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Agricultural.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers to-day, one of the most powerful and lucid developments of the true, and the only true source of national wealth and prosperity, that ever was penned.

If the agriculture of Great Britain is of nearly quadruple the value and importance of all her boasted commerce, and manufactures, which she has been assiduously nursing for a hundred years, our own country would furnish data for a demonstration an hundred times stronger.

What then should be the course of our real patriots? Should they not unite and bend all their powers to direct every cent of disposable capital, and of strength, and industry, and skill to the cultivation and improvement of the soil, to the subduing and peopling the vast extent of our unsettled and luxuriant country, and to the full development of its inexhaustible agricultural capacities? Let every real patriot; every man, whose heart glows with fervent heat, whenever he contemplates the rising glories of our young, but gigantic empire, seize the plough, and accelerate her progress to that sublime height of power and greatness, to which its destinies point; but which is yet far beyond our imagination's vision.

Read and reflect on this paper, ye free born sons of America, and then say, if enchainment in a madhouse would not be too good for the imported demagogues, pat-riots, and book makers, who are continually preaching no burdens and clogs on Agriculture for the nurture of spinning jennys and flying shuttles; demagogues, who come here with all the absurdities, without a particle of the redeeming wisdom of European experience; who prate about independence, without ever having felt its holy influences;—and who would shackle the energies and capacities of our country, impede her unexampled and wonderful march, and keep her cowering in the dust.—Ed. E. G. 12.

From the London Farmer's Journal of

May 11th.
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
Palace Yard, Westminster.
May 1st, 1820.

At a meeting of the General Committee of management, appointed by a general meeting of the associates from the several counties in England, then present, to conduct and prosecute, in both houses of Parliament, the claims of all the subscribers to this association, and of the whole Agricultural community throughout Great Britain and Ireland, to equal protection with the merchants and manufacturers, upon the terms and conditions of the original resolutions of this association, agreed to on the 14th day of January, 1819.

The proceedings of the last general meeting were read; when the chairman made the following report to this meeting.

The report of Geo. Webb Hall, Esq. chairman of the general committee of management for the Agricultural associations in Great Britain and Ireland, made to the said committee at Henderson's Hotel, on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1820.

Gentlemen,
I have to report to you, that in execution of the trusts reposed in this committee by the general meeting held in this place, on Monday, the 25th day of October last, I have taken upon myself to send to the chief magistrate in every town in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and to circulate, in various other parts of the United Kingdom, copies of the origin and proceedings of the Agricultural associations in Great Britain, which has produced a very considerable effect in confirming, extending, and enlarging the associations, then formed, and has added many new associations to the general cause: that I have held a most extensive correspondence with almost every county in England, and with several in Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland, and I have particular pleasure in reporting to you, that the associations, generally, have acquired no inconsiderable accession of strength and consistency, since I had last the honor of meeting you in this place.

Gentlemen—We are now assembled

for the purpose of entering on one of the most arduous tasks ever before confided in this or any other nation, to so small a number of men.

Gentlemen, I will not conceal from you that the most difficult point we shall have to encounter, is the opinion, which men of all ranks and descriptions, not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout Europe, have imbibed, viz. That the amazing wealth and power which this mighty nation has displayed, is derived from her commerce and manufactures, rather than from her agriculture: And therefore it is, that the interests of our agriculture have been for centuries past, more or less sacrificed to the supposed, although mistaken interests of her commerce and manufactures. But those, who investigate this question more profoundly will ascertain, that it is from the unceasing industry and energies of her inhabitants, protected as they are by her unrivalled constitution, the fertility of her soil, her boundless mines of coal, and the union of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, in one and the same people, that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has surpassed the whole world in wealth and power, as she has in arts and in arms; and that all the present sufferings of her people arise simply and solely for want of preserving a due equilibrium between her agriculture, her commerce and her manufactures. She has sacrificed the former to the mistaken interests of the two latter sources of her wealth and power; and being well assured that no redress can be expected until this committee shall satisfy the Legislature, his Majesty's ministers, & the public, of the dependence not only of the commerce and manufactures of this country, but of the revenue also upon her agriculture, I have spared neither time nor pains to demonstrate this fact by such a comparative statement of the profits of each to the country at large, as I doubt not, when it shall be thoroughly investigated, will set this question at rest for ever. I therefore crave your most serious attention, and your most minute investigation of the following comparative view of the profit to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, arising from her AGRICULTURE, her COMMERCE, and her MANUFACTURES; by which it is clearly demonstrated, that the depreciation of her wealth, occasioned by the import of foreign produce, *duty free*—and which she might grow on her own soil—amounts to a much larger sum than she ever cleared by all her commerce and manufactures put together whether for home consumption or for foreign markets: from whence it may be fairly inferred, that all her present embarrassments arise from this single cause. Dr. Colquhoun, in his treatise on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, estimates the property created in Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1812-13, as follows:—

Agriculture and all its branches	1216,817,624
Mines and Minerals, Coals, &c.	9,000,000
Manufactures in every branch	114,230,000
Inland trade in all its branches	31,500,000
Foreign commerce and shipping	46,373,748
Coasting trade	2,000,000
Fisheries, exclusive of the colonial fisheries of Newfoundland	2,100,000
Chartered and private Bankers	3,500,000
Total	1,425,521,372

Without attempting to enquire whether the Doctor is correct in all these branches, it is sufficient here to state, that this estimate having been prepared anterior to 1814, and published in that year, it could not be fabricated to serve the purpose of the agriculturists; and if we check his estimate by the payments on the property tax, we shall be astonished at the coincidence and corroboration, which the Doctor's estimate derives from this criterion. I therefore take the estimate altogether for better or worse, in all its branches, as sufficiently accurate to draw a comparison of the national profit on each branch, and which, when analysed, will appear as follows:

Agriculture, and all its branches in Great Britain and Ireland	1216,817,624
Of this creation, I may fairly estimate 1-4th as the rental or net profit to the land owners for Great Britain and Ireland	304,204,406
To the cultivators of the soil for the profits of stock, skill, and capital, I allow 3-4ths of this sum as clear gain, viz. for Great Britain, 40,653,304; of which I estimate for the cultivators of Great Britain 4-5ths	32,522,644
To the cultivators of the soil of Ireland 1-5th	8,150,660

Tithes for Great Britain alone in 1814

2,732,898
Deduct these four sums from the amount created, and we leave 119,227,016, for wages, maintenance of working cattle, seed, poor's rate and taxes, &c. &c.

Mines and Minerals, Coals, &c. 9,000,000

Of this creation I reckon on 12 1-2 per cent or 1-8th for the lord's share

The like for the farmers or workers of the mines

Deduct these two sums from the amount created, & we leave 6,750,000 for wages & working the mines, &c. &c.

Total profits on the production of the soil in 1818

99,840,608
By which it appears that in 1813, the PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL OF GREAT BRITAIN and Ireland yielded to the owners and occupiers thereof the net clear profit of 199,840,608 to be expended in the country, whereby all ranks and conditions of men were alike benefited and employed, and the taxes were paid with facility; but in 1814, by the import of foreign produce, duty-free, or nearly so, the productions of the soil were depreciated one half of their former value, & they have since averaged a depreciation of about one third of their value in 1813; which depreciation has diminished the currency of the United Kingdom, and reduced the value of every other species of property in the same proportion, and produced the universal stagnation in every other business, of which all complain, but so few, can solve the cause.

Manufactures in every branch 114,230,000. Of this creation, I cannot reckon more, and I presume the manufacturers will not claim, as net profit, more than 12 1/2 per cent; the residue of the sum created is all capital, wages, and dead charges; the total profit therefore to Great Britain and Ireland on all her manufactures, is 14,278,750

Inland trade in all its branches, 31,500,000

Of this creation, I reckon for the same reasons, the same 12 1/2 per cent net profit,

Foreign Commerce and Shipping 46,373,748

Of this creation, the same 12 1/2 per cent net profit

Coasting trade 2,000,000. Of this creation the same 12 1/2 per cent net profit

Fisheries, 2,100,000

Of this creation, the same 12 1/2 per cent net profit

Chartered and private Bankers 3,500,000

This being the creation of profit upon a capital of 140,700,000 we carry the whole as profit

Total net profit to the nation on all the boasted commerce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland only!!!

128,025,468

I will now proceed to check these results by the several payments on the property tax.

First, I deduct 1-5th of the sum of 154,204,406 above stated as the rental of G. Britain and Ireland for the share of rent on land in Ireland, not charged to the property tax, which leaves the sum of 145,363,523 as the net rental of Great Britain according to Dr. Colquhoun's estimate.

The payment to the property tax in Great Britain in 1814-15, to schedule A, property in land, was 14,297,247, which multiplied by 10, ascertains the rental of Great Britain according to the payments on the property tax, at the sum of 142,972,470

leaving only the trifling difference between the Doctor's estimate and the actual payment on the property tax, of 1591,055—The first item, therefore, may be taken to be proved to demonstration, as the profit from the rent in Great Britain and Ireland.

The next item is for profits to the cultivators of the soil of Great Britain, 132,522,644. They were charged and paid to the property tax the sum of 12,176,928, which at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent on their profits for England and Wales, and I believe less for Scotland, charges them with a profit of 129,016,373. So that here again we have demonstration, almost to a fraction of the truth of the Doctor's estimate, and of the proportion of it which I have allotted to the cultivators of the soil of Great Britain as profit—for I apprehend the allowances made to small tenants will fully balance the difference.

129,016,373

While her Commerce & Manufactures during the same period, yielded a profit of only

28,025,468

Leaving a preponderance in favour of agriculture and the productions of the soil over commerce and manufactures, of

71,815,140

Or considerably more than twice the amount of all the profits made by the Commerce and Manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland put together. Yet this agriculture, this UNFATHOMABLE MINE OF WEALTH, as long as it shall be duly protected, has this great nation sacrificed to the mistaken views of her merchants and manufacturers, who contend that they cannot compete with foreign

I have no mode of checking the estimate of profit for the cultivators of the soil of Ireland, but the amount is so reasonable and so proportioned to what we can check, that I think no man will dispute any slight variation, which might exist between the sum I have estimated and the fact.

The next item is for tithes, 12,732,898; this being the amount returned to parliament for 1813, no man can deny that this was so much net profit from the soil of Great Britain in that year.

The last sum is for mines, minerals and coals; and supposing that Dr. Colquhoun is right in the aggregate, no man can assert that the respective proportions of profit, which I have assumed are at all unreasonable, but the fair and usual returns of profit actually derived from the working of mines in general.

Thus have I established by facts and figures, borne out and corroborated in every instance by the actual payments to the property tax, which amount to demonstration, that the net clear income of Great Britain and Ireland, arising from the land and the skill, capital, and industry of the cultivators of the soil, did amount in the year 1813 to the enormous sum of, at least, ninety-nine millions eight hundred and forty thousand six hundred and eighty pounds; and we have the evidence of facts before us, that up to that year, and as long as this stream of wealth was received and flowed through every vein and artery of the state, our taxes were paid with facility, our labourers were fully employed, our commerce and our manufactures flourished, and all ranks prospered in defiance of our heavy taxation; at that time much greater, than it is at present. But in 1814, as soon, as foreign productions, which might be grown upon our own soil, were admitted duty-free, or nearly so, to compete with our own productions, the agriculture of the country was first paralyzed, most of our productions fell fifty per cent, while sales were made with difficulty even at this depreciation; confidence in men and in property was alike annihilated in a moment, and all our subsequent embarrassments are but the effects of that mistaken policy, which induced the legislature in 1814 to listen to the popular, but fatal cry, of *cheap bread*; and to permit the import of any productions which might be raised from our own soil, upon terms, which might produce an artificial reduction in the value of our own produce.

But let us now compare the Doctor's estimate of property created by our commerce and manufactures; and the profits which I have allotted on such creation, with the payments, which the merchants and manufacturers have made on the property tax.

Estimating the profits all round on the sums created, at 12 1/2 per cent except the chartered and private bankers, which on a capital of 140,700,000, the director has estimated at considerably less than 12 1/2 per cent we obtain a sum total for the profits on manufactures in every branch, Inland trade in all its branches, Foreign Commerce and Shipping, Coasting Trade, Fisheries and Chartered and Private Bankers, of no more than the sum of 128,025,468 for Great Britain and Ireland.

Of this sum I write off 1-5th for the share of Ireland, which leaves a net total for Great Britain alone of 122,420,373 for profit and no more; and I then turn to the payments under the property tax, and find schedule D. trades paid 12,000,000 which again proves to a demonstration how nearly the Doctor's estimate of the truth is to the fact. For if the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain really paid to the property tax, upon profits to the amount of 126,666,660, and actually made no more than 122,420,373, no man can say, when all the contingencies of trade are taken into account, that they did not pay most handsomely and honorably to the property tax.

Thus, gentlemen, have I at last placed upon a rock; which all the merchants & manufacturers in Great Britain can never assail with effect, the true proportions of profit to this great nation arising from her Agriculture, her Commerce and Manufactures. The productions of the United Kingdom, up to 1813, did yield a profit to the nation of no less a sum than

199,840,608

While her Commerce & Manufactures during the same period, yielded a profit of only

28,025,468

Leaving a preponderance in favour of agriculture and the productions of the soil over commerce and manufactures, of

71,815,140

Or considerably more than twice the amount of all the profits made by the Commerce and Manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland put together. Yet this agriculture, this UNFATHOMABLE MINE OF WEALTH, as long as it shall be duly protected, has this great nation sacrificed to the mistaken views of her merchants and manufacturers, who contend that they cannot compete with foreign

manufacturers in foreign markets with their woollens, their earthenware, their hardware, and their manufactures generally, unless bread be artificially cheap in this country; and by which artificial reduction, the returns of the productions of our own soil for the last six years, have suffered a defalcation of considerably more than twice the amount of all the profits made by our commerce and manufactures for both our home and our foreign markets; during the same period of a great proportion of our labourers, both agricultural and manufacturing, have been thrown upon their parishes for subsistence. Such, gentlemen, are the facts, the figures, and the results, on which we ground our application to the Legislature for that protection, on all the productions of our soil, which the merchants and manufacturers have so long enjoyed for their skill, capital and industry.

The data, which Dr. Colquhoun has afforded me, are corroborated and borne out in every instance by the payments to the Property Tax; and from the statement of profits respectively, which I have formed, we have the glorious result, viz. That the cultivators of the United Kingdom, did by their skill, capital and industry employed in agriculture in 1813, earn for the landowners, the clergy, and themselves, a net clear profit of 199,840,608; while in the same period, all the wasted results of all the commerce & manufactures of the United Kingdom, both at home and abroad amounted to no more than a profit of 128,025,468.

If this statement will not convince the Legislature, his Majesty's Ministers, and the British public, of the justice, the policy, and the necessity of equal protection for the skill, capital, and industry of the cultivators of the soil, with the merchants and manufacturers, nothing but a continuation of their present sufferings can ever do so; or it is as clear, as facts, & figures can demonstrate, that if the productions of our own soil have depreciated one third in value per annum since 1813, by the introduction of foreign produce duty-free, then has it cost this nation the third part of the 1216,817,624, or the sum of 405,272,541 per annum, for the single purpose of enabling our merchants & manufacturers to vend from 110,000,000 to 115,000,000 worth of their commodities in foreign markets, whereby a profit of a million & a half, or at most two millions sterling, may be gained, to set against this awful depreciation of 172,272,541 & by which depreciation the labour of every man in the United Kingdom, seeking to gain a livelihood by skill, capital and labour, have been arrested, a large proportion of our agricultural and manufacturing labourers have been sent to the parish for subsistence; the value of our lands have been reduced; our cultivators are dispirited & broken down, and, finally, every other branch of industry is paralyzed, because no longer supported and fed by the copious stream, which gave motion to the whole, as long as our own productions maintained a remunerating price in our markets.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient and most faithful servant,

GEORGE WEBB HALL.

FOREIGN.

New York, Nov. 24.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Our London papers (the Courier,) to the 9th of October inclusive, have just reached us by the Martha. She sailed from Liverpool on the 11th. The proceedings in the House of Lords are brought down to 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, when the House adjourned. Particulars to-morrow. The Courier considers the evidence on the part of the Queen, as confirmatory of that given in behalf of the prosecution, but verbal intelligence gives a different opinion. The trial had reached the 27th day, and it is impossible to say when it will be brought to a close. The papers are wholly occupied with the evidence in detail. All appeared quiet on the continent.

N. Y. E. Post.

London October 9.

We state, from authority, that there is no truth in a paragraph which appeared in the Courier of 19th ult. and which was copied from a Brussels paper, that Baron d'Amstett, Russian Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet at Frankfurt, had made a confidential communication to the following effect—"The Emperor of Russia does not recognize in any power the right of interfering in the affairs of other states on account of innovations introduced into the Government of the States. His Imperial Majesty declares that his approaching interview with his ally, the Emperor of Austria, is far from having for its object to concert means or measures tending to suppress the new order of things in Spain or Naples." There is not the slightest foundation for this report no such communication having been made to the Diet on the part of the Russian Minister.

The Paris journals of Thursday and Friday have arrived since our last. The bulletins relative to the health of the Duchess de Berri and her royal infant continue of the most favorable character.

Intelligence from Vienna, dated the 23d ult. states—"According to a communication which may be considered as authentic, the interview between the three Sovereigns will take place on the 20th of October, & the following day, at Troppan. The Ministerial conferences will be held in the same town."

By a mail which arrived this morning, we have received German papers to the 27th ult. Intelligence from Constantinople, dated

23rd of August, states, that the Porte is still silent respecting the operations against Ali Pacha, and adds—"The Reis Effendi has desired that the English ambassador would forbid the Governor of the Ionian Isles to afford the rebel an asylum for himself and his treasures. Mr. Freere has of course, declared himself not authorised to give any such orders, but has promised to acquaint both the Governor and the English Government of the wishes of the Porte."

From the London Courier of October 7.

The moment has at length arrived, when the witnesses who are to disprove, and utterly annihilate, the evidence against her majesty, are under a course of examination. Those already called, too, are English noblemen, and ladies of rank, and therefore not obnoxious to that liberal stigma which, for purposes easily understood, it has been attempted to fix upon the Italian witnesses in support of the bill. Far be it from us, indeed, to insinuate that they are not entitled to the most implicit credit. We cheerfully acquiesce in the contrary fact, and in the remarks which we are about to offer upon some part of their depositions, our object chiefly is, to show that a similarity there is, in many respects, between these distinguished individuals and those poor, reviled, insulted and persecuted Italians.

The first witness who was called (Mr. St. Leeger) proved nothing that bore in the remotest degree, upon the real merits of the case now pending before Parliament. The same may almost be said of the second witness, Lord Guildford; but there were one or two exceptions. The noble lord, like every honest, conscientious witness, stated his inability to recollect minute circumstances in themselves unimportant, which occurred several years ago. For example, He was asked "who dined with her Majesty at Naples on a particular day, in the year 1815 when he was present?" "Particularly, I don't recollect." "Were there any of the nobility of the court of Naples there?" "That I cannot positively recollect." "Did a lady name, M. de Falconet dine there that day?" "I don't recollect." In another part of his evidence his lordship is asked, "Do you recollect seeing your Greek servant in the grounds?" "I don't recollect; but I might." "Does your lordship recollect whether you did see him or not?" "No indeed, I did not charge my memory with it." To some other questions similar answers were returned. But are we therefore, base enough to insinuate, that the noble lord had a convenient memory, or that he was a perjured witness? Far, very far from it. Yet translate those replies into Italian, and we have the famous *non ricordo*, of which so preposterous and so foolish a use has been made.

It may be remarked, however, that some facts which the noble lord proved, were of considerable moment. Among other things, he, her majesty's own witness proved, that in March 1815, Bergami was in the Queen's service as a courier, and in November, same year only seven months afterwards, he dined at her majesty's table at the Villa d'Este. We pose some other witness or witnesses will assign a satisfactory reason for this sudden removal from the stable to her majesty's dining apartment.

It appears also, that lady Charlotte Lindsay, sister of Lord Guildford, left her majesty's service at the advice of the noble lord her brother. He was asked "What were the motives or reasons which induced him to give that advice?" But this question was objected to by the queen's attorney general. It was not answered.

We now come to the evidence of lady Charlotte Lindsay herself, and many parts of it are indeed important. We pass over, from a deficiency of motive that cannot be misunderstood, the list of English ladies whom she enumerated as visiting the queen when at Naples. Neither are we inclined to draw any unpleasant inference from the circumstance, that when first asked, in the cross examination, whether the Princess of Wales did not lean on the arm of Bergami in her walks at Civita Vecchia, she asserted that "she and the princess frequently walked out together;" though to a question asked a minute after, she replied, "I do not think that I had the honor to walk out above twice with her royal highness." We should blush for ourselves if we could press this inconsistency into any construction unfavorable to the lady's veracity. We have no such feeling on our minds. The distance of time, and the unimportant nature of the occurrence, sufficiently account for it. We only beg it may be believed possible for an Italian witness to contradict himself in the same venial manner, without being necessarily a perjured or a suborned witness. The same indulgence may be claimed when we see that this distinguished lady could recollect that Bergami always attended herself & the princess in their walks though she could not remember whether the princess took hold of Bergami's arm. There is nothing in this that ought to cast the slightest imputation upon the truth of her testimony, any more than that the truth of Majocchi, Sacchi and others should be doubted because they said *non mi ricordo* (which is only "I don't recollect," in Italian,) to things which it was scarcely possible they should distinctly remember.

There are two or three parts of this lady's evidence, however, which are really important. What, for example, is to be inferred from the circumstance, that when the princess and lady Charlotte Lindsay were travelling in a carriage, from Naples to Rome, the courier Bergami rode up to the carriage window & insolently exclaimed *a vous Madame*? We say this was the very pitch of insolence if Bergami was only a courier. What private gentleman or lady would endure such audacity from a menial? And how much less was it to be expected, that a person so exalted in rank as the princess of Wales would suffer it. Yet she not only suffered it, but kindly handed to the locomotive courier the bottle out of which she herself drank. This was when he had been only a few months in her royal highness service. May we not without being very fastidious, say with Othello, "this denoted foregone conclusion?"

But most of all were we astonished to find lady Charlotte Lindsay, when asked whether she recollect "having said to any body that such things were going on in the house, (meaning the house of the princess) that no woman of character could remain there, giving the following reply: "I do not recollect having said such a thing!" Good God! I do not recollect! The question was put again & again, in every variety of shape, but the solicitor general found it impossible to obtain from her a positive declaration, upon the sanctity of the oath she had taken, that she had not said so.

Now, here again, we must go leave to guard ourselves from the slightest insinuation of any mental reserve, or any wilful equivocation on the part of lady Charlotte Lindsay. We know she is utterly incapable of either. But what is the fair, obvious inevitable inference from her answer?

Suppose lord Holland, or any other noble peer, were asked, "did you ever say to any person that you saw earl Grey picking a pocket in the house of lords?" The absurdity, the gross improbability of the thing, would be met with ridicule or contempt. But would lord Holland say—(we beg the noble lords' pardon for such a use of their names) "I do not recollect?"—leaving it to be inferred that he might have made the assertion, though he could not charge his memory as to when or where it was made? Is it not then a rational presumption, that if the queen's conduct in Italy had been so far above reproach, so wholly beyond the range of suspicion, so utterly incapable of blame, as we are told by her friends it was—is it not, we say, a rational presumption, that lady Charlotte Lindsay, instead of saying "I do not recollect whether I asserted, that such things were going on in her house that no woman of character could remain there," would have answered, "It is impossible I could have said so—her majesty's conduct was too correct and too irreproachable, to have permitted such a remark, unless I were mad." Instead of this reply, however, we have only the cautious, and probably prudent, answer, "I do not recollect!"

Here, for the present, we must suspend our comments upon the testimony in behalf of her majesty. The evidence of Mr. Keppel Craven and Sir W. Geil, deserves a separate consideration. One thing, however, should be borne in mind. Their evidence does not apply to any of the strong parts of the charges against her majesty; to the palace, the scenes at the Barona, the occurrences at Trieste, Carlsruhe, &c.

Mr. Keppel Craven indeed mentions a similar circumstance. The whole period of his attendance on her majesty in Italy, at different times taken together, was not very long; but he once saw her royal highness and Bergami walking together on the arden terrace at Naples and he cautioned her, that outward appearances might be misconstrued. No one else was at that time on the Terrace, and Mr. Craven did not see any other person in the garden; but it seems he thought there was a spy present, and therefore gave the admonition, which though certainly very proper, is not, we believe very common from young gentlemen to princesses of her majesty's age.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

THE QUEEN.

We have copied into this day's Gazette from the London Morning Chronicle, a striking letter of the Rev. J. Cunningham, the author of the velvet Cushion and other very popular works of a religious character. A great sensation appears to have been produced by this letter among the adherents of her Majesty in London. At the risk of being thought *rotaries of the King*, we will say that we consider its doctrines as sound, and the reproof bestowed upon the member of Parliament, to whom it is addressed, as incontrovertibly just. By the way, we would notice here the preposterous suggestion which has been somewhere made, that we have shown a decided bias to the side of the husband in this edifying royal affair. An imputation should never be hazarded, unless a motive to the sin which it charges can be at least imagined, not to say proved. Now what imaginable inducement could we have for entertaining a predilection, for the King of England? And what motive for condemning the Queen, other than conviction of her guilt, and regard for the cause of female truth and delicacy? In all the movements of this personage since her return to England, and indeed long before we have been able to see nothing but what was incompatible with the characteristic virtues and decencies of the sex. Her final impunity and triumph must, therefore, be deprecated by us, since they may affect almost throughout the world, that distinctive delicacy, reserve, and gentleness in the higher classes of women, which all who desire their true happiness, and the perfection of civilized and Christian society, will be anxious to preserve unimpaired. It is not what George, the Fourth or the British ministry may deserve, that is now in question; but what is due to the considerations which we have just stated; to the fitness of things; to the moral innate sense and proper self-estimation of our wives & daughters.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

Letter of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham to Sir C. Whitbread, Esq. M. P. for the County of Middlesex.

Sir, As a freeholder of the great county which you represent; as an individual for whose vote and assistance in the county you have been more than once pleased to express a desire—and as the minister of a parish bordering upon that on which you are probably at this moment inflicting the nuisance of which this letter complains, I take the liberty however reluctantly of addressing it to you.

I have seen with a mixture of regret and indignation a placard posted over many of the walls in the neighbourhood, announcing that you were to take the chair at a meeting on Paddington-green, summoned to collect and convey the condolence, sympathy and approbation of the "Married Females" of the vicinity to the Queen, and to take into consideration the investigation now pending in the House of Lords.

Now Sir, my anxiety for the interest of good morals in general, and especially of those of my own parish, a part of which is almost sure to be drawn within the vortex of this public meeting; and the fear that such meetings may be multiplied, &

other honourable men be tempted to preside over them—all these motives constrain me, with much pain to my own feelings, thus to address you.

I wish then to take the liberty of asking what benefit you conceive likely to be conferred on individuals; or on the state on the cause of legitimate freedom, or of sound morals, by the convention of such an assembly?

Consider the plain circumstances of the case. The Queen is not, indeed, proved to be guilty of adultery; but she is solemnly charged by the ministers of the Crown, a body of men acquitted even by their enemies of perjury or cruelty, and by a committee of peers, comprehending in their number individuals politically opposed to those ministers, with crimes of the most gross and detestable nature. And this charge is supported by the testimony of a great body of witnesses, as yet unconvicted, and according to the persuasion of thousands of reflecting and impartial individuals, not likely to be convicted of perjury.

What then, I repeat the question, is the good likely to result from such a meeting? Is it your object to vindicate the Queen? Surely no reasonable man will be the more satisfied of her innocence because you, with a few gentlemen who can read and write, and a large number of both sexes who shrink from all such aristocratical distinctions, think proper to assert it in speeches or in shouts upon Paddington-green.

Is the object to alarm the House of Peers into a decision favourable to her Majesty? But surely Sir you know too much of the high spirit of your countrymen in general, and of that noble House in particular, to believe that they will yield that to terror which they deny to argument, honour, and humanity.

Is your object to get rid of the present ministers? But who will not prefer, what is called the tyranny of ministers, that is, of men of sense and honour, to the worst of all tyrannies, that of a mob, under whose dominion it is the natural tendency of such meetings to place us?

Is your design to gratify the political party with which you act? But how different a line have most of the leaders of that body pursued in Parliament. Have they substituted clamour for reasoning—treated the admitted familiarities of the Queen with her courier as a slight offence, called on their own wives and daughters, or the wives and daughters of others, to trumpet forth the praises of a woman who may, within a month, be proved to have violated all the common decencies of life?

Finally is your object what I would least suspect it to be, the seating yourself permanently as representative for the county of Middlesex? A seat so won & so preserved would be neither an honour nor a comfort to the winner.

