

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. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1832.

NO. 2.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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From the Boston Gazette.

The Masonic Institution.—We would call the attention of every reader to the following article in defence of the masonic institution. It is signed by ten or twelve hundred respectable individuals belonging to this city and the neighboring towns.

Among the Boston signers we notice the names of gentlemen who have long been distinguished for their piety and intelligence, wealth, honesty, public spirit, and all the virtues which adorn the Christian character; lawyers, merchants, traders & mechanics, who have much at stake in the community, and who, it is not too much to say, would never lend their names to sustain an institution, the influence of which was of a mischievous character.

TO THE PUBLIC—DECLARATION.—Whereas, it has been frequently asserted and published to the world, that in the several degrees of Freemasonry, as they are conferred in the U. States, the candidate, on his initiation and subsequent advancement, binds himself by oath to sustain his Masonic brethren in acts which are at variance with the fundamental principles of morality, and incompatible with his duty as a good and faithful citizen; in justice therefore to themselves, and with a view to establish truth and expose imposture, the undersigned, many of us the recipients of every degree of Freemasonry known and acknowledged in this country, do most solemnly deny the existence of any such obligations in the Masonic Institution, so far as our knowledge respectively extends. And we as solemnly aver that no person is admitted to the Institution, without first being made acquainted with the nature of the obligation which he will be required to incur and assume.

Freemasonry secures its members in the freedom of thought and of speech, and permits each and every one to act according to the dictates of his own conscience in matters of religion, and of his personal preferences in matters of politics. It neither knows, nor does it assume to inflict upon its erring members, however wide may be their aberrations from duty, any penalties or punishments other than those of admonition, suspension, and expulsion.

The obligations of the Institution require of its members a strict obedience to the laws of God and of man. So far from being bound by any engagements inconsistent with the happiness and prosperity of the nation, every citizen who becomes a Mason is doubly bound to be true to his God to his COUNTRY, and to his FELLOW-MEN. In the language of the "Ancient Constitutions" of the Order, which are printed & open for public inspection, & which are used as text books in all the Lodges, he is "required to keep and obey the MORAL LAW; to be a quiet and peaceable citizen; true to his government and just to his country."

Masonry disdains the making of proselytes. She opens the portals of her asylum to those only who seek admission, with the recommendation of a character unspotted by immorality and vice. She simply requires of the candidate his assent to one great fundamental religious truth—the existence and providence of God; and a practical acknowledgment of those inflexible doctrines for the government of life, which are written by the finger of God on the heart of man.

Entertaining such sentiments as Masons, as Citizens, as Christians, and as Moral Men, and deeply impressed with the conviction that the Masonic Institution has been and may continue to be productive of great good to their fellow men; and having "received the laws of the society, and its accumulated funds, in sacred trust for charitable uses," the undersigned can neither renounce nor abandon it. We most cordially unite with our brethren of Salem and vicinity, in the declaration and hope that, "should the people of this country become so infatuated as to deprive Masons of their civil rights in violation of their written constitutions, and the wholesome spirit of just laws and free governments, a vast majority of the Fraternity will still remain firm, confiding in God and the rectitude of their intentions, for consolation, under the trials which they may be exposed."

HYDROPHOBIA.—The following particulars of a case of Hydrophobia, are published in the Bedford (Penn.) Gazette:—

SCHILLSBURG, (Penn.) Dec. 12.

"Sir,—Seeing in the last number of your Gazette, notice taken merely of the death of Mr. David Rock, of Napier township, by hydrophobia, I have taken the liberty of giving you a few of the particulars of the case derived from my own observation and personally from facts and statements made known to me by the wife & father of the deceased; sincerely hoping that a knowledge of the incidents attending this case, may in future induce persons to be more cautious in approaching animals exhibiting symptoms anything out of the common way.

Between ten and eleven months since one of Mr. David Rock's Cows appeared to be singularly affected, displaying a number of symptoms that would designate a true case of rabies; yet, so little did Mr. Rock think or know of the real state of his cow, that he actually attempted to administer to her some nostrum, by introducing it with his hand as far into her mouth as possible—thereby receiving a slight wound on one of his fingers, from the teeth of the cow. The nostrum or medicine appeared to have no observable effect, and within thirty six hours afterwards the cow died.—Mr. Rock, not yet suspecting the real cause of his cow's death, skinned her; and, in doing so, cut one of his hands.

Nothing more was thought of the occurrence, until recently—when it unfolded itself in all the death like horrors of Hydrophobia, in Mr. Rock himself. On the Thursday morning preceding his death, Mr. Rock said he felt unwell; had the head-ache, chilliness, languor and lassitude. He attempted to approach a trough of water, for the purpose of washing himself, but found, to his utter astonishment, that he could not get near it. Returning into the house, he related to his wife what had happened, but did not appear to be further alarmed. However, on again attempting to approach the water, to use his own words, "his sensations were such as could not be described. In the morning (Friday) before daylight, he got up and went to the water to try if he could, then wash, and found that he could, giving his own reason, (and a very plausible one) "that it was then dark—he could not see the water, and could wash."

The symptoms above described appeared steadily and rapidly to increase in violence, with a considerable degree of coldness, numbness and pain in the limb affected. About seven o'clock in the evening, (Saturday) a violent spasmodic agitation of the whole frame took place accompanied by that symptom which so truly gives name to the disease, viz. a horror of liquids. On presenting him some water, at his own request, he appeared to be always thirsty, he would start back with all the horror and fright imaginable, at the same time screaming in the most violent manner; his imagination depicting to himself objects that I would shudder to name. As time moved on, so in proportion did his spasms and sufferings increase, until he became so outrageous that it took five or six strong men to hold him on his bed.

On Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, I arrived: Found extreme irritability and sensibility of the whole system—excessive anxiety depicted in every feature of the face, with short respiration and gasping; violent pain and oppression about the precordia—the pulse feeble, irregular and quick; the secretions from the mouth slight. His great horror at the sight of fire, smoke and water, was truly distressing. At times his mind appeared perfectly composed, and when addressed cautiously, would answer correctly.

He could at all times know when his spasms were coming on—he would mention to the by-standers to take care and hold him tight, that he might not injure them or himself. But so soon as a mad fit, as he would call it, would come on, though not a moment before giving the above caution, he would rave, strike, kick, and even attempt to bite. One of the persons that waited on him, told me he had seen him try to bite several times.

Medicine and blood-letting was tried, but without any sensible advantage.—He also took some nourishment; weak coffee and soup.

I have given you the most important incidents of this tragic scene & will merely say, that about two o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday the 4th day of December, instant, a general stupor appeared to steal over the whole system, as though, the poisonous virus had so completely obliterated the vital spark that the heart no more strove to exist, and remained quiet, that the soul might leave its tenement of clay in peace—and soar aloft to that God from whom it first derived existence.

The Philadelphia (Poulson's) Advertiser contains the following authentic abstract from the will of the late Stephen Girard. The editor remarks:—"There is not perhaps, an instance recorded in the history of the world, of one human being devoting such an immense amount of wealth for the benefit of his fellow man, as the venerable deceased has given to the city of his adoption, for the laudable purpose of its improvement, and for the melioration of the condition of its inhabitants."

STEPHEN GIRARD'S WILL,

Gives to the Pennsylvania Hospital, subject to the payment of an annuity of \$200 to a female slave, whom he sets free \$30,000

To the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb 20,000

To the Orphan's Asylum 10,000

To the Controllers of the Public Schools 10,000

To the City Corporation, to be invested, and the interest to be applied, annually in the purchase of wood for the Poor, 10,000

To the Society of Ship Masters 10,000

To the Free Mason's Lodge For a School to be erected in the township of Passyunk, for poor white children 6,000

Sundry Legacies to individuals amounting to 120,000

Several Annuities amounting to about 4,000

To the City of New Orleans 1000 acres of improved land in the Territory of Mississippi, and

One third of 207 000 acres of unimproved Land in the same territory,

To the City of Philadelphia the remaining two thirds of the said unimproved lands. [This land is said to be now worth 500,000 dollars.

To the City of Philadelphia, Stock in the Schuylkill Navigation Company 110,000

[Worth in the market considerably more than this sum.]

For a College for poor white male children and its proper endowments, the sum of 2,000,000

To the City of Philadelphia, for certain City improvements, to be invested, and the interest to be annually applied 500,000

All his remaining Estate, real and personal (no part of the real estate to be sold) is to be applied as follows:—in further aid of the said College—improvements of the City and in relief of the Taxes.—This Estate is very large, but not yet valued

To the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be applied to Internal Improvements by Canals, provided the Legislature shall, within one year from Stephen Girard's decease, pass laws authorizing the City of Philadelphia to make the intended improvements—otherwise to the United States for the same object 300,000

The Gentlemen hereafter named are the Executors of his Will.—Timothy Paxson, Thomas P. Cope, Joseph Roberts, William J. Duane, John A. Barclay.

DECREASE OF DUTIES.

We publish the following rates which go into operation from the 1st inst. together with a statement of the probable effect that the same will have upon the revenue of the past and present year.

[N. Y. Courier.]

Decrease of duties on Tea Coffee and salt; from and after the 1st January, 1832.

Teas—From China, in vessels of the United States— Late duty. Pres't duty

Bohea per lb: 12 cts. 4 cts

Souchong and other Black, 25 10

Campoy or Congo (considered as Souchong) 25 10

Gomee, Gunpowder or Imperial 50 25

Hyson and Young Hyson 40 19

Hyson Skin & other Green 25 12

Teas—From any other place than China, or in vessels of or in any other than vessels of the United States—

Polen 14 6

Souchong and other Black 31 18

Campoy or Congo, (considered as Souchong) 31 18

Gomee, Gunpowder or Imperial 63 27

Hyson and Young Hyson 56 27

Hyson Skin & other Green 35 20

Coffee per lb 2 1

Salt—per bush weighing 56lb 15 10

Exhibit of the decrease of revenue growing out of the lesser duties on Coffee, Cocoa, Salt & Molasses, for the year 1831, and also on Teas Coffee and Salt, for 1832 the calculation predicated upon the net quantity imported in the fiscal year, commencing 1st October, 1829 and ending on the 20th September, 1830, as per the official document of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Coffee—Amount of net duties, deducting exports entitled to debenture in the above year (1830) \$1,920,362 00

On the same quantity for the following year at the reduced duties 768,144 80

Decrease of duty \$1,152,217 20

Cocoa—As above \$19,842 60

At the reduced duty 9,921 30

Decrease of duty \$9,921 30

Salt—As above \$1,057,179 20

At the reduced duty 792,84 40

Decrease of duty \$264,294 80

Molasses As above \$835,262 30

At the reduced duty 417,646 15

Decrease of duty \$417,646 15

Total decrease of duty in 1831 \$1,843,979 45

Decrease of revenue arising on the lesser duties on Teas Coffee and Salt, for the year 1832—predicated also upon the imports and exports of the above fiscal year (1830.)

Teas—Amt of net duty the above fiscal year \$2,903,333 8

At the reduced duty 1,010,459 63

Decrease of duty \$1,892,873 70

Coffee—Duties as above, at the rate of 2 cts. \$768,144 80

Duties in 1832 at 1 ct 384,072 40

Decrease of duty \$384,072 40

Salt—Duties as above at the rate of 15 cts \$792,84 40

Duties in 1832, at 10 cts. 528,589 60

Decrease of duty \$264,294 80

Total decrease in 1831 \$1,843,979 45

Total decrease in 1832 3,785,426 35

Total decrease in 1831 & 1832 \$5,629,399 80

The preceding statement is made up from the official documents of the fiscal year commencing 1st Oct. 1829, and ending 30th Sept. 1830. As the reduction of duties on all the articles embraced for 1831, with the exception of molasses, did not commence until 1st Jan. 1831, it may be argued that the duties of the first quarter of the year, commencing 1st Oct. 1830 and ending 30th Sept. should have been calculated at the rates of duty then existing. This has not been done; because an ample offset to that amount of additional duty and even equivalent to all the additional revenue that will grow out of a possible, yet doubtful, excess of importations, of the articles embraced in this statement, will be the return duty on tea, coffee and cocoa, put into the custom house stores under the bond of the importer, for the purpose of bringing the same under the lesser rates of duty and which it is well known particularly of coffee amounts to an enormous quantity. Indeed although it does not appear upon the face of the official document for 1830, yet the revenue of that year will suffer a diminution from the above cause, which applies more immediately to, and which will seriously affect the revenue of the present year. As connected with this part of the subject, and as having a further tendency to reduce the revenue of the past year, is the fact that the exports of foreign products have increased even in a greater ratio than the increase of imports; this circumstance, coupled with the opinion existing with many experienced and reflecting merchants, that there was a redundancy of imports the past year which will call for a more limited operation the present year, and consequently defeat the very sanguine calculations that have been made as to the great increase of revenue.

From the Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1831.

In my last letter, I referred to some verbal reports of a speech, lately delivered by Mr. Randolph to his former constituents, particularly to the expressions imputed to him in regard to Mr. Webster, which, from the extensive circulation and credit they have gained, require some notice. After giving, as one reason for the re-election of Jackson, his personal hatred of Clay, he continued:—"But Henry Clay is a brave man—I have tested him—though his friend, Daniel Webster, is a poltroon, and I have the evidence of it in my pocket." The transaction to which this corrupt and crazy orator alludes, was so mortifying to his vanity, from its origin to its end, that it has no doubt left in his bosom a deadly sting, but he would never have hazarded such remarks in relation to it, had he not since he sold himself to the Administration, thrown aside all regard to truth or decency. The facts, as you may recollect, were these: Mr. Randolph was a member of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Secretary Crawford, preferred by Ninian Edwards, and had attended one or two of the early sittings of the committee. Before the close of the session, he embarked at New York for Europe, and from on board the packet, he addressed a letter to his constituents wherein he claimed for himself the credit of having prevailed upon the committee, in opposition to their wishes and intentions, to afford to Mr. Crawford an opportunity to reply to the accusations of Mr. Edwards. Upon the publication of the letter in Washington, the several members of the committee rose in their places, and indignantly repelled the calumnious aspersions. Mr. Webster, being one of the committee, was pointed, and explicit, in his denial of the truth of the allegation. Moreover the Journal of the proceedings of the committee was pro-

duced, from which the very reverse of Randolph's statements was shown to be the fact. During the following session of Congress, that of 1824-'25, Mr. Randolph having taken his seat, there was some further conversation on the subject which ended, towards the close of the session, in a demand by Mr. Randolph of honorable satisfaction from Mr. Webster. Mr. Benton bore the challenge.—The subsequent day, Mr. Benton waited upon Mr. Webster, and Mr. Webster, supposing that he had called for his reply immediately put it into his hand. Mr. Benton returned it, saying that he had come with instructions from Mr. Randolph to withdraw the challenge, and it was accordingly withdrawn. The reply of Mr. Webster was never, to my knowledge, seen by any one. There was a current report, at the time, that it was very harsh—to the effect that he would not fight a convicted liar. But this report was not countenanced by Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster's remarks, in the House of Representatives, were never, in any way, explained, modified, or retracted. Before the House of Representatives, he arraigned Randolph for having grossly misrepresented the acts and views of the Crawford Committee—there he convicted him, and there he has never gainsaid what he then said. Thus stands the matter to this day.

From the Juvenile Souvenir.

Spunk and Peril.—There is a story, and which I believe is fact, of two boys going to a jackdaw's nest from a hole under the helmy window in the tower of All Saint's Church, Derby. As it was impossible to reach it standing within the building, & equally impossible to ascend to that height from without, they resolved to put a plank through the window; & while the heavier boy secured its balance by sitting on the end within the lighter boy was to fix himself on the opposite end, and from that perilous situation to reach the object of their desire. So far the scheme answered. The little fellow took the nest, and finding in it five fledged young birds, announced the news to his companion. "Five, are there?" replied he; "then I'll have three." "Na," exclaimed the other indignantly, "I run all the danger, and I'll have the three." "You shall not," still maintained the boy in the inside; "you shall not—Promise me three, or I'll drop you!" "Drop me if you please," replied the little hero; "but I'll promise you no more than two, upon which his companion slipped off the plank. Ut tilted the end and down went the boy, upwards of a hundred feet to the ground.—The little fellow at the moment of his fall, was holding his prize by their legs, three in one hand, and two in the other; and they finding themselves descending fluttered out their pinions instinctively. The boy too, had on a stout carter's frock, secured round the neck, which, filling with air from beneath, buoyed him up like a balloon, and he descended smoothly to the ground; when, looking up, he exclaimed to his companion, "Now you shall have none! and ran away, sound in every limb, to the astonishment of the inhabitants," who, with inconceivable horror, had witnessed his descent.

An Author's Card.—There is consolation and philosophy in the following unique card, which we copy from the Literary Subaltern:

S. S. Southworth, author of the National Drama, entitled the "Capture of Prescott, or the Heroism of Barton," returns his sincere thanks to the two ladies and fifty gentlemen, who honored the Theatre on the evening of Wednesday, with their presence, and thus gave him a bumper and a benefit. It was the intention of the author, to hand the proceeds of the night to the "poor of the church," but being apprehensive, that the avails of the occasion might not meet the hungry expectations of that respectable body, they are withheld, and will be invested in anthracite coal.—This being the first benefit the author ever received, excepting always the "Benefit of the Act," he considers himself highly fortunate and blessed. The author in reflecting on the events of the evening, is consoled with the happy reflection, that but for a severe gust of wind, accompanied with snow, hundreds would have been in attendance, which belief answers all the purposes of a full house. The thanks of the author, are also due, to a brace of colored ladies and gentlemen in the gallery, who recorded their testimonials of applause in favor of Guy Watson, as enacted by Mr. McGuire.

Some person asked Charles James Fox, what was the meaning of that passage in the Psalms, "He clothed himself with cursing, like as with a garment."—"The meaning!" said he, "I think is clear enough; the man had a habit of swearing."

Legislature of Maryland.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Lake presented the memorial and petition of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying for the establishment of a financial institution, to be founded upon the invested moneys in the treasury for the supply of revenue to the state, and to the general accommodation and benefit of the people.

Mr. Hollman presented the petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying for the establishment of a Bank in Williamsport, to be called, The Washington county Bank.

Mr. Brewer presented the memorial of the committee on the part of the corporation of Annapolis, praying to be exempted from county taxes and for an amendment of their charter.

The house proceeded to the choice of a council to the Governor. The ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box; the gentleman named to strike retired to the conference room, & after some time, returned and reported that there were altogether eighty votes taken, and of that number Wm. Potter had received sixty-four votes, Thomas C. Worthington, had received sixty two votes, Samuel Turner, had received fifty seven votes, George W. Purnell, had received fifty seven votes, and Robert W. Bowie, had received fifty two votes, Nicholas Brewer, received one vote and that there were nine blank ballots.

Whereupon, Resolved, That William Potter, Thomas C. Worthington, Samuel Turner, George W. Purnell, and Robert W. Bowie, Esquires, be and they are hereby declared to be duly elected, the council of the Governor for the ensuing year.

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

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4th.

Mr. Nicols obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled An act to alter and change the location of the second and third election districts in Dorchester county.

Mr. Turner, of Charles, obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to establish magistrates courts in this state, and to extend their jurisdiction.

Mr. Teackle, from the joint committee to which was referred so much of the Executive communication, as relates to the demise of his Excellency, the late Governor Daniel Martin, delivered the following report;

The committee to which was referred so much of the Executive communication as relates to the demise of his excellency the late Governor Daniel Martin, in conjunction with a like committee on the part of the Senate, have had under consideration the melancholy subject of this reference, and recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, to wit.

1st. Entertaining an exalted sense of the Patriotism and public services of his Excellency, the late Governor, Daniel Martin, and disposed to testify by a solemn act, profound regret, at the dispensation of Divine will, which deprived the state of a highly valuable and esteemed citizen, "at a period of life when he might reasonably have anticipated a long career of usefulness."—Therefore, resolved unanimously, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that in respect to the memory of the deceased Governor, the members of this Legislature and their officers, will wear crape on the hat and left arm, for the residue of the Session—that twenty one minute guns be fired at sunrise, at mid-day, and at sunset on Thursday next—that the state flag be displayed at half staff throughout the day, and that each of the Houses will suspend its session for that day.

2d. Further, Resolved unanimously, that the members of the executive and judicial departments, at the seat of government, and their respective officers, be severally requested to participate in the testimonials of respect, prescribed in the foregoing resolution, and that the clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates, be required to communicate this request to the persons referred to.

3d. Further, Resolved unanimously, that his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to communicate these proceedings to the Widow of his Excellency, the late Governor Daniel Martin and to express to her the sincere condolence of the Legislature at the heavy affliction which has fallen upon her in consequence of her irreparable bereavement.

All which is respectfully submitted.
Littleton Dennis Teackle,
Chairman of the joint committee on the part of the House of Delegates.
By order, Gordon M. Handy, Clk.
Which was read the first, and by special order the second time; the report concurred in, and the resolutions therein contained assented to.

The clerk of the Senate delivered a letter from the Honourable George Howard, the Governor elect, referred by the Senate to the consideration of this house, which letter was read, and is as follows

Baltimore, January 3d, 1832.
The Honourable the President of the Senate; and, The Honourable the Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your joint communication, informing

me that I have been elected Governor of the State of Maryland. Deeply sensible of this mark of confidence on the part of the representatives of the people of Maryland, I can only say, that all my exertions shall be devoted to the advancement of the interest of my native State, and to the honor, safety and welfare of her citizens.

I regret to add, that indisposition in my family prevents me from designating an earlier day, than Wednesday, the 11th inst. for my appearance at the seat of Government.—I propose to be in readiness to qualify upon that day.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. HOWARD.

Mr. Teackle presented the memorial of John W. King and others of Somerset county, praying for the establishment of a State Bank.

And, Mr. Wilson of Cecil, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying for the establishment of a State Bank.

Which were read and severally referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

The Speaker laid before the House reports from the clerks of Prince Georges, Talbot, and Cecil counties, relative to the attendance of Judges; which were read and referred to the committee on grievances and Courts of justice.

Also a report from the clerk of Talbot county court, relative to the several sums of money paid by him into the Eastern Shore Treasury within the year, ending on the 30th November, 1831.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

In the Senate, yesterday, Messrs. Tipton & Waggoner appeared, & took their seats. Petitions were presented from Salem and Philadelphia praying a reduction of the duty on foreign coal, and referred to the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, this day introduce a bill respecting the duty on Indian blankets.

Mr. Marcy, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill providing for the payment of interest due to several States on advances made by them during the late war. The bill regulating the duties and providing for the compensation of Pursers in the Navy was considered, and after some remarks from Messrs. Hayne and Dickerson, was postponed to, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, among the numerous resolutions submitted were several by Mr. Pendleton of New York, that it was expedient to bring in a bill to regulate and declare the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, in criminal cases arising in the State Courts, &c. &c. The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed, by a vote of 99 to 89.

