial of Elizabeth Allen a white woman, for the murder of her infant child met according to adjournment; present Earle chief Judge and Hopper associate Judge. Since last November court, a horrid murder was committed by James Truxton negro the slave of James Price Esq. on James M'key negro the slave of Henry Pickering—and the Governor on a petition, issued a commission for a court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, as well for the trial of Truxton as all other persons charged with criminal offences that might be confined in the goal of this county—which commission was directed to the Chief and Associate Judges of the county court.—The Judges (Earle and Hopper) in accepting this Commission directed the Clerk of the county to issue *Venue facias* for 24 grand jurors and 24 or 25 petit jurors but to be governed for the number of jurors, by the Record of the case. State v. Horse, in the Court of Appeals in the year 1810. (3 Harris & Johnson's Reports page 2), in the case of Horse 24 grand and 48 petit jurors were summoned. From the absence of a witness for Elizabeth Allen, nothing was done on Wednesday in the county court, which adjourned until the next morning, and the judges qualified under the special commission. The grand jury having been sworn and briefly charged by Judge Earle with the nature of their duty in the course of the day, found a presentment and indictment against Jim Truxton for the above mentioned murder, and the Court adjourned until the next morning.

On Thursday morning the County Court again met and proceeded in the trial of Elizabeth Allen—Counsel for the State Martin & Loockerman—for the Prisoner, Nabb, Hayward and Bullitt.

The examination of witnesses occupied the court until late in the afternoon and we regret that it is not in our power to lay before our readers a short account of the testimony and a sketch of the arguments of the counsel which are generally considered by those who had the pleasure of hearing them to be a fine display of ingenuity, eloquence and sound reasoning.—About nine o'clock at night the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. Throughout the whole day the unfortunate woman appeared deeply affected with her awful situation, and when the crisis arrived and the jury were called on to decide her fate by their verdict, the sympathy of every person present was excited by her distress.

Friday morning in the Special Court, came on the trial of James Truxton. Loockerman for the State, and Price & Hayward for the Prisoner. The trial of this case occupied but a few hours and the Jury after retiring to their Chamber about half an hour, returned with a Verdict against the prisoner of guilty of murder in the first degree.

This morning Jim Truxton was again brought into Court and Judge Earle, in a most affecting manner, passed upon him the sentence of Death.

We regret to state that the store-house and goods of Mr. Jones at White Haven, Somerset county, in which the Post Office was kept, was destroyed on Saturday night last by fire. The loss is estimated at 6 or 7000 dollars.

The Virginia anti Jackson Meeting.
This full and able representation of almost every County in the State of Virginia, a State consisting of 108 Counties, is among the most important events of the day. The numerous delegation to this convention bespeaks the earnestness of the people, and the very able and highly celebrated men who composed it are a pledge that Virginia does not mean to fall down & worship the God of War. The Address which this body of men have made to the people of Virginia, explanatory of their reasons why they prefer Mr. Adams as President of the United States rather than Gen. Jackson, is one of the soundest, most temperate and unanswerable papers that has appeared on any occasion. Whilst it carries with it a force of remark and a cogency of reasoning that nothing but predetermined hostility can resist, it is filled with interest that engages, and commands entire devotion from every impartial reader.