But, Sir, if you cannot instruct us as to the advantages of such meetings, you will perhaps allow me to speak as to their mischiefs.

1. In the first place, you are encouraging others to insult your sovereign, as a suborner of perjured witnesses.
2. In the next place you are bringing into contempt, the highest court of judicature in the land.
3. You are, by giving light names to gross offences, sapping the very foundation of morals.
4. You are with the maxim in your mouth, that "every man is to be esteemed innocent till he is proved to be guilty," treating all the witnesses against the Queen as perjured liars, though as yet unconvicted of falsehood; and the ministers of the crown as base and profligate conspirators, though their honour and humanity have never been called into question.

5. You are holding out to the females of the country, as a model, an individual of whose purity you must at least entertain some question, and whom you would not probably suffer a wife, mother, sister, or daughter to visit.
6. You are cherishing in the mind of the multitude the spirit of "radicalism!"—a spirit of which the first elements are a rejection of Scripture, and a contempt of all the institutions of your country, and of which the results, unless averted by a merciful Providence, must be anarchy, atheism, and universal ruin.

You, Sir, will not, I think; be unjust or ungenerous enough to say, in reply to all this, that I am "a clergyman, and have nothing to do with subjects of this nature." Others, however, may urge this objection. To them, therefore, I would say, that this is not a question of mere politics, but of morals, of decency, and of religion;—a question involving, in my judgment, the moral purity of all our families, & parishes, and counties. This brief letter is but a practical comment on the doctrine I am commended, on the highest authority, to teach from Sunday to Sunday—"Fear God Honour the King"—"Uncleanliness let it not be once named among you." The clergy are the constituted "guardians of morals" in the country; and now, if ever, they are called upon to "stand in the breach," and endeavour to "stay the plague" of political anarchy and moral pollution.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. W. CUNNINGHAM.
Harrow on the Hill, Sept. 14, 1820.

How to cut a Cheese in the best place.

Mr. —, lately supping at a friend's house, a fine large uncut cheese was brought upon the table. "Pray," said he, to his friend's wife, "where shall I cut it, madam?"—"Where you please, Sir," replied she. Upon which he gave it to a servant, and bade him carry it to his house, and he would cut it at home.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 20.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, submitted for consideration the following resolutions, which were read and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the relief of purchasers of the public lands, by dividing the sums now severally unpaid exclusive of interest, into equal annual instalments, each instalment bearing interest only from the time at which it shall be made payable.

Resolved, That it is expedient to permit such purchasers of the public lands as may elect that mode, to surrender, within months from and after the day of next, their certificates, when they shall be cancelled, & the lands shall be taken to have reverted and become forfeited to the U. States, & shall be advertised & sold for cash, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the same manner as other public lands. They shall not be sold for less than one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, which sum shall go to the use of the U. States, in addition to the sums already paid; but, if said lands should be so resold for more than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the excess shall be paid to the person surrendering the certificate: **Provided**, such excess shall never be greater than the amount actually paid on such lands before such surrender.

Resolved, That it is expedient to permit such purchasers of the public land as may elect that mode, to extinguish their debt, complete their titles, and demand and receive patents, by paying, within the period of one year from and after the day of next, into their respective land offices, five eighths of the original price at which their lands were purchased, excluding interest and computing the monies already paid as part of the said final payment of five-eighths.

Resolved, That it is expedient, in addition to the privilege contemplated in the preceding resolution, to permit such purchasers of the public lands as may elect that mode, at any time within the said period of one year from and after the date of next, to forfeit and abandon to the United States such fractions, quarter sections, and half quarter sections as they may deem fit; and to transfer and apply the monies already paid on the tract or tracts so forfeited to the payment for such other fraction, quarter section or half quarter section, as they may choose to retain; & in cases where the purchaser has bought only one quarter section, he shall be permitted to divide it, and make his election between its halves, such division being made by a north and south line, according to law.

And the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Nov. 21.

Mr. Holmes of Maine presented the petition of the delegates from the commercial and agricultural sections of the state of Maine against the passage of the Tariff proposed at the last session.

Mr. Pleasant presented a similar memorial of the citizens of Petersburg, Virginia; and both were read and referred.

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

Mr. Noble presented petitions from sundry citizens of the western states, purchasers of public lands, praying that a law may be passed enabling them to apply the payments already made to such portions of their entries as those payments will cover, at two dollars an acre, agreeably to the law under which the entries were made, relinquishing the residue to the United States; and also allowing those persons who have purchased but one tract, the privilege of retaining it entire, with a reasonable extension of credit without interest, or otherwise relinquishing a part of.

Mr. Thomas presented two petitions of the Legislature of Missouri, praying of Congress some legislative provisions for the relief of indigent actual settlers on the public land, particularly widows and orphans, by way of pre-emption rights, &c.

These petitions were severally read & referred to committees.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

Mr. Sanford communicated to the Senate certain resolutions of the Legislature of New York, in opposition to the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union, without the prohibition of slavery therein; which resolutions were read.

Mr. Noble laid on the table the following resolution: **Resolved**, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of permitting such purchasers of the public lands, prior to the first of July, 1820, to demand and receive patents, who have paid into their respective land offices, the first, second, and third instalments on each tract purchased.

Mr. Thomas submitted the following motion for consideration.

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for granting to actual settlers on the public lands the right of pre-emption in becoming the purchasers of lands including their improvements.

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, Nov. 24.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, submitted the following motion for consideration: **Resolved**, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of securing to actual settlers, in all cases where the lands they occupy shall be sold after the 1st day of March in any year, the right of remaining on the same until they shall have gathered their growing crop.

The resolutions were yesterday offered by Mr. Noble and Mr. Thomas, respectively, were taken up severally and agreed to. Sundry private petitions were presented & referred; and

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Nov. 20.

Mr. Eddy of Rhode Island, offered for consideration a resolve reducing the per diem of the members of the house to six dollars, which the house refused to consider at that time, by a vote of 61 to 58.

Mr. Linn, of New Jersey, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation allowed to members of Congress to six dollars per day, and a proportional reduction for travelling to and from the seat of government; and also of reducing the pay of all the officers of government that has been increased since the year 1809, to what it was at or before that period.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, submitted for consideration the following resolution: **Resolved**, That the committee on the Military Establishment be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States.

And the resolution was agreed to without debate or division.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That, for the purpose of choosing Representatives in Congress of the United States, each state shall by its legislature, be divided into a number of districts, equal to the number of Representatives to which such state may be entitled; the districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and contain as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled by the constitution to be represented, or of persons qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the state legislature in each district the persons qualified to vote shall choose one representative. That for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, the persons qualified to vote for Representatives in each district, shall choose one elector. The two additional electors, to which each state is entitled, shall be appointed in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct. The electors, when convened at the time and place prescribed by law, for the purpose of voting for President and Vice President of the United States, shall have power, in case any of them shall fail to attend, to choose an elector or electors in place of him or them so failing to attend. The division of states into districts, as hereby provided for, shall take place immediately after this amendment shall be adopted; and immediately after every future census and apportionment of Representatives under the same; and such districts shall not be altered until a subsequent census shall have been taken, and an apportionment of Representatives until it shall have been made.

The resolution was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

And the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Nov. 21.

Mr. Mallory submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this house information respecting the progress made by the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, in establishing the boundary line between the United States and the Canadian; whether any part of the boundary line is settled; whether the commissioners of the United States and Great Britain have met during the present year; and how much money has been drawn from the treasury, for the purpose of ascertaining how much each commissioner, age 60, or any person on their accounts has drawn the names of each person employed by the said commissioners and agents, in their respective sections; the names for which each person was employed, the length of time employed, and the compensation each person has received for his service.—A statement of all the items of accounts rendered by each of said Commissioners and Agents, and the particular purposes for which the moneys drawn by them have been expended; the amount of compensation each Commissioner and Agent has received since his appointment; and whether any moneys have been allowed to, or retained by said Commissioners and Agents, except the sum of 4444.44 cents per annum.

The resolution was agreed to nem con, and a committee was appointed to present it to the President.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

On motion of Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts, without debate, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this house what naval force has been stationed for the protection of the commerce of our citizens, during the present year, and whether any depredations by pirates or others, upon the property of citizens of the United States, engaged in such commerce, have been reported to our government.

And a committee was ordered to be appointed to present the same to the president.

Mr. Cobb of Georgia, presented to the chair the following series of propositions.

1. **Resolved**, That it is expedient that the annual expenses of the government should be reduced, that, for the accomplishment of this object, it is further

2. **Resolved**, That all such offices as are not immediately necessary for the transaction of public business, and the abolition of which would not be detrimental to the public interests, shall be abolished.

3. **Resolved**, That the salaries of all civil officers whose compensation has been increased since the year 1809 shall be reduced to what they were at that period.

4. **Resolved**, That it is expedient to reduce

to the number of six thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, preserving such part of the corps of engineers, without regard to that number, as may be required by the public interest, and including such reduction of the general staff as may be required by the state of the army, as herein proposed.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the appropriations for the erection of fortifications be so made as to require a less sum annually, by extending the time within which they will be completed.

Resolved, That the act making an appropriation of one million of dollars per annum for the increase of the navy be so amended as to extend the time within which such increase shall be made, and to reduce the annual appropriation to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

Resolved, That it is expedient to recall from active service one half of the naval force now employed, and to place the same in ordinary.

8th resolution refers the subjects of the preceding resolutions to the proper standing and select committees, to bring in bills pursuant thereto.

The House having agreed to consider these resolutions—they were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; when

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.
Mr. Lowndes, from the Select Committee, to whom it was referred the Constitution formed for their government by the people of the State of Missouri, delivered in the following Report.

The Committee to whom has been referred the Constitution of the State of Missouri respectfully report:—

That they have not supposed themselves bound to inquire whether the provisions of the constitution referred to them be wise or liberal. The grave and difficult question as to the restraints which should be imposed upon the power of Missouri to form a constitution for itself was decided by the act of the last session, and the committee have had only to examine whether the provisions of that act have been complied with. In the opinion of the committee, they have been. The propositions, too, which were offered in the same act to the free acceptance or rejection of the People of Missouri, have all been accepted by them. But there remains a question too important to be overlooked.

We know that cases must often arise in which there may be a doubt whether the laws or constitution of a state do not transcend the line (sometimes the obscure line) which separates the powers of the different governments of our complex system. It appears to the committee, that in general, it must be unwise in Congress to anticipate judicial decision by the exposition of an equivocal phrase, and that it would be yet more objectionable, by deciding on the powers of a state just emerging from territorial dependence, that it should give the weight of its authority to an opinion which might condemn the laws and constitutions of old, as well as of new states. The committee are not unaware that a part of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution of Missouri, by which the legislature of the state has been directed to pass laws to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, the state, has been construed to apply to such of that class as are citizens of the United States, and that their exclusion has been deemed repugnant to the federal constitution. The words which are objected to are to be found in the laws of at least one of the middle states, (Delaware,) and a careful examination of the clause might perhaps countenance the opinion that it applies to the large class of free negroes and mulattoes who cannot be considered as the citizens of any state. But, of all the articles in our constitution, there is probably not one more difficult to construe well than that which gives to the citizens of each state the privilege, and immunities of citizens of the several states; there is not one, an attention to whose spirit is more necessary to the convenient and beneficial connexion of the states; nor one of which too large a construction would more completely break down their defensive power, and lead more directly to their consolidation. This much, indeed, seems to be settled by the established constitutions of states in every section of our Union; that a state has a right to discriminate between the white and the black man, both in respect to political and civil privileges, though both be citizens of another state; to give to the one, for instance, the right of voting and of serving on juries, which it refuses to the other. How far this discrimination may be carried, is obviously a matter of nice and difficult inquiry. The committee do not propose to engage in it. They believe it best, whenever a case occurs which must necessarily involve the decision of it, that it should be remitted to judicial cognizance.

In this view (which narrows their enquiries and duties) the committee are confirmed, by a consideration of the embarrassments and disasters which a different course of proceeding might sometimes produce. When a people are authorized to form a state, and do so, the trammels of their territorial condition fall off. They have performed the act which makes them sovereign and independent. If they pass off unconstitutional law, and we leave it, as we should that of another state, to the decision of a judicial tribunal, the illegal act is divested of its force by the operation of a system with which we are familiar. The control of the general government is exercised in each particular case, in support of individual right, and the state retains the condition which it has just acquired, and would not easily renounce. But a decision by Congress against the constitutionality of a law passed by a state of which it had authorized the establishment, could not operate directly by vacating the law; nor is it believed that it could re-

duce the state to the dependence of a territory. In these circumstances, to refuse admission into the Union to such a state, is to refuse to extend over it that judicial authority which might vacate the obnoxious law, and to expose all the interests of the government within the territory of that state, to a legislature and a judiciary, the only checks on which have been abandoned. On the other hand, if Congress shall determine neither to expound clauses which are obscure, nor to decide constitutional questions which must be difficult and perplexing, equally interesting to old states, whom our construction could not, as to the new, whom it ought not to coerce, the rights and duties of Missouri will be left to the determination of the same temperate and impartial tribunal which has decided the conflicting claims, and received the confidence, of the other states.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

This report having been read by the Clerk, the resolution therein referred to was read, as follows:

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the 6th day of March, 1820, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a Constitution and State Government, &c. for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories," the people of the said territory did, on the 19th day of July, in the year 1820, by a Convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Constitution and State Government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the provisions of the said act.

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of Missouri shall be, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

The resolution was then read a second time.

Mr. Lowndes moved to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, which put it in the power of the House to act upon it at any time it thought proper.

Which was agreed to.

And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Nov. 24.
Mr. Culbreth, of Md and Mr. Tyler of Va. appeared this day. Mr. Pinkney, of S. C. attended yesterday.

Among the petitions presented this morning, was one, by Mr. Tyler, from the merchants and other citizens of Richmond and its vicinity, against an increase of the tariff of import duties, a discontinuance of credits on revenue bonds, the abolition of drawbacks, and other restrictions on commerce, which was on motion of Mr. Tyler ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The engrossed bill to provide for paying to the State of Illinois the amount of three per cent of net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State of Illinois, was read a third time, passed and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2.

Our subscribers in Dorset whose papers are sent to Cambridge Post Office, are respectfully informed that their accounts are left with John Donovan, Esq. for collection.

ANTICIPATION,

OR

The Message of Gov. O'Spraggins, to both Houses of Assembly.

Fellow Citizens—

Conformably to the understanding between the Honorable members of the last assembly and the Executive, entered into just previous to their separation from this ancient Metropolis, every thing has been done by every Branch and Department of the State Government, to aid the general exertion in the late election; and nothing, I assure you, has been omitted in the recess of the Legislature which would at all promise any hopes of success.

So far as any portion of this important Duty has devolved on the Executive, it has been completely administered, & we hope to be able to shew to this Honorable Assembly that every just expectation of us has been fully realized. Among the first acts of the Executive, after the dissolution of the last Assembly, was One in strict pursuance of this plan, where a faithful partizan was presented to our favour, who labored under a smart fine imposed by a Court for a most sanguinary Assault and Battery, committed in the night, on the body of a very poor & very reputable young woman at her own house. It appeared to be so flagrant a case, that the Court with all their sympathies had no possible chance to escape from imposing a fine, and a fine of the least possible amount was imposed by them under the well consulted justification of the existence of an action for damages against the culprit—leaving it to the Executive, who were more remote from the scene of action, and less responsible in consequence of their being more out of reach, to do all that was useful. Not a moment was lost by the Executive in fulfilling that Duty which had been thus assigned them, and an almost total remission of the fine was granted to our faithful adherent.

Not long after this another partizan, who we were credibly informed had been in some degree, an accomplice of the before mentioned convict in the affair of the assault & battery, was brought before us under charge of money stealing, and

we hastened to dispense to him the benevolence of our Prerogative, in granting him a Nolle Prosequi. These early beginnings were acts of Great Prerogative, & we rejoice to assure Your Honors, that they have been attended with the happiest results, inasmuch as they called to us, as they were well calculated to do, the attention and favour of all who have any thing to hope for from the merciful exercise of Prerogative, and it is to this homogenous union, thus sagacious, that we in a great degree ascribe the success of the late Session.

Every member of the Executive has been active and diligent in his calling, and deserves well of the Honorable Body, we have now the Honor to Address, inasmuch so that that diligence has produced a sort of perversion of things, for instead of the Executive being indebted to the Legislature for its existence, there are many members of the Legislature who are directly indebted to the personal and individual exertions of different members of the Executive in the electioneering campaign, for their seats here—and it is by such patriotic endeavors that they again remind you of their constitutional fitness for you: constitutional patronage. I myself went so far as to take the field, with appropriate ardour, desirous as well to shew my devotion to my friends, as to convince the world of the error of that maxim which affirms, that the man who is involved in the jarring tumults of life, and is infected with all the passions and prejudices, Hopes, Dreads, Hatreds and animosities of the world, is incapable of exercising with impartial justice the high prerogatives of office. But I have a peculiar pleasure in bringing to your view the extraordinary exertions of one of our Cabinet, who has gone beyond us all in the late political campaign, by offering to a poor man as a reward for his apostasy, if he would vote our ticket, that his intimate and dear friend, who is now an inhabitant of the Penitentiary, should be restored to him in two weeks afterwards—Such signal services ought surely to meet with signal rewards—Nothing that I can say can add to the splendour of such achievements—it is only such a Body as I have the honor to address that can duly appreciate such Doings, and appropriately remunerate them.

From the arduous contest in which we have been engaged, all had reason to fear the most inauspicious result, and therefore as much as possible has been done on the spot, to prevent accumulated embarrassments, as far as could be, in the Lower House—It is to this we are to ascribe the speedy cutting in under the Knot which we could be detected—a cutting, which you, and we, and all of us must hail as wonderfully and well performed; for without that cutting, we and all our hopes would have gone near to have been cut off. The debt of Gratitude was weighty, but Heaven soon granted what our hearts desired—it was not long before it was announced to us by ample and high authority, that all the Deputies from *Molly Land* to the *Wittenagemoat of the Confederacy* were duly elected, except in that Division where *Mr. Causeless* and *Old Colonel Oldfields* were Candidates, and that in that Division there was another Knot most happily tied. This second difficulty, so near the residence of the first, caused a moments dismay, until it was recollected, that extrication here was fully within *Our reach*, and that there was no necessity not the least, even to violate any Law. The reference of this difficulty to the Executive was duly and anxiously attended to, and to the satisfaction of our friends in *Harrisford* and elsewhere, the lpt fell on *Mr. Causeless*.

An alarm was excited, and not without some grounds, by the Cry of Stinking Fish in the Cabinet; I summoned all my *Privy men*, with instant haste, and upon full deliberation, with all the aid we could obtain, we were decidedly of opinion that it would be unsafe to risk our all upon the famous *Bull feast Toast of little Mr. Woolsack*, and an Embassy was immediately resolved on, first of One, and then in case of failure, of Three, to convey to the old Commodore the Homage of our Respect, and to make him duly sensible, after a full *Inspection*, how satisfied we all were of his fitness to tell a sound from a stinking fish, and therefore that we held him in supreme and most exalted estimation; but should matters come to the worst, and the old Commodore obstinately persists in voting with good faith for the man he conscientiously thinks most worthy, and thus reduces us to a tie, we must go on *ballotting, ballotting, ballotting* until we can raise some other Scheme to answer our purpose.

Respecting the member from Talbot, who is said to be in the receipt of the fees of the Sheriff's Office, and is thereby supposed to be disqualified from holding a seat in the General Assembly, if by the constitution he really cannot hold his seat, he is already guilty of the Perjury by taking his seat last Session, and of course he can't now be worsted; but if he does take his seat, and serves us well, and a future Grand Jury should think proper to present him, I hold the Power of the "Nolle Prosequi" to bear him harmless through the danger and to preserve even the hair of his head from being hurt.

It is with the most extreme pleasure I now announce to you, Gentlemen, that the able plans so judiciously laid by us last winter in Caucus at this Metropolis, have all succeeded without any plunder of the Public Treasury worth mentioning. The Liberty of Friends, the high price & abundant Crops of Tobacco, together with the immense wealth of our Steam Mill, have enabled us abundantly to get on without making use of the Stratagem against the State Funds. We have now

nothing further to fear—all is in our own power, and we may cut and carve without molestation. In the course of the next year we shall get rid of the fifteen remaining impediments in our way, and then the Work of Radical Reformation may be consummated. The little Alloy which now deforms the Bench of Justice can soon be got rid of, and then a change in the mode of Representation, and the endowing our Good City of Moltown with a representation fully to her wishes, will complete all that we can ask, making our hold on power strong & perpetual, & giving to our future lives the most perfect tranquility—What a glorious prospect for Patriotic Contemplation!!! Ourselves and our friends fixed, irremovable in Power, whilst our Opponents are prostrate in the Dust, without the semblance of a hope—Such a Millennium of Bliss will far surpass the Savage's Heaven, which is represented as a perpetual scene of Indolence where Rum is drank from the Skulls of Enemies.

It would be unpardonable in me, Gentlemen, not to commend to your profusest liberality *Mr. Candlemass*, our printer; a man who combines so happily, every low bred vice and vulgar meanness to serve us, the course of his labors is vastly profitable to us, & he ought the more to be secretly encouraged. Whilst you, Gentlemen and we, and the few besides of us who are supposed to have character, outwardly and to the Eye and Ear profess to hold *Mr. Candlemass* in ineffable contempt, to scowl upon his name, and to pronounce him an outlaw, a traitor to common decency, and an irresponsible Slanderer who is hired to lie, yet the Sops and Cents and Pattings and paragraphs we give him in secret, are quite enough to preserve his good humour, and to gratify our spleen, and perhaps there is not another man in the Universe that could submit to be managed with so much ignominy to himself, and with so much convenience to us.

Gentlemen of the Upper House.

I have nothing to say to you, as your time is very short, and therefore it is unnecessary that you should attend to anything, further than the Orthography and Syntax of the proceedings, sent up to you from the Lower House—For although "Bad Grammar does not vitiate the Law" and make it of no effect, yet we all feel in some degree for the credit of our native *Molly Land*, & to you Gentlemen it must entirely belong to preserve the Statute Book from the Illiteracy of the List and most immediate favourites of the People.

Gentlemen of the Lower House.

I have little else to communicate to you but matters of a private and confidential nature, which I will take proper occasions for at our Supper Parties and Caucusses during the Session—A statement of the finances, as usual, will be laid before you by the Treasurer, and I earnestly request that none of your Honorable Body will attempt to go into the Treasury upon any account, but in the day time and in the presence of the Treasurer and all his Clerks, and that even then, you will not go in too great numbers at a time, as the finances of the State are low and have been rendered low by being obliged to consume them all in the last war.

Gentlemen of both Houses.

It might be considered proper upon such an occasion, that the Executive should make some communications in regard to the well-being of the State and People,—the melioration of its Laws,—concerning additional safeguards to the Liberties and Prosperity of the Citizens,—the increase of its finances or a more judicious regulation of its funds—with other things generally tending to the moral Improvement and State Welfare, but really these are matters with which we are little acquainted, and our time and that of our friends has been so much engaged in the Elections that neither they nor we have thought a word upon this subject—However, against the next year, we will endeavour to get a great large communication prepared on these subjects, and in the mean time beg leave to refer you to the Message of last year, sent in by our immediate Predecessor in Office, which, as far as we can learn, was considered by every person capable of judging, to be a most able, clear, and sound State Paper—A copy is hereto annexed marked (A)

With hearty congratulations on our present prospects Gentlemen, and with the most earnest prayers for the Happiness of our Constituents, you may always be assured Gentlemen, of finding us somewhere or other in this Ancient Metropolis, whenever you have any thing to be done.

MARRIED

On Tuesday last, at Wye Hall, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Charles Tilghman, Esq. son of Chief Justice Tilghman, late of Maryland, to Miss Mary Tilghman, all of Queen Anne county.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Sunday morning, the 17th ult. at her late residence on Elkridge, after ten days illness, Mrs. Mary Leatherwood, aged 70 years. She has left a number of relatives and a large circle of acquaintance to lament her loss—As she lived so she died, tranquil in mind and at peace with all mankind.

WILLIAM HOPKINS SMITH,

Wheelwright,

Nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Parrott's Carriage Shop, informs his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has on hand a number of Stock and Wheels, made in the best manner, and of well seasoned timber, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, November 25—3w

The Subscriber having received considerable damage by cutting and hauling wood and timber off, and pulling down fences, and riding through & letting in stock—I do hereby forewarn any person or persons to whomsoever it may concern, from cutting or hauling any wood or timber from off any part of the land that I have possession of as I am determined to put the law in full force to the utmost rigor against all such offenders.
Z. H. GREGORY.

Dec. 2—3w

MRS. ANN MARIA CANNON, Having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in Cambridge, in a convenient part of the Town, in respect to the Academy and other Schools, will Board a few Girls and Boys, on moderate terms.
Cambridge, December 2, 1820.

VENDUE.

On Wednesday the 13th of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, by virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Talbot county will be sold at H. lands a quantity of household furniture, the property of Anna M. Kaele.

And at the same time a quantity of household furniture, stock, implements of Agriculture &c. the property of the subscriber.
A credit of 12 months on all sums over 5 dollars,—for 5 dollars and under cash will be required.
E. FORMAN.

Dec. 2—3w

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale by the Commissioners, appointed by Talbot County Court on Wednesday the 27th of Dec. next if fair, if not, the next fair day, a tract of Land with the improvements thereon, containing about 40 acres, more or less, being the property of James Hall, late of Talbot county, deceased, long and being in Dirty Neck, on the Waters of Broad Creek, in said county.

Terms of Sale.

A credit of 12 months will be given to the purchaser or purchasers by his or their giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, and attendance given by

WRIGHTSON LOWE,
RICHARD HARRINGTON,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
Commissioners.

Dec 2—4w

A Housekeeper

WANTED.

A middle aged woman, who can come well recommended as a House-keeper, may obtain a good situation and liberal wages by immediate application to the subscriber in Easton.
RICHARD HARWOOD.
Nov. 18th, 1820 3w.

To be Rented,

The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied by D. Thomas St. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Scull—Possession may be had the first of January next.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dec. 2—

To Rent,

That small convenient dwelling on Dover Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Freeland, for terms apply to
LUCRETIA TEARLE,
Living at the corner of Dover & Harrison streets.
Dec 2

MARYLAND,

Caroline county, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of the court as chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Caroline county, by petition of Daniel Hinman, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, & the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Daniel Hinman, having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, & has given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Caroline county, to answer such allegations, as may be made against him I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Daniel Hinman, be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the county court of Caroline county, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton, once in each week for four successive weeks, three months before the Tuesday to appear, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said Tuesday to appear before the said county court, on the said day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause if any they have why the said Daniel Hinman should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 2d day of October 1820.

ROBERT ORRELL,

Nov. 25—4w

Public Sale.

At Perry Hall the residence of the late Col. Wm. B. Smyth, will be offered at Public Sale, on Thursday, the seventh day of December next, the residue of the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Barouch and Harness, one Gig and Harness, some Stock and Farming Implements, one Mare and a quantity of Corn in the Ear, &c. &c.

The terms will be nine months credit on all sums over eight dollars, the purchaser to give his note with approved security—For all sums of eight dollars and under the cash will be required.

The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

SAMUEL GROOMP, Agent for Isabella Smyth, Adm.

Nov. 25 3w.

Printing,

Neatly Executed at this Office.