Mr. Mercer submitted resolutions declaring it expedient that the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, after the redemption of the public debt should be applied by the Legislatures of the several States and Territories, to the purposes of popular education, and the removal of free persons of color to Liberia, or elsewhere beyond the limits of the United States and of their Territories; and that the proceeds of such land sales be distributed among the several States and Territories, according to their respective numbers. A motion was made to lay the latter resolutions on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered but the House adjourned without taking the question.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, on leave, introduced a bill to reduce the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian goods, which was read and ordered to a second reading. After the presentation of petitions, and second readings of bills, the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of certain States for interest on advances made by them to the United States, during the late war, was ordered to a second reading.—Several bills of a private nature, were passed. After spending a short time in the consideration of Executive business the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, among the resolutions introduced, was one by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, calling on the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of our Ministers resident abroad, above the rank of Charge d'Affairs, to three, viz: to England, France, and Russia. It was adopted, on a division, by a vote of—ayes 89. Mr. Drayton submitted a resolution on the subject of increasing the pay and emoluments of naval officers so as to place them on an equality with officers of similar rank in the army, which was also agreed to.

Mr. Drayton likewise introduced a bill, from the Military Committee, to increase the pay of armorers in the army of the United States, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The resolution of Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, was, together with the amendments laid upon the table, on motion of Mr. Wickliffe. The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of private bills were passed, and others matured. The bill providing for the final

settlement of claims for interest on advances made during the late war, by several States to the United States, was passed. Mr. Benton's bill to reduce the duties on Indian Blankets and other Indian goods, having received two readings, Mr. Benton moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. After some discussion, this motion was lost; Ayes 17, Noes 25. Mr. Dickerson's motion to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures, prevailed by a vote of 25 to 19.—Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making further provision for the Military Academy at West Point. A bill to add a part of the Southern to the Northern District of the State of Alabama was passed. A discussion of some length took place upon a motion to recommit to the Committee on Claims, the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the adjustment of the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States, in which Messrs. Adams, M'Duffie, Speight, E. Everett, Burges, Williams, Reed of Massachusetts, Drayton, Davis of Massachusetts, and Barbour of Virginia, took a part. The motion to recommit was lost by a large majority, and the House adjourned without taking the question on the amendment to the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7.

The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives, Gen. Hawkins, of North Carolina, appeared and was qualified, and took his seat. A number of bills were reported, and among them the Naval Appropriation Bill, for the year 1832, which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Kerr, from the Committee on the Territories, reported a bill establishing the territorial government of Ousconsin, which also was read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The report of the Committee of Claims on the South Carolina Claims, was ordered to be printed. The remainder of the day was devoted to private business.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE HESSIAN FLY.

Cambridge, E. S. Maryland,

Dec. 18, 1831.

MR. SMITH:—I cannot withhold my surprise and regret at the apathy of the agricultural community, on that interesting branch of entomology, which comprises the history character and habits of such insects, as are peculiar to the staple crops of our country, among which stands conspicuous, the "Hessian fly," known only as a deadly foe to the energies of man; annually multiplying upon us, & despoiling us of the fruits of our labors.

Having before, had the indulgence of a column of your useful paper, to explore the co-operation of fellow laborers, and fellow sufferers, in the investigation of this subject, I take the liberty, to offer a few more remarks, in the hope, that yet I may not be disappointed in my purpose.

I had long been anxious to see this implacable enemy, the "Hessian fly," in its state of maturity; and in all my frequent attempts to gratify my curiosity, heretofore frustrated, until recently, I obtained a plentiful supply.

The loose scattered wheat of my stack yard had vegetated early in the season, perhaps in July, & grew luxuriantly; on the 1st of September, my attention was attracted by its rapid decline; on examination, I discovered that almost every stalk was loaded with the chrysalids of this fly: I dug up a small sod without any regard to selection, and planted it in a flower pot, under a large glass jar, and placed it on my mantle piece, where it might have a uniform and warm temperature, to assist in their development: in a week or two, they appeared in their parental robes, crowding upon the few spikes, which, had survived their ravages; here I have commanded a full view of them, and their progressive operations, and will give you the result.

They belong to the order Hemiptera, genus Aphis; they are but little larger than a flea, and of much the same color and appearance, except that the abdomen is more obtuse and flat, and ends in two horns; the thorax is short, and the head in addition to two long antennae, armed with a small, very sharp, inflected rostrum; they are obviously not constructed for a long flight.

Shortly after their appearance they commenced to deposit on the blades and stalks of wheat their young progeny, a mere speck, and with an excellent microscope, I confess I have not been able to satisfy myself, whether they are viviparous or oviparous; and it is very immaterial to any useful purpose, for they were ejected, if not in an egg, enclosed in a thin membrane, which under the influence of the warm temperature of the room developed the living animal in a few hours; this first deposit adhered closely to the blade or stalk, as if glued to the point on which it was made, and does not roll down as has been stated, but shortly casting off its almost invisible casement, the larvæ crawled down to the nearest joints of the plant, where the rosetta are inserted, and their nourishment obtained; they pass through three metamorphoses in rapid progression, under a suitable temperature; I would suppose

from the swarms produced, from so small a sod of wheat, there must have been several generations within the short term I have named.

The propagation of every variety of this family, the "aphides," is incalculably immense and indeed mysterious; it was first I believe, asserted by Bonnet, and since confirmed by Trembley, and others, beyond doubt, that the impregnation of one set of females of this family serves for ten succeeding generations there being no males but once in that term.

From the foregoing statement of facts, it may be rationally inferred—1st. That this insect, the "Hessian fly," largely sustains itself, through the slovenly and reprehensible practice of leaving the loose scattered wheat of the stack yard to vegetate, and serve them for their nidification, by which myriads of legions may be raised from a few perches of ground; 2nd. That this medium of sustentation is the great secret, by which this mysterious and calamitous insect has been much multiplied throughout our wheat country.

3rdly. That the practice of fallowing on wheat stubble, by which much scattered wheat will vegetate in favorable seasons, and serve the purposes of the "fly," before it is ploughed down again, for the new crop is another prolific source of this evil.

4thly. And consequently, that to clean the stack yard, and other places, where loose wheat may have been scattered and vegetated, and to refrain from the cupid-ity, also otherwise culpable, of fallowing upon wheat stubble, for a crop of wheat, is the absolutely moral duty of every agriculturist, who is capable of consciousness of duty at all, to himself, or his neighbour.

In a former paper I have noticed and controverted the confident, laudable, but fallacious recommendation of your Canada correspondent, "to soak seed wheat in brine for the destruction of the egg of this fly" which he erroneously supposed to be on the grain: I must now take the liberty to remark, of a communication on the subject of the "Hessian fly" in the "Hagerstown Free Press," from Mr. McKee, that Mr. McKee is entitled to the thanks of the community for his contribution to this interesting question; but I can assure him he has been much deceived in his observations.

He is correct when he affirms that the egg of this fly is deposited on the plant, and not on the grain; but he is deceived in his observations when says he "selected a few stalks of wheat in March, on which there were a number of eggs of this fly, that had been deposited the fall previous, and they produced insects similar to the 'common musketo,' with the exception, that they were of a darker colour, and somewhat shorter; no doubt he obtained such an insect as he describes; but it is not probable, that the eggs could have borne the cold of last winter, without freezing; and no egg having been frozen, will produce a living animal.

He must have had the progeny, from recent eggs, or from chrysalids, of the fall previous, which latter, "analogy instructs us," may be capable of resisting any degree of cold; and he must have had the eggs, or chrysalids of some other insect, on the stalks; and not those of the "Hessian fly," because, this insect and the "common musketo" to which he assimilates it, are as totally dissimilar in appearance, as well as in all respects, as the "butterfly" and the "grasshopper;" or, as almost any two animals in the wide range of Zoology: the musketo belongs to the order Diptera, having only two long extended transparent wings; the hessian fly belongs to the Hemiptera order, and has four short incumbent wings, of a black colour, the former has long legs, the latter, so short, as scarcely to be discernable: the fly has two horns at the hinder part of the abdomen, the musketo has not: Mr. McKee, will readily perceive on a further investigation, that he has quite mistaken the insect.

This subject, sir, though apparently small, is one of the first magnitude; the first interest of agriculture demand its investigation, till the end be accomplished.

I repeat, sir, the "nidification" is largely effected in filthy stack yards: to scrape them and burn the litter; and, to avoid the following upon wheat stubble, will be the surest prophylactic at present known against this bitter curse of agriculture"—and of

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

DELAWARE.—The convention elected by the people to revise the constitution of the state, have completed their task in twenty-five days, unanimously adopting and signing the new form. The Governor to be chosen for four years, and forever thereafter ineligible. Senators chosen for four and Representatives for two years. No property qualification. The Treasurer elected every second year by the Legislature to meet on the first Tuesday in January, 1833 and every second year thereafter. Acts of incorporation hereafter, must have the concurrence of two-thirds of the Legislature except for renewals—none to be granted beyond twenty years duration; the Legislature always to retain the power to revoke the charter. The Courts are newly organized. The right of suffrage is nearly similar to the regulations in Maryland. The construction of residence of United States troops, &c. is the same as that acted upon by the judges of elections in Annapolis.

For the Eastern Gazette.

THE LATE STEPHEN GERARD'S WILL.

It seems to be the destiny of man that even his best and grandest works must always be marked by something to show the erring weakness or uncorrected depravity of his nature. Who could have thought, that in this age of the world, in the midst of one of the most edified christian communities of this christian country, a man should have arrived at the age of 85 years with mind and capacity to make himself one of the most opulent bankers in the world, and, giving nearly his whole estate to benevolent and public purposes, should in the noble and magnificent endowment of a public College with two millions of money, have connected such unexampled liberality and public spirit with the following restriction, viz: "Secondly—I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college."

"In making this restriction" the wealthy Testator continues and explains, "I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any person or sect whatever—but as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them; I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce; my desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars, the purest principles of morality, so that on their entrance into active life, they may from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer."

After the novelty of this event shall have passed off, and the subject shall be reviewed with calm consideration, the world will be better prepared to set a just estimate upon the Testator's disclaimer "of not intending to cast reflection, upon any persons, &c." when a body of men are distinctly pointed out, whose association, whose presence, aye, the very glance from whose eye is a contamination and an evil most sedulously to be guarded against. And who are that body of men? Every member of the christian ministry in the world—every Gospel Teacher. A body of men to whom all christendom bows with reverential respect, with deferential homage. No matter as to sects, the universal sentiment is to pay the tribute of Reverence to all who give up their lives to inculcate Gospel precepts among men, regarding that as the best and surest mode of "instilling into the mind the purest principles of morality," and of promoting the "inclination and habit of evincing benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth sobriety and industry" the cardinal objects of the Testator's care.

Future time will respond to what past time has long and again and again developed, that unjust and prejudiced proscriptions of men and systems will forever fail in their objects—and it need not be doubted, that at the great "Gerard's College" there will be as "great a multitude of Sects, as great a diversity of opinion, as such excitement and clashing of doctrines and of sectarian controversy" as in any Seminary in the world—and it will be mainly owing to the unfortunate weakness of its munificent patron who knew more of stocks and of the care of every species of pecuniary interest, than of the influences that operate upon the human mind. Had Mr. Gerard provided against any one sect of the Christian denomination gaining a predominance or favoured preference in the institution, the world generally would have hailed it as liberality, and it would have been well received. But in defiance of all christian devotion in a christian land, in contempt and contradiction of the decrees of wisdom, and of the established maxims of early good impressions, and of the necessity of training up Youth in the paths of piety, to forbid their young minds the nourishment of all religious provision, to cut them off from, and keep them strangers to God, a Saviour, and to the glad Tidings sent to mankind, until they "enter into active life," substituting a species of moral philosophy in its stead is, to say the least of it, as irreconcilable with the opinions of the thinking part of mankind, as it is in despite of the feelings of a christian community.

The extraordinary, the wonderful munificence of Mr. Gerard must be the theme of Eulogy throughout the world, and it will be lamented, that, with so much good, should be united so signal a denunciation of the whole christian priesthood, their high offices, and duties.

So far only of the denunciation—I forbear to comment on the failures and circumstances that this restriction must undergo, or to calculate the results likely to arise.

A. B.

By a statement in the Cincinnati Gazette, of Dec. 31, it appears that there have been 505 houses erected in that city during the past year. Thirteen steam boats have also been built there, during the year, the united tonnage of which is stated at 2330 tons, and the cost \$185,500.

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HESSIAN FLY.

We present to day, to our readers, an interesting letter on a most interesting subject that will rivet the attention of our agricultural friends. It is from the pen of that generous minded, scientific and intelligent gentleman, Dr. Joseph E. Muse of Cambridge, who has often and ably directed his well stored mind to subjects of great concern, and has justly earned the applause he has received for his useful researches into matters connected with agriculture, and into other branches of science.

Not much skilled in practical farming, we cannot pretend to pass definitive sentence upon the efficacy of the Doctor's remedies as some of the means of destroying this destructive tormentor, but there is, at least, a reasonableness in his views that we think would be apt to take with any body.

Would the forbearance of the farmers to a man, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and in Delaware and on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, to seed any wheat at all for one year, adopting Dr. Muse's precaution in relation to the growth of wheat about stack yards and other places where grain was casually scattered, prove effectual to destroy or drive off the Hessian fly?

In the absence of wheat plants, will not the Hessian fly deposit its ovum or young upon any other tender vegetable growth, and feed and mature itself through its transformations on it?

What is the History of the Hessian fly? The story of its introduction here by the Hessians in forage in the revolutionary war, has been supposed to be all fable, as it has never been ascertained that the same insect is known in any part of Continental Europe.

Is there any part of our country where the Hessian fly has been found destructive at one time or for a period, (and if for a period how long)—and afterwards disappeared, or where its ravages have become greatly diminished? If there is, where is it?

Is the insect we call Hessian fly known in any part of the world out of our own Country? If not, is there a period anterior to which this insect, we call Hessian fly, was not known in our Country? If there was, it gives rise to another enquiry, viz: are there new generations of new insects, unknown in all time before, perpetually forming in the progress of time? Or how shall we account for the Hessian fly, if never known in any part of the world but in these United States, and never known here anterior to a time within the memory of men now living?

These enquiries seemed naturally to arise and we have hastily given place to them without much consideration.

The Banner of the Constitution is again putting forth its labours in the city of Philadelphia, from which, under all circumstances we are sorry that it ever departed, as the removals we fear like most removals, have retarded its progress. A period is now approaching when the doctrines on political economy, sustained by that paper, will be had recourse to in some degree from necessity, viz: curtailing receipts at the Custom House to suit expenditures, and this must inevitably tend to produce a revision and balancing of the whole Tariff of the Country, so as to diminish some of the excessive duties under which so many of our citizens so loudly complain.

Was it not for the Presidential question now pending, in which the partizans on both sides think they have a direct interest in supporting one side or the other of the Tariff question to advance their object as to President, the extinguishment of the National Debt would assimilate the views, wishes, interests and opinions of so great a majority of the American People, as to leave the dissentients in a minority completely diminutive and selfish. How unfortunate then in so great and interesting a question as a general Tariff of duties, to blend another deeply engrossing question of next President, and to form an alliance between them when there is no necessary connexion. Of what great avail is it on which side a President may be as to the high or low tariff of duties? Is it to be supposed

that any President would interpose his Veto upon that Tariff of duties, that the Congress of the Country, consisting of the immediate representatives of the People and the States, had gravely and reflectively imposed? No body could give ear to such a supposition—why then connect the question of Tariff with the President? It is Congress and Congress alone that will settle that point, let the Presidential persuasive in the Message, or Messages be on which side it may, and no President will be found to interpose his Veto on such a question against the deliberate decision of Congress, although it may be against his views of the policy of the question. Let us vote then for the President unconnectedly with any schemes, independently of any bias for or against particular projects—and let us decide upon great national interests calmly without prejudice, without any regard to that superficial, skin deep patriotism, that looks to names as things,— & expects by a little sophistry just showy enough to catch the unlearned, vulgar prejudice, to sway the popular notion.

In adjusting Tariffs we must certainly look to established interests, and we must extend to them just protection. To undo all that has been done, even concede that it has been done in error, would be madness. Let us get right rationally, with much justice to all, and meeting the auspicious influence of events, it will be wisdom to arrange things upon a permanent basis, as far from monopoly and restriction as from a total disregard of existing interests.

We understand that, on Monday last, the Directors of the Bank of the United States, simultaneously presented to both Houses of Congress, a memorial representing their desire for a renewal of their charter. The application, we learn, is brief and dignified and founded as much upon considerations of the general interests of the country as upon those of the company of Stockholders.

In the Senate, it was referred to a select committee of very distinguished members, and in the House, to the committee of ways and means, after much debate.

We insert to day the prospectus of the "Saturday Bulletin," a weekly paper, of the largest size, published in Philadelphia at two dollars per annum hand-somely printed, and containing a variety of interesting original and selected matter.—We recommend it to the patronage of the Public.

From the National Intelligencer. According to usage, the Mansion of the President of the U. States was on Monday 2nd inst. thrown open for the reception of visitors, and a large concourse of persons of both sexes, availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate. Among these, besides the Heads of the Public Offices, Members of Congress, Officers of the Army and Navy were the members of the Foreign Legations generally.

A number of Ladies and Gentlemen also paid their respects to the Ex-President of the United States and his Lady, at the residence of his son, Mr. John Adams, and were cordially received.

Mr. Clay, now before the People for the Presidency, received the visits of a great number of his friends, residents and strangers, amongst whom the honest Working men of Washington were not less numerous than any other class, nor less kindly and respectfully received, many of them availing themselves of this public day to take him by the hand.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10. By the packet ship Formosa, which has arrived at New York, from Havre, we have received two numbers of the Paris Journal des Debats, which complete our file to the 10th of November.

The paper of the 9th contains a manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, dated St. Petersburg, 22d October. It begins with the announcement that the Polish rebellion was completely extinguished, returns thanks to God; boasts of the invincible solidity of the foundations of Russian power, & of the exploits, fidelity, moderation, and humanity of the Russian Armies. It concludes thus—"Russians! with the help of Divine Providence let us finish what our brave troops have begun; time and our efforts will destroy, even to the germ, all those dissensions which have so long agitated two nations of the same origin. You, also, will see in our subjects, of the kingdom of Poland, restored to Russia, only members of that great family to which you belong. It is not by inspiring tears of a revengeful reaction, but by constant examples of fidelity, greatness of soul, and a generous oblivion of injuries, that you will contribute to the success of our designs for a more intimate, a more solid union of Poland with the other parts of the empire. For our happiness and the glory of Russia, let the indissoluble tie have its guaranties in a sentiment of attachment to the same monarch, in identity of interests and wants, and in a common prosperity never to be disturbed by any misunderstanding."

The doom of Poland is at least shadowed out in the language of this imperial manifesto.—Nat. Gaz.

The British government is now devising plans to send out to the colonists unmarried females between the ages of 18 and 32. Money to pay their passage is to be furnished. As the export is only contemplated to the colonies, we do not know that this country is particularly interested in the scheme; but the case may easily be imagined in which a "protective duty" would be necessary, if many of the unmarried females should find their way to this country. It is probable that this shipment of females is to be made to supply the distant colonies with wives as it is obvious that in all new settlements the number of males greatly exceeds that of females. The idea is, nevertheless, somewhat laughable; and if we were among the colonists, and a score of years younger, we should inquire closely whether the consignments equalled the warranty of the bills of lading, viz:—"in good order and well conditioned."—U. S. Gaz.

Army Deaths and desertions.—The number of Deaths in the army during last year, is 126: of which 22 were from intemperance, and 21 from consumption. The desertions during this year, amounted to 1450. The annual loss by each desertion, is estimated at \$81 60. It is suggested that an increase of pay to this amount might remedy this evil.

There were 2308 deaths in the city of Baltimore, from the 1st January, 1831, to the 1st January, 1832. The most prominent diseases in the Bill of Mortality are of Cholera Infantum 248; Consumption 340; Dropsy 63; Bilious Fever 117; Scarlet Fever 169; Influenza 11; Intemperance 45; Infantile 368; Small Pox 25.

On Friday 6 inst. in Centerville, after a lingering illness Mr. Thomas Murphy, clerk of Queen Ann's County Court. In Centerville on Friday 6th inst. Mrs. Arlett, wife of Mr. F. Arlett. On Monday morning, last Mrs. Harriet, relict of the late Thomas P. Bennett, of this county. On Saturday last on Bennett's Point, Queen Ann's county, Mr. John L. Tilghman. On Tuesday the 3d inst. Mrs. Ann Crow, of this county. On Friday the 6th inst. Mr. James Grace of this county. On Monday last, Mrs. Ann, relict of the late Wm. Parrott, of this county. On Thursday the 5th Mr. Joseph Satterfield of Queen Ann's county. On Monday last, in this county, Mrs. Grace. On Tuesday last, in Miles River, Mrs. Sneed, consort of Mr. Samuel Sneed, of this county. On Wednesday last, Mrs. Frances, relict of the late S. R. Corkran. On Wednesday last, at Dover Bridge, in this county, Mrs. Williams, consort of Mr. Joseph Williams. Departed this life, on the 9th inst. at the residence of her son, Henry Chamberlaine, Esq. in Cecil county, Mrs. Henrietta Maria, late widow of Samuel Chamberlaine, Sen., late of Talbot county, in the 82d year of her age.

The Senate of Georgia have passed a bill repealing all the laws of the State against duelling. It was deemed probable that the other branch of the legislature would concur.

Free Trade Memorial to Congress.—We understand that the committee appointed by the Convention of Philadelphia, are prompted by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and transmit their memorial as soon as possible. Mr. Gallatin has summoned the committee to meet at N. York on the 4th January. The memorial will, therefore, probably be laid before Congress by the middle of the month.—Nat. Gaz.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE. THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at the residence of Edw'd N. Hambleton, Esquire, on Thursday next, the 18th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested. R. SPENCER, Sec'y. Jan. 14.

EASTON ACADEMY. THE Trustees are requested to attend a meeting of the Board, at the Academy, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y. Jan. 14.

NOTICE. THE Commissioners of Talbot county will meet, at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., to elect a Clerk for said county. Applicants will therefore, please forward their applications on or before that day. By order of the COMMISSIONERS. Jan. 14 (S)

An Overseer Wanted. IMMEDIATELY to supply a vacancy. A single man, to reside on the farm where the Subscriber lives, a middle aged man would be preferred. His good character in all respects, must be satisfactorily vouchered for. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH. Jan. 14.

TRUSTEES SALE. BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, passed by a court of Chancery, in the case of Wm. H. Dawson, against Jas. Dawson & others, children and heirs of Joseph H. Dawson, dec'd. passed at the November Term of said court, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & thirty one, the Subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the court house green, in Easton on TUESDAY the 14th day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and three o'clock of that day. All that farm, of the said Joseph H. Dawson, on which he in his life time resided, and of which he died seized, situated in the Bay Side, of Talbot county, immediately on the Bay Shore; the farm being composed of the tracts of land called Dawson's security and Elliotts Neglect, and containing the quantity of two hundred and twenty three acres of land, more or less. The improvements on the said farm, consist of a frame Dwelling house, Kitchen, Barn, stables, &c. all in a state of pretty good repair by the terms of the decree a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money the purchaser executing to the Trustee a such, bond or bonds, with such security as the Trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest (and not before,) the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed, conveying to him, his heirs and assigns forever, all the said property, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainant and defendants, and those claiming by from, under them or either of them. All persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. WM. HADDAWAY, Trustee. Jan. 14.

THE SATURDAY BULLETIN. A Family Newspaper of the very Largest Class, free from all political bias, PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA EVERY SATURDAY, BY EDMUND MORRIS, No. 95, Chesnut Street, At Two Dollars per Annum.