The objections urged against Gen. Jackson are notorious, and in reasoning, insuperable.—The support of Mr. Adams has nothing of the character of adulation or of the Courtier, there is nothing in it of the expectant partizan—it is a preference founded upon the probable safety and welfare of the Country and not the effusion of temper, prejudice or personal feeling.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.—Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, after the petitions had been disposed of & the various reports of Committees received, the resolution offered by Mr. Sloane on Friday relative to the proceedings at the Mobile Court Martial, and the whole affair of the Militiamen shot there was taken up. Mr. Wickliffe moved an amendment, to confine the range of the resolution. And the hour having elapsed which is appropriate to the discussion of motions and resolutions, the subject went over until this day. Mr. Randolph then after a successful motion to suspend the Orders of the Day, moved for a reference of the Standing Rules and Orders of the House to a Select Committee of seven members, which was agreed to.—One of the chief objects which Mr. RANDOLPH has in view is to diminish the facilities enjoyed by the reporters for taking down the debates. He desires to introduce the English practice, by which Reporters are excluded from the House, and obliged to sit in the gallery. Mr. McDuffie reported the General Appropriation Bill, which was made the order for the day. The Committee on Elections have reported that John Sergeant is entitled to his seat in the House of Representatives, and the House concurred in the report.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.—Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Sloane moved to lay his resolution respecting the Court Martial at Mobile, and the amendment of Mr. Wickliffe upon the table for the present which was agreed to.—A number of new resolutions was then offered; after which the House again went into the Committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive. The bill was discussed by Mr. P. P. Barbour, Mr. Archer, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Storrs, Mr. M'Duffie, &c. After which the committee rose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, but the House refused to grant leave by a vote of 77 to 69. Mr. Randolph then moved to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the said bill, which was also agreed to. Mr. Randolph then moved to recommit the bill, but before the question was put, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.
In the Senate yesterday the consideration of the bill for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt was resumed. Amendments were offered by Mr. Noble and Mr. Eaton. Mr. Berrien opposed the amendments, and advocated the bill in a speech about an hour and a half long, a sketch of which will be found in our report; and on motion of Mr. Smith of S. C. who wished to have an opportunity of delivering his views in opposition to the bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Resolution offered by Mr. Sloane, respecting the Court Martial at Mobile in 1814, and the whole affair of the six militiamen was taken up. Mr. Sloane accepted all the amendments which were offered, and after some discussion in which Messrs Bell, Wickliffe, Sprague, Polk, Randolph, Weems, Wright, Floyd and Burges took a part, the resolution as amended was adopted. Pending the discussion a motion was made by Mr. Randolph to lay the resolution on the table, but it was rejected, Ayes 42—Noes 150.

FRIDAY JAN. 18.—Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, after the adoption of several resolutions, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole and took up the bill relative to discharging officers, the bill making appropriation for the payment of certain revolutionary and other pensioners, and the bill making an appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1828; all of which bills were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19
In the Senate yesterday the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was finally passed—Ayes 25—Noes 16—and sent to the other House for concurrence. The Bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the support of Government for the current year and the Bill making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners, were taken up and committed.

In the House of Representatives, the House resumed the discussion of the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive.—The motion to recommit the bill being withdrawn Mr. Gurley renewed his motion to amend by inserting the amount of the claim for injury done to a slave. The amendment was then discussed by Mr. Kerr, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Wood, Mr. Everett, Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Haile.—But no question was taken when the House adjourned.

From the American.
Chronicles of the Court House.—It was in the days of Judge Dorsey—I think in 1817—the dockets will shew—that I first got acquainted with that mad cap Frank Taylor. He was a merry broken down gentleman, who wore greasy pantaloons, and a black silk handkerchief round his neck—and had a smattering of law which sometimes made him very eloquent. One day Frank, in his usual way, fell to abusing the Courts, and the Judges, and the Legislature, and the whole pack of them, in