HIGHLY INTERESTING
It is like paying the printer for newspapers.
The quality of mercy is not strained—
It droppeth like the gentle dew of heaven,
It blesseth him that gives and him that receives.
Thus speaks Shakespeare thro' the
mouth of Portia in the Merchant of Venice.
More about mercy the long robed fair
one delivers, but that cannot now be re-
membered, not quoted, for alas, the writers
for newspapers do not wallow in wealth;
the patrons of newspapers are such unim-
agined or instruction from the press,
are seldom able to keep a library, & not a
tenacious captain and the bible's lieuten-
ant a Shakespeare. The merciful
patrons of newspapers pay readily and
willingly. The quality of his payment is
not strained. "It droppeth like the gentle
dew of heaven." A printer's income
pours not in showers; it droppeth. And
then, when the parched earth is suf-
fering from the want of rain. After a long
drought a cloud passeth over it. Perchance
a few drops fall; but not sufficient to lay
the dust. Every six months the printer
expects a shower: a month "strained" drop-
only fall.—He opens his mouth to catch
enough to allay thirst.
His foreman (if not too poor to have one)
his pressman, his clerk, (if not his own) his
journeymen, his boys, and carriers: all
wider than all horrible vision; his paper
maker. The printer's devil, or runner
returns with a few stained dollars. They
have lifted up their eyes in torments, but
no cup of water hath cooled their tongues.
It is one of the most distressing scenes
in the world, yet such as often occur. And
if trials and tribulation, patience and long
suffering under injuries, fit us for a bet-
ter state hereafter, Old Nick has but few
subjects in his kingdom who are printers
of newspapers. The other day money was
wanted for the paper-maker. Bills were
sent out in the neighbourhood to the amount
of \$400. The runner spent the day;
returned at night with ten dollars &
seventy-five cents. The crimes which we
occur in others must be atoned for at
the last day by ourselves. For the printer's
sins of unavoidable blasphemy how
many patrons of newspapers will have to
account. Who can behold such scenes
and not feel wrath? Who can suffer in
such scenes, and keep the natural ruby of
his cheek, nor have it blanch'd with cur-
se? After long meditation on the sub-
ject we are fully convinced that punctual
payment for papers; if it covereth not, pre-
venteth "a multitude of sins." How many
have been ruined by want of payment?
How many, connected with a printing of-
fice, from the absence of cash to purchase
good clothes that they might go regularly
to church, and keep good company, have
foregone worship been shut out from re-
spectable society; have associated with the
most disreputable, become perhaps hard-
drinking, turned vagabonds; been guilty
of theft or suicide, or have died in the
poor house: all which evils would have
been prevented by punctuality in pay-
ment for newspapers. The soul sickens at the
thought of so many evils brought upon so-
ciety, which might have been so easily pre-
vented.
Some of our patrons, alas for them and
for us too few—let the glaring truth stand
in capitals—TWO FEW—have reciprocated
with rooted utterance the pleasures of
payment.
It blest him that pays and him that
receives—such know the best feelings of
existence—their bosoms are never rent
with the distresses of being dunned. They
anticipate the claims of justice. They
know before hand & prevent the possibi-
lity of enduring the grating sound of "pay-
me that thou owest." Such know how to
live; know what consist the genuine en-
joyment of human nature. Sometimes
we are asked, "Has Mr. such a one paid
you for this year's paper?"—What is our
reply?—Why we turn it off in a laugh.
"Why do you ask such a question
don't you know he is able, has a due sense
of justice, a regard for his honor, and a re-
gard for the promotion of virtue and fed-
eralism? Thus do we say, being tender
of the reputation of our patrons, though
perhaps he owes us for 4 or five years
subscription; and has put us off with—"I'll
call shortly and settle my account"—a
year afterward—"In a few days I
shall be in funds and shall honor your
bill"—a year afterwards—"Why really
have I forgot so long to pay for the paper?
Well well, the account shall be discharg-
ed without delay"—two years after that—"I
eternally dunning me for money. This
is vile treatment—I was one of the
first subscribers—Stop the paper. I'll
indeed no longer, when I have money to
spare I'll pay the account."
Just so it is with the advertisements—
"What—ten dollars—two years ago for
one advertisement." But it was in 30 or
forty times—"I did not order it no."
You ordered it till forbid, you stop it
yourself, you know the price of advertis-
ing—"It is too much—it cannot be recov-
ered by law—I'll pay you two dollars."
But what are you about? It is a fact,
full well known to the parties connected
with it is due to the proprietor of this
paper, sums not inconsiderable for several
years subscription from some persons;
from how many no mention shall be made,
but we are desirous of having it believed
that our patrons are punctual paymasters.
None of them dwell at a distance. If a
distant letter full of politeness is sent to
them they are so angry at paying the pos-
tage of the don, that they think it quite
enough to pay that and the postage of the
papers without paying for the newspaper
itself, but we printers differ with them on
this subject.
Some who are indebted for several
years are anxiously called by their honour

to their ability to pay, & our own necessity,
to settle their accounts to the first of Sep-
tember, or we may lose our temper & give
them over to be buffeted by lawyers,
sheriffs and constables.
It is time every man had paid this year's
subscription. Smile not nor think to quiet
our claims by saying we know how to dun.
If there are officers and magistrates in
the land such smiles will smile at their
own cost if they smile, and smile and be—
BEHIND HAND.

NEW GOODS.
Groome & Lambdin
Have the pleasure of informing their custom-
ers and the public generally, that (although
much delayed by sickness) they have at length
received their
**ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS;**
Which they are now opening, and which they
will offer on the very lowest terms for Cash.
Easton, November 18.

**MORE NEW
FALL GOODS;**
The Subscriber has just received from Phila-
delphia, and are now opening, at their Store
opposite the Court House,
**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,**
Suited to the present and approaching Season.
All of which they purpose selling at low prices
for the ready money only. Their friends and
the public generally are solicited to give them
a call.
JENKINS & STEVENS.
Easton, Nov 18—3v

**AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
FALL GOODS.**
CLARK & GREEN,
Have just received from Philadelphia,
and are now opening
**AN EXTENSIVE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,**
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINE,
TEAS, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
CHINA GLASS, & QUEENS WARE.
All of which they are disposed to sell (as
usual) very cheap for Cash. They respectfully
invite their friends and the public generally to
give them a call.
November 18

**Fall and Winter
GOODS.**
The Subscribers have just returned from
Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire
Fall and Winter Supply of Goods,
Making their assortment very general and
complete,
**CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
IRONMONGERY,
QUEENS WARE,
CHINA & GLASS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, &c.**
ALSO,
Best Crowley Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails,
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Iron Pots, Spiders, Tea
Kettles, Frying Pans, Andirons, Cast Bases,
both English & American, Carriage do. Cheese,
Ruckwheat Flour, Spermaceti and Linted Oil,
&c. &c. All of which they offer as usual
at the very lowest prices for cash.
THOMAS & GROOME.
Easton, Nov. 18th, 1820.

Public Sale.
The Subscriber intending to discontinue
farming at the end of the present year, will
offer at public sale on Thursday the 7th day
of December next, if not the next day,
at his present residence, head of Island
Creek, his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and
hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen
furniture, 250 barrels of well assorted long
corn, five or six tons of very good corn blades,
a quantity of pork, a pig and harness, and
various other articles too tedious to mention.
A credit of nine months will be given on all
sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving
note with approved security, bearing inter-
est from the day of sale—all sums of five
dollars and under the cash will be required.
Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attend-
ance given by
JOHN STEVENS, JR.
Nov. 19—3v

**House & Garden
TO BE RENTED.**
To be rented for the next year the House &
Garden where Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives
at Easton Point. The Dwelling House is com-
fortable and convenient, with a good kitchen
to it. The Garden is also very good. It will
be a good situation for a public Boarding
House or Tavern. For terms apply to the
Editor of this paper.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH
Easton, August 5—

Notice.
Was committed to the goal of Talbot Coun-
ty, on the 29th of August, as a runaway, a ne-
gro man who calls himself
John Johnson,
and says he was purchased by a Mr. Ander-
son, a Southern purchaser, and was sold by
said Anderson to a Mr. Robert Terrier, of New-
Orleans. John Johnson is about 20 years of
age, of an Olive complexion, about five feet 8
inches high, had on when committed, a new
Fur Hat, a blue over Jacket, a blue Shirt and
Denaburg Trowsers. The owner of the above
negro is requested to come forward, prove
property, and take him away or he will be
disposed of as the law directs.
ALLEN ROWIE, Sheriff
of Talbot County.
October 14, 1820.

MARYLAND.
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.
Has commenced her regular route between
Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving
Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock
A. M. for Annapolis & Baltimore, via Tom's
Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at An-
napolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start
from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for
Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for An-
napolis and Easton every Wednesday and Sa-
turday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Anna-
polis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts
from thence at half past 12 o'clock P. M.
arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same even-
ing, via Tom's Point, Oxford and at a place
known by the name of the Diggle Mills.
Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3.25.
From do. to Annapolis 2.50.
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.
Easton, Feb 28—

Mrs. Susan Seth,
(Residing at the Head of Hyge, Talbot County)
Having engaged Miss Nicholson to instruct
Young Ladies in those branches which con-
stitute a polite education, will accommodate
fifteen or twenty with board at one hundred
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, they
finding Bedding, Towels, &c. Tuition ten dol-
lars per quarter. Music and Drawing extra.
Every attention will be paid by Mrs. Seth and
Miss Nicholson to their morals, manners, &c.
The School will open on the second Monday
in November.
Oct 27

Joseph Chain,
HAIR-DRESSER.
TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPO-
SITE THE EASTON HOTEL,
Returns his thanks to the Public generally,
for the liberal encouragement he has re-
ceived, and begs leave to solicit a continuance
of their favours, and informs them that he has
just received a large supply of Beer and Cider
of the best quality, which he will dispose
of either by the barrel or smaller quantity.
He has likewise received a supply of Apples,
among which are the Newtown Pippin, Cart
House, &c. which he will dispose of by the
barrel or bushel—Also, Beef Tongues, cured
by himself in a superior manner, Crackers,
Cheese, &c. all of which he will dispose of on
the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Nov. 11

To be Hired,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
Several Men Hands, and two Women, one
Boy and two Girls, about fourteen or fifteen
years of age.
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, Nov. 11, 1820.

To be Rented,
From the first day of January next, the
Union Tavern,
In Easton, at present occupied by
Mr. Sheffer. The whole establish-
ment has lately been repaired, and
the Stables have been much enlarg-
ed and highly improved, during Mr. Sheffer's
tenure.
JOHN LEEDS KERR,
N. B. If desirable immediate occupation of
the premises may be obtained.
Nov. 11

WILLIAM HOPKINS SMITH,
Wheelwright,
Nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Parrott's Car-
riage Shop, repairs his friends and customers,
and the public in general, that he has on hand
a number of Stock and Wheels, made in the
best manner, and of well seasoned timber,
which he will dispose of on the most reasona-
ble terms.
Easton, November 25—3v

Public Sale.
At Perry Hall the residence of the late Col.
Wm. B. Smyth, will be offered at Public Sale,
on Thursday, the seventh day of December
next, the residue of the Personal Estate of the
said deceased, consisting of a variety of House-
hold and Kitchen Furniture, one Baroque and
Harpness, one Gig and Harness, some Stock
and Farming Utensils, one Mare and a quanti-
ty of Corn in the Ear, &c. &c.
The terms will be nine months credit on all
sums over eight dollars, the purchaser to give
his note with approved security—For all sums
of eight dollars and under the cash will be re-
quired.
The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and attend-
ance given by
SAMUEL GROOME, Agent for
Isabella Smyth, Adm.
Nov. 25 3v.

MARYLAND,
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,
14th day of November, A. D. 1820.
On application of Mary Corkral and William
Slaughter, administrators of William Corkral,
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, and that the same be
published once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks, in both of the newspa-
pers at Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of the Orphan's Court,
of the County aforesaid, I have
hereto set my name and
the seal of my office attested this
fourteenth day of November, anno
domini eighteen hundred and twen-
ty.
Test
J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given, that all persons
having claims against the said deceased's estate
are hereby warned to exhibit the same with
the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or
before the 24th day of May next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit
of the said estate.
Given under our hands this 21st day of No-
vember 1820.
MARY CORKRAL,
WILLIAM SLAUGHTER,
Adms. of Wm. Corkral, deceased
Nov. 2—3v

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET
The Sloop
Edward Lloyd,
EDWARD AULD, MASTER.
Will leave Easton-Point on Thurs-
day the 24th day of February, at 10
o'clock A. M. returning leave Bal-
timore every Sunday at 9 o'clock
A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and
Baltimore on the above named days during the
season.
The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete
order for the reception of Passengers and
Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantial-
ly built of the very best materials, copper fas-
tened, and completely finished in the first rate
Packet style for the accommodation of Pas-
sengers. She has a large and commodious ca-
bin with twelve bunks, and two state rooms
with eight bunks, furnished with every con-
venience.
All orders left with the subscriber, or in his
absence with Mr. Thomas Harris, at his of-
fice at Easton-Point, will be thankfully receiv-
ed and faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET
THE SCHOONER
JANE & MARY.
The Subscriber gratefully acknow-
ledges the past favors of his friends
and customers and the public in gen-
eral, and informs them that the New
and Elegant Schooner, the **JANE & MARY**,
commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom
the utmost confidence may be placed,
has commenced her regular routes be-
tween Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton
every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday
at 10 o'clock A. M.—All orders will be punctu-
ally attended to by the Captain on board.
The Publics Obedt. Servt.
CLEMENT VICKARS.
N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will
attend at his office in Easton, as usual to re-
ceive all orders, every Monday Morning.
C. V.

WASHINGTON
Monument Lottery,
FOURTH CLASS.
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore.
All in one Day.
No Statutory Prize—All being Playing.
COHEN'S OFFICES, Baltimore,
November 1, 1820.
OFFICIAL NOTICE.—The Managers of
the Fourth Class of the Monument Lottery
have the pleasure to announce that the draw-
ing will take place, and be completed in the
City of Baltimore on NEW YEAR'S DAY.
They scarcely deem it necessary to appeal
to the patriotism of their fellow citizens for
their support and patronage, being well as-
sured of the respect and veneration univer-
sally entertained for the illustrious name of
WASHINGTON, and of their ardent desire to
see the noble monument, already so far advan-
ced, finished. Were other motives for en-
couragement to be sought, they could readily
be found in the peculiar nature and novelty of
the scheme, by which the fate of the adver-
turer is to be determined IN ONE DAY, an
advantage too obvious to require recommen-
dation.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$40,000 is \$40,000
1 prize of 10,000 — 10,000
1 prize of 5,000 — 5,000
1 prize of 3,000 — 3,000
1 prize of 2,000 — 2,000
10 prizes of 1,000 — 10,000
10 prizes of 500 — 5,000
1000 prizes of 25 — 25,000
THE WHOLE AMOUNTING TO
100,000 Dollars!
To be drawn IN ONE DAY, combining patri-
otism with despatch, and forming a most
SPLENDID DISTRIBUTION.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets, \$22 00
Halves, 11 00
Quarters, 5 50
Fifths, 4 40
Eighths, 3 30
Tenths, 2 20
Sixteenths, 1 37
Thirtieths, 1 10

COHEN'S
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES.
Nos. 114 & 244, Market-street, BALTIMORE.
AT COHEN'S OFFICE MORE CAPITAL
PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN
AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.
In the last two classes of the Monument Lot-
teries, all the following principal Capitals were
sold at Cohen's Office, viz—
No. 23163, a prize of 40,000 Dollars.
25119, a prize of 30,000 Dollars.
16346, a prize of 20,000 Dollars.
32695, a prize of 20,000 Dollars.
2746, a prize of 10,000 Dollars.
besides a large number of minor importance.
* * * * *
Adventurers who purchase through the
medium of Cohen's Office, will if they desire it,
be furnished with the Manager's Official List
of the prizes immediately after the drawing,
gratis.—Those who wish the List, will please
signify the same when they send on their or-
ders.
* * * * *
Orders from any part of the Union, en-
closing the cash or prizes in any of the Lot-
teries, post paid, will meet the same prompt
and punctual attention as if on personal ap-
plication, addressed to
J. I. COHEN, Jr.
Secretary to the Managers—Baltimore.
Bank Bills of the states of Virginia, North
or South Carolina, Georgia, Bank of the U.
States or Branches, District of Columbia, or
of the cities of Baltimore, Annapolis, Philadel-
phia or New York, and all specie-paying banks
in Maryland, will be received in payment at
par.
Nov. 11—5t

Agricultural.
The Members of the Queen Anne's Agricul-
tural Society are notified that their
next stated meeting will be on Saturday the
2d of December, and they will not forget that
by a resolution some time ago, they are to
make statements of the products of certain
crops and exhibit their best specimens.
THOMAS EMORY, Secretary
November 25, 1820.

Notice,
Is hereby given, that there was committed
to the goal of this county, as a runaway,
a bright mulatto lad, who calls himself
Charles Pipsico,
About 19 years old, 5 feet 4 1-2 inches high,
stout made, his hair tolerably straight, his
clothing, a little green coat, vest and pants
of domestic cloth, nearly new, one button
shirt and fur hat half worn, and one pair
shoes much worn; he says he is free, and was
born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and that he
lived a while with Michael Mieselman, two
miles from Middle Town, Frederick county,
Virginia. If a slave, the owner is requested
to come forward without delay, with proof of
the fact, pay charges and release him from
goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably
to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.
Nov. 25 8w

Notice,
Is hereby given, that there was committed
to the goal of this county, as a runaway,
a dark mulatto man, who calls himself
Reuben Holly,
About 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout
made, and has a scar on his right cheek bone,
his clothing, one velvet and one cotton round
about, one pair linen pants, one cotton
shirt, one pair coarse shoes, and a fur hat, all
much worn. He says he is free, and was born
at the large Seneca Mills, near George-Town.
If a slave the owner is requested to come for-
ward without delay, with proof of the fact, pay
charges and release him from goal, otherwise
he will be released agreeably to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.
Nov. 25 8w

Notice,
Is hereby given, that there was committed
to the goal of this county, as a runaway,
a bright mulatto lad, who calls himself
James Conaway,
About 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout
made, and has a scar on his right cheek bone,
his clothing, one velvet and one cotton round
about, one pair linen pants, one cotton
shirt, one pair coarse shoes, and a fur hat, all
much worn. He says he is free, and was born
at the large Seneca Mills, near George-Town.
If a slave the owner is requested to come for-
ward without delay, with proof of the fact, pay
charges and release him from goal, otherwise
he will be released agreeably to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.
Nov. 25 8w

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed, at
the suit of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison
against Thomas Hamilton, will be sold on
Tuesday the 26th of December, at the pre-
mises the following property, to wit: a tract or
part of a tract of land, called Hamilton's Dis-
covery, containing one hundred acres more or
less, one horse, four head of cattle, fifteen
head of sheep, two hogs, three pigs, one
range and harness, one ox cart, two plows,
one harrow, one roller, all the crop of corn
one fodderhouse, three stacks of straw, one
milk house, seven or eight bushels of wheat
seeded, one canoe, one crab, one scow, one third
part of a wheat fan, one wheel roller, one pig-
net, thirty nine head of geese, four poultry
coops, twelve ducks, sixteen turkeys, one ne-
gro child aged twelve months, all the corn
bushes, one negro man, aged seventy, of
fading glass, one walnut desk, one dining ta-
ble, one Windsor chairs, one flag bottom ditto,
one arm ditto, one large water, four small
ditto, one pair of brass andirons, four dishes,
thirty eight plates, one coffee pot, five cups
and saucers, four tumblers, one decanter, one
lot of old books, one half bushel, three barrels
three beds and furniture, three pots, one tea
kettle, two pair of iron spangles, the crop of
flax, all the corn husks, one crab, one chow,
one bedstead, two drawing glasses, one oven
sifter, one coffee mill, one spider, one oven
all the greens in the garden, two sows, one
groundstone, one iron dog, one peck kettle.
Sold to satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa.
ALLEN ROWIE, S.R.
Nov. 25—1s.

MARYLAND.
Caroline county, to wit:
On application to me the subscriber in the
records of the court, as chief Judge of the Or-
phan's court of Caroline county, by petition
of Daniel Hinman, stating that he is in ac-
tual confinement, and praying for the benefit
of the Act of Assembly entitled an act for the
relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at
November session 1805, and the several sup-
plements thereto, on the terms therein men-
tioned, a schedule of his property and a list of
his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain
them, being annexed to his petition, and the
said Daniel Hinman, having satisfied me by
competent testimony that he has resided two
years within the State of Maryland, immidi-
ately preceding the time of his application, and
given sufficient security for his appearance in
the county court of Caroline county, to an-
swer such allegations, as may be made against
him, I do hereby order and adjudge that the
said Daniel Hinman be discharged from his
imprisonment, and that he be and appear be-
fore the county court of Caroline county on
the Tuesday after the first Monday of March
next, to answer such allegations and interpo-
nations as may be proposed to him by his
creditors, and that he give notice to his credi-
tors, by causing a copy of this order to be in-
serted in some newspaper in Easton, once in
each week for four successive weeks, and also
months before the Tuesday to appear, and to
so by causing a copy of the said order to be
set up at the Court House door three before
before the said Tuesday to appear before the
said county court, on the said day for the
purpose of recommending a trustee for his
benefit, and to show cause if any they have
why the said Daniel Hinman should not have
the benefit of the said act, and supplement
is prayed for. Given under my hand this 2d
day of October 1820.
ROBERT ORRILL.
Nov. 25—4w

Printing,
Neatly Executed at this Office.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1820.

NO 157.

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

Agricultural.

For the Easton Gazette.

REPLY.

Corn Planter replies to his correspondent "A friend to useful Improvements," and regrets that he cannot render to him the promised hospitality on the ground, that he has not given the information stipulated—Corn Planter among others applauds in the highest degree the enterprise of the worthy proprietor of the Steam Mill, and congratulates the county upon so useful an establishment—But although many can enjoy the advantage of having their bread stuffs prepared there, yet none but those in its immediate vicinity can have their stable food prepared there also, both in consequence of the increased quantity and the toll.—The Corn Planter desired to learn where he and other farmers could procure a Mill upon reasonable terms that would break up and grind Indian Corn, Cob and all, in a manner fit for use—and it was for this information he offered the reward of hospitality—Being far remote from the Steam Mill and other Mills, it answered no purpose to learn that the Corn could be thus manufactured at a place out of his reach—The object was to enable those at too great a distance to enjoy the advantages of the Steam and other Mills, to have effectual substitutes of their own upon terms that ordinary farmers could afford; and for this information Corn Planter will adhere with pleasure to this promise.

The Powers, Uses & Advantages of Oxen.
Must sooner or later be forced upon the attention of Farmers in the middle, if not in the southern states.—It is perhaps true, that Oxen will not plough quite so much in a day as horses—but their greater steadiness enables the ploughman to perform his work better, especially in rough, stony and stumpy land. It is a case wherein the trite saying is verified, that "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."—The Ox consumes much less of costly food than the horse, and is himself consumed at last. We are determined to recur again and again to this subject, until it shall have been thoroughly investigated in all its bearings.

Official Reports of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

Upon the subject of the Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, and Agricultural Inventions for the year past—as announced at their anniversary held at Brighton, on the 17th and 18th days of October, 1820.

THIRD REPORT.

The committee on the Ploughing Match, viz: S. W. Pomeroy, one of the Board of Trustees, Benjamin Goddard, of Brookline, and Paul Upton, of Salem, reported as follows:

That a green sward, 23 rods in length, was divided into sections of one quarter of an acre, which the Competitors were directed to plough not less than five inches in depth.

That five Competitors entered and took their sections by lot, viz:

Lot No. 1.—Samuel Ward, of Roxbury, finished in 47 minutes, furrows turned 20—one yoke of Oxen, ploughman and driver.

No. 2.—Gorham Parsons, of Brighton, finished in 41 minutes, furrows turned 20—one yoke of Oxen, no driver.

No. 3.—Silas Dudley, of Sutton, finished in 33 minutes, furrows turned 20—one yoke of Oxen, no driver, himself ploughman.

No. 4.—Luke Fisk, of Waltham, finished in 46 minutes, furrows turned 18—one yoke of Oxen, ploughman and driver.

No. 5.—Thomas Whitcomb, of Lexington, finished in 38 minutes, furrows turned 20—two yoke of oxen, ploughman D. Pollard, and himself driver.

The committee awarded as follows, viz:

1st. Premium to Gorham Parsons, Plough, 20

Ploughman, Hervey Stone, 10

Do. (no driver) 5—35

2d. Premium to Samuel Ward, Plough, 12

Ploughman, Thomas Perkins, 6

Driver, William Ward, (a lad) 3—21

3d. Premium to Luke Fisk, Plough, 8

Himself Ploughman, 4

Driver, Jonas Bemis, 2—14

—570

Your committee have to remark, that the teams appeared to be well trained and

in fine condition, and that it was gratifying to observe, in Mr. Dudley, a competitor from the county of Worcester; who may probably attribute his failure of success to an ordinary plough, and being less attentive to the execution of his work, than to the display of the power and agility of his oxen; which was much admired. Though "small in size," compared with others on the field, they were certainly "great in value," and tended to confirm the opinion, that the county justly styled the heart of the Commonwealth, may boast of possessing a race of working cattle not surpassed in any country.

The unfavorable weather prevented the committee from testing by the Dynamometer, the comparative resistance of the several Ploughs; and they regret that there were not in competition any of Wood's or Freeborn's cast Iron Ploughs, which appear to be gaining celebrity.

The attention of the committee was attracted by the exhibition of a plough presented to Gorham Parsons, Esq. by the Hon. Philip J. Schuyler, of Blunbeck, New York, and made by Thomas Burden, of Utica, in that state, resembling in its general form & structure, Small's Scotch Plough; and though not entered for the Ploughing Match, yet from the little resistance, apparently encountered in its work, they are impelled by a sense of the important improvements of which the main pillar of husbandry is susceptible, to deviate from the strict line of duty assigned them, and offer their opinion, that this plough merits further trial and more particular examination.

But it is to be hoped that the Mechanicians of Massachusetts, who have so clearly demonstrated their capacity to improve upon the complicated machines of the most celebrated European Artists, will direct their attention to this long neglected simple implement; for they must be aware, that the INCLINED PLANE and the SCREW, with MECHANICAL SCIENCE, are as applicable to the plough, as they are dependent upon it for motion and support.

S. W. POMEROY, Chairman.

Brighton, Oct. 18, 1820.

N. B. The committee recommend to the notice of the trustees, Henry Burrick, a Yorkshire Ploughman, for his skill and voluntary services in the management of Burden's Plough—in consideration of which, and of his commendable conduct with Mr. Derby's Scotch Plough, at the last year's Ploughing Match, they granted him a further gratuity of five dollars.

FOURTH REPORT.

The committee on Working Oxen, (Hon. John Welles, one of the Board of Trustees, Gen. S. G. Derby, Esq. of Weston, and Col. B. F. Baldwin, of Woburn) report:—

That they have attended to the duty of examining the strength, docility, form, match, and general power of the Cattle presented to them for premium.

The number of Cattle were nine yoke of Working Oxen. After as attentive a comparison as your committee were capable of, they awarded as follows:—

To Benjamin Woodbury of Sutton, 1st premium paid \$30

To Leonard Smith, of Waltham, 2d paid 25

To John Rich, of Sutton, 3d paid 20

To Silas Dudley, of Sutton, 4th paid 15

To Luke Fisk, of Waltham, 5th paid 10

The committee cannot fail to express their regret and surprise that, whilst these so liberal premiums are offered by the Society, there should yet be so few in number of well trained cattle. It is to be hoped that more perfection in training, particularly with a wagon, will be practised by our farmers. The backing is so important & indispensable a qualification to form a good team. When our show exhibits a fine specimen of the breed and power of our cattle, how much is it to be regretted that the instruction and training, of which our farmers are capable, should be omitted; and thus through mere inattention, fail in that imposing and grand effect of which this noble animal is so susceptible.

Your committee feel it a duty thus to appeal to the capacity and intelligence of our husbandmen, with a confidence that a substantial benefit may and will be derived from this most desirable attention. It will not be allowed to be said, that every thing improves as to our stock, but our care, our training, and our estimation of its utility. All which is submitted.

JOHN WELLES, Chairman.

Per order.

The Editor of the American Farmer, published at Baltimore, wishes to make a collection, in the ear, of all the varieties of Indian corn, cultivated or known in the United States.

The object of making this collection, is to benefit Agriculture as a science and as a practical pursuit, in a variety of ways which will be hereafter more particularly explained. He entreats his subscribers and other gentlemen, to send by some safe private conveyance, one or two ears of

such corn, as they may in any way deem remarkable, either for colour, size, number of rows, time of coming to maturity, &c. &c. mentioning the name by which the corn is known where it is cultivated. And it is further and earnestly requested that the Editor may be furnished with a few seed of any trees, shrubs, fruits, or vegetables which are deemed peculiar to our own country, or any particular district of it. The object of this request is to exchange them with the Horticultural Society of London, for seeds, &c. &c.—and those who furnish any thing new or peculiar, under this request, will be entitled to a part of what is received in return. These seeds, when put up in small parcels, weighing not more than half an ounce, and being for the general benefit of American Husbandry, may be sent by mail, addressed to the Postmaster of Baltimore.

Editors of papers, throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to copy the preceding.

CULTIVATION OF THE WILLOW.

In the year 1801, Mr. John M. Cook, of Poughkeepsie, planted four rods in length and one in breadth of the common Yellow Willow. This fall he cut them, and they produced 173 rails, 20 poles and 5 loads of wood. At the same rate, one acre of land would yield, in 19 years, 6920 rails, 800 poles, and 200 loads of wood. The willow, it is well known, is easily cultivated and thrives best on moist land; it would grow well in swampy places, and might be useful in reclaiming low lands. The rails of the willow are lasting when laid clear of the ground; and the wood, when seasoned, is excellent, producing a solid coal, and giving great heat. It is thought that the cultivation of the willow; both for fencing and fuel, might be advantageous to farmers.