The Proprietor of the Saturday Bulletin takes advantage of the enormous enlargement of his paper, to point attention to the merits of that highly popular Journal. It avows the ambitious aim of being the most informing, most amusing and most spirited of all Newspapers, and in particular of being the best Weekly Paper for respectable families, ever offered to public patronage from the Philadelphia press. To establish this latter claim, the utmost care is taken to crowd into its ample columns every possible variety of new & interesting intelligence; and on the score of the talent, spirit, and real interest of its contents, combined with the beautiful white paper on which it is printed, the clear, new type, and its not being crowded with an abundance of advertisements, it is hoped it may claim admission to the parlors and libraries of all persons of education and taste. To those who do, as well as those who do not read the daily papers, the Saturday Bulletin will never lack novelty, every part being entirely original, or compiled in a manner to engage attention to even the least imposing portion of its contents. It is printed on a large imperial sheet of fine white paper, twenty four columns in each number, & contains the news of the week down to the latest dates.—The papers for subscribers in the country are carefully packed in strong wrappers and put into the Post office in time to leave the city by the mails of Saturday morning, so that by Sunday night, they may be received at offices one hundred and fifty miles distant from the city; while those who live within fifty or seventy miles, will receive them on the evening of Saturday.

General plan of the Saturday Bulletin. News of the Week—Every useful fact and interesting occurrence, whether at home or abroad, carefully selected and logically arranged, with particular attention to the early insertion of late Foreign news. Life in Philadelphia—Exemplified in a series of well written and deeply interesting narratives under the title of the Town Tattler affording pictures of real life never before communicated for publication. The Drama—Criticized with freedom and spirit but with candour and kindness. Anecdotes and Gossip—Under this head is furnished all the floating rumors of the day which are deemed proper for a newspaper. The Markets—This subject is peculiarly interesting to the country subscriber at all times, and in the present excited state of Europe, is of supreme importance. The most copious and accurate accounts will be given weekly, up to the latest moment, of any changes in the Flour and Grain Markets, including the prices of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Meal, &c., Cotton, &c. Select Variety—Consisting of the choicest and most captivating Tales and Sketches from Blackwood's Magazine, and other highly popular English publications, Poetry &c. Police Reports—Procured exclusively for this paper, and to be found in no other Philadelphia publication. These reports consist of cases at the Mayor's Office, and are generally of an exceedingly humorous character, while all are invariably interesting. In these reports the country reader, though far removed from the busy scene, will have a bird's eye view of much that is daily transpiring in real life.

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AGRICULTURAL NOTICE. THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at the residence of Edw'd N. Hambleton, Esquire, on Thursday next, the 18th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested. R. SPENCER, Sec'y. Jan. 14.

EASTON ACADEMY. THE Trustees are requested to attend a meeting of the Board, at the Academy, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y. Jan. 14.

NOTICE. THE Commissioners of Talbot county will meet, at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., to elect a Clerk for said county. Applicants will therefore, please forward their applications on or before that day. By order of the COMMISSIONERS. Jan. 14 (S)

An Overseer Wanted. IMMEDIATELY to supply a vacancy. A single man, to reside on the farm where the Subscriber lives, a middle aged man would be preferred. His good character in all respects, must be satisfactorily vouchered for. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH. Jan. 14.

TRUSTEES SALE. BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, passed by a court of Chancery, in the case of Wm. H. Dawson, against Jas. Dawson & others, children and heirs of Joseph H. Dawson, dec'd. passed at the November Term of said court, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & thirty one, the Subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the court house green, in Easton on TUESDAY the 14th day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and three o'clock of that day. All that farm, of the said Joseph H. Dawson, on which he in his life time resided, and of which he died seized, situated in the Bay Side, of Talbot county, immediately on the Bay Shore; the farm being composed of the tracts of land called Dawson's security and Elliotts Neglect, and containing the quantity of two hundred and twenty three acres of land, more or less. The improvements on the said farm, consist of a frame Dwelling house, Kitchen, Barn, stables, &c. all in a state of pretty good repair by the terms of the decree a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money the purchaser executing to the Trustee a such, bond or bonds, with such security as the Trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest (and not before,) the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed, conveying to him, his heirs and assigns forever, all the said property, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainant and defendants, and those claiming by from, under them or either of them. All persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. WM. HADDAWAY, Trustee. Jan. 14.

THE SATURDAY BULLETIN. A Family Newspaper of the very Largest Class, free from all political bias, PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA EVERY SATURDAY, BY EDMUND MORRIS, No. 95, Chesnut Street, At Two Dollars per Annum.

The Proprietor of the Saturday Bulletin takes advantage of the enormous enlargement of his paper, to point attention to the merits of that highly popular Journal. It avows the ambitious aim of being the most informing, most amusing and most spirited of all Newspapers, and in particular of being the best Weekly Paper for respectable families, ever offered to public patronage from the Philadelphia press. To establish this latter claim, the utmost care is taken to crowd into its ample columns every possible variety of new & interesting intelligence; and on the score of the talent, spirit, and real interest of its contents, combined with the beautiful white paper on which it is printed, the clear, new type, and its not being crowded with an abundance of advertisements, it is hoped it may claim admission to the parlors and libraries of all persons of education and taste. To those who do, as well as those who do not read the daily papers, the Saturday Bulletin will never lack novelty, every part being entirely original, or compiled in a manner to engage attention to even the least imposing portion of its contents. It is printed on a large imperial sheet of fine white paper, twenty four columns in each number, & contains the news of the week down to the latest dates.—The papers for subscribers in the country are carefully packed in strong wrappers and put into the Post office in time to leave the city by the mails of Saturday morning, so that by Sunday night, they may be received at offices one hundred and fifty miles distant from the city; while those who live within fifty or seventy miles, will receive them on the evening of Saturday.

General plan of the Saturday Bulletin. News of the Week—Every useful fact and interesting occurrence, whether at home or abroad, carefully selected and logically arranged, with particular attention to the early insertion of late Foreign news. Life in Philadelphia—Exemplified in a series of well written and deeply interesting narratives under the title of the Town Tattler affording pictures of real life never before communicated for publication. The Drama—Criticized with freedom and spirit but with candour and kindness. Anecdotes and Gossip—Under this head is furnished all the floating rumors of the day which are deemed proper for a newspaper. The Markets—This subject is peculiarly interesting to the country subscriber at all times, and in the present excited state of Europe, is of supreme importance. The most copious and accurate accounts will be given weekly, up to the latest moment, of any changes in the Flour and Grain Markets, including the prices of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Meal, &c., Cotton, &c. Select Variety—Consisting of the choicest and most captivating Tales and Sketches from Blackwood's Magazine, and other highly popular English publications, Poetry &c. Police Reports—Procured exclusively for this paper, and to be found in no other Philadelphia publication. These reports consist of cases at the Mayor's Office, and are generally of an exceedingly humorous character, while all are invariably interesting. In these reports the country reader, though far removed from the busy scene, will have a bird's eye view of much that is daily transpiring in real life.

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Late reports.—The most prominent cases in all the Courts will be faithfully reported, reporters are regularly employed to furnish every thing of interest that transpires. Marriages and Deaths.—A faithful list of Marriages and Deaths for the week. The Saturday Bulletin has been established about five years; and during that period, the patronage has been great beyond all parallel in the history of American Newspapers. Five thousand subscribers are a sufficient recommendation to its merits. No Gazette, in fact, could be offered with more confidence to the country resident. Numerous able writers assist the Editor in furnishing a larger amount of interesting original matter than is published in any other periodical of the kind; and nearly one thousand dollars are annually paid by the Editor to writers for his paper. A few numbers of the paper will be sent to any person who may be desirous of examining its pretensions, on application, free of postage, to the Editor. The extensive improvements made in the size and quality of the Bulletin on the 1st of January, 1832, can be compensated only by an increase of subscribers; and in order to induce gentlemen at a distance, as well as those in the city, to promote its circulation, the Editor offers the following

PREMIUMS. 1.—Any person forwarding Five subscribers and a year's subscription, shall receive the Paper free for himself, so long as the Five continue. 2.—Any person forwarding Ten subscribers and a year's subscription, shall receive a copy of the LIFE OF NAPOLEON; beautifully bound in two volumes, or any other work of equal value which may be desired. These books will be forwarded with care, in the manner directed by the owner. ADDRESS THE EDITOR. Jan. 14.

LIVERY STABLE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county and travel generally, that he has established a Livery Stable in Easton, where he will take in horses and attend to them carefully on the most liberal terms.—He has good and careful ostlers in his employ, and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. He has also, and intends constantly keeping, for hire, saddle horses, horses and gigs and carriages, which may be had at all times on the lowest terms. Jan. 7. THOMAS PARROTT.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE SUBSCRIBER, having given ven his son Thomas, an interest in his Drug and Medicinal establishment, the business will be carried on after the first of the year in the name of THOMAS H. DAWSON & SON of whom may be at all times had every article in their line, of the first quality. His friends & customers will please to accept his thanks for the numerous favours received from them & he hopes the new arrangement will furnish additional inducements for them to continue their custom. Dec. 31 st T. H. DAWSON.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Dec. 30 1831 Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 10 (ten) for 1831, drawn yesterday. 1st drawn No. 7,937 \$6.00 2d "19,439 1200 3d "18,357 800 4th "9,359 500 5th "16,411 300 6th "10,925 } each 150 7th "12,450 } 8th "6,200 } each 100 9th "2,796 } 10th "4,651 } each 80 11th "17,923 } 12th "14,899 } each 70 13th "1,597 } 14th "1,160 } 15th "4,301 } 16th "8,316 } each 50 17th "8,516 } 18th "1,840 } 19th "7,500 } 20th "2,491 } 21st "8,615 } each 25 22d "10,172 } 23d "2,089 } 24th "17,187 } 25th "6,026 }

2000 Even Numbers ending with 0, each \$5 —10,000 Odd Numbers \$4. No 9350 first drawn Even number, by which agreeably to the scheme the \$5 prizes are determined. All tickets, therefore, in the lottery, ending with the figure 0 are each entitled to five Dollars, in addition to whatever sum any of them may have drawn besides. No. 7937, an Odd number, having drawn the Capital Prize of \$6000, agreeably to the scheme every odd number in the Lottery is entitled to a prize of \$4 and in addition to whatever sum any of them may have drawn besides.

All tickets with numbers ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 are those entitled to the prizes of four dollars. All tickets ending with 2, 4, 6, or 8 and not to be found amongst the above are blanks. On hand at Clark's—all marked thus sold at Clark's. Jan. 7.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING. THE Subscriber being appointed director of the Chimney Sweeper for the Town of Easton and having obtained a good Sweep for the purpose, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Persons living in the neighborhood of Easton wishing their chimney's swept will please leave a line at Doctor Thos H. Dawson's Drug Store where they will be punctually attended to by the subscriber. RICHARD C. LAIN. Dec. 3 (S & W)

ABBOTT'S MILL. Dec. 20th 1831. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the MILL, recently carried on by the Messrs. McKnetts. The above mill has gone through a thorough repair, with new Stones & bolting Cloths complete. & is now in complete order for manufacturing Flour and meal; and from an experience of several years at the milling business, with a disposition to please and accommodate the public I hope to merit their patronage. S. R. CORKRAN. N. B Bags or barrels, &c. sent to mill without the last part of the owner's name marked in full, will be at the risk of the owner: as I am determined to take no charge of them without.

S. R. C. Dec 31 1831

POETRY.

From the Amaranth. BURNING LETTERS. BY MISS HANNAH F. GOULD. Fire, my hand is on the key, And the cabinet must open!

From the New York Advocate. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Maxwell, from Liverpool, we have received our London files to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 17th November.

William of Holland. This king is too much elated at his Belgian campaign, and confronts the declarations of the Allied powers with as much coolness as though he were master of half Europe instead of his little marshy kingdom.

thinner they had eaten through in shreds; but had not made their escape. Where most of them were present, they seemed leisurely at work, to satisfy their natural appetite.

to discharge them as speedily as possible by the most active and powerful cathartics. If a horse is violently attacked, first give him laudanum to reduce the spasms.

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831. HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies, the most positive orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs with out respect to persons.

VOI ALEXA TWO DOLLAR Annua, payable ADV Not exceeding ONE DOLLAR every subsequent CO From the In the Ser las presented of the United newal of its C to a Select Cor consist of Mes ing, Hayne submitted a r he said, call u committee on bolishing the d ticles made States, with s on wines and s on wines and rection of b New Orleans some debate, c The bill corce ordered, to a respecting the ers of the Na was postponed Among the House of Re Mr. McDuffie rectors and C the U. States, p said institution erable length t of this petition McDuffie, Car Mercer, Inger South Carolina ell, of South C Johnson, of V ifer, Huntingt and Hoffman, was finally rep Ways and M 90; and the l hour. BANK OF T To the Senate tives of the U The Memo rectors, and C United States, of the Stockh specially repr That the C about to expi 1836, your n duty to invite to its renewal. The gene caused the e the manner in duties assigned recommend it moralists for these subjects, more competet They will th views which in this time. Unless the present Cong upon it can be years of the ex a period befo of your memoi not merely tution itself, b interests of the nation of Cong Independently the Bank was which it nec state of the c pecuniary tran are regulated, tions are con local business of the United cial interahan States, and th with foreign n Of the value system which, forts, and at ces, your me succeeded in s to be spea purpose is to r respectfully, th struction of th fused through ductive industr ing all the rel and private in give stability to s an object of sed with the institution, yo

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. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1832.

NO. 3.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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.

CONGRESS.

From the Washington Globe.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Dallas presented the Memorial of the Bank of the United States, applying for a renewal of its Charter, which was referred to a Select Committee chosen by ballot, to consist of Messrs. Dallas, Webster, Ewing, Hayne and Johnston. Mr. Clay submitted a resolution which he should, he said, call up to day, instructing the committee on Finance to report a bill abolishing the duties on all articles imported, which do not compete with similar articles made or produced in the United States, with the exception of the duties on wines and silks, & reducing the duties on wines and silks. The bill for the erection of barracks in the vicinity of New Orleans was considered, and after some debate, ordered to a third reading. The bill concerning Navy Agents was ordered, to a third reading and the bill respecting the duties of the Commissioners of the Navy, after some discussion, was postponed to Friday next.

Among the petitions presented in the House of Representatives, was one by Mr. McDuffie, from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the U. States, praying for a re-charter of said institution. A discussion of considerable length took place on the reference of this petition in which Messrs. Wayne, McDuffie, Cambreleng, Coulter, Archer, Mercer, Ingersoll, Carson, Davis, of South Carolina, Wilde, Appleton, Mitchell, of South Carolina, Root, Dearborn, Johnson, of Va.; Howard, Foster, Jenifer, Huntington, Sutherland, Ellsworth and Hoffman, took part. The petition was finally referred to the Committee of Ways and Means by a vote of 100 to 90; and the House adjourned at a late hour.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The Memorial of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, in the name and in behalf of the Stockholders of the Bank, respectfully represents—

That the Charter of the Bank being about to expire, on the 4th of March 1836, your memorialists deem it their duty to invite the attention of Congress to its renewal.

The general considerations which caused the establishment of the Bank, the manner in which it has executed the duties assigned to it, & the reasons which recommend its continuance, your memorialists forbear to discuss, since, of these subjects, your honorable bodies are more competent and appropriate judges. They will therefore merely state the views which induce their application at this time.

Unless the question is decided by the present Congress, no definitive action upon it can be expected until within two years of the expiration of the Charter—a period before which, in the opinion of your memorialists, it is highly expedient, not merely in reference to the institution itself, but to the more important interests of the nation, that the determination of Congress should be known.

Independently of the influence which the Bank was designed to possess and which it necessarily exercises over the state of the currency, by which all the pecuniary transactions of the community are regulated, its own immediate operations are connected intimately with the local business of almost every section of the United States, with the commercial interchanges between the several States, and the intercourse of them all with foreign nations.

Of the value to the community of the system which, after long and anxious efforts, and at great pecuniary sacrifices, your memorialists have at length succeeded in establishing, it is not for them to speak; their more immediate purpose is to represent as they do, most respectfully, that the continuance or destruction of that system, thus widely diffused through all the avenues of the productive industry of the country, affecting all the relations of public revenue and private income, and contributing to give stability to all the rewards of labour is an object of general solicitude. If, satisfied with the practical operations, of the institution, your honorable body shall

deem it worthy of continuance, it seems expedient to relieve the country, as soon as may consist with mature deliberation from the uncertainty in which all private transactions, and all public improvements, dependent on the future condition of the currency, and amount of capital disposable for those objects, must necessarily be involved until your decision is known. If, on the other hand, the wisdom of Congress shall determine that the Bank must cease to exist, it is still more important that the country should begin early to prepare for the expected change, and that the institution should have as much time as possible to execute the duty, always a very delicate and difficult one, of aiding the community to seek new channels of business, and, by gradual and gentle movements, to press with the least inconvenience on the great interests connected with it.

Under these impressions, they respectfully request that the charter of the Bank may be renewed.

By order of the Board of Directors:
N. BIDDLE, President.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution submitted on Monday, by Mr. Clay, relative to the abolition or reduction of duties was taken up, but its consideration was postponed, with the assent of the mover, till this day. The bill providing for the erection of barracks and of store houses in the vicinity of New Orleans was read a third time, and after a discussion, was passed. The bill concerning Navy Agents, was passed. The bill for the regulation of the Ordnance Department, was, after some consideration, laid on the table for the present.

Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the Senate with the names and titles of the foreign stockholders in the Bank of the United States, if any document in his office will afford that information; and if not, to endeavour to obtain, that information from the Bank aforesaid, and lay it before the Senate as soon as possible, with the amount of stock held by each.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the Senate information, first, of the amount of debts due from individuals and bodies corporate, to the Bank of the United States and its branches, distinguishing the amount secured by mortgage from that secured by personal security; alone, and what portion of said debts are considered as standing accommodations to the customers of said Bank and its branches.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the Senate the monthly statements of the Bank of the U. States for the year 1831.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the Senate a list of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, and of the several branches, and a statement of the stock held by citizens of the United States, with the number of shares held by each, and the state or territory of their residence; also, the amount of specie, according to the last return, in the vaults of the bank and its branches, distinguishing the part which belongs to the Bank, the portion belonging to individuals, and to the U. States.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bills making appropriations for the Engineer and Ordnance Departments, and making additional appropriations for arming & equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States. Mr. Beardsley, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill declaring the effect of judgements in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

Considerable time was spent in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the fifth Census.—The bill fixed the ratio at 48,000. A motion to strike out 49,000 and insert 75,000 was lost. It was then moved to strike out 48,000 and insert 45,000; but before the question was taken, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Benton's four resolutions, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the Bank of the United States, were considered and adopted. After the morning's business had been gone through, the Senate resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, being Mr. Clay's resolution directing the Committee on Finance to bring in a bill repealing the duties on all foreign imported articles not manufactured in the United States, except on wines and silks and reducing the duties on those arti-

cles, when Mr. Clay rose and addressed the Senate, for about two hours, in a speech of much ability, in favour of the resolution. When Mr. Clay had concluded, Mr. Hayne after a few remarks, in which he dwelt on the vast importance of approaching the question of such moment with care and deliberation, moved that it be postponed to Monday next, and made the special order for that day, which motion was carried.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill regulating our commercial intercourse with the French Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Branch, from the Committee on Navy Affairs, introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Navy, which was read the first and second time, and committed to the preceding. The resolution of Mr. Cooke, of New York, on the subject of claims for property lost or destroyed during the late war was again considered. Mr. Cooke concluded his remarks, and was shortly replied to by Mr. Whipple, of Ohio. The resolution was finally adopted, with a modification suggested by Mr. Wickliffe of referring the subject to the Committee on Claims instead of a select committee, as originally proposed. Mr. Polk made an ineffective motion to bring up the Apportionment of Representatives bill; and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Silsbee, Smith, Prentiss, Webster, Suggles, Holmes, Hill, Tipton, Seymour, Wilkins, and Moor. A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the names of the applicants under the act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, and the amount of the debts due from each, together with the names of those who have obtained a release, together with the terms of compromise made in each case. A petition was presented by Mr. Silsbee, from merchants in Salem, Mass., praying for the reduction of existing duties on articles of foreign commerce and for the extension of the right of denaturation. A petition was also presented by Mr. Smith, of Md. from numerous citizens to abolish the postage on newspapers, and to reduce the postage on letters. After the adoption of the resolution of Wednesday, and the ordering of several bills to a third reading, the following bills were passed; The bill providing for the laying out and constructing a road from Line creek to Chatahooclie and for other purposes; the bill for the relief of William King and others, and the bill for the relief of Henry Kilbourn. The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Jenifer submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing from the United States and her Territories, the free people of color colonizing them on the coast of Africa or elsewhere.

Mr. Jenifer said that upon examination of the returns of the late census, as communicated to this house it appeared that the proportion of free colored population in the State which he had the honor in part to represent, was greater than in any other. That State accordingly felt a most lively interest upon the subject of this resolution. It was obvious that some relief from the evils to which this, in common with several other States, was exposed, must be had either from the General Government or from the resources of the States themselves. He wished the enquiry might be early gone into in order to ascertain what were the views of the House, in relation to the power and duties of the general Government upon that subject.

Mr. Speight, of North Carolina, requested the gentleman from Maryland, to consent to postpone the adoption of it for a few days. He was in favor of the policy suggested by the resolution—but wished for a little more time to consider the subject. He hoped the gentleman would consent to postpone the consideration of his motion on Monday next.

Mr. Jenifer said, it was a mere resolution for enquiry, and as the legislature of several States deeply interested in the subject were now in session, and were impatient to know whether any measures would be here taken on this subject, he was unwilling to give occasion to unnecessary delay, as, if nothing was done here, these States would be obliged to adopt measures on their own resources.

Mr. Archer of Virginia, said, this was a resolution of enquiry, but it involved important constitutional principles. He hoped the gentleman from Maryland would consent to postpone the consideration till next Monday. If he declined,

he should move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Jenifer assented and the consideration of the resolution was postponed till Monday. Mr. Thomas of Maryland introduced a resolution on the subject of ascertaining the amount, if any, of indemnity due to the state of Maryland for losses sustained during the late war which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs. The resolution introduced on a former day by Mr. Bouldin, on the subject of ad valorem duties on certain goods, was then taken up; Mr. Stewart moved to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures instead of the Committee on Commerce. A debate ensued, which continued till the expiration of the hour. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, on the apportionment bill; the amendment of Mr. Jenifer, to fix the ratio at forty five thousand, was negatived. Mr. Stewart proposed another amendment to fix at forty six thousand. This was discussed until near 4 o'clock, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

The Senate, yesterday, spent the greater part of the day in the consideration of Executive business, having gone through with the usual morning business at an early hour. A few petitions were presented, and resolutions were submitted by Messrs. Hendricks and Moore. Several bills from the House of Representatives were passed through their first and second readings, and referred to appropriate committees.

In the House of Representatives numerous bills were reported from the committees, and acted upon by the House. Consideration of Mr. Bouldin's resolution was resumed, and the subject was further discussed by Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Dearborn. Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, was proceeding to move a further amendment, when the hour expired, and the House passed to the order of the day.—The resolution introduced by Mr. Vance respecting the abolition of the office of Assistant Engineer, was ordered to a third reading. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the consideration of private bills.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

Mr. Hardcastle obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to build a bridge over great Choptank River at Greensborough in Caroline county.