such a style that I was quite shocked to hear him. The more I rebuked him, the more he railed, and at last he offered me a bet, of the value of a coat, that he would take that, which I wore, from my back, BY THE HELP OF THE LAW, and that I should never have any thing to do with it again, as long as I lived. Well, I didn't suspect matters were so bad as all that neither—in fact I didn't think much about it, or I never should have made the bet,—but I took him up, and we parted. The next day Frank goes to old Mr. Gibson and gets out a replevin for my coat, and comes along with the Sheriff, and takes it off my back, and immediately puts it on his own, and looked a good deal the better for the change. I go to Mr. Gibson's office, to inquire how this was, and there I find myself very decently docketed on a list of suits for March Term 1818. Frank Taylor & Simon Sobersides, No. 1700—and there was a bond given by Frank, & one Mr. Tom Straw, to restore me my coat if Frank could not show a title to it upon a trial in the Court House. I asked Mr. Gibson when this matter was likely to be settled,—for I didn't like the looks of it—and he told me,—very politely,—that it would be for trial in March 1819. Frank was always a desperate hard fellow on a coat—and I began to run over in my mind what a pretty looking concern this coat of mine would be, in March, 1819.—However I waited patiently for the time, and as soon as the Court was opened there was I in person, and Mr. Gwynn my attorney, to make a dash for my coat. There were only eighteen hundred cases on the docket to be tried that term; and mine had been promoted to No. 1500.—Well, after attending till June with Mr. Benson, the lawyer who made it, as a witness, I found that by that time, they had tried two hundred and fifty cases, when Judge Dorsey and the lawyers had to go off to the Court of Appeals; so the Court was obliged to be adjourned, and I had to pay my witness some where between thirty and forty dollars.—Mr. Gibson can tell—and I was very politely told by Mr. Gibson that I must come again next September. So in Sept. I came again with my old friend Benson. My case was now on a more respectable footing; it had grown older, and stood No. 1200 on the docket. The court kept very busily at work all that fall and at the end of the month of January they adjourned at the request of Mr. Gibson, who told them that the intervening time between that and March was indispensably necessary to him to make up his dockets for the next term. This time they got through three hundred cases, & Mr. Gibson again very politely told me to pay my witness and call again in March. In March 1820 it was just the same thing only that Taylor & Sobersides stood at No. 750. Well I began to think this is no joke. God knows what become of my coat—it was now better than two years since I had made my rash bet—however my pride was roused, and would not allow me to give it up, so I pushed. Mr. Gwynn again with another fee to let him see I was not daunted. Two hundred cases more were got rid of that term, and—to make the story short—it was in March 1822 that my case was called. When Mr. Thos. Kell the attorney for Frank, stated that his unfortunate client had a short time before that died suddenly of an apoplexy—which Mr. Kell called I think, suggesting a death. And I suppose Frank was buried in my coat. So I had to wait until the next term for a new party to be made. Mr. Kell stated, moreover, that poor Frank had left no effects behind him, and died utterly insolvent and good for nothing which was a very hard case.—I was afraid to say any thing about the bet, lest Mr. Kell should seize upon it as assets in my hands. As Frank's estate was therefore a matter of moonshine, that very worthy old servant of the court, Mr. Michael Hedinger, was put in Frank's shoes as his administrator, on the docket, and with great courtesy, in September 1822, confessed judgement in my favor. Mr. Kell not being aware of any right that Frank had to this property. After this I asked what I was to do and my friend Gwynn told me that the coat was made into brown paper by this time, and that my only course was to sue Tom Straw. Well sir, said I. Mr. Gwynn, any thing you please—in for a penny in for a pound. So I paid off all the expenses of my replevin suit—which I had gained—I think the amount taking it altogether, was about sixty or seventy dollars—and I prepared myself for the pleasure of getting into my new suit—at law: Accordingly in March Term 1823, I started upon the world in the character of a plaintiff, Simon Sobersides vs Thomas Straw. This case has advanced with great vigour, considering that it is a contested case in which Straw—whom I don't think much of—has put in a great many pleas—and has also brought a cross action against me for the amount of the bet, in the name of the administrator. These two cases stand like twins upon the docket, and we expect to have them tried at the same time. Mr. Gibson tells me now that I may confidently calculate upon terminating the controversy about the coat sometime in the present year, provided there should be no appeal—if there should be—God help us! he says—he would not undertake for the next ten years. It has been an amazing fine suit and has flourished under a great many judges;—Under Dorsey and Bland and Ward and Hanson and Archer and has at last come into the times of Judge Kell, who, being well acquainted with the case before, has determined that it shall be finished this year in spite of the

—Egad! it's a case worth considering—it has seen such changes of parties—and like a thrifty and good politician of the present period it has not the least scruple to turn its coat twenty times in a year, if it can only succeed in getting value for it. I recommend it to the serious consideration of my fellow citizens, and implore all those who are as fond as I am of the lux-

ury of attending court and paying witness fees, and keeping alive an old controversy, to join with me in every kind of opposition to the notorious scheme which has just been set on foot by some meddlesome lawyers, to get up a New Court in this city by which even a very stout law suit might be brought to a natural death in the course of a few months. Heaven forbid such cruelty say IF—Magistrates forbid it! Constables forbid it!