Ruta Baga, or Russian Turnip.

On a square in the garden attached to the parsonage of St. John's Church, in Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 42 feet by 22, there have been raised, in the present season, 10 1-2 bushels Ruta Baga, or Russian Turnip. This is at the rate of 707 bushels to the acre, equal to nearly 17 tons exclusive of tops. The seed were sown, June 15th, and the plants transplanted July 25th, upon ground previously occupied by garden peas, which produced a large crop.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

At a respectable Grammar School at Walnut Hills, (Ohio,) each male pupil is furnished with a lot of ground, which he cultivates as a garden, in the hours of recess of the school. The committee or trustees pro tem, the superintendent of the school, and the parents of the children, jointly, determine the quantity and situation of the plot for each scholar.

Female scholars will be furnished with a room for the cotton and woolen wheel, and such other active employment as shall be agreed on as above. In both cases amusing recreation is the principal object; and, for this purpose, the product of the labour of each pupil shall be his or her own, to dispose of at his or her option with the advice of the parents and teacher.

A superintendent of each department of the sexes, in the hours of recess, will be employed by the trustees, and under the general superintendence of the school.

[Aurora.]

Lieutenant General Dejean, Director general of military supplies in France, has published an essay entitled "Description of a new and tried method of preserving grain of every description for an indefinite period." This method consists in depositing the grain in large leaden recipients of a cylindrical form, and hermetically sealed after the grain is enclosed. In this state, without communication with the external air, it is preserved fresh and sound for any length of time; and, in countries subject to famine, the expedient would be of vast importance.—Nat. Gaz.

The harvest in Europe, as well as in America, has been throughout very abundant. A letter from Carlow (Ireland) contains the following remarkable sentence: "Our country is now groaning under the weight of God's goodness to us; the corn is so abundant, it is generally believed that there will not be money enough to purchase half of it, nor storage to contain it."

A CURIOSITY.

A person by the name of Robinson has obtained and brought from the Indian country near Macinac, an Indian, having in each arm and each leg more than double the number of joints or ordinarily allowed to a man by dame Nature. This extraordinary being is in a measure helpless, and not able to stand, yet he has discovered a contrivance by which he obtains locomotion; this is a large wooden bowl, in which he rolls himself along with considerable facility when on a smooth & level surface. This Indian, we are informed, is quite intelligent, speaking the tongue of three or four different tribes, and conversing flu-

ently in the common French of the country. Mr. Robinson mentions that he saw while in the Indian country what he deems a far greater curiosity. This is an Indian, whose body is thickly covered with long hair. The hair on the outside of his hands and fingers, which is permitted to grow, is stated to be so long that he is enabled to tie it round his wrists. His forehead, nose, and every part of his face is said to be covered with hair. The Indians of his tribe are stated to pay him much respect in consequence of his superior sagacity and hardness.

Detroit Gaz.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

The following additional members appeared to-day: Mr. Hunter, Mr. Otis and Mr. Talbot, of Kentucky, who supplies the place of Mr. Logan, resigned.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Walker, of Alabama, on Friday, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Eaton gave notice that he should on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to provide relief for the officers and soldiers who were engaged in the late war with the Seminole Indians.

The remainder of the sitting was spent on Executive business, which is always acted on with closed doors.

TUESDAY, NOV. 28.

The Senate acted on no material public business to-day, being engaged the chief part of the sitting on Executive business.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29.

Mr. Lloyd appeared and took his seat. Mr. Smith from the committee to which was referred the constitution of the state of Missouri, made the following report:

The committee to which was referred the constitution of the state of Missouri, Report: that they have had the same under consideration, and, by reference to the law of Congress, passed on the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred & twenty, entitled "an act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories," the committee find that the conditions prescribed in the said act have been complied with, and that the said constitution is republican.

The committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of Missouri shall be, and is hereby declared, one of the United States of America, and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

The report and resolution were read, and the latter passed to a second reading.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. gave notice that he should, on to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a bill to incorporate a Religious Society in the District of Columbia for literary purposes.

Mr. Roberts laid on the table the following resolution—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine in what manner the money appropriated towards the construction of public buildings, and to provide better accommodations for the Senate in the north wing of the capitol, and the improvement of the public grounds in the City of Washington, may have been applied; and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

And the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOV. 30.

The resolution declaring the consent of Congress to the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, was read the second time; and

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. it was postponed to and made the order of the day for Monday next, at which time, Mr. J. gave notice it was intended to move for its consideration.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business; after which it adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

Bank of the United States.

Mr. Roberts presented the memorial of the Bank of the United States, which, after some introductory matter, concludes by submitting the following points, on which they ask relief and protection from Congress:

1st. The charter provides that no director, except the President, shall be eligible for more than three years in four. This provision has, in practice, been found to deny to the bank the services of those men who are best qualified to administer its affairs with safety and profit to the institution. It is a provision not contained, your petitioners believe, in the charter of any respectable banking institution. It was not contained in the charter of the

former bank of the United States, and it would seem that the provision of the charter which forbids the re-election of more than three-fourths of the directors in office at the time of an annual election (to which your petitioners have no objection) is calculated to effect all the ends of the embarrassing provision, from which your petitioners now crave relief.

2d. At present there is no authority under the laws of congress to punish any fraud, peculation, or violation of trust, committed by any of the officers, and on this point the state laws are also supposed to be deficient. Nor is there any adequate civil remedy for the bank against its faithless agents who may, the hour before their dismissal from office while the investigations necessary to their removal indicate to them that result, take the property of the bank from the vaults, and withhold it, spend it, and, if they please give it in payment to their other creditors, in exclusion of the bank from which it has been thus purloined.

3d. Under the charter, it has been doubted whether the bank has power to authorize the issuing of notes not signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier. The labor and the time necessary to sign notes for the bank and all the branches, are much greater than either of those officers can bestow upon that object, and hence the bank has been unable to put in circulation a sufficient amount of notes of the smaller denominations, which the public most want, and which are best calculated to serve the interest of the bank. If authority were given to the board, from time to time, to appoint one or more persons to sign notes of the smaller denominations, at the parent bank, under the superintendence and direction of the board and its principal officers, there would be no public risk, and it would afford all the aid which your petitioners desire on the point.

4th. Under the 14th section of the act incorporating the bank, the bills or notes of the bank originally made payable or which shall have become payable, on demand, are made receivable in all payments to the United States, unless otherwise directed by act of congress. Under this regulation, the power of the bank to make its capital available, either for its own profit or the public good, is greatly abridged. The sphere of its circulation is limited to those places where it is least wanted, and made to exclude those where it would be eminently useful, while the whole currency of vast sections of the country is thereby frequently greatly embarrassed.

The memorial was read and referred to the committee on finance.

And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

Among the petitions presented this morning, were the following, of a general nature:

By Mr. Mosely, the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, remonstrating against the proposed increase of duties on imported goods.

By Mr. Loendes, a petition, with the same object, from the Meeting of Delegates of Merchants and others from various parts of the United States, recently assembled at Philadelphia.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report against the petition of William Russum and Clement Staudford; which was read and concurred in.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the same committee to which was recommitment a report of last session on the petition of Perley Keyes and Jason Fairbanks, reported a bill for their relief; which was twice read and committed.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. James Monroe, jr. his Secretary:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In conformity with a resolution of the Senate of the 28th of January, 1818, I communicate herewith, to the House of Representatives, the report of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, required by that resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

November, 25d, 1820.

Washington, Nov. 22d, 1820.

To the President of the U. States.

Sir: The expenditures on account of the Centre Building of the Capitol, from October 1st, 1819, to the 30th of September, 1820, as far as regular vouchers have been received, amount to one hundred and twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and fourteen cents. For the progress made in this building, I beg leave to refer to the report of the Architect, a copy of which, marked A, is annexed.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. LANE,

Commissioner of Public Buildings.

A.

Washington, Nov. 19, 1820.

Samuel Lane, Esq.

Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Sir: At the close of the season for active operations, I present a statement of the proceedings for the past year, and of the progress, made on the Capitol of the United States.

The alterations and improvements suggested for the Representatives' Room and Senate Chamber have been effected within the amount of the estimated expense. Considerable progress has also been made in regulating and improving the grounds, the planting of trees and shrubbery will be continued while the weather will permit.

The work on the Centre of the Capitol has been urged on with as much force and despatch as the solid nature of its construction would allow. The external walls of the west projection, and the greater part of the internal walls connected with them, have been raised to the height contemplated in the estimate for the year. The roof is raised on the north flank of the Centre, and that for the south flank is prepared, but has been prevented from being put on by the inclemency of the weather in October, and by an unusual sickness among the workmen. The wall of the east front is not raised as high as was expected, from an opinion that it would be more advisable that the inner walls of the great rotunda should be carried on at the same time, for the purpose of making a more equal bearing, and pressing more regularly on the foundation. The walls of the rotunda have accordingly been commenced, and give an opportunity of viewing the style and manner in which it will be finished. Although a portion of the labour has been differently bestowed from what was first contemplated, yet it is believed that it will appear that the change was judicious, and that as much progress has been made in the work as was promised or expected; that it has been done with economy; and that the expense has been kept within the estimates.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

CHARLES BULFINCH,
Architect Capitol U. S.

The Message and Report, having been read, were ordered to lie on the table.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Ross, of Ohio, being called to the chair, and, on motion of Mr. Smith, also, proceeded to the consideration of the motion, submitted by him, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, as it concerns the Election of Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.

The resolution having been read—Mr. Smith, declining entering into any argument in support of the proposition, on which his views had been fully expressed at the last session, said, he had called up the question at this early day, in the hope that an expression of the opinion of the House on the subject might be obtained at this session. He said a few other remarks. This House and the Senate, he said were not, he begged gentlemen to remember, the last resort on this question. All that was asked of them was, to allow the question to be submitted to the People of the United States, as represented in the several State Legislatures, the consent of two thirds of whom was necessary to sanction the act. If two thirds of the people were in favor of the amendment, it ought to take place; if, on the other hand, they disapproved the change, it ought to be dropped.

The committee then rose, and reported the resolution without amendment.

Mr. Reid, of Georgia, then moved, with a view to allow further time for reflection on the subject, to lay the resolve on the table; which motion was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 67 to 64; and

The resolve was laid on the table.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hackley in the chair, on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Joseph Janney.

[Mr. Janney, a resident in the Northern Neck, in Virginia, represents, that, during the stay of the British in the Rappahannock river, in Virginia, they destroyed, in one of their incursions, his dwelling-house, &c. which were at the time occupied by the militia; and that he believes this destruction was solely caused by the fact of the buildings having been used for military purposes. For this loss he prays compensation. The committee report against his petition.]

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, moved to reverse the report, so as to declare that the prayer of the petition ought to be granted.

On this motion a smart debate took place between Mr. Garnett on one side, and Mr. Williams of North Carolina, on the other; which resulted in the rejection of Mr. Garnett's motion, by a considerable majority, and the final concurrence in the original report of the committee.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Edwards of North Carolina, in the chair, on the report of the committee of claims unfavorable to the petition of the Levy Court of Calvert County, Maryland, who ask indemnification for the loss of the Court House of the County, destroyed by fire by the British during the late war in consequence of its having been occupied for military purposes.

Mr. Neale, of Maryland, moved to reverse the report, so as to declare that the petition is reasonable and ought to be granted; and supported his motion with much earnestness. He was seconded by Mr. Smith of Maryland, and opposed by Mr. Williams, the chairman of the committee of Claims.

The motion to amend was negatived, 61 votes to 49, and the original report concurred in by the same majority.

And then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Nov. 28

On motion of Mr. Strong, of New York, after a few remarks explanatory of his object.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to report, as soon as may

be, to this House, a list, if any, of mail contractors who are at the same time postmasters, and the compensation of such contractors and postmasters, designating the state or territory in which they respectively reside.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the report communicated to the Senate from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting (pursuant to a resolution of the Senate, of 3d of April, 1830,) a statement of money annually appropriated, and paid, since the Declaration of Independence, for purchasing from the Indians, surveying, and selling, the public lands, showing, as near as may be, the quantities of land which have been purchased; the number of acres which have been surveyed; the number sold, and the number which remain unsold; the amount of sales, the amount of forfeitures, the sums paid by purchasers, and the sums due from purchasers and from receivers in each land district—was ordered to be printed for the use of this House.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House the amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury of the United States by the War and Navy Departments respectively, from the 30th day of December, 1819, to the 13th day of November inst. designating the amount drawn under each respective appropriation, together with an account of any transfers which may have been made at the Treasury, during the last recess of Congress, from one appropriation to another; and, also, the aggregate amount of payments made during the same period, by the Treasury of the United States, as agent of the War and Navy Departments respectively, on warrants drawn by said Departments on the Treasurer as such agent, designating the amount of payments made under each head of appropriation respectively during the same period.

On motion of Mr. Cannon the bill of the last session, to provide for clothing the militia when called into actual service, was taken up, and recommitted to a committee of the whole House.

The Speaker communicated to the House a letter from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting to Congress, in obedience to acts of 1809 and 1817, reports from the Second and Third Auditors, embracing:

1. A list of the accounts which have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to 30th September 1820, extracted from the books of the 2d Auditor of the Treasury.

2. A similar list, extracted from the books of the 3d Auditor of the Treasury.

3. A list of those persons who have failed to render their accounts within the year to the 2d Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

4. A similar list, rendered by the 3d Auditor of the Treasury, including the balances unaccounted for, advanced one year prior to the 30th Sept. 1819.

5. A list of moneys advanced, prior to the 3d March, 1809, on the books of the late Accountant of the War Department, and which remained to be accounted for on the books of the 3d Auditor of the Treasury, on the 30th Sept. 1820.

The letter was read, and, with the documents ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Cook, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House a statement of the number of claims to military bounty land, for services rendered during the late war, which remain unsatisfied; the aggregate amount of acres necessary to satisfy those claims; and the time when the lands will be ready to be distributed amongst the respective claimants.

The House on motion of Mr. Kent, next resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Cannon in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the managers of the National Vaccine Institution.

Considerable time was spent in the details of this bill; in amending which, Mr. Foot and Mr. Kent took the chief part; after which, the bill was reported to the House, and the amendments agreed to; when

The question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, & was decided in the affirmative—ayes 51, noes 44.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Mallory in the chair, on the bill "further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory," reported at the last session.

Mr. Smith of Md. explained the circumstances which had appeared to the committee of Ways and Means to render the passage of the bill necessary—the practice of smuggling on parts of the line between the United States and Canada having increased to a degree which called for the counteracting provisions embraced by the bill, which had been prepared with great care by the committee of Ways and Means at the last session, and was supposed to be sufficient for its object.

After some observations by Mr. Tracy and Mr. Trimble.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the committee rose and reported progress; and the bill was recommitted to the committee of Ways and Means.

The bill authorising the President of the U. States to cause astronomical observations to be made to ascertain the longitude of the capitol in the City of Washington from some known meridian in Europe, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Morton in the chair, and, after a few remarks in support of it by Mr. Folger, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, after a divi-

sion, in which 65 members, being a decided majority of those present, voted for it.

The bill to amend the several acts providing for sick and disabled seamen, and for establishing navy hospitals, coming next in order, was on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. recommitted to the committee of ways and means.

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Nov. 30.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be directed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act regulating the Post Office Establishment, passed the 30th April, 1810, as to require the Postmaster General, in any contract he may enter into for the conveyance of the mail, to stipulate with the person with whom such contract is to be made to carry Newspapers, Magazines, and Pamphlets, other than those conveyed in the mail.

Mr. Walker, of N. C. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for placing on the pension list such persons as have, or may hereafter apply for pensions under the acts of Congress of the 18th March, 1818, and 1st May, 1820, who may not be found on the rolls of the respective states in which they enlisted but who, nevertheless, may be able to adduce satisfactory proof, by their own oath, or other testimony, that they did serve on the continental establishment in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Walker made a number of remarks in favor, and explanatory of, the object of his motion, and the question being put on agreeing to the resolution it was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Case, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to lay before the House such information as he may possess or can obtain relative to the annual amount of the fees of the Clerks, District Attorneys, and Marshals of the respective courts of the United States, the amount of whose fees do not appear in the register of the officers in the service of the United States, and also the annual amount of the fees of naval officers, collectors, and surveyors of the customs of the respective ports of the United States.

The engrossed resolution to authorize the President of the U. States to cause the necessary observations to be made to ascertain the longitude of the capitol of the U. S. was read the third time; and, after an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Cooke to lay it on the table, the question was taken on the passage of the resolution, and carried—ayes 61, noes 45; and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 1.

MISSOURI EXPEDITION.

Mr. Cooke, of Tennessee, rose to present a proposition to the House. When looking into the expenditures of last year, he said he found the account of Col. James Johnson for transportation furnished the expedition ordered up the Missouri river. The gross amount of it, said Mr. C. is \$256 818 15. Several items in this account require at least explanation. I find the sum of \$333 37 per day, for forty days charged for the detention of steam boat Expedition, amounting in the whole to \$13,333 33 3-4. In addition to this, \$200 per day, for thirty-six days, is claimed for the detention of steam boat Johnson amounting to the sum of \$7,200. The sum charged for detention alone of those two boats, for less than one month and a half, is \$20,533 33 1-3. He called the attention of the House, also, to some other items in this account. It appeared, he said, that 300 officers & soldiers procured a passage, on board Col. Johnson's boats, from Belle Fontaine to Council Bluffs, about 400 miles, at 50 cents each, making the sum of 15,000 dollars, for passage alone. The sum demanded by Colonel Johnson for detention of boats and passage of 300 men employed on this expedition, is \$35,533 33 1-3. By what means the residue of the Missouri detachment found their way to Council Bluffs, said Mr. C. I am at a loss to determine, but no doubt on terms equally advantageous to the public. Knox, Haldiman, & Co. contracted and furnished transportation to the Council Bluffs, for the sum of \$5 50 per 100 pounds. Col. Johnson charges, for transportation to the same place, \$16 25 per hundred pounds, almost three times the amount paid Knox, Haldiman, & Co. for similar services. I am informed, those charges have been allowed, and the account liquidated and paid. I trust the information is erroneous. Permit me to ask, was not Colonel Johnson, contractor, to furnish supplies as well as transportation? Why, then, the delay? Why pay a large amount for detention? This, Mr. C. said, is the expedition the President himself takes very great interest in the success of, & is willing to take great responsibility to insure it. This is the expedition that was to protect the frontier & far trade, acquire for the United States lasting influence over the savages of Missouri, raise corn in summer, improve navigation in winter, and result in saving to government, in four years, the sum of \$12,485 84. The estimated cost for transportation of this favorite object, as reported to Congress at the last session, was 162,994 dollars the sum claimed by Colonel Johnson, and he was told, actually paid, is 256,818 15. To ascertain with certainty the amount actually paid for transportation and detention of boats on the Missouri expedition; & the reasons why it was paid, he offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War

be directed to communicate to the House what sums of money have been actually paid to Colonel James Johnson, on account of transportation furnished the expedition ordered up the Missouri river; and also what sums have been paid him for detention of steam boats or other incidental charges; whether any difference of opinion existed between the department of war & said Colonel James Johnson, relative to the value of transportation or other charges exhibited by him against the United States; if any differences existed, how were they adjusted; if by reference, who were the referees; what was their award, and what evidence was submitted to them on which they formed their award.

On motion of Mr. Rich, with the consent of Mr. Cooke, the resolution was amended so as to require an account also of the causes of the detention of the Steam Boats.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolve, and agreed to without a dissenting voice.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

VACCINATION.

As some persons yet have doubts of the efficacy of vaccination in securing the human system against the small-pox, it may be well to state that John Livingston, Esq. surgeon of the East India Company in China writes as follows.

"I sometimes vaccinate 500 a week, and for the last ten years may set up a claim to experience on the subject; yet no failure has occurred in my practice. Mr. Pearson has been still more extensively engaged than myself, and has been equally successful; yet you know that the small pox rages in China every spring; sometimes with extreme violence. I have often seen it in its worst forms in the midst of my vaccinated patients in the same bed, yet no failure has occurred, not even a variolated appearance."

MISSOURI QUESTION IN HAYTI.

A letter received by Mr. Lyford, of Norfolk, from a respectable commercial house at Port-au-Prince, dated the 1st inst. says—"I enclose you papers up to the 29th October. The events passing here will be found interesting. At the same time, I must mention to you, that it is expected this government will, in the course of the next year, adopt measures that will have a tendency to curtail American commerce; that is to prevent vessels from coming to this island from any state or place where negroes and people of colour are held in slavery."

MAIL ROBBERIES TAKEN.

We understand that for some weeks past a suspicion was entertained, that the mail between Allice and Leesburg, in Virginia, had been repeatedly robbed of letters containing money, &c. The last Genius of Liberty, printed at Leesburg, contained an advertisement of the post-master of that place, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the detection of any person concerned in the supposed robbery. On Friday, Mr. Talbot, of this town, having cause to suspect Erasmus Garrett, mail-carrier, proceeded in company with Messrs. Hammit and Wright, of Leesburg, to a tipling house in town, where they surprised and secured said Garrett, who had in possession one of the letters taken from the mail, directed to the care of William Herbert, Alexandria, the seal of which was broken open. On Saturday a man suspected to have been concerned, was also apprehended, and, we understand, made some confessions. Little money was found in their possession. Garrett has been sent to Leesburg for trial.

Frederick Exam. of 29th Nov.

TOOTH ACHE.

In reply to the note of a subscriber, inserted a few days ago, a respectable citizen has handed us the following copy of the late Mr. Guy's infallible cure for the tooth ache. He has lately used it with complete success in his own family.—American.

"To a table spoon full of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a tea spoon full of common table salt—mix them well together; hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in the tooth; it will give almost instantaneous relief, without an increase of pain."

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9.

CONSTITUTIONAL ARGUMENTS.

We to-day, present our readers with two Constitutional Arguments, adapted to the times. It is unnecessary for us to remark upon their clearness, strength and masterly style. It is to such writers the people must look for lucid expositions of the constitution, and for able defences against arrogant or pretended powers. If the House of Delegates will read and study these pieces, they may derive much advantage from them, and we sincerely wish we could see such men on the floor of the General Assembly, to maintain the true doctrines of Constitutional Law. We invite the constant labours of such Politicians.

TIME DEVELOPES ALL THINGS

Many persons have been inclined to think, that Mr. Jefferson's story of the Horned Frogs, was another of these numerous Quizzes which he so successfully played off upon the all credulous, all admiring American People, in addition to those of Salt Mountains, Prairie Dogs, Hogs with navels on their backs, Gun-Boats, Torpedoes, Dry-Docks, Embargoes, Airy Nothings & Entailed Evils—but one of the late exploring parties has actually come across these Frogs with Horns, and still more wonderful, these same frogs lay eggs—another has come across a new Indian of a new form, having additional joints midway of what we ignorant untravelled people call legs and thighs and arms, and dear know! how many more joints he has in his back and neck than other folks—These Indians we

presume are called Tumblers, and are represented as not so warlike as some other tribes, as they travel altogether in large wooden bowls, in which they sit or lie very compactly in consequence of their increased number of joints, that enable them to fold themselves up in a much smaller space than ordinary men can do—then again they found another set of Indians all covered over with long hair, (these they suppose to be lenially descended from Esau of old,) and we may now expect daily to receive still more wonderful accounts, as these exploring parties penetrate into the knowledge of the wilderness, until they arrive at that most remarkable of all the Indian Tribes called *Wriachamatchicoes*, who are so celebrated for occasionally swallowing their own heads when a little alarmed.

Sorrows, like misfortunes, never come alone.

The sympathising world, who so deeply participate in the cup of sorrows that the ever to be lamented Caroline of Brunswick seems doomed to drink to the Dregs, have another goblet presented to their lips in the disastrous fate of her Majesty of Hayti, with all her enchanting Princesses—we who feel for another woe, find afflictions thicken around us, and should more instances speedily arrive, nothing will be left us but to make a compromise with sympathy and betake ourselves to a cooler Philosophy; viz. such things are—we did not cause them, neither can we avert them—This would, to be sure, be a sentiment as devoid of Chivalry as of Philanthropy towards their renowned Majesties, who have been rendered illustrious by their woes, but who is there among us that could sufficiently bewail the chastity of Caroline or the sad reverses of the fair African—even Noble, herself could not adequately deplore, though her wasting with grief would be the aptest type of the sinking virtue of the first—whilst the last can have no hope of full and ample commiseration from any other quarter, than from the bosom of New England, where a recent attachment to her kindred race has lately lighted its fires.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

To the Honorable the House of Delegates of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

Before you go into the election for the Executive Officers of the state, I wish to call your attention to the subject of the qualification of one of your members, not with a view of embarrassing you in the election, for you have enough without him; but I wish to discharge my duty as a citizen of Maryland, in making this public protest against a man's having held, and his continuing to hold a seat in the House of Delegates, who has been and still is in the receipt of part of the profits of an office exercised by another person, during the period for which he was elected. Men who can reason, can remember; and such men rely more upon what has happened, (what is called Precedent,) than upon any fair conclusion that they can arrive at by any just process of reasoning. If what was done last year becomes precedent for this year, and both are to be held up in after times, as the sound discretion and deliberate Constitutional opinion of the present House of Delegates, the least I can say Gentlemen is, that I would prefer the humble comforts of my own fire-side to a seat in such a House, in a co-partnership in such an opinion.

A case has been stated which I understand is the true case, viz. Early in the winter of 1818, James Clayland, sheriff of Talbot, died—Nicholas Martin, Esq. one of his securities—William Thomas, Esq. was commissioned by the Governor as sheriff for the rest of Clayland's term—Nicholas Martin (with others) became security for Mr. Thomas, with an understanding that he (Martin) should become Acting Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff, to transact the whole business, and by contract was to receive for this service, a certain portion of the profits of the office, viz. one third of the Fees. The Term, for which Mr. Thomas had been commissioned, expired with the Court Term in November 1818, when the new sheriff elected came in. Much of Mr. Clayland's and Mr. Thomas' sheriff's business, as is very usual, remained unfinished, and Mr. Martin under the aforesaid understanding and contract has been from that time, and is still engaged to this day, in transacting the Sheriff's business, and in receiving one third of the fees of the Sheriff's Office for the same.

Nicholas Martin, Esq. (aforesaid) was elected a Delegate to the General Assembly, took the oath, and served as a member of the House in the year 1819—Mr. Martin is again elected Delegate to the Assembly this year (1820).

Under this statement, could Mr. Martin constitutionally hold his seat last year, and can he take his seat this year?

The 37th Section of the Constitution of Maryland says, No Delegate of the Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of Profit, or receive the profits of any office exercised by any other person, during the time for which he shall be elected—Thus intending to prevent a Delegate, during the whole time for which he should be elected not only from holding or executing any office of Profit, but from receiving the profits of any Office exercised by another person. Mr. Martin was elected in October 1819 until October 1820—Mr. Martin qualified and took his seat at December session 1819, and when he returned home in February 1820, he executed the Sheriff's business for Messrs. Thomas and Clayland & received one third of the Fees.

We then emphatically ask the question, Did not Mr. Martin, during the time for which he was elected, viz. between October 1819 and October 1820, qualify as a Delegate, act as a Delegate, execute an Office of Profit, and receive the Profits of an Office? If he did—was not this in direct violation of the Constitution of Maryland?

The 38th Section of the Constitution requires, that every Delegate to Assembly, before he acts as such, shall take an oath, That he will not receive directly or indirectly, at any time, any part of the profits of any office held by any other person, during his acting as Delegate to Assembly.

And the 39th Section says, That if any Delegate to Assembly shall hold or execute any office of Profit, or receive directly or indirectly, at any time, the profits or any part of the profits of any office exercised by any other person during his acting as Delegate to Assembly, his seat (on conviction in a court of law, by two credible witnesses) shall be void; and he shall suffer the punishment of wilful perjury, or be banished the state, or disqualified from holding any office or place of Trust or Profit.

First then we see, The Constitution prohibits any Delegate to Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, from holding or executing any office of Profit, or from receiving the profits of any office held or exercised by any other person.

Secondly, To place a guard upon this prohibition, the Constitution requires of a Delegate to the General Assembly that he shall first take an Oath "That he will not directly or indirectly receive, at any time, any part of the profits of any office held or exercised by any other person, during his acting as Delegate."

And thirdly, The Constitution says, if a Delegate does hold or execute, any office of Profit, or receive directly or indirectly, at any time, the profits or any part of the profits of any office exercised by another person, during his acting as Delegate, he shall suffer the punishment, on conviction, of wilful and corrupt perjury.