On motion by Mr. Brown, of Queen Anne's,

That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, report to this house, a list of the persons now on the pension roll of Maryland, the time when placed there, designating their respective rank and place of residence, and the amount annually due to each pensioner—also, the several aggregate amounts paid to pensioners for the years 1829 and 1830.

Mr. Thomas of Queen Anne's, reported a bill, entitled, An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Queen Anne's county which was read.

The bill reported by Mr. Roberts, entitled, An act authorising William Beck to act as Guardian to his two minor children in Queen Anne's county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and rejected.

Mr. Carmichael obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the protection of Oysters in the waters of the Eastern Shore of this State.

Mr. Brawner, submitted the following resolution.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the amount of postages paid or chargeable against each and every member of the Legislature during their attendance upon the same, shall be placed on the journal of accounts, & paid as other contingent expenses are now paid, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury.

Which was read.
The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7.

The Speaker laid before the house, reports from the clerks of the Court of Appeals for the Western & Eastern Shores; also, a report from the clerk of Calvert county court, relative to the attendance of Judges; which were read and severally referred to the committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.—Also, a report of the Register of the Land Office of the Eastern Shore, relative to the several sums of money appearing by the papers on file, or of record in his office, to have been paid into the Eastern Shore treasury, within the year ending on the 30th of November, 1831; which was read and referred to the committee on Ways and Means. And, a report of the Trustees of Alleghany county Academy; which was read and referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Carmichael obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act for the regulation of the funds appropriated to the support of schools in Queen Anne's county.

Mr. Johns reported a bill, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments, rendered by justices of the peace, passed at December session, 1830 chapter 155.

LIGHT HOUSES.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, the establishment of Light Houses at Hooper's or Barren Island, in Dorchester county, and at Sharp's Island, in Talbot county, have long been objects of desire to all concerned in the trade and navigation of the Chesapeake Bay; and whereas, it is believed, that the loss of a large amount of property might have been avoided, and many valuable lives saved to the country by the timely erection of the lights desired on those islands; and whereas, the necessary enactments for the cession of territorial jurisdiction, and the condemnation of scotes have been passed by this Legislature.—

Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the congress of the United States, be requested to use their exertions to procure appropriations for the erection of Light Houses at such point or points on Hooper's or Barren island, in Dorchester county, and at Sharp's island, in Talbot county, as may be selected by the proper officers of the government of the United States; and in the event of those erections being completed, to recommend that the light vessel stationed in Hooper's Straights be transferred to some suitable station, near the southern extremity of Tangier Island.

Further Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, to each of the Senators and Representatives of this state, in the Congress of the United States.

Which was read.

EASTERN SHORE NAVIGATION.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, the entrances of the Rivers Nanticoke, Manokin, Annemessex, Pocomoke and Wicomico, in the collection districts of Snowhill and Vienna, common to the navigation and commerce of more than one thousand registered and licensed vessels and affording a nursery of seamen of incalculable value, are difficult of access, by reason of narrow or meandering channels through expanded flats or shallows, in consequence whereof, the owners of vessels properly belonging to those rivers, although few in comparison to the number who resort or trade therein, have long been, and now are subject to an annual tax for staking out and designating the said channels; and considering that the regulation of commerce has been wholly ceded to the general government, and that the individual states, in their sovereign character are entirely divested of all its resulting revenues; and considering further, that the numerous sailors and watermen employed in the navigation of the said rivers, are subject to a monthly imposition, under the denomination of Hospital money, without an equivalent benefit, as very few of those sailors and watermen are ever admitted into the marine hospital. Therefore,

Resolved, That the senators and representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, be instructed to use their exertions to procure appropriations and provide that the channels of the said rivers may be distinctly marked out, and made easy of ingress and egress, by the establishment and support of proper buoys, at the charge and expense of the U. States.

Further Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to communicate a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives of this state, in the congress of the U. States.

Which was read.

MONDAY JAN. 9.

The House met. Present the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

Thomas Rogerson, Esq. a delegate returned for Charles county, appeared, qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Jones, of Caroline, presented the petition of Joseph Richardson, clerk of Caroline county court, relative to monies paid into the Eastern Shore Treasury, under an act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1829; chapter 146, entitled, An act to tax certain offices; which was read and referred to the committee on claims.

The speaker laid before the house, a report from the late sheriff of Talbot county, relative to the several sums of money paid by him into the Eastern Shore Treasury, within the year ending

on the 30th of November, 1831; which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Brown, of Queen Anne's, obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

Mr. Edelen submitted the following preamble and resolution.

Whereas, from the severe frost, and inclemency of the weather, the members from the Eastern Shore, and some of the officers of both houses, have been compelled to come around the head of the bay; in order to attain the seat of government:—

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, pay to each member of the legislature from the Eastern Shore, attending in discharge of his legislative duties, the following itinerant charges, in addition to those allowed on the journal of accounts—to wit:

To the members from Cecil now attending, three days itinerant charges;

To the members from Kent, six days itinerant charges;

To the members from Queen Anne's, seven days itinerant charges.

To the members from Caroline, eight days itinerant charges;

To the members from Talbot, eight days itinerant charges.

To the members from Dorchester, nine days itinerant charges.

To the members from Somerset, eleven days itinerant charges.

To the members from Worcester, eleven days itinerant charges.

And, to each officer of both houses from the Eastern Shore, the same number of days itinerant charges that are allowed to the members of the county in which they respectively reside.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, assented to and sent to the senate.

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

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

Mr. Hunt obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the election of electors of president, and vice-president of the United States, by general ticket.

Mr. Nicols obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to authorize executors, administrators, and all other persons, to divide large claims, so as to make them subject to the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace.

Mr. Teackle from the select committee, to which was referred the memorials of a great number of citizens of different counties, praying for the establishment of a state bank, delivered the following report.

The select committee to which was referred the memorials of a great number of citizens in different counties, representing that the state of Maryland has not advanced in wealth and prosperity in any degree proportioned to the advantages she enjoys in her relative location, her incomparable water courses, her fisheries and navigation, teeming forests, mineral riches, and a soil of the most fertile or improvable character—ascriving as the principal cause of this retarded progress, the undue proportion which the mass of property bears to the amount of money in circulation, and praying the establishment of a financial institution, to be founded upon the invested moneys in the treasury, for the supply of revenue to the state, and the common convenience and benefit of the people at large; together, with a report and bill, and sundry resolutions upon the same subject, beg leave to submit the following report.

Having examined the testimonials and illustrations referred to in these several memorials, and documents, and considered the subject in various aspects, and having regarded its bearings and effects upon various interests and privileges, the committee have concluded to recommend the adoption of the proposition, and to urge the policy of improving the sovereign right which is so clearly demonstrated, and so cogently enforced, by so large a proportion of their most intelligent fellow citizens in different sections of the state; and in conformity to this conclusion, the bill is reported in a modified form, with the material principles before presented—and with intent to test the sense of the house upon the main question, the following resolutions are submitted.

1. Resolved by the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland, That the cession of an essential part of the prerogative of the whole people of this state, for the special benefit of a favoured few, or privileged order, is inconsistent with common justice, repugnant to the first principle of a free government, and ought not to be suffered.

2. Further Resolved, That the privilege of banking is an attribute of sovereignty, and a great source of public income, the enjoyment of which by a favoured portion to the virtual exclusion of a major part of the whole community, is, in effect, to empower the few to impose taxation upon the many; to create a particular or exclusive interest, and to oppress the working and productive classes, by the operation of an onerous excise or imposition, by indirectness, upon the owners of land and labour.

3. Further Resolved, That in consequence of the undue proportion which the mass of property bears to the amount of money in circulation, and the super-

or benefits derived to the citizens of neighboring states, from the exercise of a more liberal course of policy, the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of Maryland, have not advanced in any degree proportioned to the advantages she enjoys in her relative location, her incomparable water courses, her fisheries and navigation, teeming forests, mineral riches, and a soil of the most fertile or improvable character.

4. Further Resolved, That the emission of promissory notes under charters granted by the several states, founded upon a solid capital, and immediately convertible into coin, does not infringe the organic law of the Federal Government, which merely designed to prohibit the making of bills of credit a legal tender in payment of debts.

5. Considering that the public moneys invested in the funded debt of the United States, and in the shares of different incorporations, which may be converted into specie, is of greater value than all the silver or gold in all the banks of this state; and, also considering that the supply of means for literature, the due improvement of the most beneficial lines of intercommunication & the avoidance of oppressive charges upon the counties, require the establishment of an equitable and efficient system of receipts and distribution, therefore warranted by the experience of four of the sovereignties of this Union, it is further Resolved, As the sense of this house that it is expedient to assume the sovereign right, and erect a bank upon the invested capital in the treasury, and the resources of the state, to be conducted by public officers, for the supply of the revenue, the promotion of improvement, and the common convenience and benefit.

6. Further Resolved, That the emission of facilities bearing a progressive rate of appreciation, as exchequer bills, or treasury notes, with a view to the convenience and interests of remitters in enterprises of foreign commerce, foreign capitalists, desirous of investing money in this state, or of emigrating and settling in it, or of erecting valuable works among us, would tend to augment effective capital to nourish commerce, and powerfully promote the common welfare.

7. Further Resolved, That the privilege of funding the current notes of the contemplated bank, redeemable at the pleasure of the legislature, upon the principle of the three per cents of the United States, would beneficially enhance the public credit, and present a source of incalculable value in every case of exigency.

Which was read.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill, entitled, An act to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland;

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, Ordered, That the report of the select committee, to which was referred the memorials of a great number of citizens, praying the establishment of a state bank, and the bill reported by the said committee, be referred to the standing committee on ways and means, and that the resolutions accompanying the report be made the order of the day for Friday the 13th inst.

Mr. Brown, of Queen Anne's, reported a bill, entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

Which was read.

The house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11th.

Mr. Teackle presented the petition of sundry citizens of Worcester county, praying to be admitted to the benefits of public instruction in Primary Schools, as provided for by the act of 1825, chapter 162, & a due proportion of the school money as contemplated for that purpose which was read and referred.

Mr. Orrell obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to authorize John Bradley, of Caroline county, to import and bring into this state certain negro slaves therein mentioned.

Mr. Cottman obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to provide for the erection of a building for the accommodation of Somerset county court.

Mr. Dudley, from the committee, made a favorable report upon the bill from the senate, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Choptank River, at or near Dover Ferry;

Which was read.

The bill reported by Mr. Cottman, entitled, An act to amend the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts;

And a bill reported by Mr. Hardestle, entitled, An act to erect a new bridge over great Choptank River, at Greensborough, in Caroline county;

Were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Purnell reported a bill, entitled, An act to make valid and confirm the proceedings of Elijah Melson, as a justice of the peace for Worcester county.

Mr. Nicols reported a bill, entitled, An act to alter and change the location of part of the second and third election districts in Dorchester county.

Mr. Powell reported a bill, entitled, An act for the revaluation and reassessment of the real and personal property in Worcester county.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

The resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives of this state, in the

Congress of the United States, to use their exertions to procure appropriations for the erection of Light houses on Hoopers or Baren Island, in Dorchester county; and on Sharp's Island, in Talbot county;

And, the resolution requesting them also to use their exertions to procure appropriations for the establishment and support of proper buoys at the entrances of the rivers Nanticoke, Manokin Annessex, Pocomoke, and Wicomico, in the collection districts of Vienna and Snowhill; were sent to the Senate.

Mr. Pearce presented the petition of sundry citizens of Kent, and Queen Anne's counties, praying An act to incorporate a company to construct a Rail Road from the head of Chester River, to some suitable point on Duck Creek, which empties into the Delaware bay.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill, entitled, An act to make valid and confirm the proceedings of Job Allen as justice of the peace, for Somerset county;

Which was read the first and second time by special order; passed and sent to the Senate.

On motion by Mr. Purnell, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by him entitled, An act to make valid and confirm the proceedings of Elijah Melson, as a justice of the peace, for Worcester county.

The said bill was then read the second time by special order; passed and sent to the Senate.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

Mr. Brown of Queen Anne's presented the petition of Thomas Ashcom, Sheriff of Queen Anne's county, praying that certain sums of money may be refunded, which he had erroneously paid into the Eastern Shore Treasury; which was read, and referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Moores reported a bill, 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; which was read.

The bill reported by Mr. Sutton, entitled, An act to authorize the granting writs of replevin by justices of the peace and for other purposes therein mentioned, was taken up for consideration; read the second time; passed, and sent to the senate.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the resolutions of the select committee, to which was referred the memorials of a great number of citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State Bank.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering said resolutions; and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to erect a new bridge over the Great Choptank river, at Greensborough, in Caroline county; endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

Mr. Brever presented the memorial of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the city of Annapolis, on the subject of negro slavery; which was read and referred to the committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

On motion by Mr. Heard, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to regulate sales of real estate by collectors of taxes in the several counties and cities in this state; was taken up for consideration.

The bill after some discussion was then read the second time as amended, and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Nicols, entitled, an act to alter and change the location of part of the second and third election districts in Dorchester county.

The bill reported by Mr. Powell, entitled, An act for the re-valuation and re-assessment of the real and personal property in Worcester county;

And, the bill from the senate, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Choptank river, at or near Dover Ferry;

Were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

The house adjourned until Monday morning ten o'clock.

MONDAY JAN. 16.

Messrs. Hood and Sotheron, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the honorable George Howard, the Governor elect, and request his attendance in the Senate Chamber, to qualify agreeably to the constitution and form of government reported that the said committee had performed that duty; and that the Governor elect gave for answer, that he would accordingly attend for that purpose, this day at 12 o'clock, M.

A deputation from the Senate being announced, Messrs. Emory and Taney members of that body, appeared within the bar, and acquainted the Speaker and the House of Delegates that in accordance with the joint invitations of both Houses, which had been personally communicated to him, the Governor elect was then attending in the Senate Chamber, where the Senate requested the attendance of the Speaker, with that of 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 the Honorable George Howard 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 the House, returned and resumed the chair.

RICHMOND, (Vir.) Jan 6.

FREE NEGROES.

The following project was submitted yesterday to the Committee on Free Negroes, &c. for consideration, by Mr. Faulkner.

Resolved, That it is expedient, as early as possible, with their assent, to remove the Free Negroes and Mulattoes from this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Colony now established at Liberia on the coast of Africa, presents the most desirable Territory, to which the said Free Negroes and Mulattoes shall be transported.

Resolved, That this State will annually appropriate the sum of \$100,000, towards defraying the costs of the transportation of said Free Negroes and Mulattoes to the coast of Africa which sum shall be raised by a tax upon land, slaves and other property now declared taxable by law.

Resolved,—That it is expedient to constitute a Board, which shall have authority to draw for such sums as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; whose duty it shall be to select from among such as may present themselves as candidates for emigration, under the limitations hereafter mentioned, and to do all other acts and things properly appertaining to such Board.

Resolved, That for the purposes herein contemplated, the State of Virginia shall be laid off into sections, corresponding with the Divisions now established by the Constitution of the Commonwealth; that is to say,

and it shall be made the duty of the said Board to make a fair and equal annual appropriation of the fund before mentioned, to the relief of the several divisions of the State, according to the number of Free Negroes and Mulattoes in each.

Resolved, As an inducement to emigrate, each emigrant shall be provided, at the public expense, with agricultural and planting implements, clothing, and other necessary articles, not exceeding in value — dollars.

The subject of the coloured population of Virginia is apparently exciting deep interest in that State. Hitherto, if it has been alluded to at all, it has only been in a distant and indistinct manner, but recent occurrences have brought the subject forward in a way which puts former fastidiousness entirely aside. Take the following for example from the Richmond Enquirer, of the 7th inst.

Balt. American.

It is probable, from what we hear, that the committee on the coloured population will report [to the Legislature now in session] some plan for getting rid of the free people of color—but is this all that can be done? Are we forever to suffer the greatest evil which can scourge our land, not only to remain, but to increase in its dimensions? "We may shut our eyes and avert our faces, if we please" (writes an eloquent South Carolinian, on his return from the north a few weeks ago)—"But there it is the dark and growing evil, at our doors; and meet the question we must at no distant day. God only knows what it is the part of wisdom to do on that momentous and appalling subject, of this I am very sure, that the difference—nothing short of frightful—between all that exists on one side of the Potomac, and all on the other, is owing to that cause alone. The disease is deep-seated—it is at the heart's core—it is consuming, and has all along been consuming our vitals, and I could laugh, if I could laugh on such a subject, at the ignorance and folly of the politician, who ascribes that to an act of the government, which is the inevitable effect of the eternal laws of Nature. What is to be done? Oh! my God—I don't know, but something must be done."

Yes—something must be done—and it is the part of no honest man to deny it—of no free Press to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every new census is but gathering its appalling numbers upon us; when within a period equal to that in which this Federal Constitution has been in existence, those numbers will increase to more than two millions within Virginia;—when our Sister States are closing their doors upon our blacks for sale, and when our Whites are moving Westwardly in greater numbers than we like to hear of—When this the fairest land on all this Continent, for soil and climate and situation combined, might become a sort of garden spot, if it were worked by the hands of white men alone, can we, ought we, to sit quietly down, fold our arms, and say to each other, "Well, well, this thing will not come to the worst in our day. We will leave it to our children and our grand children, and great grand children, to take care of themselves—and to brave the storm?" Is this to act as wise men? Heaven knows! we are no fanatics. We detest the madness which actuated the *Ames des Noirs*. But something ought to be done. Means sure, but gradual, systematic, but discreet, ought to be adopted, for reducing the mass of evil which is pressing upon the South, and will still more press upon her, the longer it is put off. We ought not to shut

our eyes, and avert our faces. And how we speak almost without a hope, that the Committee or that the Legislature, will do any thing, at the present session, to meet this question, yet we say now in the utmost sincerity of our hearts, that our wisest men cannot give too much of their attention to this subject—nor can they give it too soon.

The Subject of the Coloured Population is one certainly the most serious that can occupy the attention of the present session of the legislature. It will be seen by reference to the proceedings, that a memorial from the Methodist Society in Annapolis, has been presented, counter to the spirit of the bill as reported by Mr. Brookhart, published in our last.

On Monday, Dr. TANEY, submitted to the Senate, resolutions which will be found in this paper, which go to urge our representatives in Congress to obtain appropriations from the general government towards a more effectual accomplishment of the colonization plan. We most heartily accord with this proposition. Let no American be at a loss for an application of the surplus revenue, whilst so deep a debt is due to Africa—to humanity and to our posterity. If there be a theme to warm the patriot, the man, or the Christian amongst us, this is the one. This proposition of Dr. Taney is the more reasonable, as we observe Mr. Jenifer, one of our Representatives in Congress, has proposed a joint committee of that body to consider the subject. The best efforts of the great minds as well as of all good hearts of this wide republic should be enlisted in an effort to redeem the nation from the deep and dreadful sore. And let the cure be radical.

Since the above was in type we observe that Mr. BRAWNER, has offered a message which was adopted in the House of Delegates, proposing a joint committee on the same subject.—*Md. Repub.*

The Manumission Question.—The interest felt throughout this state upon this subject induces us to insert the bill reported by Mr. Brookhart, from the committee appointed on that subject.—We hope the papers of the state will promptly give publicity to the project, in order to elicit the opinion of the people before the bill shall be put upon its passage. It is a grave and momentous subject.—*Md. Republican.*

A bill, entitled, An act relating to the manumission of slaves in this State.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person owning or holding any slave or slaves in this State to liberate, manumit, or set free such slave or slaves by deed of manumission, will or otherwise, unless such slave or slaves, be sent by the owner or holder or his or their representatives beyond the limits of this State.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any negro or mulatto slave or slaves shall become entitled to his, her or their freedom at any future day after the passage of this act, according to the present existing laws of this State, such negro or mulatto slave or slaves shall forfeit all right, title and claim to her his, and their freedom, unless within — days after becoming so entitled, he, she or they quit and finally leave this state.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to give, sell or transfer, or convey, any slave or slaves to any free negro or mulatto of this state.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered on Monday by Dr. TANEY, in the Senate.

By the Senate.

January 16th, 1832.

Whereas recent occurrences in this state, as well as in other states of our union, have impressed more deeply upon our minds the necessity of devising some means, by which we may facilitate the removal of the free persons of colour from our state, and from the United States; And

Whereas an appropriation by congress for the above object, would greatly relieve the states, from the otherwise heavy burthens of taxations, for that purpose, Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their exertions to obtain such aid from our national treasury, towards the furtherance of the above object as may be in accordance with the constitution of the United States.

Resolved further, That should the aid of the national government be withheld, because it is believed that the power to legislate on the subject is not granted to congress by the constitution; that then our senators and representatives in congress be requested, to propose such amendment to the constitution of the United States, as will enable congress to make such appropriation.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

CORN.—An unusual scarcity of Corn exists in this market at present, unless arrivals shortly take place the poor animals whose food it is, must severely suffer. We understand that it is impossible to find fifty bushels for sale at any price.—*Savannah Georgian.*

The American development gushed Orator are at length gratified. Text was a rest himself, viz: "articles imported not coming into articles made, or ought to be for on Wines and Brandy."

Mr. Clay's public debt being it was the duty revenue, by edmands of the Commodities of doing was "to abolished articles, faithful collection."

He adheres to maintained with policy of the Co the growth or U tates, high kept up upon such and he unites ing magnanimous that the duties be retained, it preclude enquiry priety. If it can thev are excess thensome on an I am ready to v cation. The sy protection; bey go—short of the to all parties."

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There is a Country that be at least eq of late to be which is, w twelve million be as far as this, experie ture receipts might go.

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MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The American world have looked to this development of the views of their distinguished Orator with no common anxiety, and are at length gratified with its publication. The Text was a resolution introduced by Mr. Clay himself, viz: "That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the U. States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except duties on Wines and Silks, which ought to be reduced."

Mr. Clay's view is essentially this—The public debt being considered now as paid off it was the duty of Congress to modulate the revenue, by reduction, to the diminished demands of the Country—that there were various modes of doing this, but the mode he preferred was "to abolish and reduce duties on unprotected articles, retaining and enforcing the faithful collection of those on protected ones."

He adheres to the principle he has always maintained without variation, that where the policy of the Country prescribes protection to the growth or manufacture of articles in the U. States, high protecting duties ought to be kept upon such articles received from abroad, and he unites with this opinion the following magnanimous sentiment, viz: "In stating that the duties on the protected class ought to be retained, it has been far from my wish to preclude enquiry into their adequacy or propriety. If it can be shown that, in any instance, they are excessive or disproportionately burdensome on any section of the Union, for one, I am ready to vote for their reduction or modification. The system contemplates a "quite protection; beyond that it is not necessary to go—short of that, its operation will be injurious to all parties."

Mr. Clay concludes his clear and adapt statement with declarations well suited to the excited and conflicting opinions of the times, becoming a man of elevated and patriotic feelings, of which the deep solicitude he expresses to restore and preserve harmony among the different interests in the various sections of the Union—the hope he entertains of meeting corresponding dispositions in others—and that their deliberations would be guided by fraternal sentiments and feelings diffusing contentment and satisfaction through the land, are strong and impressive testimonies.