If any man doubts this history of my case, let him go and ask Mr. Gibson. SIMON SOBERSIDES.

January, 1828.

"R. B." shall appear in our next.

DIED
In this county on Tuesday 15th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Lucretia, wife of Capt. William J. Hamilton.

TO LET.
And Immediate Possession Given.
Two comfortable Houses in Earle Row. To punctual tenants the terms will be very low, for further particulars enquire of Alexander Graham or the subscriber
WM. H. TILGHMAN.
January 26.

SINCLAIR & MOORE,
OFFER FOR SALE,
AT THEIR STORE, PRATT ST. WILM., BALTIMORE,
A general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, many of which were raised under their direction last season, others are of a late importation and have been proved to grow well, which they know to be true and good. Also FIELD SEEDS, such as red and white Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Hards Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Gran Grass (for Lawns) Lucerne Millet, Yellow Locust, and Bird Seeds.
PLOUGHS.
Among the extensive variety of implements of husbandry ready to deliver at the shortest notice, they would name the BARSHARE PLOUGH of sizes, so generally preferred for breaking stiff grass sward and for mellow soils. After sending the SELF-SHARPENING plough for two years to general satisfaction, and having had forty acres ploughed with one 1st season, enables them, without hesitation, to recommend them; they take a wide furrow, turn and crumple the soil well, & have been known to run a season without smith's repairs.

IN STORE,
Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Cotton Gins for horse and hand power, Cotton Planters, Cultivators several kinds of the most approved Straw Cutters, cast steel Axes, hay and manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, and GARDEN TOOLS, wove Wire, Sieves, Safes, and Wire works of all kinds.

FRUIT TREES,
Among which are, Apple, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, and Thorn Quicks, all of which will be sold on moderate terms for cash, with a deduction of 5 per cent. on implements of their manufacture.
Just received, a few copies, McMahon and Cubbett on Gardening. ORCHARD GRASS SEED WANTED.
1st mo. 26 4w (5)

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT:
SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.
OCTOBER TERM, 1827.

Ordered by the Court that the sales of the lands made to George Reed and John Matthews by Thomas Burehan, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Talbot, deceased, in the case of Ann Chilton and Thomas Carter, administrators of William Chilton, deceased, against Rachel Talbot, Joseph C. Talbot, and others, heirs and devisees of the said Nathaniel Talbot, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Monday in March, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight—provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of February, in the year last aforesaid.
The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$1500 00

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE,
Test, Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk.
True Copy, Test, Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk.
Jan. 26 3w

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
16th day of January A. D. 1828.
On application of James M. Lambdin, Administrator of Freeburn Banning, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers, press 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 16th day of January in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.
Test, JAS: PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Freeburn Banning late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their proper vouchers to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of August next they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.
JAMES M. LAMBDIN, Adm'r.
of Freeburn Banning deceased.
Jan. 26—3w

NOTICE.
The subscriber of Caroline county, has obtained letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Major Richard Hughlett, deceased, late of Caroline county.—All persons indebted to the said deceased by Judgement, Bond, Note or Account are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.
All persons having Claims against the deceased are requested to produce the same Legally proved, for settlement.
ANNA HUGHLETT, Et'x.
of Richard Hughlett, dec'd.
Greensborough, Jan. 26.

Birth Night Ball.