No language can be stronger or clearer, no intention can be more manifestly conveyed than in these sections. Pressed by the terms and meaning of the Constitution, I understand that it is attempted to be said in justification, that both Mr. Clayland's and Mr. Thomas' Term of service having expired in November 1818, of course there could be no sheriff after November 1818 but Mr. Bowie—for if there could, there would then be two Sheriffs acting at the same time, which is no less an absurdity than an unconstitutionality—and Mr. Martin, having transacted the business, received the fees of office, and qualified and served as a Delegate, during the time of the term of Mr. Bowie, cannot be said to have received the fees of office held by another, during the term for which he was elected a Delegate.

This, I believe, is stating Mr. Martin's case as strongly in his favour as it can be made—and the whole of the statement and argument is built up and rested upon false and fictitious grounds.

Mr. Thomas was no less a Sheriff as to certain unfinished business of Mr. Clayland's and his own, after November 1818, than he was before. That unfinished business was transacted in the name of Mr. Thomas as sheriff by Mr. Martin, and it could have been transacted in no other manner than in Mr. Thomas' name as Sheriff—so even the fees for that unfinished business, and those for all other business which had not been collected and received before, then collected and received as fees of the Sheriff's Office and no other. It is a fallacy to say there could not be two Sheriffs at the same time—for it there cannot be two Sheriffs at one time of equal powers in all respects, which is true, yet there may be two Sheriffs acting as such at the same time, and constant experience proves this to be so. What is more common, during the first year of a new Sheriff's term, than to see sales of property published under executions by the former Sheriff, whose term had expired—yet this is done under his authority and Commission as Sheriff, and it can be done under no other. Have we not often seen in the newspapers at Easton, both last year and this year, Sheriff's Sales advertised in the same page, with Mr. Bowie's name to some, and Mr. Thomas' name to others? and have not those sales been made, & the claims settled by these two gentlemen as Sheriffs? and was not Mr. Martin the acting Sheriff in such of those Sales as were made under Mr. Thomas' name as Sheriff? Here then we see two Sheriffs acting at the same time, both as Sheriffs, and both in their respective Official Duties. Are the fees upon Executions thus laid by a Sheriff whose term has expired, during the term of his Successor, less fees of office, than if the Executions had been laid in his own time? It is well known that every Sheriff has one year after his term to settle his unfinished business, and to complete his collections—does he not do this by authority as Sheriff, and in consequence of his Office? It is in the very nature of the Sheriff's office, that much business may be unfinished at the expiration of a Sheriff's term, and in all unfinished business where there is a liability on the part of the Sheriff, he is in fact and in law the Public Officer, and the responsible Public Officer, to complete it. He cannot divest himself of that Official responsibility if he would.

But a case may be stated that will illustrate this matter perfectly, and show how clearly Mr. Martin's case comes under the language and meaning of the Constitution, and how evidently it is embraced by it, viz. During the past or at the present Session, suppose, as is very common, a law to be introduced to enable Mr. Thomas to complete and settle up his Sheriff's business—would Mr. Martin feel himself as disinterested upon the question as if he had no concern in the Business of the Sheriff's Office? or would he feel as disinterested as the Constitution intended to make every Delegate? If Mr. Martin should vote for this Law, would he not vote for a Law to

authorise the collection of fees of Office, one third of which would go into his own pocket? and was it not against such an interest, I would say this very interest among others, on the part of a Delegate, that the Constitution means to provide and expressly guard? The Constitution says, a Delegate shall not receive, at any time (no matter when) the profits of any office held or exercised by another during his service as Delegate—The only question is, did Mr. Thomas then exercise the Sheriff's Office in 1819—I have shewn that he did exercise the Sheriff's Office, by legally performing all those duties of a Sheriff belonging to the office, which were necessary to settle up a large unfinished business, & which the Interest & Claims of the Citizens, speaking by the Law, demanded at his hands. That this Sheriff's Business of Mr. Thomas' in 1819 was performed by Mr. Martin, who received one third of the fees, and in the same year was qualified and took his seat in the House of Delegates.

The Constitution intends and does forbid any Delegate from having any sort of interest or connexion with the profits of any office, thereby intending to make the Delegate completely independent and impartial—can any man pretend to say, that Mr. Martin, was completely independent and disinterested as to the fees of the Sheriff's Office exercised by himself (in the name of Mr. Thomas) in the year 1819, or this year, when he was, and has been up to this time, in the receipt of one third of the fees of that office? What is an interest in an office, but a participation in its benefits and emoluments? and is not the receipt of one third of the fees a participation in emoluments? What is exercising an office, but administering its duties?—and did not Mr. Martin, (in the name of Mr. Thomas) administer the duties of the Sheriff's Office in 1819, by publishing sales of property under execution—by selling property under execution—by collecting money under executions and paying over monies thus obtained—and by collecting the fees of office? can all these things be done without the office being in existence, & exercised by some one?

Thus having laid before your honors a brief argument upon this grave and important subject, it is left to you to determine the right of the matter—for that question must be considered grave and highly important which involves the Constitutional purity of the House of Delegates—nothing here is intended against the man, the constitutional point is alone sought after; the Constitution is the shield and bulwark of every man, and the poorer he is, the more he needs its protection—it is therefore every man's duty to defend it against all assaults and violence.

In a case so plain, I cannot but anticipate your honors decision, & I trust you will record it as an evidence of your scrupulous adhesion to Constitutional injunction and a zealous regard to the purity of Representative Legislature. But if, from whatever cause, you should determine that this case does not come within the scope and tenor of the constitutional provisions quoted, in my judgment, you may as well give the constitution to your fire maker to kindle your next days fire, and proclaim to the people of the state, that the charter of their rights & liberties is extinct, that the will of the House of Delegates stands in the place of law, and that the Republic of Maryland is sunk into a despotism acknowledging no written law for its guide, but which pursues its own will to its own object, and legislates by all expedient means.

CAMILLUS.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
To the Honorable the House of Delegates of Maryland.

In presuming to address you on a constitutional question, which has been recently a subject of discussion in several of the newspapers of this state, and which I conceive your oath to support the constitution must imperiously urge you to investigate at the present session, I approach you, with that profound respect, with which the importance, dignity and magnitude of your duties, are resistlessly calculated to inspire, and shall endeavor to demean myself in this enquiry, with that decorous candour and rational calmness, evincing an exemption from any personal or sinister views, and indicating solely a desire to elicit the truth, and support the constitution of my country, the safest guarantee of the rights, liberties and happiness of its citizens.

In the late election in Queen Anne's county, Mr. Moffitt, a licensed minister of the Methodist church, has been returned, as duly elected, to the House of Delegates, and the important questions, that will present themselves for your consideration and impartial decision, are, whether he is entitled to a seat in that body? and if not entitled to a seat, whether the next qualified candidate, on the polls, is not duly elected, and entitled to a seat? The 37th section of the constitution declares, "that no minister or preacher of the gospel of any denomination, shall have a seat in the legislature or council of this state." The constitution embracing this very obvious provision, was adopted in the year 1776, and there were no regular ordinations in the Methodist church of this country, until the year 1778, as stated in the life of Bishop Asbury; until which period, the Methodist ministers were only licensed preachers of the same grade, I presume, with Mr. Moffitt, and could not either "marry, baptise or administer the sacrament;" yet the general and unlimited language of the constitution, evidently embraced the ministers of the Methodist church, as well as all others, and must un-

deniably have been intended to apply to ministers not regularly ordained, or it would have been at the time of its adoption, completely inoperative on the Methodist church, which, I presume, with all the sophistry, illiberality and rancour that has been manifested in this discussion, will hardly be contended for. If then the ministers of the Methodist church, such as they were in 1776 (not regularly ordained but only licensed preachers) were excluded from a seat in the departments of government, above mentioned, in what manner can they remove the disqualification which excludes them from those departments? The strange position has been assumed, that "although a minister was disqualified at the time of his election, yet by a subsequent resignation of his authority he could render himself eligible to a seat in the legislature or council." The 2d section of the constitution after prescribing the qualifications of voters and candidates for the House of Delegates, says "and upon the final counting of the polls the four persons who shall appear to have the greatest number of legal votes (not legal voters) shall be declared and returned as duly elected." Suppose one of the candidates was known to the judges to be under the age of 21 years, or had not the residence required, or was in any other way disqualified, could they say, upon their oaths, that the votes given, for such unqualified candidate, were legal votes?—To render a vote legal, I presume, that the candidate voted for, the judges receiving the votes, and the voter himself must all be qualified according to the constitution and laws of this state, otherwise the vote, (the legality of which is affected by all those circumstances) would be null and void, ab initio. Nor can I conceive, any manner, by which a minister can render himself eligible to the legislature or council of this state, but by adducing satisfactory proof of his sincere and permanent withdrawal from the ministry of his church, and that prior to his election; for the onus probandi necessarily must devolve on him; as he who claims a right or privilege doubtful in its nature, and but newly acquired, must satisfy the proper authority of his being entitled to the same.—And from the disposition manifested by the framers of the constitution to exclude the clergy from any connexion with the government, I should suppose that great jealousy and suspicion would necessarily be entertained against the sincerity of any minister, alleging a permanent withdrawal from his church just previous to his election.—It is evident that great caution ought to be observed, in receiving such characters to a seat in those departments of government (and the late revolutions in Europe suggest to us an awful admonition) otherwise that part of the constitution will be easily evaded at all times by depraved ministers of the church, and the wise and salutary intentions of the framers of that instrument, be entirely defeated, "if they can render themselves eligible to a seat in the legislature or council" by "an insincere, temporary and collusive" resignation of their authority just prior to the election, or subsequently as has been contended for; assuming their ministerial functions again at pleasure, with an augmentation of privileges and emoluments, as far as their will digested and accumulating influence may have been enabled to effect it.—That the house of Delegates has a final and conclusive authority "to determine the qualifications and elections of their members" is undeniable; yet it is equally evident to me, that the judges of election, in making their returns of the four persons receiving the greatest number of legal votes," are bound not to return as duly elected an unqualified candidate, whom they know to be such. The next question that occurs upon the ineligibility of Mr. Moffitt, is, whether the next qualified candidate on the polls, was not duly elected, and entitled to a seat in the legislature? If Mr. M. could not receive any legal votes from his disqualification, as I think is unquestionably proved, the next candidate on the polls, evidently was one "of the four persons receiving the greatest number of legal votes," and consequently, according to the constitution, was duly elected and entitled to a seat in the legislature. It has been contended, that if Mr. M. is ineligible to a seat in the legislature "a writ of election would issue from the Speaker of the House of Delegates for a new election"—But I feel assured that this provision, has reference solely to the case of a delegate, who has been duly elected and entitled to a seat, which has been subsequently vacated by some of the disqualifications enumerated in the seventh article of the constitution.—The framers of the constitution have prescribed the qualifications of delegates, as well as the circumstances and causes precluding their eligibility or correct reception of the appellation of Delegate; and in using the language in the 7th article of the constitution "that on refusal, death, disqualification resignation or removal out of the state of any delegate a warrant of election should issue by the Speaker for a new election," they could not have had reference to the vacation of a seat in the legislature by circumstances of disqualification occurring previous to the election, or they would not have used the word delegate, as a person constitutionally ineligible, could not be a delegate, and certainly would not be so called by the framers of the constitution.—It must then be incontrovertible, that upon the ineligibility of Mr. Moffitt, the next qualified candidate on the polls must be entitled to a seat, as being "one of the four persons receiving the greatest number of legal votes," otherwise there is no provision in the constitution, to supply any vacancy in the delegation of a county, that may arise from disqualification previous to election.

It appears from the suggestions of some of the writers in the papers on this subject, that licensed ministers of the Methodist church have frequently occupied seats in the legisla-

ture and those precedents are strangely urged to have an effect on the minds of the house of delegates, in the decision of this question, but my respect for and confidence in the intelligence and rectitude of that honorable body, renders it unnecessary for me to urge any arguments, to satisfy them, that precedents originating in the erroneous opinions or inadvertence of antecedent legislatures, can have no effect in changing the constitution, modifying its construction, or impairing or controuling the equal authority of all succeeding legislatures, to decide this, as well as all other constitutional questions, influenced alone by the real import of that sovereign and sacred instrument—I mean not to intimate that the ministers of the Methodist church (for which church and profession I entertain the greatest respect) have any settled views as present to a political ascendancy, (yet men as well as all associated bodies, feeling power are too apt to forget right) and I regret, that some few of the ministers of this church, and no other, should have been led away by vanity & personal ambition (for I wish to ascribe no concert in this business to that church) and should have so far forgotten, the exclusive and sacred duties, they owe to religion and morality, and the immeasurable preferableness of spiritual over temporal concerns, as to subject them, to suspicious derogatory to their characters and high standing, and made them dependant on such writers as "Truth" and "Justice" with their precedents, their flimsy sophistry, their scurrilous insinuations, their insupportable arguments, about "a Methodist by profession and a Christian," and their strange analogical inferences "about doctors, lawyers, boards of examinations, &c."

Amator veri et Justitie.

The General Government have adjusted this state's claim to the amount of \$93,000, which will be immediately paid into the State Treasury.—Pat.

ANNAPOLIS, DEC. 5.

Yesterday being the period fixed on by the Constitution and form of Government for the meeting of the legislature of this state, a quorum of members of the House of Delegates assembled, qualified & took their seats, but in order to afford time for absent members to arrive at the seat of government, the House adjourned until this day at 9 o'clock.

The Senate have not yet formed a quorum.

Maryland Republican.

[We understand Tobias E. Stansbury, is re-elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, John Brewer, Chief Clerk, and John H. Pitt, Reading Clerk.]

BALTIMORE, NOV. 30.

Sports of the Wheel.—A considerable excitement was manifested during yesterday in anticipation of the drawing of the grand capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars, which was awarded in the afternoon to the first drawn number in the Cathedral Church Lottery. This splendid prize came up to No. 10311, and we learn the division of the ticket into shares at Messrs. Cohen's office, where two quarters were sold during the morning to individuals of this city. The remainder, of an half ticket, we are happy to add, was left unsold at that fortunate establishment.

From the American Farmer.

First management of ragged wounds.

It often happens that workmen and others are severely wounded at places where hours and even days elapse, before medical aid can be obtained; and in case of much laceration, or ragged wounds, the danger of lock-jaw is very much increased by improper applications, and more especially by insufficient covering. The object of this paper is to inform such as may be unfortunate, how they are to proceed. Let the parts be laid together in the most ample manner, a poultice of bread & milk applied—and renew it every twenty-four hours.—The poultice must be very thick, and made to cover every part, and exclude the air completely. The author of this, saw a man that was partly ground in a mill, and no medical aid being at hand the patient was fairly wrapped in a poultice; and so neat was the wound when opened, that the physician continued the application many days.

The East Indians have a like method of excluding the air, by earth or plaster moulds; i. e. when legs are broken to pieces by shot or otherwise—and the testimony of some of the British physicians, is unequivocal in its favor. These assert, that limbs are saved by it, that they would instantly have amputated.

The common method of applying a little salve or lint, is bad when compared to a complete poultice which instantly soothes the irritated fibres, and excludes the air. After a few days dressing with this, if there is any danger of mortification let the poultice be one half of chamomile, previously stewed in a little water; and when a suppuration is fairly established, then use salve and lint—be sure to exclude the access of air.

PHILANTHROPOS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An extract from the charge of the Hon. James Robins to the Grand Jury of Somerset county shall appear in our next.

COMMUNICATED.
OBITUARY.

Mr. Graham.
He pleased to insert in your next paper the deaths of two brothers, who died within ten days of each other.

Died at his residence near Denton, in Caroline County, on the 25th ult. Mr. Samuel Talbot, in the 50th year of his age. Through the course of a long illness, which lasted near 7 weeks, no murmur was heard from his lips. On the contrary, he expressed a perfect willingness to die, and a firm confidence of his acceptance with God. He was for many years a respectable member of the Methodist Church, and has left a wife, two children and a number of friends and acquaintances to lament his loss.

On the 5th inst. at his residence near Greensborough, Caroline County, (of an inflammation in the lungs,) the Rev. Nathaniel Talbott, in the 52d year of his age. He was a respectable member of the Methodist Church, for 30 years, and a considerable portion of that time a Minister of the Gospel; through his illness he manifested that true Christian spirit, which lives only with the followers of a crucified Saviour, and through the course of his life he was as a bright and shining star in his neighbourhood, and a way mark to heaven to all who knew him, often holding forth this emphatic language, "follow me, as I follow Christ." In the death of this truly excellent man, his wife, six children, relatives and a numerous circle of acquaintance have met with a loss to be felt only by those who knew his worth.

"The soul of our Brother is gone,
To lighten the triumph above,
Exalted to Jesus's throne,
And clasped in the arms of his love."

For Sale.

A Schooner of fifty one tons, and has carried 50 tons of slate upon a certainty—her frame is of selected White Oak, and red Cedar; her outside plank of thick heart of White Oak, and well seasoned; her Decks and Frame of Yellow Pine; her upper works strong and good, for bay or seat; her canvass of good quality, & Blocks well ironed.—Those wishing to purchase such a Vessel, may see her and know the terms by applying to the Subscriber near St. Michaels, Talbot county.

JAMES BENSON.

Dec. 9—11.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A WET NURSE,

To whom liberal wages will be given—Apply at this Office.

Easton, Dec. 9.

Public Sale.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on a credit of 9 months, on Wednesday the 20th instant, all the estate of Henry McNeal, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, also, Corn, Corn Blades, Farming Utensils, the seed Wheat and lease on Perry Hall—All sums of five dollars, and under, the cash will be required, and all over five dollars the purchaser must give note with approved security before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at nine o'clock A. M. Attendance given by

ANN McNEAL, Adm'r.

of Henry McNeal, dec'd.

Talbot county, Dec. 9—2w

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry McNeal, late of Talbot County, deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, without delay—those having claims will present them properly liquidated to

ANN McNEAL, Ex'trix.

Dec. 9 8w

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester County, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sterling Jones, late of Worcester 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 first day of December, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and twenty.

THOMAS N. WILLIAMS, Ex'r.

Dec. 9—3w

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jonathan Fooks, late Sheriff of said County, deceased, all persons having claims against the said dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, of to the subscriber at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of December, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and twenty.

JONATHAN FOOKS, (of Daniel) Adm'r.

Dec. 9—3w

Sale of Lots.

The subscriber will offer for sale, by public auction, on Saturday the 30th day of December, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises

TWO UNIMPROVED LOTS,

Situate on Cabinet street, and extending to Port street, containing one & sixteen parts of an acre each. Also, a valuable parcel of Land, commonly called Marsh Lot, situate on the Bay Side Road, containing 17 acres and an eighth. Also other Lots, situate on the Landing Road or Port street extended—on the following terms, viz. on a credit of 12 months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money and interest thereon.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.

Easton, Dec. 9—4w

State of Maryland,

Worcester County, sc.

Upon application made to me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Worcester county, by the petition in writing of Charles Davis of said county, who is under execution for debts which he is unable to pay, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application, & the said petition having given sufficient security for his personal appearance in Worcester county court, before the Judges thereof, on the first Saturday after the second Monday in May next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, and a trustee having been appointed, who has given bond with security &c. I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Charles Davis be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for four weeks in succession, three months before the time appointed for his appearance aforesaid, and also that he cause a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door, & at Poplar Town, in Worcester county three months before the said time appointed for his appearance—thereby giving notice to his creditors to appear before said court at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles Davis should not have the benefit of said act and supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 21st day of October A. D. 1820.

THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 9—4w

POETRY.

From the New England Gallery.
IN THIS DARK VALE OF SORROW.
In this dark vale of sorrow when hope has de-
ceived,
And we sigh o'er the tale we too fondly believ-
ed,
How often does memory her pleasures impart,
And shed a bright halo to solace the heart.

Even now to my view a sweet vision appears,
I catch the illusion, and joy o'er tears—
The pleasures of memory float on my sight,
And the scenes of my boyhood are lovely and bright.

I recall the sweet hours when I languished to
rove,
With the beautiful daughters of friendship and
love;
I beheld the fair maids like the twins of the
roe,
With their bright beaming eyes, and their bo-
soms of snow.

It breaks—bright illusion! O, why hast thou
fled?

To tell me the hopes of my boyhood are dead!
Yet oft will it shine through the vista of years,
To warm this cold bosom and brighten my
tears.

SONNET TO WINTER.

By Barnard Burton.

Thou hast thy beauties, sterner ones, I own,
Than those of thy precursors; yet to thee
Belong the charms of solemn majesty
And naked grandeur. Awful is the tone
Of thy tempestuous nights, when clouds are
blown

By hurrying winds across the troubled sky,
Pensive, when softer breezes faintly sigh
Through leafless boughs with ivy overgrown.
Thou hast thy decorations, too, although
Thou art austere; thy studded mantle gay
With icy brilliants, which as proudly glow
As erst Golconda's, and thy pure array
Of regal ermine, when the drifted snow
Envelops nature; till her features seem
Like pale, but lovely ones, seen when we
dream.

A more heart-rending scene than the
one described in the following article,
cannot well be imagined. Let it be a cau-
tion to parents, whenever they have oc-
casion to leave home, never to fasten their
children in the house, so that they can-
not in case of fire, escape.

N. Y. E. Post.

SALEM, (N. Y.) Nov. 23.

A very afflicting Occurrence.
On Monday last, about noon, a small
dwelling house belonging to Mr. Job
Cleveland, situated in Hebron, on the
turnpike, about five miles from this
village, and occupied by Mr. Thomas Whip-
ple, was discovered to be in a blaze. The
fire had made such progress before any
person reached the house, that none of
its contents could be rescued; and dread-
ful to relate, three of Mr. Whipple's lit-
tle children, the eldest about 6 years old,
perished in the flames. Mr. Whipple
was at work at a distance from
home, and his wife had, for the purpose
of visiting a neighbor, more than an hour
before, left the children alone in the
house, a fire burning on the hearth, and
the outer door shut and fastened. It is
conjectured that the disaster was oc-
casioned by some hog's head left hanging
over the fire. No person heard the shrieks
of the children—they had crept under
the bed, and were not only lifeless, but
almost consumed, when discovered.

A quaker driving a single horse chair,
upon the green that leads from Newing-
ton-green to Horseay, happened to meet
with a young blood, who was also in a sin-
gle-horse chair. There was not room en-
ough for them to pass each other unless
one of them would back his carriage,
which they both refused. "I'll not
make way for you," says the blood,
"d—n my eyes if I will." "I think I am
older than thou art," said the quaker, "and
therefore have a right to expect thee to
make way for me." "I won't, d—n me,"
resumed the first. He then pulled out a
newspaper and began to read, as he sat
still in his chair; the quaker observing
him, pulled out a pipe & some tobacco from
his pocket, and with a convenience which
he carried about him, struck a light, illu-
minated his pipe, and sat very comforta-
bly "Friend," said he to the young blood,
"when thou hast read that paper through,
I should be glad if thou wouldst lend it."
My young gentleman, seeing that the ob-
stinacy of the quaker was not to be over-
come, prudently made way for him; but
not till he had favoured him with a few
oaths and imprecations.

STILL GREATER DIVIDEND.

The New York papers, under the head of
"great dividend," lately announced that the
American Insurance Company of that city had
declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. for the
last six months. The Patapsco Insurance Com-
pany of Baltimore are doing a much better busi-
ness, for yesterday they announced a divi-
dend of fifty per cent. for the last six months.
In June last the same Company declared a di-
vidend of forty per cent.

To be Hired,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Several Men Hands, and two Women, one
Boy and two Girls, about fourteen or fifteen
years of age.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, Nov. 11, 1820.

Printing.

Neatly Executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having received considera-
ble damage by cutting and hauling wood
timber off, and pulling down fences, and rid-
ing through any person or persons to whomsoever
it may concern, from cutting or hauling any
wood or timber from off any part of the land
that I have possession of as I am determined
to put the law in full force to the utmost rigor
against all such offenders.

Z. H. GREGORY.

Dec. 2—3w

VENDUE.

On Wednesday the 13th of December, if
fair, if not the next fair day, by virtue of an
order from the Orphans Court of Talbot county
will be sold at Haylands a quantity of house-
hold furniture, the property of Anna M.
Earle.

And at the same time a quantity of house-
hold furniture, stock, implements of Agricul-
ture &c. the property of the subscriber.
A credit of 12 months on all sums over 5
dollars,—for 5 dollars and under cash will
be required. E. FORMAN.

Dec 2—ts

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale by the Commis-
sioners, appointed by Talbot County Court,
on Wednesday the 27th of Dec. next if fair,
if not, the next fair day, a tract of Land with
the improvements thereon, containing about
40 acres, more or less, being the property of
James Ball, late of Talbot county, deceased,
lying and being in Dirty Neck, on the Waters
of Broad Creek, in said county.

Terms of Sale.

A credit of 12 months will be given to the
purchaser or purchasers by his or their giving
bond with approved security, bearing interest
from the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, and at-
tendance given by

WRIGHTSON LOWE,
RICHARD HARRINGTON,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
Commissioners.

Dec 2—4w

MARYLAND,

Caroline county, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber in the
recess of the court, as chief Judge of the Or-
phan's court of Caroline county, by petition
of Daniel Hinman, stating that he is in ac-
tual confinement, and praying for the benefit
of the Act of Assembly entitled an act for the
relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at
November session 1805, and the several sup-
plements thereto, on the terms therein men-
tioned, a schedule of his property and a list of
his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain
them, being annexed to his petition, and the
said Daniel Hinman, having satisfied me by
competent testimony that he has resided two
years within the State of Maryland, immedi-
ately preceding the time of his application, and
has given sufficient security for his appearance at
the county court of Caroline county, to an-
swer such allegations, as may be made against
him, I do hereby order and adjudge that the
said Daniel Hinman, be discharged from his
imprisonment and that he be and appear be-
fore the county court of Caroline county, on
the Tuesday after the first Monday of March
next, to answer such allegations and interroga-
tories as may be proposed to him by his
creditors, and that he give notice to his credi-
tors, by causing a copy of this order to be in-
serted in some newspaper in Easton, once in
each week for four successive weeks, three
months before the Tuesday to appear, and also
by causing a copy of the said order to be set
up at the Court House door three months
before the said Tuesday to appear before the
said county court, on the said day for the
purpose of recommending a trustee for their
benefit, and to show cause if any they have
why the said Daniel Hinman should not have
the benefit of the said act, and supplements
as prayed for. Given under my hand this 2d
day of October 1820.

Nov. 23—4w

ROBERT ORRELL,

Public Sale.

At Perry Hall the residence of the late Col.
Wm. B. Smyth, will be offered at Public Sale,
on Thursday, the seventh day of December
next, the residue of the Personal Estate of the
said deceased, consisting of a variety of House-
hold and Kitchen Furniture, one Barouch and
Harness, one Gig and Harness, some Stock
and Farming Utensils, one Mare and a quantity
of Corn in the Ear, &c. &c.

The terms will be nine months credit on all
sums over eight dollars; the purchaser to give
his note with approved security.—For all sums
of eight dollars and under the cash will be re-
quired.

The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and attend-
ance given by

SAMUEL GROOME, Agent for
Isabella Smyth, Adm.

Nov. 25 3w.

WILLIAM HOPKINS SMITH,

Wheelwright,

Nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Parrott's Car-
riage Shop, informs his friends and customers,
and the public in general, that he has on hand
a number of Stock and Wheels, made in the
best manner, and of well seasoned timber,
which he will dispose of on the most reasona-
ble terms.

Easton, November 25—3w

Notice,

Is hereby given, that there was committed
to the gaol of this county, as a runaway, a
bright mulatto lad, who calls himself

Charles Pipsico,

About 19 years old, 5 feet 4 1-2 inches high,
stout made, his hair tolerably straight, his
clothing, a bottle green coat, vest and pants,
shirts and fur hat half worn, one pair fine
shoes much worn; he says he is free, and was
born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and that he
lived a while with Michael Miesselman, two
miles from Middle Town, Frederick county,
Virginia. If a slave, the owner is requested
to come forward without delay, with proof of
the fact, pay charges and release him from
gaol, otherwise he will be released agreeably
to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.,
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.

Nov. 25 8w

NEW GOODS. Groome & Lambdin

Have the pleasure of informing their custo-
mers and the public generally, that (although
much delayed by sickness) they have at length
received their

ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS;

Which they are now opening, and which they
will offer on the very lowest terms for Cash.
Easton, November 18

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS.

CLARK & GREEN,
Have just received from Philadelphia,
and are now opening

AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINES,
TEAS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENS-WARE.

All of which they are disposed to sell (as
usual) very cheap for Cash. They respectfully
invite their friends and the public generally to
give them a call.

November 18

Fall and Winter GOODS.

The Subscribers have just returned from
Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire
Fall and Winter Supply of Goods,

Making their assortment very general and
complete,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

IRONMONGERY,
QUEENS-WARE,
CHINA & GLASS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, &c.