The amount of duties proposed to be reduced by Mr. Clay in his resolution will be about 7 millions of dollars; whether that is a sufficient reduction depends entirely upon the calculated amount of revenue. The Secretary of the Treasury calls the amount of revenue for this year (1832) thirty millions—the same as that for 1831 just past. If the Secretary is proved to be correct, a much larger reduction will be found necessary. Mr. Clay does not think it safe to estimate the revenue of 1832 at more than about twenty five millions—and even with that, the reduction of seven millions leaves a much larger balance than any calculation of expense upon the most magnificent & liberal plan of improvement, requires.

There seems to be a settled opinion in the Country that the amount of reduction ought to be at least equal to the sum annually required of late to be applicable to the public debt, which is, we believe, about an average of twelve millions of dollars. This at first would be as far as reduction could safely go—and to this, experience and all fair anticipations of future receipts of revenue admonish us that we might go.

We do not suppose that the amount of reduction will constitute a question of very great difficulty or contradiction—but there is another question, unavoidably arising in this debate, to which all our anxieties are directed—and that is whether any, and if any, what reduction must be made in the duties upon protected articles. The devotees to the American System, as it is called, will not be willing to yield a hairs breadth, unless indeed, we presume, as Mr. Clay expresses it, excessive or disproportionate burthens can be shown to bear upon any section of the Union—and the chivalry of the South, without reduction at all events, will at all hazards fulfil its forewarnings, or be made craven in a manner unknown to that time and unexampled in its history.

With all Mr. Clay's grandeur of character, filling the space he deservedly does in national estimation, he is so identified with the protecting system, that he cannot prevail so much as another, with its opponents. The great balance wheel of the country in the Senate must perform its masterly, correcting, and graduating duty; there never was a time when its power was so much demanded—there never was a time when the Great Daniel Webster was so universally and so anxiously looked to to survive, and if possible with human means, to save his country.

UNITED STATES BANK.—Mr. Page submitted for the consideration of the Senate of this State, on Thursday last a preamble and resolutions approbatory of the United States Bank, and instructing our senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to have the charter thereof renewed. These resolutions were taken up yesterday, and assented to by the Senate.—Md. Rep. Jan. 14.

News Expected.—The N. York American of Monday evening says: A passenger who left the Ship Columbia, from London, Dec. 1 near Block Island, and landed at Newport, R. I. reported that a revolution had broken out in Portugal, and that Don Miguel had fled, that there had been a serious riot at Lyons, in France, similar to that at Bristol in England; and that the Cholera had increased at Sunderland—the latest dates being the 28th November—eight deaths on that, or the previous day.

The Baltimore American of Tuesday says:—Our harbour may now be considered as virtually open. Many of the inward bound vessels reached the wharves yesterday, and some of those bound out proceeded down the river. The ice, it is to be hoped, will soon entirely disappear, under the influence of the prevailing mild weather.

Change of Flag.—The Elkton Press which has hitherto been neutral, though rather inclined to Jacksonism, has lately changed proprietors. The new proprietor James G. Barnes, hoists the flag of Henry Clay and John Sergeant, and in a spirited Editorial article, announces his intention to give his best support to the cause of Clay and the Constitution. We wish him and the good cause he espouses, all success.

Massacre prevented.—We have been favored by the Rev. Mr. Wharby, with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rutherford Co. N. C. The statement it contains, shows the unspeakable importance of giving the black population of our Southern country, sound religious instruction, to save them from fanaticism, and from the perpetration of the most horrid crimes. The letter from which we quote, is dated

December 1st, 1831. "We had great alarm in this county by a conspiracy of the blacks. There is a Baptist preacher by the name of Fed, well known in this county, who understands the business. He hired a man to do his work at home, and rode about through this county and Burke, enlisting soldiers and arranging the business.—There are two Gold Mining companies, one in this county, the other in Burke.—On these he put much dependence. They are said to have a hundred at each place. The night was set, on which they were to commence the massacre. They were to commence at the gold mines, and kill all the whites there; thence one company was to go to Rutherford, the other to Morganton, and take the towns. There they would get arms and ammunition to carry on their operations. But a few nights before the fatal night, Fed came to John Logan's negro house, in our town (Rutherford) to enlist a man of his. It happened that a woman in bed overheard the conversation, and slipping out privately, went and told her master. Fed was taken and put in jail, and a strong guard kept in town night and day. When Fed heard they had testimony against him sufficient to hang him he confessed the whole, and told who were to be the officers under him. They were taken, with several others, and committed to jail; but they all belonged to Burke county; they have been sent to Morganton jail. For some reason, Fed's trial has been put off, and he remains in jail."

Southern Religious Telegraph. Washington, Jan. 11. Unfortunate Raleigh!—Private letters yesterday received from Raleigh, in North Carolina, bring information of a most destructive fire, by which nearly half the town has been destroyed, and with it a large amount of merchandize of all descriptions. About four o'clock on Saturday morning, the fire broke out on the east side of Fayetteville street, and it spread with consuming rage, destroying the whole of that square & the square north of it, as far as Mr. John Stuart's house. It is a remarkable circumstance that, some years ago, a fire which broke out on the same building lot as this fire did, consumed property on precisely the same ground, and was arrested at this same house of Mr. Stuart. Since then, the whole had been rebuilt in a handsome manner, and was occupied principally by stores. One individual has lost goods to the value of \$20,000; others have probably lost as much, if not more.

Mortality in Boston.—The whole number of deaths in Boston in 1831, was 1429; a number larger by several hundreds than in 1830, 208 died of consumption; 58 of scarlet fever; 26 of whooping cough; 56 of infantile diseases; 67 of old age; 12 committed suicide; 22 died of intemperance; 68 still born; 4 only of smallpox; 183 by unknown diseases.—Twenty two died in the single month of December by influenza.

Maryland Penitentiary.—According to the report of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, made recently to the Governor, which sets forth the concerns of that institution for the

year ending on the 30th November last it appears that there was a net gain during that period of \$2888 06; or including payments on account of loans of \$6255 42.

Scepticism.—Philosophers tell us that the motion of the earth is equal to seventeen miles in a second; so that if a man doffs his bonnet to a friend, in the street, he goes seventeen miles bareheaded, without catching cold. Five weeks experience has induced certain people to doubt the assertion. They tell us also, that the earth is two million miles nearer the sun in winter than in summer. It may be true, but if so, it is believed that the sun must be heated with oak and hickory in summer, and anthracite in the winter.

The following bill, we are informed, has passed both branches of our State Legislature, and is therefore now a law.

A BILL, Entitled An Act to provide for the cession of Territorial Jurisdiction at Hooper's or Barn Island in Dorchester county and at Sharp's Island, in Talbot county, for the erection of Light Houses thereon, by the Government of the United States.

Whereas applications have been made to the Congress of the United States, for the erection and establishment of Light houses at Hooper's or Barn Island, in Dorchester county, and at Sharp's Island, in Talbot county;—And whereas this Legislature, duly appreciating the advantages to emanate from the erection and establishment of the said Light Houses, and particularly with intent to avoid the dangers incident to the navigation of the Chesapeake Bay, during the night is disposed to promote the achievement of objects so much desired by the good people of this State. Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in case an act or acts of Congress of the United States, authorising the erection and establishment of a Light House or Light Houses, at either one or more of the places or places designated in the preamble of this act, Commissioners shall be, and the same are hereby appointed with power to fill vacancies, if any should occur, in either body;—to fix and determine the value of the land which may be selected by the United States, for the purpose or purposes aforesaid.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That the following persons be, and they are hereby appointed and constituted Commissioners for the purposes of this act to wit—John Griffith, Samuel Keene of Benj. Benjamin Traverser, John Creighton and Charles Traverser, all of Dorchester county to be commissioners for the said county, and Robert Banning, John Lookerman, Wm. Hambleton, Samuel T. Kennard and Edward N. Hambleton, to be commissioners for Talbot county as the case may be, & they, or a majority of them shall, in event aforesaid, be authorized, in either of their respective counties, as the case may be, upon giving at least sixty days notice in two of the most convenient newspapers, for four consecutive weeks, to value and assess the same taking into consideration the advantages or disadvantages attendant upon the erecting the Light Houses aforesaid, on the land aforesaid and including in said valuation a reasonable allowance for the use and privilege of a road from the land aforesaid, through the lands of any proprietor or proprietors, if such road shall be deemed necessary; and the decision of the Commissioners aforesaid or a majority of them, shall be considered final and conclusive between the parties, unless an appeal shall hereafter be prosecuted, as is hereafter provided; and the amount or value of the land & the right of way as aforesaid, thereto, so assessed being paid or offered to be paid to the proprietor or proprietors thereof, the United States shall hereafter be considered the true and lawful owners of the said land or of the said right and privileges of a way, for the purposes aforesaid; Provided always, That if the owner or owners of the said land, and of the said road, as aforesaid valued, his her or their guardian or guardians, trustee or trustees shall conceive him her or themselves aggrieved by such valuation by the said commissioners, or any of them, & shall notify to the said commissioners the same in writing it shall & may be lawful for said commissioners, or any 3 of them, to sue their said land to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to summons six freeholders of the county, aforesaid, and not interested in the premises, and qualified to serve as Jurors in the county court, to appear on a day by them to be appointed on the premises; and the said Commissioners, or any one of them, are hereby authorized to administer an oath or affirmations, as the case may be to every person so summoned "that he will without favor affection partiality or prejudice, assess the damages sustained by the person or persons at whose request such inquiry shall be taken by transfer of his her or their lands about to be made as aforesaid, and by reason of the disadvantages attendant upon the erection, as aforesaid, and privileges of the road aforesaid, upon the land aforesaid, and the person so summoned and so qualified shall thereupon proceed to assess and value the damages accordingly, of which the said commissioners or any one of them, shall have given notice in the public papers as aforesaid, and such inquiry shall be final and conclusive: Provided, That in such appeal from the valuation and assessment of damages made by the Commissioners should the valuation and assessment of the said Commissioners, be confirmed or reduced by the jury by this section directed to be summoned the party appealing shall pay the whole expense incurred thereby

Section 3. And be it enacted, That the right of jurisdiction of the State of Maryland, in and over the land aforesaid, be and the same is hereby relinquished ceded & made over to the United States aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid.

Section 4. And be it enacted, That the Commissioners aforesaid, and the person so summoned and so qualified shall be allowed for each and every day, they shall be employed, under the provisions of this act, two dollars, and costs necessarily incurred, one half of which allowance to be paid by the United States, the other moiety by the proprietor or proprietors of the land assessed.

Section 5. And be it enacted, That the commissioners aforesaid, when they shall have completed their valuation as aforesaid, and done all other things required of them by this act, shall make out a copy of their proceedings, setting forth in the same, a full description of the land by them valued, for the establishment of the Light House or Light Houses aforesaid together with the road to the same, and all other matters and things connected with the said valuation, and the performance of the duties assigned them by this act; and the said copy fairly written out, they shall subscribe their names, and thereto set their seals, and they shall deposit the same in the office of the Clerk of the county court, and the said Clerk of the said Court shall preserve a record of the said proceedings, for the recording of which he shall be entitled to the same fee which he receives for other records, to be paid by the parties.

For the Easton Gazette. ABLE PUDDER. Cousin Tabitha expresses a wish to know how to make Able pudder, and to preserve it. I know not much English as it is not dre yares since I left myn country, put I hope Cousin Tabitha will me understand. In Jarmany id iss made in the following manner: take new cider from the bress, strain it, but it in a prass or cobbler kide vell cened, and pool it town one third, it must be made of ribe, sound abbles; den abbles must be balred and cut in eight or den bieees, den but some obtem in the cider, and pool cider and abbles a vile, den add more abbles, and so on un-dill it but on a handsome prawn abbearance and so thick as you wish it, you must stir it continually vile it iss on the fire otherwise it will purn to the kiddle and be pured; when done but it in stone jars and dy dem vell ub mit string and sofd leader, so no aire will come mit it. In the higher Jarmany some beble first but on it a bieec of linen made moist mit sweet oil, den the leader. I have seen it keeb several yares, ven made in the above manner. Te name of te able pudder, iss te two last sylaples of myn, in Jarman.

AGENT MOLLY LAD-VARGH. In this town, on Sunday the 15th inst. Mr. Edmund C. Curtis. In the sudden demise of this amiable young man, we are furnished with another beautiful evidence that the most exalted perfections of human nature must sooner or later swell the triumphs of the grave. How inscrutable are the ways of that Providence which presides over the destinies of mortals! In the spring-time of his days, when environed by the thousand endearments of life, and enlivened by the rising hope of future happiness and prosperity, he was suddenly snatched away. But, why their loss deplore that are not lost, Why wenders wretched thought their tombs around In infidel distress— They live! they greatly live— And from an eye Of tenderness, let heavenly pity fall On me, more justly numbered with the dead. In the tender remembrance of his virtues his friends will seek a lasting solace in their loss, and fondly cherish the endearing recollection, that his life bore a strong evidence of the heavenly graces attainable by a Christian's devotion, and his death shined a splendid seal to the reality of a Christian's hope. The exalted opinion of the public in relation to the deceased was strikingly signified by the numerous concourse of weeping friends who assembled on the day of burial to celebrate his obsequies. Tears found their way over many a lid, and the silent moans of the audience bore testimony that the days of stoical apathy have gone by, when it was said, "The righteous die and no man layeth it to heart!" But while the marks of sadness were visible in every countenance; each individual of the mournful assembly, as though conscious of the happy exchange, seemed to hear a voice from heaven saying "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours and their works do follow them."—J. B. H. In Vienna, Dorchester county, on Tuesday 10th inst. Dr. Clement Stanford, after a short illness. In Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Thursday morning 12th inst. Mr. Wm. Flint. In the village of Hillsborough, on Friday night the 6th inst. Mr. Richard Phillips, after a short illness. On Sunday night, the 8th inst. in Hillsboro' after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Russum, widow of the late Seth Russum, and sister to the late Richard Phillips. On Tuesday night the 10th inst. in Hillsborough after a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Richard Phillips. On Thursday morning the 12th inst. in Hillsborough, after a short illness, Mrs. Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Richard Phillips. In Cambridge on Tuesday last, John Craig, Esq.

T. H. DAWSON & SON, HAVE by the arrival of the Packets this week replenished their stock of Medicines, Confectionary, &c. &c. Jan 21 3w

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL, No. 85, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia. THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of twenty apartments, four spacious Parlours and a ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each. The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found moderate. The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit. D. R. BROWER. Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel, Baltimore. Jan 21 3m

In Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery. November Term, 1831. ORDERED that the sale of the lands of Joseph James, deceased made to Joseph Martin, by Ths. Martin, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joseph James aforesaid deceased, in the cause of John Stevens, jr. for himself and as administrator of Job Baker, & as administrator of Greenbury Martin, and Elizabeth Garey and others against Joseph Martin, administrator of Joseph James, Wm. Gough and wife and others and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday in May next, 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 14th day of January next. The report of the Trustee, the amount of sales to be \$372 00. RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE. True Copy J. Lookerman, Clk. Jan. 21 3w

FRESH GOODS. WM. H. & P. GROOME, Have just received by the last Packet from Baltimore a fresh supply of GOODS. AMONG WHICH ARE Clover Seed, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Cheese, Molasses, Sperm and Mould Candles, Family Flour, Buck-wheat do. Powder & Shot, Whiskey, Rum, Shovels, Hoes, Steel, Cast Steel Axes, Nails, Spikes &c. &c. Jan. 21. 3t

U. S. MAIL STAGES Passage to and from Annapolis. THE Mail of the U. States, leaves Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge, via Broad Creek, Queenstown and Wye Mills, on Mondays and Fridays, viz: Leave Annapolis, at 5 o'clock, A. M. in Major Jones' packet Sloop, arrive at Broad Creek by 7 to breakfast, reach Queenstown in good stages by 11, and Easton the same afternoon. Leave Easton for Cambridge on Tuesdays and Saturdays immediately after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, and arrive there by 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge Ferry at 4 past 5 P. M. or immediately after the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays leave Easton at 7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Wednesdays; leave Queenstown at 11 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 2 o'clock P. M. in time to dine, and thence to Annapolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock, P. M. same days. Fare from Cambridge to Annapolis \$3.50 " Easton " 2.50 " Wye Mills " 2.00 " Queenstown " 1.75 " Broad Creek " 1.00 All baggage at the risk of the owners. PERRY ROBINSON Easton, Jan. 21 3w

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of February next, at the late residence of John Allen, and John C. Warner dec'd, adjoining Holt's Mill, all the personal estate of said dec'ds, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, HOGS, corn and corn-blades and a variety of farming utensils. Also household and Kitchen furniture. Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of Sale—on all sums of, and under five dollars the cash will be required, before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, adm'r. of John Allen, & John C. Warner, dec'd. Jan 21 1t

MARYLAND. Talbot County Orphans' Court, January 20th, A. D. 1832. ON application of William Bullen, Adm'r. De Bonis Non of William Slow, late of Talbot County, deceased,—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 20th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two. Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of William Slow, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of January in the year of our Lord 1832. WM BULLEN, adm'r. of Wm. Slow, dec'd. Jan. 21.

MARYLAND. Talbot County Orphans' Court, January 20th A. D. 1832. On application of Mrs. Mary Clare Martin and Edward Martin, Esquire, Executors of Daniel Martin, Esquire, late of Talbot county deceased—it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two. Test JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscribers of Talbot county both obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Daniel Martin late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to Edward Martin, one of the Executors of Daniel Martin, dec'd, at or before the 14th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under our hands this 20th day of January in the year of our Lord 1832. MARY CLARE MARTIN, } Exrs. EDWARD MARTIN, } of Daniel Martin, dec'd. Jan 21

AGRICULTURAL.
From the American Farmer.
SECOND PRIZE ESSAY, AGRICULTURAL DIVISION.
CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.
Dresden, Ohio, June 1, 1831.

MR. SMITH:
Indian corn being an important production of our soil, and extensively grown by our farmers, it is desirable that we should attain the mode of cultivating it, at the same time most easy and most productive. To contribute something to this end I shall make some observations on the best mode of cultivating this grain and point out some errors into which I conceive many of our farmers have fallen with regard to it. To ascertain the proper mode of culture for any plant it is necessary to examine into its nature and qualities, and the kind of soil to which it is best adapted, and we should proceed accordingly. The want of proper attention to this rule has produced much wild theory and bad practice in agriculture. The corn plant requires a loose alluvial soil to bring it to its greatest perfection, we should therefore in preparing ground for its reception render it as light and mellow as possible, ploughing as deep as the nature of the soil will admit; harrowing the ground previous to planting is advantageous in hard cloddy soils, but is not generally necessary. The seed should be deposited in furrows struck as deep as the ground is ploughed, and lightly covered with loose earth, if too much earth is thrown upon it there is danger of its rotting in the cold wet weather, which sometimes succeeds the season of planting. By this mode of planting the plants are more firmly fixed in the earth, the roots striking deep draw a greater supply of nourishment to support them, they are likewise more secure from drought which often proves very destructive to the corn crop, the stalks will not generally grow as tall as those which are planted superficially, but are thicker and stronger and produce larger ears. The best process of cultivation is, that which will preserve a level surface, and most effectually destroy the weeds. This is most effectually done by drawing a large harrow over the rows, (the depth of the furrows will preserve the plants from injury.) the weeds should be carefully removed, and the furrows filled up around the plants as they become large enough to bear it. If this operation is well done, (and much of the success of the crop depends upon its being so,) one ploughing will be sufficient; in doing this the earth should be thrown to the corn, but care should be taken not to ridge it, which is very injurious, as it carries off the rain from the corn which requires a plentiful supply of moisture, especially when ar-

Many farmers pursue a quite different course, just skimming the surface, and planting their seed almost on the top of the ground; the consequence is that the roots, unable to penetrate the hard earth beneath, afford but little sustenance to the plants which run up spindling, and being often exposed to drought yield but a scanty crop; this may be often seen by examining the outer rows of corn where the ground could not be well ploughed. What seems to have led to this practice is the cultivation of new ground where it could not be ploughed deep, the strength of the soil produces abundantly with any kind of culture. The superficial farmer continues skimming the surface until it becomes exhausted, when supposing the land worn out he abandons it to wiser cultivators.

Another error which some practice is so absurd as almost to carry with it its own confutation, this is to plough so deep as to cut and mangle the roots of corn with the idea of making it produce better. This causes what is called fired corn, that is, the blades wither and die before it is fully ripe.

Though I conceive the above observations to be supported by reason, they are somewhat the result of experience, the best proof of theory. I once planted in the same field with some who ploughed shallow, while my part was broken up beam deep and furrowed with the plough one after the other in the same furrow, the consequence was that I had a better crop than they, with much less labor, and I am convinced that every similar trial would produce a similar result.

A WESTERN FARMER.
From the N. Y. American.
Save your Ashes.—It is now a well attested fact that the fine ashes of Schuylkill coal will make an excellent fire, if made into balls of the consistence of thick mortar. A friend of mine showed me a fire last evening which had been burning six hours, made principally of these ash balls, which was then as good and as warm a fire as it would have been if he had made it of coal. The manner in which these balls are made is as follows: mix the water with the fine ashes of the coal, and then make them into balls about the size of an egg, let the grate be half full of coal and fill it with these balls then put on the blower, and in a few minutes it will be in a blaze and make a good fire.

Preparations, we observe, have been made in many places to celebrate with unusual ceremony the birth-day of Washington. On the 22d of February, one hundred years will have elapsed since the birth of our country's father.

A CARD.
D. S. M. JENKINS has removed to the house situated on South street, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Hammond;—where he may be at all times found unless professionally engaged.
Easton, Dec. 17

EASTON ACADEMY.
THE Trustees are requested to attend a meeting of the Board, at the Academy, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
Jan. 14

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners of Talbot county will meet, at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., to elect a Clerk for said body. Applicants will therefore, please forward their applications on or before that day.
By order of the COMMISSIONERS.
Jan. 14 (S)

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having given his son Thomas S., an interest in his Drug and Medicinal Establishment, the business will be carried on after the first of the year in the name of
THOMAS H. DAWSON & SON

of whom may be at all times had every article in their line, of the first quality. His friends & customers will please to accept his thanks, for the numerous favours received from them & he hopes the new arrangement will furnish additional inducements for them to continue their custom.
Dec. 31 St T. H. DAWSON.

LIVERY STABLE.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county and travellers generally, that he has established a Livery Stable in Easton, where he will take in horses and attend to them carefully on the most liberal terms.—He has good and careful ostlers in his employ, and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. He has also, and intends constantly keeping, for hire, saddle horses, horses and gigs and carriages, which may be had at all times on the lowest terms.
Jan. 7 THOMAS PARROTT.

Millenary and Mantua-making,
MRS. GIBBS
ON WASHINGTON STREET.
Next door to Mr. James Wilson's store in Easton
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has just commenced the above business, and means to carry it on, in all its various branches. Having employed experienced ladies in the Millenary and Mantua making business, hopes to share a part of the public patronage.
Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see her assortment of BONNETS, materials, & fancy articles and judge for themselves.
All which she will sell very reasonable. Also her charges for work will be very moderate.
Easton, Dec. 17.

An Overseer Wanted
IMMEDIATELY to supply a vacancy. A single man, to reside on the farm where the Subscriber lives, a middle aged man where preferred. His good character in all respects, must be satisfactorily vouched for.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Jan. 14

OVERSEER WANTED.
THE Subscriber wishes to procure, for the next year, an Overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person liberal wages will be given. He also offers for rent, with or without a suitable number of labourers, his plantation at Shoal Creek, and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, Nov. 5th

A Classical Teacher Wanted.
A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his capacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by applying at this office.
Dec. 3
The Baltimore Patriot will copy the above 4 times, and send their account to this office.