THE Gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties are informed that a Birth Night Ball will be held at Mr. Thom's Peacock's Assembly Room, (Easton Hotel) on Friday evening the 22d of February next, to which they are respectfully invited.

SAMUEL STEVENS,
EDWARD S. WINDER,
WILLIAM H. THOMAS,
RICHARD SPENCER,
JAMES C. HAYWARD,
ROBERT H. RHODES,
ROBERT W. KENNARD,
CHAS. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Jan. 26 4w

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Caroline county Court at October Term last, the undersigned commissioner to value and divide the Real Estate of Peter Hardcastle late of said county deceased, will offer at public sale on Saturday the 23d day of February next, on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all that part of said Estate consisting of Lot No. 4, which none of the heirs accepted, being part of a tract of land called & known by the name of Forest Range, (otherwise called the White Oak) containing 312 acres more or less, which is mostly woods and heavily timbered—which is adjoining lands of William Jones and John Harcourt and a part of said Estate belonging to Frederick Harrison, which will be sold on a credit of one two and three years with the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

JOHN BOON
ANDREW BAGGS
& GEO: NEWLEE, Commissioners.
Jan. 26, 1828—ts (8)

Runaway.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 24th December last, as a runaway slave, a mulatto man, who calls himself JOHN M'DANIEL, about 55 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high—has a small scar above his left eye. Had on, when committed, a drab domestic courtout and pantaloons, Wilmington striped waistcoat and old white fur hat. Says he belonged to William Hill near Richmond, who purchased him of Benjamin Barrett of Falmouth Va. The owner of said slave is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.
GEO: SWEARINGEN, Shff. W. C.
Jan. 8—26 4w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS in arrears for county Assessment for the years 1826 and 1827, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given after the first day of February next; about the middle of that month all the money will be due from the Collector, and will be payable to the different persons that have claims against the county for the years aforesaid—and after that time I shall go or send around and execute every persons property that is in arrears for county Taxes; this method I must take to prevent those that have claims against the county from suing and executing myself, which they have already threatened to do, as soon as they have it to their power.
LAMB: W. SPENCER, Collector.
Jan. 26 w

BOOTS & SHOES.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store in the new house near the Drug Store of Moore & Kelly, and nearly opposite the Market House in Easton, where he intends keeping a constant supply of articles in his line.—He has also in his employ a number of excellent workmen which will enable him to execute all orders in the best manner, and has now on hand copper-fastened Boots; Water-proof do. of his own make, also Wilmington made, and has just received from Philadelphia a large and elegant assortment of Ladies Morocco & Lasting thick soled shoes, together with a general assortment of childrens boots & shoes.—Also a good assortment of calf skins, which he is prepared to manufacture into boots, &c. in the best manner, at a short notice, and on the most liberal terms.
ISAAC ATKINSON.
Easton, 1st mo. 26th, 1828.—tf

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at St. Aubin, the seat of Mr. Hammond, on Thursday the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock; at which the members are respectfully invited to attend.
By order,
RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.
Jan. 26

REMOVAL.

WM. NEWNAM

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public at large, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Edmondson on Washington street, next door to the Store of Wm. H. Groom, and nearly opposite his old stand, where he is prepared to furnish those who may favour him with their custom with
BOOTS & SHOES
At very reduced prices for CASH—he solicits a share of public patronage.
Easton, Jan. 19, 1828.—tf

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Public, that he has removed his shop to that formerly occupied by Mr. Hessefross, at the Head of the Market in Court street, and next door to Mr. Thomas O. Turner's store, where he intends devoting the strictest attention to his business, and invites his former friends and customers to call and view his assortment, consisting in part of Silver, Table & Tea spoons of the newest fashions, ditto Sissors Hooks, ditto Gold Thimbles, &c.—Also Jewellery, such as Gold Breast pins, Hair Rings, Silver ditto, common Gold, ditto Gold ear Rings, ditto. Yawey, ditto, ditto—Also plain and fancy finger Rings, all of the latest fashions, which he is disposed to sell on accommodating terms.
The Public's Obdt. Servant,
STEPHEN RUSSETT.
Jan. 19 3w

POETRY.