—ALSO—

Best Crowley Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails,
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Iron Pots, Spiders, Tea
Kettles, Frying Pans, And-irons, Cart Boxes,
both English & American, Carriage do. Cheese,
Buckwheat Flour, Spermaceti and Lintseed
oil, &c. &c. All of which they offer as usual
at the very lowest prices for cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Nov. 18th, 1820.

House & Garden TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year the House &
Garden where Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives
at Easton Point. The Dwelling House is com-
fortable and convenient, with a good Kitchen
to it. The Garden is also very good. It will
be a good situation for a public Boarding
House or Tavern. For terms apply to the
Editor of this paper.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 5—

Notice.

Was committed to the gaol of Talbot Coun-
ty, on the 29th of August, as a runaway, a ne-
gro man who calls himself

John Johnson,

and says he was purchased by a Mr. Ander-
son, a Southern purchaser, and was sold by
said Anderson to a Mr. Robert Terrier, of New-
Orleans. John Johnson is about 20 years of
age, of an Olive complexion, about five feet 8
inches high, had on when committed, a new
Fur Hat, a blue over Jacket, a blue Shirt and
Oznaburg Trowsers. The owner of the above
negro is requested to come forward, prove
property, and take him away or he will be
disposed of as the law directs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff
of Talbot County.

October 14, 1820.

MARYLAND,

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

14th day of November, A. D. 1820.

On application of Mary Corkral and William
Slaughter, administrators of William Corkral,
late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is order-
ed that they 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 both of the newspa-
pers at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of the Orphan's Court,
of the County aforesaid, I have
hereto set my name and
the seal of my office affixed this
fourteenth day of November, anno
domini eighteen hundred and twenty.

Test

J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County.

—

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given, that all persons
having claims against the said deceased's estate
are hereby warned to exhibit the same with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or
before the 24th day of May next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit
of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 21st day of No-
vember 1820.

MARY CORKRAL,
WILLIAM SLAUGHTER,
Admrs. of Wm. Corkral, deceased

Nov. 22—3w

To be Rented,

From the first day of January next, the

Union Tavern,

In Easton, at present occupied by
Mr. Sheffer.—The whole establish-
ment has lately been repaired, and
the Stables have been much enlarg-
ed and highly improved, during Mr. Sheffer's
lease.

JOHN LEEDS KERR,

N. B. If desirable immediate occupation of
the premises may be obtained.

Nov. 11

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between
Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving
Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock
A. M. or Annapolis & Baltimore, via Todd's
point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at An-
napolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start
from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for
Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for An-
napolis and Easton every Wednesday and Sat-
urday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Anna-
polis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts
from thence at half past 12 o'clock P. M. ar-
rives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same even-
ing, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place
known by the name of the Double Mills.
Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.
From do. to Annapolis 2 50.
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.

Easton, Feb. 23—

Mrs. Susan Seth,

(Residing at the Head of Wye, Talbot County.)
Having engaged Miss Nicholson to instruct
Young Ladies in those branches which con-
stitute a polite education, will accommodate
Fifteen or Twenty with Board at one hundred
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, they
finding Bedding, Towels, &c. Tuition ten dol-
lars per quarter. Music and Drawing, extra.
Every attention will be paid by Mrs. Seth and
Miss Nicholson to their morals, manners, &c.
The School will open on the second Monday
in November.
Oct. 21.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPO-
SITE THE EASTON HOTEL.

Returns his thanks to the Public generally,
for the liberal encouragement he has receiv-
ed, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of
their favours, and informs them that he has
just received a large supply of Beer and Cider
of the best quality, which he will dispose
of either by the barrel or smaller quantity.
He has likewise received a supply of Apples,
among which are the Newtown Pippin, Cart
House, &c. which he will dispose of by the
Barrel or Bushel—Also, Beef Tongues, cured
by himself in a superior manner, Crackers,
Cheese, &c. all of which he will dispose of on
the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Nov. 11

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed, at
the suit of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison
against Thomas Hambleton, will be sold on
Tuesday the 26th of December, at the pre-
mises the following property to wit: a tract or
part of a tract of land, called Hambleton's Dis-
covery, containing one hundred acres more or
less, one horse, four head of cattle, fifteen
head of sheep, two hogs, three pigs, one car-
riage and harness, one ox cart, two ploughs,
one harrow, one roller, all the crop of corn,
one fodderhouse, three stacks of straw, one
milk house, seventeen bushels of wheat seed-
ed, one canoe, one crab, one scow, one third
part of a wheat fan, one wheat roller, one gin-
net, thirty nine head of geese, four poultry
coops, twelve ducks, sixteen turkeys, one ne-
gro child aged twelve months, all the corn
blades, one negro man, aged seventy, one
looking glass, one walnut desk, one dining
table, ten Windsor chairs, one flag bottom ditto,
one armed ditto, one large waiter, four small
ditto, one pair of brass andirons, four dishes,
thirty eight plates, one coffee pot, five cups
and saucers, four tumblers, one decanter, one
lot of old books, one half bushel, three barrels,
three beds and furniture, three pots, one tea
kettle, two pair of iron spandrels, the crop of
flax, all the corn husks, one crib, one chest, two
bedsteads, two dressing glasses, one wire
sifter, one coffee mill, one spider, one oven,
all the greens in the garden, two saws, one
grind stone, one iron dog, one peck kettle.
Sold to satisfy the aforesaid fi fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Nov. 25—ts.

Notice,

Is hereby given, that there was committed
to the gaol of this county, as a runaway, a
bright mulatto lad, who calls himself

James Conaway,

About 5 feet 5 inches high, 19 years old and
rather slender made, has a scar between his
eye brows, and one a little above his right
wrist; his clothing a blue cloth coat, a blue
and white striped cotton ditto; a black
and white striped Marseilles vest, a pair of
brown cloth pantaloons, a pair of coarse shoes
and wool hat, all much worn. He says he is
free and was born at Elkridge Landing, about
9 miles from Baltimore. If a slave, the owner
is requested to come forward without delay
with proof of the fact, pay charges and release
him from gaol, otherwise he will be released
agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.,
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

Nov. 25 8w

Notice,

Is hereby given, that there was committed
to the gaol of this county, as a runaway, a
dark mulatto man, who calls himself

Reuben Holly,

About 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout
made, and has a scar on his right cheek bone;
his clothing, one velvet and one cotton round-
about, one pair linen pantaloons, one cotton
shirt, one pair coarse shoes, and a fur hat, all
much worn. He says he is free, and was born
at the near Seneca Mills, near George-Town.
If a slave the owner is requested to come for-
ward without delay, with proof of the fact, pay
charges and release him from gaol, otherwise
he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.,
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.

Nov. 25 8w

To be Rented,

The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied
by Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr.
Scull—Possession may be had the first of Jan-
uary next.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dec. 2—

MRS. ANN MARIA CAMPBELL,

Having removed to a Large and Commodious
House, in Cambridge, in a convenient part
of the Town, in respect to the Academy and o-
ther Schools, will Board a few Girls and Boys,
on moderate terms.

Cambridge, December 2, 1820.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thurs-
day the 24th day of February, at 10
o'clock A. M. returning leave Balti-
more every Sunday at 9 o'clock
A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and
Baltimore on the above named days during the
season.

The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete
order for the reception of Passengers and
Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantial-
ly built of the very best materials, copper bot-
tomed, and completely finished in the first rate
Packet style, for the accommodation of Pas-
sengers. She has a large and commodious cab-
in with twelve berths, and two state rooms
with eight berths, furnished with every con-
venience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his
absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his of-
fice at Easton-Point, will be thankfully receiv-
ed and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknow-
ledges the past favors of his friends
and customers and the public in gen-
eral, and informs them that the New
and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY,
commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom
the utmost confidence may be placed,
has commenced her regular routes be-
tween Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton
every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday
at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punc-
tually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Publics Ob't. Serv't.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will
attend at his office in Easton, as usual to re-
ceive all orders, every Monday Morning.

C. V.

February 14—

WASHINGTON

Monument Lottery,

FOURTH CLASS,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore,

All in one Day.

No Stationary Prizes—All being Floating.

COHEN'S OFFICES, Baltimore,

November 1, 1820.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.—The Managers of
the Fourth Class of the Monument Lottery,
have the pleasure to announce that the draw-
ing will take place, and be completed in the
City of Baltimore on NEW YEAR'S DAY.

They scarcely deem it necessary to appeal
to the patriotism of their fellow citizens for
their support and patronage, being well as-
sured of the respect and veneration univer-
sally entertained for the illustrious name of
WASHINGTON, and of their ardent desire

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1820.

NO 153.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION
To the General Assembly of Maryland, at
December Session, 1820.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 4, 1820.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
And Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The time having arrived when you are assembled for the performance of your legislative duties, we avail ourselves of the earliest period to lay before you an account of such proceedings as have been adopted by us, in relation to the several subjects to which our attention has been directed by the Legislature at its last session.

In executing the resolution relative to the claim of Richard Looekerman, we determined upon a full and particular investigation of the nature and value of the services rendered for which compensation was asked, that he was entitled to the sum of one hundred dollars. This we deemed a sufficient remuneration for the work done by him which ought to have been done by his predecessor in office, who has since paid the same into the Treasury without the compulsion of legal process, which was directed to be issued against him in the event of his failing so to do.

Nothing has been done under the resolution having reference to State Debtors, no application having been made to this Department for the benefit thereof.

Conformably to the resolutions directing the transmission of certain books to the Secretary of State of the United States, and certain Literary Societies therein mentioned, as also the Baltimore Library Company, we have sent to the Department of State of the United States two copies of Killy's compilation of the laws of this state, and two copies of the new compilation; to each of the Literary Societies in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, we have transmitted one set of each compilation of said laws, and to the Baltimore Library Company one set of the last compilation; the receipt of all the abovementioned books have been acknowledged to this department with the expression of thanks to the Legislature for the same.

Under the resolution relative to the total and final extinguishment of the loans made by this state, in the years eighteen hundred and seventeen and eighteen hundred and eighteen by the Farmers Bank of Maryland and sundry Banks in Baltimore, we having received information from the Treasurer that the Finance of the State, independent of the debt due from the general government on account of disbursements of monies by the State, for purposes of defence during the late war, were adequate, after leaving a sufficient surplus in the Treasury for ordinary purposes, to discharge and satisfy the loans due to the Banks in Baltimore, principal and interest, passed an order that the Treasurer should, without delay, extinguish the said loans by the payment of the principal and interest due thereon, amounting in the whole to the sum of thirty-one thousand & sixty dollars. No part of the loan due to the Farmers Bank of Maryland has been discharged, the officers of that institution preferring that the monies which could be spared out of the Treasury should be applied in the manner above mentioned; and that payment of the debt due by the state to them, should be postponed to a future period.

The resolution directing the Executive to have printed and distributed four hundred copies of the Election Laws to the Justices of the Levy Courts, has been complied with, and the proportion sent to each county was regulated by the number of districts; that is to say—one copy was sent to each Judge of every Election District. Finding the number of copies directed to be printed more than sufficient to supply the Judges of elections, we sent three to each county, and there are now in this department, twenty-five copies, of which no disposition has been made.

For the information of the people the Law relative to the State of Executions has been printed in such and so many of the public newspapers, as we deemed sufficient to give it general publicity, and an authenticated copy forwarded to the Clerk of each of the County Courts of the State.

In pursuance of the Resolution relative to the purchase of an Engine and Hose for the security and protection of the public property at the seat of government, we ordered the Treasurer to pay to the Mayor of the City the sum of one thousand dollars, which has been appropriated to the above mentioned purpose as far as it would suffice; the residue of the purchase money, according to the tenor of the resolution, has been furnished by the Corporation.

Copies of the Resolution of the Legis-

lature concerning the purchase of a suitable portion of Territory on the African Coast, as a settlement for such free people of colour as may be willing to go thither, and the supply of the means by the General Government for their transportation, and also copies of the Resolution relative to the claims of the surviving Officers engaged in the service of their country during the war for our Independence, have been sent, as directed, to our Representatives and Senators in the Congress of the United States, communicating to them the desire of the General Assembly that their best exertions should be used for the purpose of obtaining such laudable and important objects.

The resolution requesting the Governor and Council to direct the District Attorney for Baltimore City Court, to take immediately such legal measures as he may deem necessary to enforce the execution of the provisions of the act laying a tax on Brokers and Lottery Office Keepers, has been duly attended to, and the said Attorney instructed accordingly.

In pursuance of the Resolution respecting the claims of the Agents employed in the collection of the public arms, we investigated the several accounts exhibited by them, and paid Benjamin Pindle the balance due him for collecting and delivering arms to the Armourer at Annapolis, amounting to one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents; to Aemy Jump for collecting and delivering Arms to the Armourer at Easton, the balance of his account amounting to the sum of four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents, including fifty-six dollars and fifty cents, for arms delivered by him to the Armourer at Easton in 1819; and to Col. Richard Waters the balance of his claim, amounting to the sum of seventy-three dollars and twenty-five cents, for collecting and delivering arms to the Agent at Baltimore. There being a balance of five hundred and forty-four dollars due to the state from Henry Wayman, of the sum of one thousand dollars advanced to him, after crediting him with compensation for the arms he had collected, & not being able to bring him to a final settlement otherwise than by compulsion, we directed that suit should be instituted against him which has accordingly been done. As the eight thousand dollars appropriated to the purpose of collecting the public arms have been expended, except the above balance due from Henry Wayman; we have directed the several Agents to stop the further execution of their functions. Whether an additional appropriation shall be made for the purpose of collecting such as are still in the hands of the militia, it is for the wisdom of the Legislature to determine. We will further remark upon this subject, that when the debt due from Henry Wayman shall have been recovered, it will refund to the State the several sums paid to the other agents under the resolution of the last General Assembly, except a balance of sixty-four dollars and twenty-five cents.

In virtue of the Resolution authorizing and empowering the Governor and Council to cause the Arms and accoutrements in the several Armories on the Western and Eastern Shores to be cleaned and repaired under the direction of this Department, we have caused the number of two thousand six hundred and seventy to be cleaned and put in complete order, and four hundred and seventy to be repaired; the sum appropriated by the Legislature not being adequate to defray the expense incurred in effecting the object of this resolution, there remains due to the Armourer at Annapolis for his services, the sum of four hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents, to pay which, a farther appropriation will be necessary. There are still in the said Arsenal one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven stand of Arms which want cleaning, and eleven hundred and twenty-five wanting repairs. As there are also eight hundred and seven stand which are in such bad order as not to be worth repairing, we would submit to the General Assembly the propriety of authorizing the sale of them, and of making a further appropriation for the purpose of putting the whole of those deemed worthy of repairs in complete order.

During the late war, it was deemed necessary by the Executive authority of the State, to appoint an agent to reside in Baltimore, whose duty it was made to take care of the arms entrusted to his custody, and to deliver out the same as occasion might require. Since the termination of hostilities the agency has been continued, though for a time without salary; but as the militia of Baltimore are fully supplied with arms, and those there deposited will be taken care of by the Armourers at Frederick Town, and at the seat of Government, and the salary of the late agent at Baltimore, and the expense of storage will be thereby saved to the state, we have dispensed with his further services, and have caused the arms to be placed in the Armories at Frederick Town and in this city.

We have forwarded to the Governor of Pennsylvania, a copy of the law incorporating the Octoraro Navigation Company, and have caused the several acts of As-

sembly repealing certain parts of the Constitution and form of government to be duly published; also the act empowering the judges of elections to administer oaths in any inquiries which they may deem necessary touching the right of suffrage of any person offering to vote.

Under the resolution relative to the appointment of commissioners, to view and inspect the United States' Turnpike Road running through Allegany county, we have filled up the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of two of the former commissioners, with the names of Jesse Tomlinson and George McCallock, esquires, who have not yet made any report of their proceedings to this department.

We deem it proper now to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the situation of the claims of this state upon the government of the United States, for monies disbursed during the late war, for purposes of defence against the common enemy. The national authorities have assumed the reimbursement to the state of the sum of one hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars sixty-seven and a half cents, expended in the payment of the militia, so far as the necessary vouchers for the same should be presented; for that sum in the first instance the requisite vouchers were produced according to the views of the third Auditor of the War Department, except a balance of twenty thousand nine hundred & eighteen dollars and fourteen cents, which was suspended for want of such proof as he deemed necessary.

Of the sum of one hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars ninety-seven and three quarter cents, expended for rations and other necessary purposes, the reimbursement of which to the state has been assumed by the general government upon the production of proper vouchers, all was allowed except the sum of eighty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars; which was suspended by the third Auditor to the Department of War, until the vouchers required should be transmitted; and the further sum of eleven thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-three cents, which was rejected as inadmissible upon principle. Since the suspension of these two sums, a letter has been received from the abovementioned officer, communicating the information that he has audited the accounts; and that according to this report there is a balance due the state of ninety-four thousand seven hundred and ten dollars and twenty-one cents which report has been laid before the second Comptroller of the Treasury for revision. The state has received on account the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars and the sum of fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars and twenty-five cents has been rejected as inadmissible upon principle; which item is formed in part by the sums rejected in the account for payment of the militia, & the account for the purchase of rations & other articles. Thus it appears that of the entire claim of the state against the general government, there remains only the sum of nineteen thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty-six cents which has not been allowed. Entertaining a high and well merited confidence in the head of the War Department, and believing that he feels every disposition to do us ample justice, we cherish the flattering expectation that nearly all, if not the whole of our claims will ultimately be allowed. Accounts of other expenditures during the late war, have been placed in the hands of the state's agent, which he will present to the general government for allowance and payment so far as the payment thereof may be deemed right and proper.

To Mr. Pinkney, the clerk of this department, much praise is due for the great industry and ability with which he has drawn light out of darkness, and extracted system from chaos, in so arranging the vouchers and proofs of some of our claims heretofore suspended as to obviate the objections of the accounting officer, and render them ultimately admissible; it was a work of great labour and difficulty on account of the confusion in which they were involved, and could only have been accomplished by unwearied perseverance, untiring efforts and a warm feeling of devotedness to the interests of the state.

Of the great importance of education, and a general diffusion of knowledge in a government constituted like ours, you (gentlemen) are no doubt deeply sensible; "for in proportion as the structure of a government gives weight to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." Under this impression you will no doubt take especial care, as far as our resources are adequate, to foster the interests of science, by cherishing and supporting literary institutions for the cultivation and improvement of the human mind; for under every form of government, the intellectual wealth of a nation is of great and primary importance to the advancement of its happiness, prosperity and welfare.

We congratulate the General Assembly upon the happy posture of our foreign relations and upon the general union of opinion and harmony of sentiment at home, in relation to the ability, integrity & patriotism with which our internal and external affairs have been conducted. The general prevalence of such opinions and such sentiments, is the highest reward, which our able and virtuous chief magistrate, and those associated with him in the management of our national concerns, can receive at the hands of a free and enlightened people; standing upon this high and exalted eminence in popular opinion scarcely a speck of party has been visible in his re-election to office.

It is an abundant source of gratitude to Almighty God, that during the current year, we have been assailed but by a small portion of those calamities and misfortunes which so frequently fall to the lot of suffering humanity. Our principal commercial city has been happily free from the dreadful visitation with which it was afflicted by the hand of an awakening Providence during the last year; and the earth has been unusually liberal throughout our state, in the product of the most necessary and indispensable articles of our home consumption. This bountiful dispensation of an all wise and good Providence, has considerably mitigated the pressure of our pecuniary difficulties, arising from the depressed state of our foreign commerce, and from other local causes. In aid of this dispensation, alike advantageous to the individual interests of the people, and the commercial prosperity of our state, we respectfully beg leave to recommend to our fellow-citizens a laudable spirit of economy in all their expenditures, and an encouragement of those manufactures and interests established throughout our land, which can only exist and flourish by the fostering support of the community at large.

Upon the subject of internal improvements, we would only remark, that while our sister states by the means of creating and increasing the facilities of navigation and transportation by land, and by calling into action all their physical advantages, are endeavoring to draw within their bosoms the wealth of the extremities of the union, we ought not to be unmindful of the great benefits which are to be derived from the adoption of such a policy. As connected with this consideration, we take the liberty of calling the attention of the General Assembly to a subject of great importance to the interest of our state. It is generally understood to be in the contemplation of the government of the United States, to establish at this place, a depot for provisions and other articles necessary for naval purposes; this alone would be of great benefit and importance, if not to the whole, certainly to a very large portion of our state, by opening an additional market for sending such articles as the public wants might require; but if an object of still higher importance, which has for some time occupied the public mind, could be obtained; if the constituted authorities of the union should deem this a proper place for the establishment of a naval depot, where our ships & vessels of war would rendezvous when wanting repairs, or not engaged in actual service, or on foreign voyages, it would be to our interest & prosperity a great & splendid acquisition, which so far from being local in its effects, would be sensibly felt in every vein and artery of our state. Under this impression, the Legislature, a session or two since, authorised an expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of removing an impediment to the entrance into Severn River, arising from the bar which has been formed some little distance from its mouth.—The restriction imposed upon the Executive in this resolution, is of such a nature, as to prevent any measures being taken towards the accomplishment of this important object until such assurances are received in relation to the establishment of a naval depot, at this place, in the event of the bar being removed, as perhaps, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. Whether this restriction ought to be qualified or altogether removed, or what other measures upon this subject should be adopted, it is submitted to the better judgment of the Legislature to determine. We will only add, that in the execution of this important duty, and every other trust, committed to our care, we have done what in our judgments we conceived to be best calculated to conserve the general interest of the state—and if the course which has been pursued should not meet the approbation and sanction of all, the only merit we presume to claim, is the credit of having acted with upright views and honest intentions.

The Portrait of the Father of his Country & his Companions in arms, which adorns the walls of the House of Delegates, having become considerably defaced by the hand of time, we employed Mr. Raphael Peale, who was then on a visit to this city, in the prosecution of his profession, to restore it, as far as was in the power of his distinguished skill, to its original freshness of appearance, & strength of colours; which he has done for the moderate compensation of twenty dollars.—This we deemed proper, although we knew that his memory was not to exist by the aid of perishable canvass alone, but will continue to live, as long as time shall last, in the hearts of his grateful countrymen, and the veneration and applause of an admiring world.

It has been our fortune to live at a period, which has been marked by the most awful struggles & convulsions in the old world; and although the spectacle which Europe at present exhibits, is not as sanguinary and distressing to the feelings of humanity, as it was a few years past, when the different nations of that quarter of the world, were marshalled in hostile array against each other, yet there is abundant reason to believe, that the minds of the people, in many instances are greatly dissatisfied with the internal condition of their affairs, which has prompted them to the adoption of measures, and proceedings in some Countries, which seem to menace the duration of their fundamental laws, and most important political institutions. We advert to those solemn and interesting scenes which have lately been acted and some of which are still acting, upon the moral and political theatre of Europe, for the purpose of exciting in our bosoms, the liveliest gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the happy exemption of our State and Nation, from those evils and calamities, with which they are afflicted, and of inspiring our hearts, with a zealous devotion to those excellent principles of virtue, and enlightened principles of freedom, upon which our forms of Government are founded; Governments which recognise as their fundamental principles, the sacred and unquestionable truth, that all political power, of right, originates from the people and can only be legitimately and honestly administered, when the primary object of those entrusted with their delegated power is the advancement of the people's happiness, prosperity and welfare.

Entertaining an ardent hope, and a confident belief that your legislative deliberations and proceedings, will have a constant tendency towards the accomplishment of these important objects, and giving you our solemn assurance, that a co-operation with you in the attainment of them, will be our constant study and endeavour.

We have the honor to be,
With high consideration & respect,
Your obedient servants,
SAMUEL SPRIGG.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

(Abstract of Proceedings.)

MONDAY, Dec. 4, 1820.

This being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the general assembly, 45 members of the House of Delegates appeared, qualified and took their seats, after which they adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

Twenty-eight additional members this day appeared, qualified and took their seats. Gen. Tobias E. Stansbury was elected Speaker; John Brewer, chief clerk; John R. Pitt, assistant clerk; Cornelius H. Mills, sergeant at arms, and John Quinn, door-keeper, who severally qualified as such.

Leave given to report a bill establishing the form of oaths of office, & to repeal certain parts of the constitution.

Leave given to report a further supplement to the act for regulating the mode of staying executions and for other purposes.

Leave given to report a bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.

A committee of five was appointed to inquire whether ways and means cannot be devised to obtain possession of the turnpike road leading from Cumberland to Baltimore, so as that the same, or a part thereof may be made a free road.

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

The following committees were appointed:

Of Claims.

Messrs. Bowles, S. Stevens, Jr. T. W. Hall, Frazier, Duvall, Willis, and King.

Of Elections and Privileges.

Messrs. Boyle, Maibey, Hayward, R. Stevens, Kent, Wilson, and Hiliary.

Of Ways & Means.

Messrs. Maulsby, Barney, D. Martin, Cockey, J. Forrest, Kent and Polk.

Of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Messrs. Marriott, Wright, J. P. Kennedy, Allen and Stoddard.

Of Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

Messrs. Frazier, Cross, T. Kennedy, Wright and Scott.

Of the House of Delegates.

Messrs. Thomas Pollard, Richard Bennett, Wm. Boun, James Moore & Samuel S. Houlgin, were elected committee clerks, who severally qualified as such.

The clerk of the council delivered a

communication from the executive, which was read and ordered to be printed.

A committee consisting of Messrs. King, Lake, Barney, Willson, F. Kennedy, Gaiter & Cockey, was appointed, to whom shall be referred the petitions of poor persons praying for relief.

The Rev. John Emory was appointed Chaplain to the house.

Mr. Lake obtained leave to report a bill to alter and amend the testamentary system of this state.

Mr. J. B. Eccleston obtained leave to report a further supplement to the act concerning crimes and punishments.

Mr. P. Kennedy obtained leave to report a bill to enlarge the power of the Levy Court of Baltimore county in certain cases.

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

Mr. Millard reports a bill to settle & ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.

Mr. Barney obtained leave to report a bill regulating executions & distresses in order to preserve to families their necessary bed and bedding.

Mr. Orrick obtained leave to report a further supplement to the act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named.

Mr. Allen reports a further supplement to the act for regulating the mode of staying executions and for other purposes.

Mr. Dennis reports a bill for the relief of Joseph S. Colger, of Somerset, which was passed by special order & sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the relief of Joseph S. Colger, of Somerset, severally passed.

Mr. Stoddert obtained leave to report a supplement to an act relating to negroes and to repeal the acts of Assembly passed in 1796.

PETITIONS DELIVERED.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

From the President and Directors of the Commercial and Farmer's Bank of Baltimore, praying a portion of their capital may be laid out in the purchase of the public debt of the United States.

A memorial from Isaac and Wm. D. McKim, for a loan for the benefit of M. Kim school.

A petition from John Jameson for permission to introduce a slave into this state.

From sundry inhabitants of A. Arundel county, for a change in the time of holding the court of said county.

From Sarah Neale, of St. Mary's county, for support for herself and children by said county.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.

From Yate Plummer, that a deed may be made valid.

From Basil Spalding, that a deed may be made valid.

From sundry inhabitants of Charles, for a repeal of the law changing the time of holding the court.

From sundry inhabitants of Somerset, for a law to prohibit the exportation of oysters out of the state.

From Joseph S. Colger, of Somerset, for a special act of insolvency.

From Edward H. Contee, of Charles, for permission to introduce certain slaves into this state.

From Thomas Hancock, of Baltimore county, for a divorce.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

From John Toney, of Q. Ann's a revolutionary soldier.

From sundry inhabitants of Dorchester, for a bridge between James and Taylor's Islands.

From George Lash, of the city of Baltimore, for permission to hold real property purchased before he was naturalized.

From Henry Penn, of Charles, to be authorized to introduce certain slaves into this state.

From James Etchison, of P. George's, for support.

From William Wilson, a revolutionary soldier.

From Henry Macatee, of Harford, for permission to complete the collection of Leonard Macatee, late collector of said county.

From Catharine Dermott, of Harford, for support.

From sundry inhabitants of Cambridge, Dorchester, for a law appropriating a portion of the school fund to enable them to employ a teacher, and that the trustees may be annually appointed.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

On motion by Mr. Stoddert, it was ordered, that so much of the executive communication as relates to the arms which shall want cleaning and repairs, be referred to a committee of five.

That so much as relates to the claims of this state upon the general Government, be referred to a committee of seven.

That so much as relates to the still further promotion of education among the indigent children of this state, be referred to a committee of seven.

That so much as relates to the internal improvements be referred to a committee of seven.

That so much as relates to the loans made to this state, be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. B. S. Forrest, laid on the table a resolution for the repeal of the resolve of 1817, in favor of the clerk of the council.