TO RENT,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
TWO Brick houses situate on Washington street, one occupied at present by Mr. Wm. Faulkner, the other was occupied by the late Mrs. Bell—they are both good stands for business, and will be rented low to good and punctual tenants.
Apply to
JACOB LOCKERMAN.
Nov. 26

To all whom it may concern.
I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.
J. W. JENKINS.
November 26

In compliance with the above notice, the subscriber has commenced the settlement of Mr. Jenkins' books and accounts; and gives notice, by order of Mr. Jenkins, to all concerned, that those who neglect to settle after once having been called on may expect to have their accounts placed in an officer's hands without delay, and without respect to persons.
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent.
Dec. 24

New Boot & Shoe Store.



The subscriber has again opened a **BOOT & SHOE STORE,** in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market House, next door to the Drug Store of Mr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's,
a large and elegant assortment of the above articles, to which he has added **CAPS, &c. &c.**

of the best quality and newest fashions, all which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles. In his line, at disposed to purchase are invited to view the low prices and on liberal terms will command them.
THOS. S. COOK.
Easton, Nov. 5 W

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Dec. 30 1831
Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 10 (ten) for 1831, drawn yesterday.

1st drawn No. 7.937	\$5000
2d " 19.439	1200
3d " 18.357	800
4th " 9.350	500
5th " 16.411	300
6th " 10.923	each 150
7th " 12.450	each 100
8th " 9.620	each 100
9th " 2.796	each 80
10th " 4.650	each 80
11th " 17.923	each 70
12th " 14.892	each 70
13th " 16.597	each 50
14th " 1.160	each 50
15th " 4.201	each 50
16th " 8.336	each 50
17th " 8.516	each 50
18th " 1.840	each 50
19th " 7.500	each 50
20th " 2.494	each 50
21st " 8.615	each 25
22d " 10.172	each 25
23d " 2.089	each 25
24th " 17.187	each 25
25th " 6.026	each 25

2000 Even Numbers ending with 0, each \$5
—10,000 Odd Numbers \$4
No 9350, first drawn Even number, by which agreeably to the scheme the \$5 prizes are determined. All tickets, therefore, in the lottery, ending with the figure 0 are each entitled to five Dollars, in addition to whatever sum any of them may have drawn besides.

No 7937, an Odd number, having drawn the Capital Prize of \$5000, agreeably to the scheme every odd number in the Lottery is entitled to a prize of \$4, and in addition to whatever sum any of them may have drawn besides.
All tickets with numbers ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 are those entitled to the prizes of four dollars.
All tickets ending with 2, 4, 6, or 8 and not to be found amongst the above are Blanks.
On hand at Clark's—all marked thus* sold at Clark's.
Jan 7

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.
HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given by Deputies, the most positive orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees due, as the Law directs without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.
The Public's obdt servt
J. M. FAULKNER.
Dec 10

Collector's last Notice.
ALL persons arrears for County Taxes for 1830 and 1831, are informed, that no indulgence will be granted after the second call of the subscribers deputies. The demands of those having claims against the county are of so urgent a nature as to prevent any indulgence even if the collector desired it. All persons interested in this notice, are requested to govern themselves by their own interest.
Dec. 17 BENNETT BRACCO.

NOTICE.
THE commissioners named in a commission issued out of Caroline County Court, bearing date on the tenth day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one, to view, value, or otherwise divide the real estate of Samuel Hargrton (late of Kent county in the State of Delaware dec'd, among his several heirs) which lies in Caroline county in the State of Maryland, will meet on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of proceeding in the execution of the said commission, whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are desired to take notice.
GEO. REED,
WM. O'NEILL,
GEO. NEWLEE,
WM. M. HARGCASTLE,
SAML. CRAWFORD. } Comm'rs.
Dec. 17

NAT TURNER.
THE confessions of Nat Turner, the leader of the late insurrection in Virginia, as fully and voluntarily made to Thos. E. Gray in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when read before the Court of Southampton with the certificate, under the seal of the Court.—Also an authentic account of the whole insurrection, with lists of the whites who were murdered, and of the negroes brought before the Court of Southampton, and those sentenced.
For Sale at this Office.
Dec. 3

TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, in the case of Wm. H. Dawson, against Jas. Dawson & others, children and heirs of Joseph H. Dawson, dec'd, passed at the November Term of said court, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & thirty one, the Subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the court house green, in Easton on TUESDAY the 14th day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and three o'clock of that day. All that farm, of the said Joseph H. Dawson, on which he died seized, situated in the Bay Side, of Talbot county, immediately on the Bay Shore; the farm being composed of the tracts of land called Dawson's security and Elliott's Neglect, and containing the quantity of two hundred and twenty three acres of land, more or less. The improvements on the said farm, consist of a frame Dwelling house, Kitchen, Barn, stables, &c. all in a state of pretty good repair. By the terms of the decree a bid of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee as such, bond or bonds, with such security as the Trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest (and not before,) the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed, conveying to him, his heirs and assigns forever, all the said property, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainant and defendants, and those claiming by from, or under them or either of them. All persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves.
WM. HADDAWAY, Trustee.
Jan. 14

TRUSTEES SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, in the case of Short A. Willis, complainant and Mary Griffith and Levi Griffith, respondents, I will expose to public sale on TUESDAY the 7th day of February next between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Tavern door of Mr. A. Griffith in the Town of Denton, All the real estate whereof Levi Griffith, died seized consisting of a part of two tracts of land called and known by the name of Goldborough regulation, and the Three bounded Hickory's supposed to contain 108 acres, more or less. The arable land is represented to be in a fine state of cultivation, there is also a sufficient quantity of woodland to supply the premises. The improvements are a good dwelling house with the necessary out buildings, all of which are nearly new. The above described property is situated in a very agreeable neighbourhood and convenient to market. By the terms of the decree, a credit of 12 months will be given by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond to the Trustee with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.
WM. T. PURNELL, Trustee.
Denton, Jan. 7 St

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situate on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r
Dec. 24

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.
JOSEPH K. NEALE.
Dec. 10 6m

NEGROES WANTED.
About 10 or 20 young **NEGROES,** of both sexes
white, for which the highest cash price will be given. Enquire at the Easton Hotel.
Sept. 17. JOHN B. BOSLEY.

CASH.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from **50 TO 100** Likely Negroes,
from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market price will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.
Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

THE LADY'S BOOK,
PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
By L. A. Godey & Co. 112 Chestnut st. PHILADELPHIA, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE
This popular work, so well calculated to promote an improvement in Female Literature in this country, continues to elicit universal approbation. It is decidedly the cheapest publication issued from the American Press—Every number in the present volume contains upwards of 64 pages large octavo letter press, and is embellished with a variety of Engravings many of them by first rate artists, executed on steel. \$4.00 have been expended by the proprietors of this work, in one year, for embellishments alone. The subscription price is only \$3 per annum. Copies of the work can be seen at this Office.
Easton, Nov. 26

PRINTING
Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

A family Newspaper of the very Largest Class, free from all political bias,
PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA EVERY SATURDAY, BY EDMUND MORRIS,
No. 95, Chestnut Street,
At Two Dollars per Annum.

The Proprietor of the Saturday Bulletin takes advantage of the enormous enlargement of his paper, to point attention to the merits of this highly popular Journal. It avows the ambitious aim of being the most informing, most amusing and most spirited of all Newspapers, and in particular of being the best Weekly Paper for respectable families, ever offered to public patronage from the Philadelphia press. To establish this latter claim, the utmost care is taken to crowd into its ample columns every possible variety of new & interesting intelligence; and on the score of the talent, spirit, and real interest of its contents, combined with the beautiful white paper on which it is printed, the clear, new type, and its not being crowded with an abundance of advertisements, it is hoped it may claim admission to the parlors and libraries of all persons of education and taste. To those who do, as well as those who do not read the daily papers, the Saturday Bulletin will never lack novelty; every part being entirely original, or compiled in a manner to engage attention to even the least imposing portion of its contents. It is printed on a large imperial sheet of fine white paper, twenty four columns in each number, & contains the news of the week down to the latest dates.—The papers for subscribers in the country are carefully packed in strong wrappers and put into the Post office in time to leave the city by the mails of Saturday morning, so that by Sunday night, they may be received at offices one hundred and fifty miles distant from the city; while those who live within fifty or seventy miles, will receive them on the evening of Saturday.

General plan of the Saturday Bulletin.
News of the Week—Every useful fact and interesting occurrence, whether at home or abroad, carefully selected and logically arranged, with particular attention to the early insertion of late Foreign news.
Life in Philadelphia—Exemplified in a series of well written & deeply interesting narratives under the title of the Town Tattler affording pictures of real life never before communicated for publication.
The Drama—Criticised with freedom and spirit but with candour and kindness.
Anecdotes and Gossip—Under this head is furnished all the floating rumors of the day which are deemed proper for a newspaper.
The Markets—This subject is peculiarly interesting to the country subscriber at all times, and in the present excited state of Europe, is of supreme importance. The most copious and accurate accounts will be given weekly, up to the latest moment, of any changes in the Flour and Grain Markets, including the prices of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Meal, &c., Cotton, &c.

Select Variety—Consisting of the choicest and most captivating Tales and Sketches from Blackwood's Magazine, and other highly popular English publications, Poetry &c.
Police Reports—Procured exclusively for this paper, and to be found in no other Philadelphia publication. These reports consist of cases at the Mayor's Office, and are generally of an exceedingly humorous character, while all are invariably interesting. In these reports the country reader, though far removed from the busy scene, will have a bird's eye view of much that is daily transpiring in real life.
Law reports—The most prominent cases in all the Courts will be faithfully reported, reporters are regularly employed to furnish every thing of interest that transpires.
Marriages and Deaths—A faithful list of Marriages and Deaths for the week.

The Saturday Bulletin has been established about five years; and during that period, the patronage has been great beyond all parallel in the history of American Newspapers. Five thousand subscribers are a sufficient recommendation to its merits. No Gazette, in fact, could be offered with more confidence to the country resident. Numerous able writers assist the Editor in furnishing a larger amount of interesting original matter than is published in any other periodical of the kind; and nearly one thousand dollars are annually paid by the Editor to writers for his paper.
A few numbers of the paper will be sent to any person who may be desirous of examining its pretensions, on application, free of postage, to the Editor. The extensive improvements made in the size and quality of the Bulletin on the 1st of January, 1832, can be compensated only by an increase of subscribers; and in order to induce gentlemen at a distance, as well as those in the city, to promote its circulation, the Editor offers the following

PREMIUMS.
1.—Any person forwarding Five subscribers and a year's subscription, shall receive the Paper free for himself, so long as the Five continue.
2.—Any person forwarding Ten subscribers and a year's subscription, shall receive a copy of the LIFE OF NAPOLEON, beautifully bound in two volumes, or any other work of equal value which may be desired. These books will be forwarded with care, in the manner directed by the owner.
ADDRESS THE EDITOR.
Jan. 14

ABBOTT'S MILL,
Dec. 20th 1831.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the MILL, recently carried on by the Messrs. McKnetts. The above mill has gone through a thorough repair, with new Stones & bolting Cloths complete, & is now in complete order for manufacturing Flour and meal; and from an experience of several years at the milling business, with a disposition to please and accommodate the public. I hope to merit their patronage.
S. R. CORKRAN.
N. B. Bags or barrels, &c. sent to mill without the last part of the owner's name marked in full, will be at the risk of the owner, as I am determined to take no charge of them without.
S. R. C.
Dec. 31 3sq

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.
THE Subscriber being appointed director of the Chimney Sweeper for the Town of Easton and having obtained a good Sweep for the purpose, batters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Persons living in the neighborhood of Easton wishing their chimneys swept will please leave a line at Doctor Thos H. Dawson's Drug Store where they will be punctually attended to by the subscriber.
RICHARD C. LAIN.
Dec. 3 (S & W)

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EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1832.

NO. 4.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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.

From the National Intelligencer.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY, On the Modification of the Tariff, SENATE, January 11.

The Senate went into consideration of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Clay, on Wednesday last:

Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished except the duties on wines and silks, and that they ought to be reduced; and

That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate substantially as follows:

I have a few observations Mr. President, and only a few, to submit to the Senate, on the measure now before you; in doing which I have to ask all your indulgence. I am getting old; I feel but too sensibly and unaffectedly the effects of approaching age; and I have been for some years very little in the habit of addressing deliberative assemblies. I am told that I have been the cause—the most unwilling cause—of a great many of the exciting expectations, the evidence of which is around us. I regret it; for however the subject of which I am to speak, or other has it might be attended to with more wisdom, I have nothing but a plain, unvarnished and unambitious exposition to make.

It forms no part of my present purpose, said Mr. C. to enter into a consideration of the established policy of protection. Strong in the convictions, and deeply seated in the affections of a large majority of the people of the United States, it stands self vindicated, in the general prosperity, in the rich fruits which it has scattered over the land, in the experience of all prosperous and powerful nations, present and past, and now, in that of our own. Nor do I think it necessary to discuss that policy on this resolution. Other gentlemen may think differently, and may choose to argue and assail it. If they do, I have no doubt that, in all parts of the Senate, members more competent than I am will be ready to defend and support it. My object now is to limit myself to a presentation of certain views and principles connected with the present financial condition of the country.

A consideration of the state of the public revenue has become necessary in consequence of the near approach of the entire extinction of the public debt; and I concur with you in believing that no season could be more appropriate than the present session of Congress to endeavor to make a satisfactory adjustment of the Tariff. The public debt chiefly arose out of the late war, justly denominated the second contest for National Independence. An act commonly called the sinking fund act was passed by Congress near fifteen years ago, providing for its reimbursement. That act was prepared and proposed by a friend of yours and mine, whose premature death was not a loss merely to his native State, but to the whole nation. A man, with whom I ever had the honor to be associated in the legislative councils, combined more extensive and useful information with more firmness of judgment and blandness of manner than did the lamented Mr. Lowndes. And when, in the prime of life, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, he was taken from us, his country had reason to anticipate the greatest benefits from his wisdom and discretion. By that act, an annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars was made towards the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt; and also any excess which might yearly be in the Treasury, beyond two millions of dollars which was thought prudent to reserve for unforeseen exigencies.

But this system of regular and periodical application of public revenue to the payment of the public debt, would have been unavailing, if Congress had neglected to provide the necessary ways & means. Congress did not however neglect the performance of that duty. By various acts, and more especially by the tariff of 1824—the abused tariff of 1824—the public coffers were amply replenished and we have been enabled to reach our present proud eminence of financial prosperity. After Congress had thus abundantly provided funds, and directed their systematic application, the duty remaining to be performed by the Executive was one simply ministerial. And no Executive and no Administration can justly claim for itself any other merit in the discharge of the public debt, than that of a faithful execution of the laws. No other merit than that similar one to which it is entitled for directing a regular payment of what is due from time to time to the army and navy, or to the officers of the Civil Government for their salaries.

The operation of the sinking fund act commenced with the commencement of Mr. Monroe's Administration. During its continuance of eight years, owing to the embarrassments of the Treasury, the ten millions were not regularly applied to the payment of the debt, and upon the termination of that administration, the Treasury stood largely in arrear to the sinking fund. During the subsequent Administration of four years; not only was the ten millions faithfully applied during each year, but those arrears were brought up, and all the previous deficiencies made good. So, that, when the present Administration began, a plain, unencumbered and well defined path lay directly before it. Under the measures which have been devised, in the short term of fifteen years the Government has paid nearly one hundred millions of principal and about an equal sum of interest, leaving the small remnant behind of twenty four millions.

Of that remnant, thirteen millions consist of the three per cent. stock, created by the act of 1790, which the Government does not stand bound to redeem at any prescribed time, but

which it may discharge whenever it suits its own convenience; and when it is discharged it must be done by the payment of dollar for dollar. I cannot think, and I should suppose Congress can hardly believe with the Secretary of the Treasury that it would be wise to pay off a stock of thirteen millions entitling its holders to but three per cent. with a capital of thirteen millions worth an interest of six per cent. In other words to take from the pockets of the people two dollars to pay one, in the hands of the stockholder.

The moral value of the payment of a National Debt, consists in the demonstration which it affords of the ability of a country to meet, and its integrity in fulfilling all its engagements. That the resources of this country, increasing as it constantly is in population and wealth, are abundantly sufficient to meet any debt which it may ever prudently contract; cannot be doubted. And its punctuality and probity, from the period of the assumption, in 1790, of the debt of the Revolution down to the present time, rest upon a solid and incontestable foundation. The danger, perhaps is not that it will not fairly meet its engagements, but that from an inordinate avidity, arising from temporary causes, it may bring discredit upon itself by improvident arrangements which no prudent man in the management of his private affairs could ever think of adopting.

Of the residue of the twenty-four millions of debt, after deducting the thirteen millions of three per cent, less than two millions are due, and of right, payable within the present year. The sum to be added to the moiety which has come to the hands of the 31st December next, of the \$24,454,727, created by the act of 28th May, 1824, we have but a sum of about four millions which the public creditor can lawfully demand or which the Government is bound to pay in the course of this year. If more is paid, it can only be done by anticipating the periods of its payment, and going into the public market to purchase the stock. Can it be doubted that if you do so the vigilant holder of the stock, taking advantage of your anxiety, will demand a greater price than its value? Already we perceive that the three per cent, have risen to the extraordinary height of 96 per cent.—The difference between a payment of the inconsiderable portion remaining of the public debt, in one, two, or three years is certainly not so important as to justify a resort to highly disadvantageous terms.

Whoever may be entitled to the credit of the payment of the public debt, I congratulate you, sir, and the country, most cordially, that it is so near at hand. It is so near being totally extinguished, that we may now safely enquire whether without prejudice to any established policy, we may not relieve the consumption of the country by the repeal or reduction of duties, and curtail considerably the public revenue. In making this enquiry the first question which presents itself is, whether it is expedient to preserve the existing duties in order to accumulate a surplus in the Treasury for the purpose of subsequent distribution among the several States? I think not. If the collection for the purpose of such a surplus, is to be made from the pockets of one portion of the people to be ultimately returned to the same pockets the process would be attended with the certain loss arising from the charges of collection, and with the loss also of interest whilst the money is performing the unnecessary circuit; and it would therefore be unwise. If it is to be collected from one portion of the people and given to another, it would be unjust. If it is to be given to the States, in their corporate capacity, to be used by them in their public expenditure, I know of no principle in the Constitution which authorizes the Federal Government to become such a Collector for the States, nor of any principle of safety or propriety which admits of the States becoming such recipients of gratuity from the General Government.

The public revenue, then, should be regulated and adapted to the proper service of the General Government. It should be ample; for a deficit in the public income always to be deprecated, is sometimes attended, as we know well from history and from what has happened in our own time, with fatal consequences. In a country so rapidly growing as this is, with such diversified interests and new wants un-expected calls upon the public treasury must frequently occur. Take some examples from this session. The State of Virginia has presented a claim for an amount but little short of a million, which she presses with an earnestness demonstrating her conviction of its justice. The State of South Carolina has also a claim for no inconsiderable sum, being upwards of \$100,000, which she urges with equal earnestness. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Wilkins) has brought forward a claim arising out of French spoliation previous to the convention of 1800, which is perhaps not short of five millions, and to some extent, I have no doubt, it has a just foundation. In any provision of a public revenue, Congress ought so to fix it, as to admit of the payment of honest and proper demands, which its justice cannot reject or evade.

I hope too, that either in the adjustment of the public revenue, or what would be preferable, in the appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands, effectual and permanent provision will be made for such internal improvements as may be sanctioned by Congress.—This is due to the American People, and emphatically due to the western people. Sir, temporary causes may exact a reluctant acquiescence from the people of the west, in the suspension of appropriations to objects of internal improvement, but as certain as you preside in that chair, or as the sun performs its diurnal revolution, they will not be satisfied with an abandonment of the policy. They will come here and tell you, not in a tone of menace or supplication, but in the language of conscious right, that they must share with you in the benefits as they divide with you the burdens and the perils of common Government. They will say that they have no direct interest in the expenditures for the navy, the fortifications, nor even the army, those greatest absorbents of the public treasure. That they are not indifferent, indeed, to the safety and prosperity of any part of our common country. On the contrary, that every portion of the Republic is indirectly, at least, interested in the welfare of the whole; and that they ever sympathize in the distresses and rejoice in the happiness of the most distant quarter of the Union. And to demonstrate that they are not careless or indifferent to interests not directly their own, they may triumphantly and proudly appeal to the gallant part which they bore in the late war, and point to the bloody fields on which some of their most patriotic sons nobly fell fighting in the common cause. But they will

also say that these fraternal and just sentiments ought to be reciprocated by their Atlantic brethren. That these ought not to be indifferent to the welfare of the west, and that they have the same collateral or indirect interests in its success and advancement that the west has in theirs. That it does not ask internal improvements, to be exclusively confined to itself, but that it may receive, in common with the rest of the Union, a practical benefit in the only form compatible with its interior condition.

The appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands, or a considerable portion of them to that object, would be a most natural and great resource, and I do hope sir that that disposition will be cherished and dedicated to some rational purpose worthy of the Republic. Utterly opposed, as I trust, Congress will show itself to be to all the mad & wild schemes—and to that least, not maddest and wisest of all, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury—for squandering the public domain, I hope it will be preserved for the present generation and for posterity, as it has been received from our ancestors, a rich and bountiful inheritance. In these halcyon days of peace and plenty, and an overflowing treasury, we appear to embarrass ourselves in devising visionary schemes for casting away the bounties with which the goodness of Providence has blessed us. But, sir, the storm of war will come, when we know not the day of trial and difficulty will assuredly come, and now is the time, by a prudent forecast, to husband our resources and this, the greatest of them all, let them not be hoarded and huddled with a miser's embrace, but liberally used. Let the public lands be administered in a generous spirit, and especially towards the States within which they are situated. Let the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be applied to a season of peace to some great object, and when war does come by suspending that application of them, during its continuance, you will be at once put in possession of means for its vigorous prosecution. More than twenty-five years ago when first I took a seat in this body, I was told by the fathers of the Government, that if we had any thing perfect in our institutions, it was the system for disposing of the public lands, and I was cautioned against rash innovations in it. Subsequent experience fully satisfied me of the wisdom of their counsels, & that all vital changes in it ought to be resisted.

Although it may be impractical to say what the exact amount of the public revenue should be, for the future, and what would be the precise produce of any given system of imposts, we may safely assume, that the revenue may now be reduced, and considerably reduced. This reduction may be effected in various ways, on different principles. Only three modes shall now be noticed.

1st. To reduce duties on all articles, in the same ratio, without regard to the principle of protection.

To retain them on unprotected articles, and augment them on the protected articles.

And 3d. To abolish and reduce the duties on unprotected articles, retaining and enforcing the faithful collection of those on the protected articles.

To the first mode there are insuperable objections. It would lead inevitably to the destruction of our home manufactures. It would establish a sort of bed of Procustes, by which the duties on all articles should be blindly measured, without respect to their nature or the extent of their consumption. And it would be derogatory from every principle of theory or practice on which the government has hitherto proceeded.