From the London Forget-Me-Not for 1828. THE SABBATH BELL.

By Mrs. CORNWALL BARON WILSON, Author of "Astarte," and "Hours at Home." Pilgrim, that hast meekly borne All the cold world's bitter scorn,

Idler, following fashion's toys, Seeking, mid its empty joys, Pleasure that must end in pain;

Poet, dreaming o'er thy lyre, Wasting health and youthful fire; Wooing still the phantom fame,

Monarch, on thy regal throne; Ruler, whom the nations own; Captive, at thy prison grate,

Statesman, toiling in the mart, Where Ambition plays his part; Peasant bronzing 'neath the sun,

Trav'ler, thou whom gain or taste Speedeth through earth's weary waste; Wand'rer from thy native land,

Soldier, who on battle plain, Soon may'st mingle with the slain; Sailor, on the dark blue sea

Mother, that with tearful eye Stand'st to watch thy first born die, Bending o'er his cradle head,

"Mourner," thus it seems to say, "Weeping o'er this fragile clay, Lift from earth thy streaming eyes,

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE, HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET, WHARF, a supply of GROCERIES,

Cash for Negroes. The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years.

Fountain Inn. The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

DENTON HOTEL. The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE Middletown Academy Will be opened on the first Monday in December next.

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

COACH, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has met with in his line of business.

Notice. WAS committed to the jail of Kent county Md. on the 2d inst. by John Ireland Esq.

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL. Vanderford & Hambleton, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the Public, that they have taken that well known stand on Dover Street.

Notice. The Subscriber intending to leave Easton him, to call and settle their accounts in the course of forty days.

NOTICE. The subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing.

NOTICE. I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my Rich Neck Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY, Classical Department. This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst.

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

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Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed, against Thomas Sherwood at the suit of Samuel Harrison.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to be directed, against Joseph Kemp.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against James Seth.

VALUABLE EOTS AND LANDS For Sale. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Jenifer S. Taylor.

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UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company.

EASTON HOTEL. The Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform Travellers and the Public generally, that he has rented and now keeps that commodious and well known stand called THE EASTON HOTEL.

REFRESHMENT. RICHARD KENNEY HAS Removed from the Union Tavern and opened a Tavern or REFRESHMENT HOUSE second door below Dover Street.

TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.

To Rent FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.

Notice. The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot, situate on Goldsborough street.

To Rent FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situate on Harrison Street.

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.

For Rent FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson.

Notice. The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828.

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For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, lying on Treadavien Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water.

FEMALE ACADEMY. MRS. SCULL HAVING moved to the house formerly occupied by Mr. James M. Lambdin, on Washington street, will open her SCHOOL again the first day of January.

Notice. All persons having claims against the estate of William Willson, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to have them filed in the Register's office on or before the 10th day of March next.

BOOTS & SHOES. THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road COMPANY. 8th November, 1827. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals will be received at the Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

Stone Blocks of Granite Gables or other hard texture 8 by 12 inches, and from 6 to 12 feet long, undressed, the price to be stated at which they will be delivered.

Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road. PAMPHLET entitled, "Rail Roads in the United States, or PROTEST and argument against a subscription, on the part of the State of Maryland, to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company."

Wm. Hollins, Esq.—Sir, I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you; but I take the opportunity of letting you know, that I have read your pamphlet on Rail Roads.

HAGERSTOWN, MD. Nov. 29, 1827. Wm. Hollins, Esq. Baltimore. "On my way to this place, I read hastily your pamphlet on rail-roads at the Messrs. Loundes' in Cumberland, where I intend to buy several for self and friends in Alleghany county, on my return."

I observe the Rail Road Company has advertised in the papers of the western counties for materials to be DELIVERED IN BALTIMORE. I own a good deal of timbered land in Alleghany, but it would puzzle me to deliver it in Baltimore.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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