Mr. B. S. Forrest obtained leave to report a bill for the repeal of the 5th section of the act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law within this state, and for the administration of justice therein, passed in 1805.

Mr. Lake reports a bill to authorize the levy court of Dorchester county, to levy a sum of money for certain purposes therein named, which was passed by special order, & sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Polk offered a resolution directing the unreserved copies of the last compilation of the laws of this state to be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be applied to the purchase of a library for the use of the legislature.

Mr. J. B. Eccleston reports a further supplement to the act concerning crimes and punishments.

On motion by Mr. R. Stevens, an order was adopted, requesting the executive to lay before the house copies of any communications they may have received from the State's Agent, and the War Department, relative to the claims of this state against the General Government.

The house adjourned.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Mr. Barney obtained leave to report a supplement to the act relating to the City of Baltimore, passed in 1817.

Mr. Bowles, from the Committee of Claims, delivers the following report:

By the Committee of Claims.

Your committee beg leave to report, that they have examined the documents and proceedings of Benjamin Harwood, Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, and find by an account settled by the Committee of Claims to the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, there was a balance of \$33,717 dollars and 83 cents, exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812; \$33,104 dollars and 74 cents funded three per cent. stock; 4,263 dollars and 07 cents of the emission of bills of credit made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780; and the sum of \$2,837 dollars and 19 cts. cash remaining in the Treasury.

That it appears to your Committee by the accounts of the said Treasurer, he has received

For bonds taken for taxes 989 11

For bonds taken for money loaned 160

For open accounts 243 81 1-4

For bonds taken for confiscated property 134 38

For bonds taken for Indian lands 790

For Americanisms 2,100 05

For fines and forfeitures 6,013 13

For marriage licenses 5,076 27

For ordinary licenses and retailers of spirituous liquors 23,690 54

For licenses to retailers of dry goods 4,760

For hawker's and peddlers' licenses 430 08

For taxes under the act to secure the salary to the Chancellor 1,992 48

From the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore 5,285 73

From the Bank of Baltimore for dividend on stock 7,880

From the Union Bank of Maryland for dividend on stock 848

From the Farmers' Bank of Maryland 19,450

From the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore 1,033 33

From the Hagers Town Bank 2,250

From the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore 500

From the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore 750

From the Marine Bank of Baltimore 490

From the Franklin Bank of Baltimore 900

From the Baltimore and York Town Turnpike Road 150

From the Baltimore and Frederick Town Turnpike Road 330

From Henry Harwood, trustee for dividend on stock 18,076 12

For composition on arrears and vacant land 1,241 12

From the Managers of the Surgical Institution Lottery for taxes on Lotteries 15,300

From the Managers of the Cathedral Lottery for taxes on Lotteries 2,250

And from the United States in part payment of the State's claim against the United States 100,000

It appears to your Committee by the accounts of said Treasurer, he hath paid the sum of 240 dollars and 39 cents, agreeably to the resolutions of November session 1797, in discharge of bills of credit of June 1780, which emissions your committee have counted and burnt.

That it appears to your Committee, the said Treasurer hath paid away from the first day of December, 1819, to the first day of December, 1820, the sum of 125 dollars and 80 cents of the bill of credit emitted by an Act of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780, and the sum of 184,804 dollars and 46 1-4 cents, for all which payments, the necessary vouchers and receipts, and that there remains in the Treasury the sum of 133,717 dollars and 83 cents, exchanged six per cent. stock of the United States, 4,107 dollars and 27 cents, of the emissions of bills of credit, made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780, and the sum of 51,125 dollars and 76 cents cash, which last mentioned sum is appropriated in the manner following, to wit:

Balance of Cash in the Treasury 51,125 76

Deduct appropriations due to first of December, 1820, which then remained unpaid.

For the payment of the Civil List 2,261 47

For the payment of the Judiciary 4,021 09

For half pay due to officers and soldiers 13,907 14

For the payment of the Journals of Accounts 4,224 73

For Indian annuities 29 17

To the Armourers of the Eastern and Western Shores 322 22

For the redemption of the Bills of Exchange, drawn in virtue of an Act of November session, 1779, 3,700 32

For the redemption of the Certificates issued in virtue of the above recited Act 255 71

For Colleges, Academies and Schools 800 00

For interest on Loans to the State 400 00

For the payment of the salaries to the Keeper, deputy keepers, clerks, Agent and Physician to the Penitentiary 1,348 34

For the payment of the salaries to the Commissioners of Lotteries and their Clerk 2,250 00

For the payment of claims against this State arising from the employment of the Militia during the late war 63 94

33,584 13

17,541 63

The Journal of Accounts for the present year estimated at 35,000 00

Deficit 17,458 37

All which is submitted to the Honourable House.

By order,

SAM'L S. HODGKIN, Clk.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy obtained leave to report a further supplement to the act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

The bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the further supplement to the act for regulating the mode of staying executions and for other purposes; and after sundry propositions and amendments, the further consideration of said bill was postponed till Monday next.

The Clerk of the Senate returns the bill for the revaluation of real and personal property in St. Mary's and the bill for the benefit of James Jameson, of Virginia, severally passed, also a communication from the executive enclosing sundry resolutions of Tennessee, Vermont and New Jersey, in relation to certain proposed alterations of the Constitution of the United States, also a letter from J. P. Durand, containing a proposal to furnish the state with arms, together with a letter from Wm. A. Merce, enclosing a law of Congress respecting the rules and regulations for field exercise, and informing the legislature that during the recess thereof they had filled vacancies which occurred in the offices of register of wills of A. Arundel, Kent and Somerset counties.

The Clerk of the Council delivers a communication from the executive relative to the claims of this state on the General Government.

Mr. Wroth reports a bill authorizing John V. Price, late collector of the first collection district of Cecil, to complete his collections, and a bill to authorize Henry E. Coleman to introduce a slave into this state.

Mr. Boyle, from the committee of elections, delivers a report, from which the following is an extract:

The committee further report that upon inspecting the returns for Dorchester county, it appears that Wm. W. Eccleston, Levin Lake, and Solomon Frazier, are elected, declared, and duly returned, delegates for said county, and that George Lake and Benjamin W. Lecompte had an equal number of votes. That upon examining the return for Kent county, it appears, that eight persons were voted for at the late election held in that county for delegates to the General Assembly, and the number which each received particularly specified therein, but it does not appear that any four of them had the "greatest number of legal votes," nor have the attending judges at the close of the election in the several districts, determined, declared, and returned, that any four are duly elected delegates for Kent county, to the General Assembly of Maryland.

The Committee further report, the copies of the books of the polls certified under the hand and seal of the Clerk of Kent County Court, have been lodged with the committee and that there is not annexed to the polls of district No. 2, a certificate of the oath or affirmation of the Judges of such district signed by the person administering the same.

All which is submitted.

By Order,

RICHARD BENNETT, Clk.

Mr. Boyle laid on the table an order directing the speaker to issue a warrant for holding of a new election for one person to be elected as a delegate from Dorchester county.

Mr. Stoddert reported a supplement to the act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections, passed in eighteen hundred and five.

The house adjourned.

MONDAY, DEC. 11

Mr. Forrest obtained leave to report a supplement to the act for the establishment of free schools in the several counties therein named passed in 1816.

Mr. King obtained leave to report a bill to repeal an act passed in 1817, to increase the pay of the judges of the orphan courts of the several counties therein named, so far as the same relates to Somerset county.

Mr. Reeder obtained leave to report a bill to confirm the act to alter the time of meeting of the general assembly of this state and for other purposes, passed in 1819.

Mr. Mausby obtained leave to report a bill to repeal the 13th section of an act directing the time, place and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a President and Vice President of the United States, and for the regulation of said elections, and also to repeal the act of Assembly

therein mentioned passed in seventeen hundred and ninety.

Mr. Barney obtained leave to report a supplement to the act authorizing the appointment of wood corders, and to regulate the cording of fire wood brought to the city of Baltimore for sale.

Mr. J. S. Moffitt reports a supplement to an act to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any camp or quarterly meetings in Worcester, Kent, Allegany, Caroline and Cecil counties passed in 1810.

Mr. Millard obtained leave to report a bill to authorize James H. Walther late collector of St. Mary's County to complete his collections.

The Clerk of the senate returns a bill fixing the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year passed, and delivers a bill to authorize the erection of a ware house in the village of Greensborough, Caroline County, which was read.

After an interchange of messages with the senate the members of the house qualified and went into the choice of a governor, when it appeared on counting the ballots that Samuel Sprigg, Esq. had 48 votes, & Charles Goldsborough, Esq. had 46 votes, whereupon Samuel Sprigg, Esq. was declared as duly elected Governor of Maryland for the ensuing year.

Mr. Plater obtained leave to report a bill to regulate sales by public auction.

The House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Baltimore, Dec. 9.

By the brig Chatsworth, captain Rogers, arrived last evening from London, we have received London papers to the 23d Oct. Capt. it brought no later loose papers. The Chatsworth had a passage of 36 days from Gravesend, and 24 from the Downs. It was reported, the day Capt. R. sailed, that the bill of pains & penalties, against the Queen, had been rejected in the house of Lords. The examination of witnesses, in favor of the Queen, is continued in these papers, to a great length, and tend to do away the slanders against her character. Addresses were still continued, from all parts, to the Queen. One of the London papers state, that Spain had ceded the Floridas to the U. States.

In the House of Lords as late as October 22, Mr. Brougham produced an Austrian Gazette, as evidence of the estimation in which the Queen's character was held abroad—this testimony was rejected. A document was then exhibited signed by the Queen, when Princess of Wales, creating Bergami knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and Wm. Austin was raised to the same dignity. With regard to the present appearances of the trial, we can only say, that the testimony touches on collateral and incidental points, not impeaching the character of her Majesty. To enter into a detail of such matters, would only perplex our readers and ourselves, without advancing one inch in the discussion, whether her Majesty is guilty or innocent.

Accounts from Naples state that the Sicilian insurgents, from a total incapacity of further struggle, had yielded to the propositions of their sovereign.

According to the French Journals, but one sentiment of enthusiastic joy pervades the nation, on account of the birth of the young Bourbon Prince.

Sir Francis Burdett is suffering under a severe attack of the gout.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered a new levy of four men from every 500, amounting to 96,000.

According to the accounts from Vienna, the interview of the sovereigns was to take place on the 24th Oct.

The accounts of the revolutionary proceedings in Portugal, had excited extraordinary sensations in Vienna. The archduchess Leopoldina having married the crown prince of Portugal is destined, perhaps, to become queen of that kingdom.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16.

To the Patrons of the Easton Gazette.

This paper concludes the third year of our Editorial Labours at this Press, and with what merit, it must be left to the judgement of our worthy Patrons to decide.

When the Editor first commenced business, he came here indigent & unknown—he took possession of an Establishment that was sinking with decrepitude and neglected in consequence of its inefficiency—there was annexed to it, by way of appendage, a list of names (not more than half the number expected) a majority of which were neither Subscribers, Patrons, nor readers, & with a thousand accumulated difficulties it became his duty to resuscitate a Press which had been justly consigned to merited neglect. The Editor proclaims with gratitude that he has found friends in all quarters of the State, and he thus publicly acknowledges their kindness and thanks them for their patronage—the List of his Subscribers, after lopping off those, who, when he came to the establishment, suffered their papers to lie dead, has increased more than three to one, and he has occasionally received aid from able correspondents, to which he greatly attributes the increased circulation of his Paper. Thus encouraged, he is willing industriously to pursue his labours—but after expressing thanks to those of his Patrons who have been punctual in their payments, he is obliged in justice to himself to remind others of their long, and to him, seriously disservice delinquency. If the price of the Subscription is so small, as to appear to each individual that its non-payment is a matter of too trifling consequence to produce an inconvenience, let it be remembered that the support of the Paper and that of the Editor and his family depends exclusively upon the punctual payments of this small subscription, and however insignificant a single subscription may seem in the hand of an individual, yet the withholding of this insignificant sum by one or two hundred hands is a serious and

destructive loss to the Editor. We must speak in the language of candid expostulation to our delinquent Subscribers, and we shall be sorry that they should take offence, but the necessity of the case urges to the declaration and justice sustains it—if delinquencies are not paid up, we must pursue our rights by proper redress. It is the free will of every man who subscribes that leads him, and having become a Subscriber he has become our Debtor—if the paper is not conducted in a style to please, the same free will can erase the name, but the name remaining, we courteously solicit the punctual payment of the stipulated Subscription—that denied, or what is equivalent, withheld, no other alternative is left to the Editor but to stop the Press, to Starve, or to demand his just Dues—To do the first neither accords with the Editor's wish, nor would it be treating the greater number of his Patrons, who are punctual and kind, with respect—and when reduced to a choice between starvation and a demand of one's just rights, he will cheerfully leave it to his delinquent Subscribers to say what he ought to do.

Suppose the case of a hard working Farmer, who has this year made one hundred barrels of Corn for sale, above what supplies his family, and fifty of his neighbours send to him, each for a couple of barrels, all promising payment the first of January—The price of Corn being a Dollar and a quarter a Barrel, the two barrels would make each one of the fifty men a debtor to the Farmer for Two Dollars and a half—new years day arrives, but each one of the fifty men having only the small sum of Two Dollars and a half to pay, none of them ever thought of getting so small a sum ready, thinking, that as the sum is so small, it makes no odds to the farmer if he pays it now or never. Each one of the fifty men argue in the same way, and the consequence is, that the Farmer loses, not the trifling sum only of the Two and a half Dollars due from one man but the two & a half dollars due from fifty men, which to each man seems insignificant too insignificant to take any trouble about, but in reality it makes to the Poor Farmer the monstrous, grievous and oppressive loss of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, out of which he might have calculated to have paid the greater portion of his Rent to his Landlord, or to have procured the necessities of life for his family, or to have discharged himself from a just debt.

Such is exactly the case with an Editor of a News-Paper; his whole income consists of little trifling sums, Two Dollars and a Half, due annually from individuals, and very many of these individuals reason like the men who bought the Farmers Corn, viz. My Two and a Half Dollars is a trifling little sum, and it makes no odds when I pay, or if I never pay it—Thus the trifling sum of Two and a half Dollars, withheld by Three Hundred hands, amounts to a loss sustained by the Editor of Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars for one year only; yet the Editor has to support his family that depends upon him—he has to make great purchases of Paper and materials for printing, all Cash articles, and to supply on demand every thing necessary for the Establishment. Notwithstanding all this, those who are his Subscribers and, no doubt, intend to be his friends, neglect to omit to send him their little trifling annual dues of Two Dollars and a half, which little sums, if punctually paid by all, would make the Editor and his family happy and comfortable, they would enable the Editor to render his Establishment more respectable and therefore more worthy the attention of his Patrons, they would enable him to meet all his engagements with good faith, into which he enters upon the plighted faith of each Subscriber, and they would wipe off from his Book a list of Delinquencies, which would do honor to his Patrons and render a most unspeakable and memorable kindness to himself.

Policy would seem to prescribe to the Editor of a Paper that he should be very mealy-mouthed and delicate in chiding or denouncing his delinquent Subscribers, lest they should take offence and withdraw—The Editor of this Gazette solicits Public Patronage with great respect, and will thankfully receive it; but by this he means a punctual payment annually of the Subscription as well as giving in the name. If payment does not punctually follow the inserting the Subscribers name, the name is a loss to the Editor not a gain, for it costs him the Expense and trouble of one paper for a year without the hope of retribution, so that a non-paying subscriber is worse than no Subscriber at all—Besides, an Editor is not to be considered a mendicant in the hands of others, who sycophantically hang on the favours and catches at the Skirts of his Patrons. The editing a paper is a matter of fair Contract between the Proprietor of the Press and the Subscribers, that the Paper shall be punctually printed and distributed on one part, and annually regularly paid for on the other. A Subscriber is at liberty to withdraw his name at any time, first paying up his Dues, but as long as his name is on the list he is answerable in Law as well as in justice and honesty for the annual Subscription—What man of liberal mind, or common sense, can be supposed to be offended at an Editor for asking in a decent, manly, gentlemanly way, that his delinquent subscribers would pay up arrears? A man of sense in such case, instead of being offended, would instantly pay up, and say to the Editor, that his own fault had caused the request to be made of him, and that he regretted the neglect. This sending out of a large bundle of newspapers to Subscribers who will not pay for them, is like a Physician without business who is always riding about the streets in his

to make the world believe he is in great Practice—now we have no such ambition; the Editor wishes only to send papers to Punctual Subscribers, not to be remarked for many bundles which produce him a dead loss—his indignance obliges him to desire fame that is allied to gain—he is unable and unwilling to make sacrifices of himself and family to please others, who neglect to be even just towards him. To those, and there are very many of his Subscribers, who are truly friendly and punctual, he tenders his highest sense of gratitude, and is proud to call them patrons—to his delinquent Subscribers, the Editor must say, that he believes their arrears are more owing to thoughtlessness and negligence, than to a want of sense of justice, but he begs these Subscribers to consider, that whatever the nature of their failure of payment may be, the effect is the same to him—he suffers for the want of their dues and is distressed, and therefore he makes this strong and respectful appeal to them. At some future occasion the Editor will continue his remarks, with regard to the character and cause of his paper.

We had the pleasure last week of laying before our readers an able essay on the heterodoxy of the union of a sub-sheriff and a legislator in the same person—Every one must be satisfied that the Constitution intended to provide against the cases, that have happened; but that paper may have permitted the idea, that the words of the Constitution do not fully express all that the framers intended. We now have the high satisfaction to give them a paper, that dissects and eviscerates the subject most completely. The essential words, the terms, on which the matter at issue hinges, are analyzed with scientific skill, and upon the most critical scrutiny, their true and strictest meaning is found to be perfectly consistent with what the plain sense of every honest mind had already fully believed to have been the intention of the framers of the charter of our rights. It is clearly and completely demonstrated, that the terms used, are the most appropriate, nay, that they are perfectly adequate, and embrace the whole ground—held and exercised in their articles express time passed, but indefinite to Hugh She-would held or exercised, Daniel Cox, Philomen Willis, John Bennett, Thomas Stevens, James Clayland, William Thomas, &c. all held or exercised, the office of Sheriff in Talbot County. When all at different periods since the office was created. What then can be more clear, than that held or exercised, in these articles, refers to every term of every Sheriff since the ratification of the constitution. We will only add, that although we hold public men and their public acts as legitimate objects of investigation, commendation, or animadversion, in this matter we have no personal ill will, we are indeed clear of party feeling. We conscientiously believe the constitution has been infringed, and we but perform the sacred duty of every citizen in sounding the alarm. We again gravely and solemnly call upon the *Life-guard* of our *Magna Charta* to avenge its violation, and to preserve its purity.

In order to lay the Communication of the Executive of this state to the General Assembly, before our readers, which will be found on our first page, we are under the necessity of omitting the Proceedings of Congress, (both houses of which were principally engaged during the last week, on the Missouri Question,) and a variety of other matter prepared for this week's Gazette.

An Election will take place in Dorchester county, on Saturday the 23d inst. for a Delegate to the General Assembly, in consequence of the tie between B. W. LeCompte and G. Luke, at the late election held in that county—Benjamin W. LeCompte, Esq. is the Federal candidate.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

To two Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN, The Governor and Council have been elected, and they are mainly indebted to your votes for their stations. How they will ever be able to repay you this debt is very difficult to say, it certainly is a debt of immense magnitude; for to you it involves the most serious and deepest consequences. I would not be in your situation for the vassalage of the state; nay—not for that of the whole world. That you have knowingly, willfully, and deliberately committed perjury, I cannot believe; but that you have violated the 37th article of the constitution, and that you have, by taking the oath in the 38th article, rendered yourselves obnoxious to all the pains and penalties of the 39th, is perfectly certain.

You were warned of what you were about to do, and you owed it to yourselves, to your own characters, to the character of the legislative body of your state, to your constituents, to have examined well, and to have understood your real situation before you laid your hands upon the Holy Bible. You ought not to have been content with surface reasons in a matter, that involved your total loss of reputation—And if you had the slightest doubt, if you could not see the real bearings of these articles yourselves, you should have applied to some one, who could have explained to you their meaning—You have satisfied yourselves, how? Because the legal term of your sheriffalty, or the legal term, for which your principal was appointed, had expired. But did either of you ever think of the difference between an office and an officer?—The first is an abiding power, giving life & potency to each successive incumbent. The last is as ephemeral as the breath of man. The wisdom of the framers of these articles placed the prohibition upon the receipt of the fees of the office, regardless alike, who was the incumbent, or at what point of time within the existence of the office the incumbent began to act wholly regardless also whether he was principal or subaltern.

What is an office? A dignity attended with a public function. In this case it is a police office, created at the same time, and by the same power which created the

constitution, forming indeed a limb of its body, and cannot be abolished, cannot be destroyed by any other power, than the same, which first brought it into existence. It matters not who fills the office, with whom you contracted or when you contracted. The last fee chargeable on the winding up of a case is as much a fee of office, as the fee for serving the writ at its commencement; and it is the profits that you receive by virtue of this office, which utterly disqualify you to act as legislators.

The spirit of these articles is clearly altogether against you. But you hold fast by what you have supposed to be the literal meaning; to wit, that neither you nor your principal now holds the office, and therefore you are absolved. Here also you are entirely mistaken. The words on which you rely are, "held," in the 38th; and "exercised," in the 39th article. What are these words, and what do they mean?—They are participles of the perfect tense—What is the principal meaning of the perfect tense?—time past. The office therefore, "held" or "exercised" by another person, as regards official transactions, can only mean acts that are past. You are therefore as literally forbidden to qualify as legislators, while you are receiving the fees of an officer, whose term has expired, or the fees of your own expired term, as if the terms had not expired. It is not, however, the fees of any particular officer, who comes into existence and dies, at longest, every three years; it matters not who was the officer, nor when he was commissioned; but it is the fees of the office, which was born with the constitution, and which has never since, for a moment, ceased to exist; the very fees, which you have been, and still are reaping, that work the corruption of your present power, and attain the purity of your legislative authority.

Read the oath, omitting the words "held by any other person"—also read the 39th article, omitting the words, "exercised by any other person"—again read them, embracing these clauses, and reflect coolly upon them; and if you have never before seen their real meaning, it will then be plain to you.

Should you still not tremble at your situation, analyze these articles still more strictly; and you will find, that the framers of them, weighed well the expressions they selected. They, most clearly, meant to prohibit any person, who was in the receipt of fees, derived either from executing or farming the duties of any public office, utterly regardless under whose commission, or by what contract they might be obtained, from acting as a legislator. They therefore selected terms containing and conveying the idea of continued time—The perfect tense, most strictly speaking, not only refers to time past, but also contains an allusion to the time present—And therefore the office "held," or the office "exercised" by any other person, means, literally, the office from its birth to the present moment—It matters not who was the incumbent, or when he filled it; whether the business originated in the last year, or in the very first year after the office was created—The expressions cover the whole time from the commencement of the existence of the office to the present moment; and bear alike upon every legal fee of every officer, and every subaltern, from the first who was commissioned, all through to the present incumbents—The fees, which each of you have been, and are still receiving, are as really and intrinsically the fees of the office of sheriff, as the fees, which the sheriff of either Queen Anns or of Talbot is now receiving.

I will show you beyond the possibility of controversy that "held" & "exercised" mean time past, with also an allusion to the present, and that these expressions completely embrace your cases, whether your term, or the term of your principal has expired, or is still in existence.

If you were to be asked, definitely, who is now the sheriff of Talbot? you would reply the office is "held," or is "exercised" by Allen Bowie. Thus finding yourself obliged to use the verb, *is*, of the present tense, in order to confine these perfect participles to the present term—without this verb of the present tense, the perfect participles therefore apply with more force to the past or expired terms of the former incumbents, than to the present term. To show you clearly, also, that the framers of the original constitution knew what they were about, that they did not do their work by halves, and with what skill and nicety they adapted their expressions to their intentions; were you to be asked, definitely, who had formerly filled these offices—you would reply, that the office in Queen Anns had been "held," or had been "exercised" by Mr. Blake, Mr. Ridge-way, &c. the office in Talbot had been "held" &c. Thus again would you find yourselves compelled, when wishing to speak of the past term only, to bring to your aid a verb of the plus quam perfectum, or pluperfect tense, in order to confine these participles of the perfect tense to terms perfectly past and finished. But when the framers of the constitution wanted to prohibit all persons, holding an office, or even enjoying any part of the profits of an office, from qualifying as legislators, they most appropriately & aptly used the participles of the perfect tense alone because these expressions by themselves embrace the whole past existence of the office, as well as have a constant allusion to the term of the present incumbent—and of course embrace every case, and every fee; that could arise or flow from the office from its creation to the present moment.

By this time, gentlemen, you will be able to perceive that one of you has once, and the other twice, perfected the commission of an act, that has placed you in a most disagreeable and dangerous situation, and in a most uncomfortable dilemma—you must plead either guilt or ignorance—these are the two horns, on one of which you must inevitably hang. You are legally guilty beyond the possibility of a doubt. If you can honestly plead ignorance, though it be a plea of deep degradation, it will free you from moral criminality; but if you continue to hold your seats for a moment after you are convinced of your real situation, you will then cover yourselves with moral turpitude, and be transfixed by both horns of your most lamentable dilemma.

I entertain not the slightest hostile feeling towards either of you, and if my attention had been particularly drawn to your cases before the meeting of the legislature, I would certainly have thrown you my mite to have shown you an escape from your present woful predicament. Nothing that can now be said, can add notoriety to this matter; I have endeavored to place it plainly before you, and it is certainly worthy of your most serious attention—consult your Demi-God, and if he has cleared his eyes of the gold of the vendors of lottery tickets, he will confirm the above exposition of these articles of the Constitution of Maryland.

HORNE TOOKE.
South of Centreville, Dec. 11th. 1820.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SIR—By the unanimous request of the Gentlemen composing the Grand Jury, I transmit to you for publication in your useful paper, the enclosed extract of a charge delivered by the Honorable James B. Robins, at the present Session of the County Court, and am,

Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
ARNOLD E. JONES,
Foreman.

Princess-Anne, Somerset }
County Nov. Term, 1820. }

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

You are selected from among your fellow citizens, to act as the Grand Inquirer for the body of this county. I shall as concisely as the subject will admit, suggest what is expected of you in your present service. In a state of nature, man is left uncontrolled master of his own conduct; no restraints but those of moral sense, and his own weakness are imposed on his actions. Power is the only arbiter of right—Personal security, and the fruits of industry are the sport of lawless invasion, but in a social state we surrender part of our rights to be protected in the enjoyment of others—we yield the power of doing wrong to others, that justice may be enforced towards us. In short we become subject to the laws: We are restrained from injuring our neighbor, and are protected in our own rights—This is the price we pay for all the enjoyments we possess in civilized life—civil liberty, then Gentlemen which is so much talked of, but so little understood, is not the right of doing as we please.—This is licentiousness—But it consists in the rights and obligations derived from the restraints of wholesome laws. To be subject to a code of laws well digested and well executed then is the essence of civil liberty.—To protect the weak, to shelter the innocent, to deter the lawless and to punish the guilty, all nations have found a code of penal laws necessary. In most of them severe fines and forfeitures, and cruel and sanguinary punishments are inflicted without remorse, & to add to the evil, the power of accusing, judging and inflicting punishments are placed in the same hands. We are happily an exception from this state of things, and if we consult the history of ancient or modern days and look around us and compare the civil institutions of other empires and states with our own, we cannot be too grateful to the great dispenser of human events, that he has cast our lots in this happy land where our laws are enacted by legislative assemblies elected by the community at large, and where they are administered in a great measure by the people themselves.

With us, (Gentlemen) a Grand Jury forms an essential branch in the administration of criminal justice. Your stations as such are as important probably as any known to our government. The legislature prescribes general rules for the common good—They act on the broad scale of policy and general convenience to society at large. They cannot descend to partial cases and affect private rights—The courts of law expound those laws as they find them, they can neither enlarge nor abridge them—but a Grand Jury brings it home to every man's door—the conduct of every man in society passes in review before them, and every offence known to the laws are under their inspection. It is certainly then not foreign from the office of a Grand Juror to have a full view of such subjects as may enable him to perform his duty conscientiously to himself and faithfully to his country. It is not expected of him that he should possess a scientific acquaintance with every branch of law that may occur; but that he should not be ignorant of the ordinary principles that regulate the conduct of a Grand Jury, nor of the nature of those crimes and offences that are usually the subjects of their attention, and I trust your time will not be unprofitably spent in attending to a discourse calculated to instruct you in the common details of business that properly belongs to a Grand Juror. As it is a common concern of all it is proper that we should all have some acquaintance with it. The Grand division of our criminal code is into those offences noticed by the acts of Assembly and British Statutes extended to this country; and those offences noticed by the common law. However unfashionable it may appear to admire the common law, when placed in competition with the innovations and recent systems of what is called amendments of the present day, I am proud to acknowledge that to my view it is a grand and majestic column, that has stood firm for ages and defied the storms of anarchy and revolution and remains the proud pillar, on whose base, our whole system of jurisprudence rests, and is supported. Our Fathers who framed the constitution of Maryland have viewed it as a privilege, and an inheritance, worthy to be transmitted to their children as their richest bounty. And while there remains one spark of that spirit which achieved our independence, and gave civil and re-

ligious liberty to our land, it will be cherished by their posterity as their greatest and their best legacy.