The second would be still more objectionable to the foes of the tariff than either of the others. But it cannot be over-looked that, by augmenting considerably the duties on the protected class, so as to carry them to the point or near to the confines of absolute prohibition, the object in view, of effecting the necessary reduction of the public revenue, may be accomplished without touching the duties on the unprotected class. The consequence of such an augmentation would be a great diminution in the importation of the foreign article, and of course in the duties upon it. But against such prohibition, except perhaps in a few instances, I have been always, and still am, opposed. By leaving the door open to the foreign rival article; the benefit is secured of a salutary competition. If it be hermetically closed, the danger is incurred of monopoly.

The third mode is the most equitable, & reasonable & it presents an undoubted ground, on which I had hoped we could safely tread, without difficulty. It exacts no sacrifice of principle from the opponent of the American System; it compels none on the part of its friends. The measure before you embraces this mode. It is simple, & free from all complexity. It divides the whole subject of impost equality, & it settles at once what ought to be disputed, and leaves to be settled hereafter if necessary, what may be controverted.

A certain part of the South has hitherto complained that it pays a disproportionate amount of the imposts. If the complaint be well founded, by the adoption of this measure it will be relieved at once, as will be hereafter shown, from at least a fourth of its burthens. The measure is in conformity with the uniform practice of the Government, from its commencement, and with the professions of all the eminent politicians of the South, till of late. It assumes the right of the Government, in the assessment of duties, to discriminate between those articles which sound policy requires it to foster; and those which it need not encourage. This has been the invariable principle, on which the Government has proceeded, from the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1789, down to the present time. And has it not been admitted by almost every prominent Southern politician? Has it not been even acknowledged by the fathers of the Free Trade Church, in their late address promulgated from Philadelphia, to the people of the United States? If we never had a system of foreign imposts, and were now called upon, for the first time, to originate one, should we not discriminate between the objects of our own industry, and those produced by foreigners? And is there any difference in its application between the modification of an existing system and the organization of a new one? If the gentlemen of the South, opposed to the Tariff were to obtain complete possession of the powers of Government, would they hazard their exercise upon any other principle? If it be said that some of the articles, which would, by this measure, be liberated from duties, are luxuries, the remark is equally true of some of the

articles remaining subject to duties. In the present advanced stage of comfort and civilization, it is not easy to draw the line between luxuries and necessities. It will be difficult to make the people believe that bone tea is a luxury, and that the article of fine broad cloths is not a necessary of life.

In stating that the duties on the protected class ought to be retained, it has been far from my wish to preclude inquiry into their adequacy or propriety.—If it can be shown that in any instance, they are excessive or disproportionately burthensome on any section of the Union, for one I am ready to vote for their reduction or modification. The system contemplates an adequate protection, beyond that it is not necessary to go. Short of that, its operation would be injurious to all parties.

The people of this country, or a large majority of them, expect that the system will be preserved. And its abandonment would produce general surprise, spread desolation over the land, and occasion as great a shock as a declaration of war forthwith against the most powerful nation of Europe.

But if the system be preserved, it ought to be honestly, fairly, and faithfully enforced.—That there do exist the most scandalous violations of it, and the grossest frauds upon the public revenue, in regard to some of the most important articles; cannot be doubted. As to iron, objects really belong to one denomination, to which a higher duty is attached, are imposed under another name, to which a lower duty is assigned, and the law thus evaded. False invoices are made as to woolsens, and the classification into minimums is constantly eluded. The success of the American Manufacture of cotton bagging has been such that by furnishing a better and cheaper article, the bagging of Inverness and Dundee has been almost excluded from the consumption of the States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries. There has not yet been sufficient time to fabricate and transport the article in necessary quantities from the Western States; to the Southern Atlantic States, which therefore have been almost exclusively supplied from the Scottish manufactories. The payment of the duty is evaded by the introduction of the foreign fabric, under the name of bur-laps, or some other mercantile phrase and instead of paying five cents the square yard, it is entered with a duty of only fifteen per cent. valorem. That this practice prevails, is demonstrated by the Treasury report of the duties accruing on cotton bagging for the years 1828, 1829, and 1830. During the first year the amount was \$137,506, the second \$106,068 and the third it sunk down to \$14,141!

The time has arrived when the inquiry ought to be seriously made, whether it be not practicable to arrest this illegitimate course of trade, and secure the faithful execution of the laws. No time could be more suitable than that which it is contemplated to make a great reduction of the public revenue. The practical changes have presented themselves to my mind, and which I will now suggest for consideration and investigation. On such a subject, I would, however, seek from the mercantile community and practical men, all the light which they are so capable of affording, and should be reluctant to act on my own convictions, however strong.

The first is to make a total change in the place of valuation. Now the valuation is made in foreign countries. We fix the duties, and we leave to foreigners to assess the value on articles paying ad valorem duties. That is, we prescribe the rule, and leave its execution to the foreigner. This is an anomaly, I believe, peculiar to this country. It is evident that the amount of duty payable on a given article subject to an ad valorem duty, may be effected as much by the fixation of the value, as by the specification of the duty. And, for all practical purposes, it would be just as safe to retain to ourselves the ascertainment of the value, and leave to the foreigner to prescribe the duty, as it is to reserve to our selves the right to declare the duty and allow to him the privilege to assess the value.

The effect of this vicious condition of the law has been to throw almost the whole import trade of the country, as to some important articles, into the hands of the foreigner. I have been informed that seven-eighths of the importation of woolsens into the port of New York, where more is received than in all the other ports of the United States together, are in his hands. This has not proceeded from any want of enterprise, intelligence, or capital, on the part of the American merchant; for, in these particulars, he is surpassed by the merchants of no country. It has resulted from his probity, his character, and his respect to the laws and institutions of his country—a respect which does not influence the foreigner. I am aware that it is made by law the duty of the appraiser to ascertain the value of the goods in certain cases. But what is his chief guide? It is the foreign invoice, made by whom he knows not, certainly by no person responsible to our laws. And, if its fairness be contested, they will bring you cartloads of certificates and affidavits from unknown persons to verify its exactness, and the first cost of the article.

Now, sir, it seems to me that this is a state of things to which we should promptly apply an efficacious remedy, and no other appears to me but that of taking into our own hands both parts of the operation, the ascertainment of the value as well as the duty to be paid on the goods. It be said that we might have, in different ports, different rules, the answer is, that there could be no diversity greater than that to which we are liable from the fact of the valuation being now made in all the ports of foreign countries from which we make our importations.—And that it is better to have the valuations made by persons responsible to our own Government and regulated by one head, than by unknown foreigners, standing under no responsibility whatever to us.

The other change to which I allude, is to reduce the credits allowed for the payment of duties, and to render them uniform. It would be better, if not injurious to commerce, to abolish them altogether. Now we have various periods of credit, graduated according to the distance of the foreign port, and the nature of the trade. These credits operate as so much capital on which the foreign merchant can sometimes make several adventures before the arrival of the day of payment. There is no reciprocal advantage afforded to the American merchant, I believe, in any foreign port. As we shall probably abolish or reduce greatly the duties on all articles imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on which the longest credits are allowed, the moment would seem to be propitious for restricting the other credits in such manner, that whilst they afforded a

reasonable facility to the merchant, they should not supply the foreigner, at the instance of the public, with capital for his mercantile operations. If the laws can be strictly enforced, and some such alterations as have been suggested, can be carried into effect, it is quite probable that a satisfactory reduction may be made of the duties upon some of the articles falling within the system of protection. And, without impairing its principle, other modes of relief may possibly be devised to some of those interests upon which it is supposed to press most heavily. There remains one view to present to the Senate in respect to the amount of reduction of the revenue which will be produced by the proposed measure if adopted, and its influence upon the payment of the public debt within the time suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury. The estimate which I have made of that amount is founded upon Treasury returns prior to the late reduction of duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa. Supposing the duties on wines and silks to be reduced as low as I think they may be, the total amount of revenue with which the proposed measure will dispose will be about \$7,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the receipts of the present year from all sources at \$30,100,000, and he supposes those of the next year will be of an equal amount. He acknowledges that the past year has been one of extraordinary commercial activity; but on what principles does he anticipate that the present will also be? The history of our commerce demonstrates that it alternates, and that a year of immoderate speculation is usually followed by one of more guarded importation. That the importations of the past year have been excessive, I believe is generally confessed, and is demonstrated by two unerring facts. The first is, that the imports have exceeded the exports by about seventeen millions of dollars.

Whatever may be the qualifications to which the theory of the balance of trade may be liable, it may be safely affirmed, that when the aggregate of the importations from all foreign countries exceeds the aggregate of the exportations to all foreign countries considerably, the unfavourable balance must be made up by a remittance of the precious metals to some extent. Accordingly we find the existence of the other fact to which I allude, the high price of bills of exchange on England. It is, therefore, fairly to be anticipated that the duties accruing this year will be less in amount than those of the past year.—And I think it would be unwise to rely upon our present information as to the income of either of these two years as furnishing a safe guide for the future. The years 1829 and 1830 will supply a surer criterion. There is a remarkable coincidence in the amount of the receipts into the Treasury during those two years it having been, the first, from all sources, \$24,827,627 38, and the second, \$24,844,116 51, differing only about \$17,000.

The mode recommended by the Secretary for the modification of the Tariff, is to reduce no part of the duties on the unprotected articles, nor to March 1833, and then to retain a considerable portion of them. And as to the protected class, he would make a gradual but protective reduction of the duties. The effect of this would be to destroy the protecting system by a slow but certain poison. The object being to reduce the revenue, every descending degree in the scale of his plan of gradual reduction, by letting in more of the foreign article to displace the domestic rival fabric, would increase the revenue and bring a necessity for further and future reduction of duties until they would be carried so low as to end in the entire subversion of the system of protection.

For the reasons which have been assigned, it would, I think, be unwise in Congress at this time, to assume, for the future, that there would be a greater amount of net annual revenue, from all sources, including the public lands, than \$35,000,000. Deducting from that sum the amount of seven millions which it has been supposed ought to be subtracted, if the resolution before you should be adopted, there would remain \$28,000,000 as the probable revenue of future years. This includes the sum of three millions estimated as the future annual receipt from the sale of the public lands—an estimate which I believe will be demonstrated by experience to be much too large.

If a reduction so large as seven millions be made at this session, and if the necessary measures be also adopted to detect and punish frauds, and ensure a faithful execution of the laws, we may safely make a temporary pause, and await the development of the effect upon the revenue of these arrangements. That the authority of the laws should be vindicated, all ought to agree. Now, the fraudulent importer after an exposure of his fraud, by a most strange Treasury construction of the law, (made I understand however, not by the present Secretary) eludes all punishment, and is only required to pay those duty which he has originally bound for, but which he dishonestly sought to evade. Other measures, with a view to a further reduction of the revenue, may be adopted. In some instances, there might be an augmentation of duties for the purpose. I will mention the article of foreign distilled spirits. In no other country upon earth is there so much of the foreign article imported as in this. The duties ought to be doubled, and the revenue thereby further reduced from \$600,000 to a million. The public morals, the grain growing country, the fruit raising, and the cane planting country, would be all benefited by rendering the duty prohibitory. I have not proposed the measure, because it perhaps, ought to originate in the other House.

That the measure I have proposed may be adopted without interfering with the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of the public debt, by the 4th of March next, I will now proceed to show. The Secretary estimates that the receipts of the present year, after meeting all other just engagements, will leave a surplus of fourteen millions applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt. With this sum, eight millions which he proposes to derive from the sale of the Bank stock, and two millions which he would anticipate from the revenue of next year, he suggests that the whole of the debt remaining may be discharged by the time indicated. The fourteen millions, I understand, (although on this subject the report is not perfectly explicit) are receipts anticipated that year from duties which accrued last year. If this be the Secretary's meaning, it is evident that he wants no part of the duties which may accrue during the current year to execute his plan. But if his meaning be, that the fourteen millions will be composed in part of duties accruing and payable within the present year, then the measure pro-

posed might prevent the payment of the whole of the interest of the debt by the exact day which has been stated. If however, the entire 7,000,000, embraced by the resolution on your table, were subtracted from the fourteen, it would still leave him seven millions besides the bank stock, to be applied to the debt, and that of itself, would be three millions more than can be properly applied to the object, in the course of this year, as I have already endeavored to show.

I came here, sir, most anxiously desiring that an arrangement of the public revenue should be made, which, without sacrificing any of the great interests of the country, would reconcile and satisfy all its parts. I thought I perceived in the class of objects not produced within the country, a field on which we could all enter, in a true and genuine spirit of compromise and harmony, and agree upon an amicable adjustment. Why should it not be done? Why should those who are opposed to the American system demand of its friends an unconditional surrender? Our common object should be to reduce the public revenue as to relieve the burthens of the people, it indeed the people of this country can be truly said to be burthened. The Government must have a certain amount of revenue, & that amount must be collected from the imports. Is it material to the consumer, wherever situated, whether the collection be made upon a few or many objects, provided whatever be the mode, the amount of his contribution to the public exchequer remains the same? If the assessment can be made on objects which will greatly benefit large portions of the Union, without injury to him, why should he object to the selection of those objects? Yes, sir, I came here, in a spirit of warm attachment to all parts of our beloved country, with a lively solicitude to restore and preserve its harmony, and with a firm determination to pour oil and balm into existing wounds, rather than further to lacerate them. For the truth and sincerity of these declarations, I appeal to HIM whom none can deceive. I expected to be met by corresponding dispositions, and hoped that our deliberations, guided by fraternal sentiments and feelings, would terminate in diffusing contentment and satisfaction throughout the land. And that such may be the spirit prevailing over them, and such their issue, I yet most fervently hope.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clayton, Senator from Delaware, appeared and took his seat. Mr. Dallas presented two memorials from inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, trading to the Western country, praying for a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. The bill providing for the organization of the Ordnance Department, was passed. The consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution for the abolition or reduction of duties on unprotected articles, was resumed, and Mr. Hayne moved to amend the first resolution, by striking out all after the word "countries" in the second line, and inserting the following:

"Be so reduced, that the amount of the public revenue shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of government, according to their present scale, after the payment of the public debt; & that, allowing a reasonable time for the gradual reduction of the present high duties on the articles coming into competition with similar articles made or produced in the United States, the duties be ultimately equalized, so that the duties on no article shall, as compared with the value of that article, vary materially from the general average."

This amendment, Mr. Hayne supported in a speech of three hours in length. On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the further consideration of the resolution and amendment was postponed to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for certain Internal Improvements for the year 1852. Mr. McDuffie, from the same Committee reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the extent & condition generally of the manufactures of wool, cotton, hemp, iron, sugar, salt, &c. in the United States, and also requesting the Secretary to accompany his report on the subject, with such a Tariff of duties upon imports, as, in his opinion, may be best adapted to the advancement of the public interests. The resolution lies one day.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making appropriations for laying out and making a Military road from Fort Howard at Green Bay, to Fort Crawford on the Mississippi. Mr. Irwin, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing the Governor of Arkansas to lease the salt springs in that Territory, and for other purposes.—Mr. Barbour of Virginia, from a select Committee, reported a bill to provide for adjusting and paying certain claims of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The resolutions submitted on the 27th ult. by Mr. Bouldin, ordering an enquiry into the operation of the Tariff laws upon the importation of certain cloths, was further discussed by Messrs. Davis of Massachusetts, Cambreleng and the mover—but before the question was taken on Mr. Stewart's amendment to refer this enquiry to the Committee on Manufactures instead of the Committee on Commerce the House adjourned.—*Globe.*

The debate in the Senate, upon the Tariff, was resumed yesterday. Mr. Hayne replied to Mr. Clay, and fulfilled the high expectation which it was evident he had excited from the great assemblage that attended. The Senate Chamber was never so crowded before, and all who were present, left it, we have no doubt, with better auguries for the restoration of harmony among the different sections of the Union, than they brought with

them. The spirit of compromise, in which Mr. Hayne advocated the interests of the South, impressed very favorably some of those who are identified with the opposite policy. Mr. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, while he insisted that the protective principle could never be yielded by him, and asserted, that its maintenance was essential to the interests of the State he represented, frankly avowed the hope he entertained, that some concession could be made compatible with those interests, to meet the conciliatory temper manifested by the Senator from South Carolina.—*Ibid.*

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

The Senate was yesterday engaged, during the greater part of its session, in Executive business. The Legislative matters were of inconsiderable importance.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bouldin's resolutions, were further discussed, after which the Census Bill was again taken up, and occupied the House till the hour of adjournment.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolutions offered by Mr. Sprague, of Maine, calling for information connected with the Boundary question, were adopted after a very short discussion, in which Mr. Sprague, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Grundy, took part.

In the House of Representatives, the resolutions offered by Mr. Bouldin, on the subject of the Tariff, were again taken up, and Mr. Stewart concluded the observations he had commenced. After he had concluded, Mr. Wickliffe demanded the previous question, which was seconded. The question was then ordered to be taken on the previous question by yeas and noes, when it was decided by a vote of 96 to 93, that the main question—the reference of the resolutions—should not now be put. This decision removed the question from before the House for that day. After this decision, the House proceeded to the orders of the day; and in committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the census bill.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

The Senate, yesterday, at half past twelve o'clock, having finished the morning business, proceeded, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, to the consideration of Executive business, in which they were engaged till 4 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House the quantities and kinds of the several articles manufactured in the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September last, particularly those of iron, cotton, wool, hemp, sugar, &c. together with such information as he may deem material, and such suggestions as he may think useful, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution submitted on Monday by Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of Ways and Means, of a similar character to the above, was then considered and agreed to. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to refund the fine imposed upon the late Matthew Lyon, under the Seditious Law, to his heirs and representatives. The house again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Apportionment Bill. A discussion of some length ensued, but before the question was taken on Mr. Hubbard's amendment, to strike out 48,000 as the ratio, and insert 44,000, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

A joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the charter of the Bank of the United States on the subject of the paper currency to be issued by the Bank:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paper currency, in the form of orders drawn by the Presidents of the Offices of Discount and Deposite, on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, is not authorized by any thing contained in the charter, and that the said currency is, and is hereby declared to be, illegal, and that the same ought to be suppressed.

Mr. Benton supported the motion in a speech three hours long, and it was opposed by Messrs. Dallas, Buckner, Webster, Wilkins, Bibb, Chambers, and Smith, and further supported by Messrs. Forsyth, Miller, Kane, Marcy, and Tyler. The question being taken, leave to introduce the resolution was refused as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Benton, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—16.

Nays.—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Buckner, Chambers, Clayton, Dallas, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, King, Knight, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, Wilkins—25.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate any correspondence which may have passed, between the Treasury

Department and the Collectors of the Customs, or either of them, shewing the construction which has been placed by that Department upon the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 24th of May, 1824, or upon any other act of Congress, imposing duties on imports, passed since that day including the act of 19th May, 1830.

The Senate, after a sitting of five hours, adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Root, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill for "promoting the growth and manufacture of Silk in the United States." Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the United States Army. Mr. Bouldin's resolution relative to the Tariff, and Mr. Davis's amendment thereto, was taken up, and discussed by Mr. Mitchell of S. Carolina until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. A number of private bills were acted on. The Speaker presented the memorial of the President & Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania praying a re-charter of the Bank of the United States. On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, it was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, with the following instructions to said Committee:

"To enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to incorporate a new Banking Company, to take effect and go into operation after the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the U. States, reserving one third of the capital in said Bank of the United States, together with a sufficient bonus on the charter; one third to be subscribed for by such of the Stockholders in the present Bank as may be citizens of the United States, the other third to be taken by such citizens of the United States as may desire so to invest their surplus capital:

"That they also enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the Bank from dealing in or holding real estate, except for the mere purposes of Banking Houses and houses necessary for the transaction of the business of the company.

"Of prohibiting the location of any branch in any State without the consent of the legislature of such State:

"And also, of so forming the charter, that the legislatures of the several States shall and may exercise the power when they deem it expedient to do so of imposing a fair and reasonable tax upon the capital employed, in any Bank, or branch of said Bank within the jurisdiction of such State; and also to subject the said corporation to be sued in the District or Circuit Court in any State where they may have a Branch located and the cause of action accrued.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

On motion by Mr. Moores, Ordered, That the committee on education, be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire in the expediency of consolidating and distributing the several school funds, belonging to this state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Nicols reported a bill, entitled, An act to authorise executors, administrators and all other persons, to divide large claims so as to make them subject to the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. The Clerk of the Senate delivered a report of the trustees of the Academy at Easton, in Talbot county; endorsed "referred to the consideration of the house of delegates," which was read and referred to the committee on education.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day, the house proceeded to consider the first order of the day, it being the bill reported by Mr. Handy, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Mr. Ely moved to strike out the second section of the bill, Determined in the negative.

The said bill was then read the second time and passed.

The house then proceeded to consider the second order of the day, being the preamble and resolutions from the senate, relative to rechartering the United States Bank:—the discussion of which occupied the house until the hour of adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18 th.

On Motion of Mr. Thomas, of Queen Ann's,

The bill reported by him, entitled, An act for the regulation of the real and personal property in Queen Ann's county was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

The house proceeded to consider the order of the day; it being the bill, reported by Mr. Johns, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace passed at December session, 1830, chapter 155.

The said bill was then read the second time and passed.

On motion by Mr. Teackle the yeas and nays, were ordered and appeared as follows—yeas 35, nays 27.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

Mr. Bruff presented the petition of Eliza Hopkins, of Talbot county, praying the relinquishment of the States claim to certain lands therein mentioned; which was read, and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

On motion by Mr. Wilson, of Mont-

gomery, Ordered, that the committee on the militia, be, and they are hereby required to inquire into the expediency of revoking or annulling the entire militia system of this state, and at the same time inquire into the propriety of substituting in lieu thereof, a well organized system of military tactics as required by the exigencies of the times and report to this House by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Johnson submitted the following preamble and resolutions,

Whereas, under a government essentially based on, and regulated by public opinion, and where the will of the people is the only sovereign authority it becomes a primary obligation to diffuse intelligence, and give every facility to a clear development of knowledge, as the only secure guardian of political rights, and the only permanent foundation for liberty and virtue—viewing it as incompatible with the spirit of the age, and at war with the true policy and permanent interest of this republican government that any obstruction should be left in those channels for communication which it is the interest of all to keep open between brethren of the same political family, however widely dispersed they may be, over this great national domain,—hailing with especial delight the rapid melting away, and anticipating the speedy and total extinguishment of the national debt, the payment of which has heretofore required exactions from the people, that hereafter need no longer be demanded, and estimating as we do the public press of this country as being beyond comparison the most efficient engine for the diffusion of useful information, and as, at all times, being the most secure palladium of our free and happy institutions. Therefore,

Resolved, As the opinion of the General Assembly of Maryland, that the charge imposed upon the transportation of newspapers by mail, as it tends greatly to obstruct their circulation and prevent the diffusion of intelligence, is unnecessary, impolitic and unwise.

Resolved, That the Senators of this state in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the representatives requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law for the total abolition of the postage on newspapers throughout the Union.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Senators and representatives of this State, and also to the Governors of the other states, that the same may be submitted to the Legislatures thereof for their consideration.

Which was read.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the election of the clerk of the county court, and register of wills, for Frederick county.

On motion by Mr. Turner of Baltimore,

The house took up for consideration the following leave:

Leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so as to give the election of governor immediately to the people, and to serve for a limited term.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, The house was called, and the door keeper sent for the absent members, who after a short time had elapsed, returned and reported that in obedience to order, he had notified the absent members that their attendance in the house was required.