The common law gentlemen is in truth the wisdom and experience of ages applied to regulate the intercourse of all our common concerns. It is the resort of our wisest statesmen in framing salutary laws, and prescribing relative duties. It is a mine of pure and unsophisticated reasoning to form the principles and guide the opinions of your judges on the bench, and of your counsel at the bar, it is the cloud by day and the pillar of light by night to a grand jury in the discharge of their high trust—And I may add so delicate are its ramifications that it insinuates itself into all the relations of life and regulates the intercourse of all orders in society—The most exalted and the most humble, the bond and the free, the civilized and the savage, have alike to bow at its shrine.

(Here a number of local matters and acts of assembly directed to be given in charge are omitted.)

Perhaps it will not be improper for the court to remind you gentlemen, that although as the grand inquest you are the censors of the morals of your country, and ought to take notice of every infraction of the laws, yet you are not blindly bound to exercise no discretion. In the discharge of the duty assigned you, it is expected, that you will weigh the evidence brought before you, examine into the character and credit and the motives of witnesses, and decide impartially between the public and the accused. It should ever be on your minds, that the humane provisions of our laws require us to presume every man innocent until the contrary is proved. And on all occasions where there exists a reasonable and probable ground to doubt the truth of an accusation, the party must be presumed innocent—In finding your presentments therefore you will take with you this rule "That if on a Petty Jury you could not be authorized to find the party guilty from the evidence adduced before you, you are not authorized to find a presentment on the same evidence acting as a Grand Jury." It is very true under our benign system of jurisprudence the party accused is entitled to be confronted by the states witnesses, to have counsel in his defence and to have a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his country. These are rights guaranteed by the constitution of the country, and the law of the land; but you are to reflect gentlemen, that in discharging your present service, you stand at the threshold of justice, and occupy a pre-eminent station in its administration. It is through you all accusations must come, and if you give ear to the malignant passions of ill disposed informers and find your presentments on vague and equivocal testimony, you by that means lend your aid, to idle calumny, and pass a censure upon perhaps an innocent individual before he has any opportunity of vindicating his conduct. His character and his feelings must suffer in a direct proportion, as your honesty, integrity and discernment, are appreciated in the community.

Gentlemen, I cannot omit this occasion when I see collected so many respectable gentlemen of the county, of recommending to your serious consideration the depressed state of the times with regard to our pecuniary resources—Whilst all eyes are turned towards Congress, fraught with the expectation, that by new modelling the Tariff, and exacting higher duties, with a view of promoting domestic industry, we can preserve our circulating medium in the country—By elevating one class at the expense of another, that our resources will be amplified; we are led to believe the remedy will be worse than the disease. The rival interests of the country will be placed in hostile array, and the taxes that must be paid will be direct and much more sensibly felt than in their present mode of collection—and the very springs of industry (especially in our section of country) will be cramped—and the fruits of our labour rot on our hands for want of a market. If we look to the State Legislature for a superseding law and to protract our payments to a distant day. This is but temporizing with a dangerous disease. The day will soon arrive when all obstructions must be removed, and then like a torrent long pent up, within a narrow compass, it forces its embankments, and deluges us with distress and ruin—While we are flattered with a hope of better times, the storm is gathering, and finally bursts upon us with accumulated violence.

No, (gentlemen) we look in vain to our public councils for relief—they may palliate the disease, but can never effect a cure. We must look at home for a remedy—It is only by promoting and practising a strict economy in our domestic arrangements, we shall be enabled to alleviate our distresses and in time to conquer our difficulties.

I would therefore recommend in the strongest terms that the gentlemen composing this grand jury should form associations to promote domestic improvements and encourage a spirit of economy not only, among themselves, but throughout the community.

But (gentlemen) if we turn our eyes to the nations of the old world, and compare our situation with theirs, we have abundant reason to be grateful to the Great Disposer of human affairs for his bounties to us; most of them, lack the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Their distress is the want of the necessities of life—their cry is give us bread. We are blessed with a government of our choice—with all the comforts and conveniences of life, and our distress results from a redundancy of produce, and the want of a market for our surplus—compared with theirs, our complaints are a ray of light in the meridian sun.

Though this digression does not strictly

come within the compass of a charge to the grand jury, the stake I hold in our common concerns, my zealous attachment to the general interest, and my ardent wishes for the welfare of my native country, will plead an apology for occupying a few moments of your time from your present duties.

You may now retire to your room, and should any case of difficulty occur, the State Attorney or the Court will be ready to aid you with their assistance and advice.

NOTICE.

There will be an Examination in the Easton Lancasterian School on Friday 22d instant, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Parents and Guardians of the Pupils are respectfully invited to attend.

R. P. EMMONS.

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of two fieri facias to me directed one at the suit of Wm. Jenkins, and the other at the suit of Benjamin Wilmott, use of Thomas P. Bennett, against Wm. J. Battie, will be sold on the 25th December 1820, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, all the right, interest, claim and title of the said William J. Battie, in and to the following parcels, or parts of tracts of land called Newman's Lot & Noble's Chance, ne the quantity what it may.

Sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of the Cambridge Academy, have the pleasure of notifying the public, that they have contracted with an eminent Teacher to fill the place of the English Department of the Academy, immediately after the Christmas Vacation.

The studies of this department, will comprise a finished English Education, in all its branches. The Classical Department will continue in the charge of its present incumbent (Mr. Shanley) whose peculiar talent for his profession, which he has pursued for more than twenty years, and whose assiduous attention and correct deportment, attested by his earliest patrons, as well as his present, afford the most flattering prospects of the extensive usefulness of this Seminary.

The semi-annual exhibition at the Academy, will commence on Thursday, 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOS E. MUSE, President.

Cambridge, Dec 16, 1820—4w

WASHINGTON

Monument Lottery,

FOURTH CLASS.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore.

All in one Day.

No Stationary Prizes—All being Floating.

COHEN'S OFFICES, Baltimore.

November 1, 1820.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.—The Managers of the Fourth Class of the Monument Lottery, have the pleasure to announce that the drawing will take place, and be completed in the City of Baltimore on NEW YEAR'S DAY. They scarcely deem it necessary to appeal to the patriotism of their fellow citizens for their support and patronage, being well assured of the respect and veneration universally entertained for the illustrious name of WASHINGTON, and of their ardent desire to see the noble monument, already so far advanced, finished. Were other motives for its encouragement to be sought, they would readily be found in the peculiar nature and novelty of the scheme, by which the fate of the adventurer is to be determined IN ONE DAY, an advantage too obvious to require recommendation.

SCHEDULE.

1 prize of \$40,000 is \$40,000
1 prize of 10,000 — 10,000
1 prize of 5,000 — 5,000
1 prize of 3,000 — 3,000
1 prize of 2,000 — 2,000
10 prizes of 1,000 — 10,000
10 prizes of 500 — 5,000
1000 prizes of 25 — 25,000

THE WHOLE AMOUNTING TO

100,000 Dollars!

To be drawn IN ONE DAY, combining patriotism with despatch, and forcing a most

SPLENDID DISTRIBUTION.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, \$22 00 Rights, . . . \$2 75

Halves, . . . 11 00 Tenths, . . . 2 25

Quarters, . . . 5 50 Sixteenths, . . . 1 37

Fifths, . . . 4 40 Twentieths, . . . 1 10

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,

No. 114 & 244, Market-street, BALTIMORE.

AT COHEN'S OFFICE MORE CASH PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

In the last two classes of the Monument Lotteries, all the following principal Capitals were sold at Cohen's Office, viz.—

No. 25163, a prize of 40,000 Dollars.

26119, a prize of 30,000 Dollars.

16346, a prize of 20,000 Dollars.

32696, a prize of 20,000 Dollars.

2746, a prize of 10,000 Dollars.

besides a large number of minor importance.

Adventurers who purchase through the medium of Cohen's Office, will if they desire it, be furnished with the Manager's Official List of the prizes immediately after the drawing, gratis.—Those who wish the List, will please signify the same when they stand on their orders.

Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, post paid, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.

Secretary to the Managers—Baltimore.

Bank Bills of the states of Virginia, North or South Carolina, Georgia, Bank of the U. States or Branches, District of Columbia, or of the cities of Baltimore, Annapolis, Philadelphia or New York, and all specie-paying bills of Maryland, will be received in payment at

Nov. 11—5t

POETRY.

THE VANITY OF LIFE.

By the late Bishop Horne.

We all do fade as a leaf.

See the leaves around us falling,
Dry and withered to the ground;
Thus, to thoughtless mortals calling,
With a sad and solemn sound.

"Sons of Adam, once in Eden,
Blighted when like you fell;
Hear the lecture we are reading,
'Tis, alas! the truth we tell.

Virgins! much, too much, presuming,
In your boasted white and red;
View us late in beauty blooming,
Number'd now among the dead.

Gripping misers! nightly waking,
See the end of all your cares;
Fled on wings of our own making,
We have left our owners bare.

Sons of honor! fed on praises,
Flatt'ring high on fancied worth;
Lo! the fickle air that raises,
Brings us down to parent earth.

Learned sophists! in systems jaded,
Who for new ones daily call;
Cease, at length by us persuaded,
Every leaf must have its fall.

Yeuths! though yet no losses grieve you,
Gay in health and manly grace;
Let not cloudless skies deceive you,
Summer gives to autumn place.

Venerable Sires! grown hoary,
Hither turn th' unwilling eye;
Think amidst your falling glory,
Autumn tells a winter night.

Yearly in our course returning,
Messengers of shortest stay;
Thus we preach this truth unerring,
Heaven and earth shall pass away.

On the Tree of life eternal,
Man! let all thy hopes be staid;
Which alone, for ever vernal,
Bears a leaf which ne'er shall fade."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Dec. 6.
Yesterday morning at half past six o'clock,
an explosion took place at the extensive Pow-
der Manufactory of Messrs. Moses Hale & Co.
at Chelmsford. We have to announce the
melancholy fact that John Ives, of Sudbury,
and Levi Marshall, of Chelmsford, were in-
stantly killed, and Nathaniel Marshall, a bro-
ther to the last, & Sherburn Chase, of Litch-
field N. H. were dangerously wounded. These
were workmen, and entered the mill but an
instant before the explosion. The loss of prop-
erty is comparatively small, less than \$1000,
as the Stamping Mill and Corning House, in
which were the principal quantities of powder,
being at some distance remained unin-
jured. The two buildings which blew up were
about fifteen yards apart. It is impossible to
determine at present which first exploded, or
what was the cause. We understand, that
this accident will not materially interrupt the
business of the establishment.

Chinese method of rendering Cloth Wa-
ter proof.
To one ounce of White Wax melted,
add one quart of Spirits of Turpentine,
which when thoroughly mixed and cold,
dip the cloth in and hang it up to dry. By
this cheap and easy method, Muslin, as
well as the strongest cloths, will be ren-
dered impenetrable to the hardest rains,
without the pores being filled up, or any
injury done when the cloth is colored.

From the French.
Receipt for making Economical Bread.
Separate the bran and the grosser parts
from the flour; then take five pounds of
it (of 16 ounces) and boil them in four
gallons and three quarters of water, so
that when it is dissolved, there shall re-
main three gallons and three quarters of
glutinous water. With this knead fifty-
six pounds of flour, adding salt and yeast,
in the same manner and in the same pro-
portion as for other bread. When the
dough is ready to be put into the oven,
divide it into loaves & let it bake for two
hours and a half.

In this way the flour will imbibe three
quarters of a gallon more of glutinous,
than it would of simple water, will
yield not only a more nutritive and sub-
stantial food, but likewise an increase of
a fifth beyond the quantity of common
bread, a saving of one day's consumption
out of six. Upon this plan, fifty-six pounds
of meal will yield eighty-three pounds &
a half of bread. When this is quite stale
(about ten days) if it be put into the
oven and left there for twenty min-
utes, it becomes fresh again, a very con-
venient property in long sea voyages.

An anecdote has been related to me of
a character so extraordinary, that I think
it ought to be recorded. It comes from a
source entitled to perfect credit—During
the revolutionary war, two British sol-
diers of the army of Lord Cornwallis,
went into a house and abused a young wo-
man in a most cruel and shameful man-
ner. A third soldier on going into the
house met them coming out and knew
them. The girls acquitted him of all
blame; but he was imprisoned because he
refused to disclose the names of the offen-
ders. Every art was tried but in vain,
and at length he was condemned by a
court martial to die. When on the gal-
lows, Lord Cornwallis, surprised at his
pertinacity, rode near him—
"Campbell," said he, "what a fool are
you to die thus. Disclose the names of the
guilty men and you shall be immediately
released; otherwise you have not fifteen
minutes to live."
"You are in an enemy's country, my
Lord," replied Campbell, "you can better
spare one man than two."

Firmly adhering to his purpose, he died.
Does history furnish a similar instance
of such strange devotion for a mistaken
point of honor?

From the Metropolitan.

Mr. Rind—The anecdote in your paper
of Thursday last, under the head of 'Par-
liamentary Penitence,' reminds me of one
somewhat of a similar nature, which oc-
curred a few years ago in one of the
northern states. The editor of a certain
paper had asserted that the Legislature
of the State was composed of men who, to
use a vulgar saying, 'were not fit to carry
guts to a Bear.' The editor being brought
before the honorable body to make an
apology for the offence, was let off under a
promise that a full and sufficient atone-
ment should appear in the next paper. He
kept his word, and after apologizing for
his former assertion, concluded by saying
that the really did believe the Legislature
of the State were fit to carry guts to a
Bear.

For Sale.

A Schooner of fifty one tons, and has carried
50 tons of slate upon a certainty—her frame
is of selected White Oak, and red Cedar, her
outside plank of thick heart of White Oak
and well seasoned; her Decks and Frame of
Yellow Pine; her upper works strong and
good, for bay or sea; her canvass of good qual-
ity, & Blocks well ironed—Those wishing to
purchase such a Vessel, may see her and know
the terms by applying to the Subscriber near
St. Michaels, Talbot county.

JAMES BENSON.

Dec. 9—tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A WET NURSE,

To whom liberal wages will be given—Apply
at this Office.
Easton, Dec. 9.

Public Sale.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot
county, will be sold on a credit of 9 months,
on Wednesday the 20th instant, all the estate
of Henry McNeal, deceased, consisting of
Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses,
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, also, Corn, Corn
Blades, Farming Utensils, the seed Wheat and
wheat on Perry Hall—All sums of five dollars,
and under, the cash will be required, and all
over five dollars the purchaser must give note
with approved security before the removal of
the property. Sale to commence at nine o'-
clock A. M. Attendance given by
ANN McNEAL, Adm'r.
of Henry McNeal, dec'd.
Talbot county, Dec. 9—2w

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry
McNeal, late of Talbot County, deceased, are
desired to make payment to the subscriber,
without delay—those having claims will pre-
sent them properly liquidated to
ANN McNEAL, Ex'trix.

Dec. 9 3w

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber
of Worcester County, in the State of Mary-
land, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court
of Worcester County in Maryland, letters tes-
tamentary on the personal estate of Sterling
Jones, late of Worcester County deceased; all
persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, 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 first day of De-
cember, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and
twenty.
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS, Ex'r.
Dec. 9—3w

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of
Worcester County, hath obtained from the
Orphans' Court of Worcester County, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of Jonathan Pooks, late Sheriff of
said County, deceased; all persons having
claims against the said dec'd, are hereby warn-
ed to exhibit the same with the vouchers there-
of to the subscriber at or before the first day of
June next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of De-
cember, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and
twenty.
JONATHAN BOOKS, (of Daniel) Adm'r.
Dec. 9—3w

State of Maryland,

Worcester County, sc.

Upon application made to me the Subscrib-
er, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court
of Worcester County, by the petition in writing
of Charles Davis, of said county, who is under
execution for debts which he is unable to pay,
praying the benefit of the act for the relief of
sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November
Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five,
and the several supplements thereto, on the
terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of
his property, and a list of his creditors on oath,
as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed
to his petition, and the said petitioner having
satisfied me that he has resided in the
state of Maryland two years immediately pre-
ceding his application, & the said petitioner hav-
ing given sufficient security for his personal ap-
pearance in Worcester county court, before
the Judges thereof, on the first Saturday af-
ter the second Monday in May next, to answer
such allegations as may be made against him
by his creditors, and a trustee having been ap-
pointed, who has given bond with security &c.
I do therefore order and adjudge that the said
Charles Davis be discharged from his imprison-
ment, and that he cause a copy of this order
to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed
at Easton, for four weeks in succession,
three months before the time appointed for
his appearance aforesaid, and also that he cause
a copy of this order to be set up at the Court
House door, & at Poplar Town, in Worcester
county, three months before the said time ap-
pointed for his appearance—thereby giving
notice to his creditors to appear before said
Court at the time and place aforesaid, to show
cause, if any they have, why the said Charles
Davis should not have the benefit of said Act
and supplements as prayed for. Given under
my hand this 21st day of October A. D. 1820.
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 9—4w

To be Hired,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
Several Men Hands, and two Women, one
Boy and two Girls, about fourteen or fifteen
years of age.
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, Nov. 11, 1820.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having received considera-
ble damage by cutting and hauling wood and
timber off, and pulling down fences, and ris-
ing through & letting in stock—I do hereby
forwarn any person or persons to whomsoever
it may concern, from cutting or hauling any
wood or timber from off any part of the land
that I have possession of as I am determined
to put the law in full force to the utmost rigor
against all such offenders.

Z. H. GREGORY.

Dec. 2—3w

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale by the Commis-
sioners, appointed by Talbot County Court,
on Wednesday the 27th day of Dec. next if fair,
if not, the next fair day, a tract of Land with
the improvements thereon, containing about
40 acres, more or less, being the property of
James Ball, late of Talbot county, deceased,
lying and being in Dirty Neck, on the Waters
of Broad Creek, in said county.

Terms of Sale.

A credit of 12 months will be given to the
purchaser or purchasers by his or their giving
bond with approved security, bearing interest
from the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, and at-
tendance given by
WRIGHTSON LOWE,
RICHARD HARRINGTON,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
Commissioners.

Dec 2—4w

MARYLAND,

Caroline county, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber in the
recess of the court, as chief Judge of the Or-
phan's court of Caroline county, by petition
of Daniel Hinman, stating that he is in ac-
tual confinement, and praying for the benefit
of the Act of Assembly 'entitled an act for the
relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at
November session 1805,' and the several sup-
plements thereto, on the terms therein men-
tioned, a schedule of his property and a list of
his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain
them, being annexed to his petition, and the
said Daniel Hinman, having satisfied me by
competent testimony that he has resided two
years within the State of Maryland, immedi-
ately preceding the time of his application, & has
given sufficient security for his appearance at
the county court of Caroline county, to an-
swer such allegations, as may be made against
him, I do hereby order and adjudge that the
said Daniel Hinman, be discharged from his
imprisonment and that he be and appear be-
fore the county court of Caroline county, on
the Tuesday after the first Monday of March
next, to answer such allegations and interroga-
tories as may be proposed to him by his
creditors, and that he give notice to his credi-
tors, by causing a copy of this order to be in-
serted in some newspaper in Easton, once in
each week for four successive weeks, three
months before the Tuesday to appear, and also
by causing a copy of the said order to be set
up at the Court House door three months
before the said Tuesday to appear before
the said county court, on the said day for the
purpose of recommending a trustee for their
benefit, and to show cause if any they have
why the said Daniel Hinman should not have
the benefit of the said act, and supplement
as prayed for. Given under my hand this 2d
day of October 1820.

ROBERT ORRELL,

Nov. 25—4w

WILLIAM HOPKINS SMITH, Wheelwright,

Nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Parrott's Car-
riage Shop, informs his friends and customers,
and the public in general, that he has on hand
a number of Stock and Wheels, made in the
best manner, and of well seasoned timber,
which he will dispose of on the most reason-
able terms.

Easton, November 25—3w

Notice,

Is hereby given, that there was committed
to the goal of this county, as a runaway, a
bright mulatto lad, who calls himself

Charles Pipsico,

About 19 years old, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high,
stout made, his hair tolerably straight, his
clothing, a bottle green coat, vest and pants-
loons of domestic cloth, nearly new, one linen
shirt and fur hat half worn, and one pair fine
shoes much worn; he says he is free, and was
born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and that he
lived a while with Michael Miesselman, two
miles from Middle Town, Frederick county,
Virginia. If a slave, the owner is requested
to come forward without delay, with proof of
the fact, pay charges and release him from
goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably
to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.
Nov. 25 8w

To be Rented,

From the 1st day of January next, the
Union Tavern,

In Easton, at present occupied by
Mr. Sheffer. The whole establish-
ment has lately been repaired, and
the Stables have been much enlar-
ged and highly improved, during Mr. Sheffer's
lease.

JOHN LEEDS KERR,

N. B. If desirable immediate occupation of
the premises may be obtained.
Nov. 11

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year the House &
Garden where Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives
at Easton Point. The Dwelling House is com-
fortable and convenient, with a good Kitchen
to it. The Garden is also very good. It will
be a good situation for a public Boarding
House or Tavern. For terms apply to the
Editor of this paper.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, August 5—

NEW GOODS. Groome & Lambdin

Have the pleasure of informing their custo-
mers and the public generally, that (although
much delayed by sickness) they have at length
received their

ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS;

Which they are now opening, and which they
will offer on the very lowest terms for Cash.
Easton, November 18

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS.

CLARK & GREEN.

Have just received from Philadelphia,
and are now opening

AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINE,
TEAS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENS-WARE.

All of which they are disposed to sell (as
usual) very cheap for Cash. They respectfully
invite their friends and the public generally to
give them a call.
November 18

Fall and Winter GOODS.

The Subscribers have just returned from
Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire
Fall and Winter Supply of Goods,
Making their assortment very general and
complete,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

IRONMONGERY,
QUEENS-WARE,
CHINA & GLASS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, &c.

—ALSO—

Best Crowley Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails,
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Iron Pots, Spiders, Tea
Kettles, Frying Pans, And-Irons, Cart Boxes,
both English & American, Carriage do. Cheese,
Buckwheat Flour, Spermaceti and Lintseed
Oil, &c. &c. All of which they offer as usual
at the very lowest prices for cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Nov. 18th, 1820.

Sale of Lots.

The subscriber will offer for sale, by public
auction, on Saturday the 30th day of Decem-
ber, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the
forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the
premises

TWO UNIMPROVED LOTS,

Situate on Cabinet street, and extending to
Port street, containing thirteen sixteenths of
an acre each. Also that valuable parcel of
Land, commonly called Marsh Lot, situate on
the Bay Side Road, containing 17 acres and
an eighth; Also other Lots, situate on the Land-
ing Road or Port street extended—on the fol-
lowing terms, viz. on a credit of 12 months
from the day of sale, the purchaser or purcha-
sers giving bond with security to be approved
by the subscriber, for the payment of the pur-
chase money and interest thereon.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.

Easton, Dec. 9—4w

To Rent,

That small convenient dwelling on Dover
street, at present occupied by Mrs. Freeland,
for terms apply to

LUCRETIA TEAKLE,

Living at the corner of Dover
and Harrison streets.
Dec 2

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknow-
ledges the past favors of his friends
and customers and the public in gen-
eral, and informs them that the New
and Elegant Schooner, the **JANE & MARY**,
commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom
the utmost confidence may be placed,
has commenced her regular routes be-
tween Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton
every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday
at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be pun-
ctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public Ob't. Serv't.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will
attend at his office in Easton, as usual to re-
ceive all orders, every Monday Morning.

C. V.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thurs-
day the 24th day of February, at 10
o'clock A. M. returning leave Balti-
more every Sunday at 9 o'clock
A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and
Baltimore on the above named days during
season.

The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete
order for the reception of Passengers and
Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially
built of the very best materials, copper fas-
tened, and completely finished in the first rate
Packet style for the accommodation of Pas-
sengers. She has a large and commodious cab-
in with twelve bunks, and two staterooms
with eight bunks, furnished with every con-
venience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his
absence with Mr. Thomas Henry, at his of-
fice at Easton-Point, will be thankfully receiv-
ed and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

Printing,

Neatly Executed at this Office.

Joseph Chain, HAIR-DRESSER,

TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPO-
SITE THE EASTON HOTEL,
Returns his thanks to the Public generally,
for the liberal encouragement he has receiv-
ed, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of
their favours, and informs them that he has
just received a large supply of Beer and Ci-
der of the best quality, which he will dispose
of either by the barrel or smaller quantity.
He has likewise received a supply of Apples,
among which are the Newtown Pippin, Cart
House, &c. which he will dispose of by the
barrel or Bushel—Also, Beef Tongues, cured
by himself in a superior manner, Crackers,
Cheese, &c. all of which he will dispose of at
the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Nov. 11

Mrs. Susan Seth,

(Residing at the Head of Wye, Talbot County.)
Having engaged Miss Nicholson to instruct
Young Ladies in those branches which con-
stitute a polite education, will accommodate
Fifteen or Twenty with Board at one hundred
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, they
finding Bedding, Towels, &c. Tuition ten dol-
lars per quarter. Music and Drawing, extra.
Every attention will be paid by Mrs. Seth and
Miss Nicholson to their morals, manners, &c.
The School will open on the second Monday
in October.
Oct. 21.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between
Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving
Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock,
A. M. or ANnapolis & Baltimore, via Todd's
point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at
Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start
from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for
Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for An-
napolis and Easton every Wednesday and Sat-
urday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Anna-
polis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts
from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M.
arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening,
via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place
known by the name of the Double Mills
Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3.25.
From do. to Annapolis 2.50.
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.
Easton, Feb. 28—

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed, at
the suit of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison
against Thomas Hamblenton, will be sold on
Thursday the 26th of December, at the pre-
mise t. following property to wit: a tract or
part of a tract of and, called Hamblenton's Dis-
covery, containing one hundred acres more or
less, one horse, four head of cattle, fifteen
head of sheep, two hogs, three pigs, one
carriage and harness, one ox cart, two ploughs,
one harrow, one roller, all the crop of corn,
one fiddlerhouse, three stacks of straw, one
milk house, seventeen bushels of wheat seed,
one canoe, one crab, one scow, one third
part of a wheat fan, one wheat roller, one gin-
net, thirty nine head of geese, four poultry
coops, twelve ducks, sixteen turkeys, one ne-
gro child aged twelve months, all the corn
blades, one negro man, aged seventy, one
looking glass, one walnut desk, one dining
table, ten Windsor chairs, one flag bottom ditto,
one armed ditto, one large water, four small
ditto, one pair of brass andirons, four dishes,
thirty eight plates, one coffee pot, five cups
and saucers, four tumblers, one decanter, one
lot of old books, one half bushel, three barrels,
three beds and furniture, three pots, one tea
kettle, two pair of iron spindles, the crop of
flax, all the corn husks, one crib, one chest, two
bedsteads, two dressing-glasses, one wire
sifter, one coffee mill, one spider, one oven,
all the greens in the garden, two axes, one
grind stone, one iron dog, one peck kettle.
Sold to satisfy the above said f. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, S. C.

Nov. 25—ts.

Notice,

Is hereby given, that there was committed
to the goal of this county, as a runaway, a
bright mulatto lad, who calls himself

James Conaway,

About 5 feet 5 inches high, 19 years old and
rather slender made, has a scar between his
eyebrows, and one a little above his right
wrist; his clothing a blue cloth coat, a blue
and white striped cotton ditto; a black
and white striped Marseilles vest, a pair of
brown cloth pantaloons, a pair of coarse shoes
and wool hat, all much worn. He says he is
free and was born at Elkridge Landing, about
9 miles from Baltimore. If a slave, the owner
is requested to come forward without delay
with proof of the fact, pay charges and release
him from goal, otherwise he will be released
agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.
Nov. 25 8w

Notice,

Is hereby given, that there was committed
to the goal of this county, as a runaway, a
dark mulatto man, who calls himself

Reuben Holly,

About 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout
made, and has a scar on his right cheek bone;
his clothing, one velvet and one cotton round-
about, one pair linen pantaloons, one cotton
shirt, one pair coarse shoes, and a fur hat, all
much worn. He says he is free, and was born
at the large Seneca Mills