The said leave was then read the second time.

On the question being put, will the house grant the leave? It was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows: yeas 27, nays 44.

The bill reported by Mr. Nicols, entitled, An act to authorise executors, administrators, and all other persons, to divide large claims so as to make them subject to the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, was taken up for consideration.

On motion by Mr. Nicols, said bill was amended by adding at the end thereof, the following as an additional section:—

"And be it enacted, That each and every note so taken, as a part of any claim, debt or account, shall on the face thereof, specify or identify the amount of said claim, debt or account, of which the same is intended to be a part."

The said bill was then read the second time as amended, and passed.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Moores, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the time and manner of electing the senate and 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.

On motion by Mr. Brown, of Queen Anne's, the house was called, and the door keeper sent for the absent members.

The door keeper having returned, reported that in obedience to order, he had notified the absent members that their attendance in the house was required.

The said bill was then read the second time, and passed.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows:—yeas 49 nays 19.

The appointing power.—The following is an extract from the Eulogium on the late Ex-President Monroe, delivered by Judge McLean, late Post Master General. After the ear has become pained, and the soul sickened with "every day's report" of the abuses and proscriptions of Jacksonism, it is consoling to recur to the view here presented of the practice of better days and better men, in relation to appointments to office.

"In the use of patronage, that most delicate and important branch of executive power, Mr. Monroe was governed by those enlarged and elevated views, required by the interest of his country.—The utmost deference, in making appointments, was paid to public sentiment, whilst at the same time, irreproachable character and high qualifications were indispensable requisites. Personal motives, either as they regarded the President himself, or the person appointed, were lost in considerations of public duty.

"From the official relation which I bore to the President, towards the close of his administration, it became my duty to consult him in making certain appointments. But in no instance did he intimate a preference for any one of the candidates whose names I laid before him. His answer was, uniformly, "The law has given to you the right to make the appointment; I shall be satisfied with your decision; do what the public interest requires."

"In one case, I had every reason to believe, if personal consideration had been permitted to influence him, there were strong grounds for its exercise.—One of the applicants was a particular friend, with whom, in early life, he had been long associated in the public service; and for whom he entertained a strong personal regard. A direct appeal to personal friendship was made, and this was enforced by the necessities of the applicant. But even in this case, this more than Roman Patriot gave not the slightest intimation of a preference; and another individual was appointed, because I believed him to be the better qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

"The relation of this incident will be pardoned, on the ground that such cases often tend more to elucidate character than more important transactions. When those selfish feelings, to which we are all more or less liable, come directly in contact with public duty, and they are disregarded, no higher evidence can be given of elevated and patriotic principles. I deem it of some importance to record such instances, as they may not be without their use in other days of the republic."

The following anecdotes respecting the late Stephen Girard, are now going the rounds of the newspapers, and are characteristic of the man.

A young sailmaker of Philadelphia called on Mr. Girard for the purpose of buying a large quantity of duck, which he wished to make up into sails. He was a stranger to Mr. G. & was not prepared to advance the cash for the article he wanted: of course Mr. G. told him he must procure some responsible name as surety on his note. The sailmaker agreed to the proposal, and said, "I will return in a few minutes, Mr. Girard, with the note fixed according to your request—and will you lend me a hand cart, to convey the canvass to my sail loft." "Certainly, sir, but you do not intend to cart it down yourself?" "Yes I do to be sure." "But why do that—why not get some poor man to do it for you?" "Because," replied the sailmaker, "if I do it myself I shall save a shilling." "Very well sir, you shall have my cart, and I will take your note without an endorser."

Mr. Girard one day asked a truckman in his employ, why he did not build himself a house, to which he replied that he was too poor, having a numerous family dependent upon him. "Well," said he, "follow my directions and you will be able." This morning there is a cargo sale of molasses on — wharf; go and buy the whole lot, I will become surety for the payment." The man went accordingly, and on the molasses being put up one hoghead or the lot, started at a very low rate. The bystanders, who were all wholesale dealers, supposing that the man only wanted one hoghead, would not bid upon him; and it was accordingly struck off. Much, to their surprise, he told the auctioneer he would take the whole lot, naming his endorser, and before he left the spot, disposed of his bargain for an advance sufficient to build him a snug tenement.

To the above the New-York Gazette adds the following, which was handed by a gentleman of this city.

The writer of this article, when quite a lad, was one morning very early on Clifford's wharf, Philadelphia, where he stopped to observe Mr. Girard marking some Brandy pipes. He soon attracted the notice of Mr. G. who said, "little boy, can you do this?" the reply was in the affirmative, and Mr. G. handed him the marking pot and brush, and said, "then do it." He took the pot and brush, and after being employed about an hour and a half, Mr. G. handed him five silver dollars, saying, "take that." He ran home with the money, and thought himself the richest boy in the world; but he had soon to return with his father to Mr. G. to test the truth of his having received honestly so much money. Mr. G. replied, "I gave it to him to encourage his early rising and industry."

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday, Evening Jan. 28.

Quere.—The question is gravely put in Philadelphia "whether an illegitimate child can be considered an orphan with in the scope of Mr. Girard's Will?" Most certainly we say here, he can—for a bastard in Law is "nullius filius" and of course from his birth is without father or mother. He too from his birth will bear with him the best chance of going into the Seminary, between six and ten years of age, unaffected by religious impressions, and, according to the views of the bequest, will afford a fair subject for the impress of the pure morality he is to be taught there unincumbered & uncontaminated by any religious principle.

BREAD STUFF MARKETS.

New York, January 14th, 1832. Flour from \$6 50 to \$7 per brl. wheat 118cts per bus. Rye from 90 to 95cts. per bus.—round corn 76cts and southern flat corn (good seed) 62½ to 65cts. per bus.—considerable bread stuffs had arrived—500 Liverpool sacks of salt were selling at less than \$2 per sack.

Charleston, Jan. 9.

Flour \$6 25 a 6 50 per brl. Savannah (Geo.) Indian Corn 87½ per bus.

Boston Jan. 14.

Flour \$6 50, yellow corn 89 to 90cts. per bus. and scarce.

Baltimore, Jan. 9, to 19.

Flour average \$5 50 per brl. Rye 84cts per bus. wheat \$1 to 1 10 per bus. Indian corn 55cts. per bus.

Good Sea boats well manned and officered might make a good deal for the farmers in shipping their grain coastwise the moment the frost breaks—for the very corn they send to Baltimore and sell at 50 & 55cts per bus. is re-shipped directly and sent coastwise to Boston, New York, Charleston or Savannah and sold there often at from 15 to 25cts advance and sometimes at more.

The Western Mail did not arrive yesterday—no unusual circumstance since the reforming of the old contractor & the old route. We received the following note from the Post Master last night, on the subject.

Mr. GRAHAM—The Stage has returned from Broad Creek, bringing back the Mail forwarded on Wednesday. It has been found wholly impracticable to cross the bay. Every exertion, the driver says, has been made. Yours, E. M. Friday night, Jan. 27, 1832.

The bill to reorganize the Navy, reported to the House of Representatives on Wednesday, was twice read and committed on the same day. It provides for the appointment of not less than one Admiral, two Rear Admirals, thirty Captains, thirty Masters Commandant, two hundred and thirty Lieutenants, four hundred Midshipmen, including those who have passed examination, thirty-five Surgeons with fifty Assistants, thirty-five Purasers, &c. It authorizes the President, if necessary, according to his judgment, to increase the number of Captains to forty, of Commandants to fifty, of Lieutenants to two hundred and fifty, of Midshipmen to five hundred, of Surgeons to forty-five with sixty Assistants, of Purasers to forty, &c. The shore pay is fixed at four thousand dollars for the Admiral, Rear Admirals three thousand, Captains twenty five hundred, Commanders sixteen hundred, School-masters at a Navy Yard seven hundred and twenty, and elsewhere three hundred and fifty. The pay of other officers to remain as heretofore.

Officers employed in actual service, at sea, to be paid at these rates— Each admiral 5000 dollars. Each Rear Admiral 4500 dollars. A Captain commanding a squadron of 150 guns and upwards, 4000 dollars. A Captain commanding a squadron mounting less than 150 guns, 3500 dollars per annum. A Captain commanding a ship of the line, 3200 dollars. A Captain commanding a frigate of the first class, 3000 dollars. A Captain commanding a frigate of the second class, 2800 dollars. A Master Commandant, 2200 dollars. A Lieutenant commanding a brig or schooner, or acting as first Lieutenant of a ship of the line, 1600 dollars per annum. A first Lieutenant of a frigate, 1400 dollars per annum. A first Lieutenant of a sloop of war, 1300 dollars per annum. A first Lieutenant of a brig or schooner, 1200 dollars per annum. A sailing Master of a ship of the line, 950 dollars per annum. A Chaplain at sea, 1000 dollars per annum. A Boatswain, Gunner, Sailmaker or Carpenter, of a ship of the line, 700 dollars; of a frigate, 600; of a sloop, 500 dollars per annum. A Schoolmaster, 850 dollars per annum. Additional pay, allowance, or emolument, either at sea or on shore, is excluded.

By the following it appears the Philadelphians are not pleased with the prospect of an increase to their coloured population, by emigration from the South, and particularly from the late disturbed district in Virginia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BLACKS FROM SOUTHAMPTON. We ask attention to the following articles, the writer of which is known to us, and in the statements of which the most implicit confidence may be placed. The case is indeed extraordinary, if not alarming.

To the Editor of the Daily Chronicle.

Give me leave, through your paper, to make known some facts which I think it important to our welfare should be known to the people of Philadelphia, and to the Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburgh. I fear, gentlemen, we are sleeping on gunpowder. I would respectfully ask our Editors generally, to make these facts public, did I not fear that the extreme philanthropy of some of them, may darken their vision to the things which appertain to a just care of ourselves, and of those who have a right to look to us for protection. It is known that our fellow-citizens to the South and their Legislatures, are sensibly awakened to their exposed situation from having among them so many people who are of a different and darker complexion than ours. It is known that our southern fellow-citizens are all laboring, if not to get rid of their slaves, at least to drive far from them all the hundreds of thousands of free coloured people. Our own Legislature are not altogether indifferent to this subject, and it would seem to me that many of them are fully sensible of the danger we run in making our state and city a place of refuge for this class of people. All this, gentlemen, is but a sort of preamble to the facts to which I have referred, and which have so fully awakened me to our exposed situation.

On Monday last—I will be particular, as my memory will serve me as to times, and persons, and places, so as to impress all my readers as to the truth of all I shall narrate—On Monday last, I was on business in the office of Alderman Binns, when the Master of the schooner High Flyer, from Virginia, was brought up on a debt warrant, for wages alleged to be due from the schooner to a coloured young man. I did not attend so particularly to the merits of the claim, as I would have done, had not my attention been arrested by the number of colored people who came up with the Captain and Constable. The case being determined, I went to the Constable, with whom I have some acquaintance, his name is Peter R. Benner, and asked him how it was so many coloured people had come up with him to the office. I was the more curious about the matter, as it appeared to me there was a certain forwardness and upheadedness of manner in these colored men which seemed to me somewhat strange and peculiar. After I got the Constable's account, I wished I had paid yet more attention to those people than I had, although they had commanded a large share of it while they were in the office.

"You saw that colored man who was examined as a witness," said Constable Benner "Yes," said I. "Well," said he, "he told me that he, and I think he said eight or ten other colored men had just arrived here from Southampton, Virginia."

I cannot tell you the horror with which I received this information, or the concern which it has given me ever since. I have dwelt upon it so intensely, and thought so much of the consequences which might follow the introduction of a few hundred of them—and I know not how many hundred may have come among us—of the colored population from Southampton County in Virginia, that I cannot feel entirely satisfied with myself until I have put this statement to paper and called upon you, gentlemen, and other printers, here, and every where, at least in our state, to give it publicity.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

For the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

P. S.—Since the above communication was written for the Chronicle, I have this day, (Wednesday) about noon, seen Constable Benner, in company with the Captain of the High Flyer, from Virginia.—The constable said to the Captain, "How many free colored fellows did you say had come here from Virginia?" "Why," answered the captain, "I said five hundred!!" "In what time," said I, "do you suppose that number has come here?" "Why," said the captain, "since I have been to the West Indies." "Do you suppose," said I, "that such a number as five hundred have come here within three months?" "Yes," said he, "within two months."

I did not say another word, but determined that I would lay the facts, all that passed, before the people and the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and leave it to their good sense to take such order thereon as may insure domestic tranquillity. I have just read over to Mr. Benner what I have above written, and he says it is word for word what passed. "I have since then," says he, "talked with West who sued the Captain and he told me that he was a Carpenter, and had come from Southampton, and that he did not doubt but that more than 500 free negroes and mulattoes had come on, and that more are coming."

Shall we, Sir, continue to fold our arms and cry a little more sleep and a little more slumber, until we are aroused up by our new comers from Southampton? A PENNSYLVANIAN.

For the Easton Gazette.

Friend Graham:

I was much gratified to see in your Gazette of the 14th inst. a communication from your scientific correspondent Dr. Joseph E. Muse; particularly so, as it related to a subject in which all farmers feel so deep an interest, namely, that of avoiding the deprivations of the "Hessian Fly," by keeping clean stack yards and discarding the use of stubble fallow for a succeeding crop of wheat.

It would be the height of presumption in me to attempt to refute or to call in question any part of that communication, from a knowledge of the above insect, gained by my own observations, or to attempt a defence of Mr. McKee, who has been so much deceived (as the Doctor informs us) in his observations, save in the deposit of the egg by the fly on the plant. I will leave Mr. McKee to defend his own position and only make a request that you will insert in your useful paper the following for the edification of your readers; it is an extract from the 6th vol. part 1st page 95 of a little work on insect Transformations, and goes to prove that the Doctor is in an error when he asserts "that it is not probable, that the eggs could have borne the cold of last winter, without freezing; and no egg having been frozen, will produce a living animal." "We cannot better conclude these imperfect sketches of the hibernation of insect eggs, than by an account of the ingenious experiments made by Spallanzani and John Hunter, by exposing several species of these to great degrees of cold as well as of heat. It results from these experiments that "intense cold," to use the words of Spallanzani, "does not destroy the eggs of insects."

The year of 1709, when Fahrenheit's thermometer fell to 1° is celebrated for its rigour and its fatal effects on plants and animals.

Who can believe, exclaims Boerhaave that the severity of this winter did not destroy the eggs of insects, especially those exposed to its influence in the open fields, on the naked earth, or on the branches of trees? Yet when the Spring had tempered the air, these eggs produced as they usually did after the mild winters. Since that period there have been winters more severe. In France, during December, 1788, the thermometer fell considerably lower, and in several other temperate European climates."

"I have exposed eggs to a more rigorous trial than the winter of 1709. Those of several insects, and among others the silk-worm, moth, and elm butterfly (Vanessa polychloras!) were inclosed in a glass vessel and buried five hours in a mixture of ice and sal gem (rock salt); the thermometer fell 6° below zero. In the middle of the following Spring, however, caterpillars came from all the eggs, and at the same time as from those that had suffered no cold. In the following year, I submitted them to an experiment still more hazardous. A mixture of ice and sal gem with the fuming spirit of nitre (Nitrate of Ammonia) reduced the thermometer 23° below zero, that is 23° lower than the cold of 1709. They were not injured, as I had evident proof by their being hatched. The eggs of many insects continue fertile after being subjected to a temperature of 22° below zero, while insects themselves die at 16° and 14°."

I should like very much to see a plainly written and satisfactory reply to your editorial questions. Wheat no doubt is the favorite food of the "Hessian Fly," in the absence of which however I do not believe they would be starved, if they are to be found in Rye, Oats, and even in the succulent stems of Timothy.

A TALBOT FARMER.

COMMUNICATED.

A calculation submitted for enquiry and reflection.—The number of voters in Talbot county is about 1400—of these it is fair to estimate, that 100 of them abstain from the use of all spirituous liquors whatever—leaving 1300 who use them more or less.

What is the fair average of the total expenditure of each of these 1300 men per week for liquors? A quarter of a dollar is supposed to be a very moderate average—then this would make 1300 quarters of a dollar per week, equal to \$16,900 per annum, spent in spirituous liquors by the white male population of 21 years of age and upwards.

Of these 1400 voters we will say that one half of them use tobacco either in chewing, snuff or smoking, and many in more ways than one. What is the fair average of the total expenditure of each of these 700 men per week for tobacco? We will call it ten cents each a week, making \$70 per week equal to \$3640 per annum, making an aggregate for spirituous liquors and tobacco of \$20,540 per annum.

The white males between 14 and 21 years of age are equal to about a quarter of the voters, that is 350, of these, suppose 50 never touch spirituous drink, and that the remaining 300 average twelve and a half cents a week expended for spirituous liquors, equal to \$1950 per annum. Of these 350 minors, 100 may be set down as consumers of Tobacco in some way, at a cost of 6½ cents each per week, equal to 325 per annum, making an aggregate expended by minors for spirituous liquor and tobacco of \$2275—in all constituting a sum of \$22,815 annually expended by the white male population in spirituous liquor and tobacco.

The females too use a little spirituous liquor and tobacco. The number of females is always greater in every civilized society where the increase is a natural one, than that of the males. For the 1400 males of 21 years of age and upwards we will estimate the females at 1450. Of female minors very few comparatively use either spirituous liquor or tobacco and therefore we discard them from the calculation. Of the 1450 females of mature age we will suppose that one half uses both, say 725 averaging a cost of 12½ cents each per week for spirituous liquor and tobacco, equal to \$4712 expended by females per annum in these two superfluous, noxious indulgences—thus shewing a grand aggregate annually expended by the white population of Talbot county in the two articles of spirituous drink and tobacco of \$27,527.

The Levy list of Talbot County averages about \$10,000 per annum, this deducted from \$27,527 leaves \$17,527.

The inhabitants of Talbot, as to religious denominations, are divided into the Episcopal Church, Methodist Church, and Friends, commonly called Quakers—there are scarcely any of any other denominations. Suppose you set apart \$15,000, apportioned among three different denominations by some equitable scale, for building Churches and houses of worship—this sum deducted from the \$17,527 would leave a balance, the first year, of \$2527, that might be advantageously applied to buying a good site for building a commodious Orphan School House with ample grounds around it for all purposes.

The second year, after deducting annual Levy as before of 10,000, we will allow \$7500 only to all denominations for Houses of Public Worship, leaving \$10,027 to build the Orphan school house large enough to accommodate 200 scholars.

The third year, after deducting annual Levy as before, we will allow no more for houses of public worship (presuming that as many as are necessary will have been supplied) and the balance of \$17,527 may be exclusively applied to an Orphan School. Of this \$4,000 will be necessary to furnish it completely together with bedding &c.—\$12,614 will be required for the current annual expense of about 200 scholars for board—salaries of a President and four other tutors—salary of a manager, wages of eight different attendants for different purposes—cost of fuel, books stationary for scholars, &c. &c.—and then a balance of about \$900 is calculated to furnish a team or two, implements of gardening and farming, and for inclosures, for the establishment.

The fourth year the establishment would be complete and might be supposed to have its full complement of scholars—and after deducting the annual Levy, the whole of the \$17,527 might be applied to this grand and noble object which would literally cost us a drink of grog, a chew of tobacco, a pinch of snuff or a pipe.

Up jumps a wag and says, suppose it does, who the devil is going to give it?—That's true enough—but yet it would cost nothing but what it would be better for us, in all respects, to pay; it would better the health, fortune, intellect, comfort, hopes and prospects of every man, woman and child in the county—it would eminently improve the moral character of the community, and vastly aid the cause of true religion.

DIED

In this county on Monday last, Mrs. Hopkins. In this county on the same day, Mrs. Hooper. In this county on the same day Mr. William Kinnemon.

NOTICE.

THE Funeral of the late Dr. Clement Stanford will take place at Vienna, on Thursday the 9th day of February, at eleven o'clock, A. M. attended with masonic honors. The brethren of this and the adjacent counties are requested to attend.

House and Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court at May Term 1828, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at public sale on Tuesday, the 28th of February next,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND,

situate at the upper end of Dover street in the town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to the several heirs for their respective portion bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN M G EMORY, } Commissioners. WM. H. GROOME. } LAMB T. REARDON. }

Jan. 28 4w [S.W.]

6 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Caroline county state of Maryland on or about the 14th day of October 1830 an apprentice boy of the name of PETER ANDREW, he is now about 16 years of age, near five feet high, of a light complexion. The said boy was bound to me to learn the Farming business I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me but I will pay no charges.

RICHARD CLARK.

Near Fowling Creek, Caroline Co. M. I.

Jan. 23 3q

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County 1 w 1 s it is public Sale, on THURSDAY the 9th day of February next, at the late residence of John Council, dec'd. in Talbot County, Md. all the personal estate of said dec'd. (negroes excepted), consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture,



Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs,

Corn, Pork, Blades, Top Fodder, and the crop of wheat now growing in the ground, with a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

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

JOHN COUNCELL, Ex't of John Council, dec'd.

Jan 28

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of Tristram Thom's, use of Conroy & Co. against James Bullen, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of February next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit—All the right, title interest and claim and estate of him, the said James Bullen, of and in to all the lands of the late Thomas Bullen viz: part of Lords Gift containing 100 acres of land more or less, Bullens Discovery, near White Marsh Church, containing one hundred and twenty five acres or less, Knapps Lot, and part of Prospect, containing 150 acres of Land more or less, part of Manners Lot, containing 191 acres of land more or less, and part of F. M. Mings Freshes, containing one hundred and seventy one and a half acres of land more or less, and part of Prospect and Knapps Lot, containing 50 acres of land more or less; also, two Beds, Bedsteads and furniture, and one Horse and Cart, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the aforesaid James Bullen, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.

Jan 28

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, against Isaac B. Parrott, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder for cash, on TUESDAY the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz.—All his right, title, interest, claim and estate of, in and to that Tract of Parcel of Land where the said Parrott did reside, by the quantity of acres what it may, or by whatever name or names it may be called—also 3 yoke of oxen, 12 head of other Cattle, 10 head of Sheep, 2 Carts, 1 Gig and Harness, 1 Bureau, 1 Mantle Clock, 1 Corner Cupboard and contents, 2 Beds Bedsteads and Furniture, 1 Negro Girl (Ann), a slave for a term of years and not to go out of this State, 1 sorrel Horse and 800 bushels of Corn, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the above mentioned Isaac B. Parrott, to satisfy and pay the above named writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance will be given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.

Jan 28

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court

17th day of January A. D. 1832.

ON application of Nehemiah Fountain ad'or. of George Speery, late of Caroline County deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 17th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Speery, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of July, next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 17th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

NEHEMIAH FOUNTAIN, adm'r of George Speery, dec'd.

Jan. 28

\$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the farm whereon Richard Goslee now lives, in the neighborhood of Blackwater, Sussex County, Del. on Friday the 13th inst. a negro man named

LEVIN,

about 22 years of age, a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 11 inches high, well made and likely, with a scar on his forehead—He took with him a quantity of fustian clothing and a superfine blue cloth coat, about half worn, &c. &c. If the above described negro be apprehended within 10 miles of the farm aforesaid, I will give \$40—\$50 if within 20 miles—or the reward of \$150 if taken at a greater distance than 20 miles from said farm—provided, in each case, that he be delivered to me, living in Somerset County Md. or lodged in the jail of Somerset county.

ALEXANDER DONOHU.

Jan. 28

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