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VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1821.

NO. 165.

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serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY

From the Albany Ploughboy.

DUANESBURGH FAIR.
This Fair was held on the 2d inst. at the Public Square in the town of Duaneburgh; and was rendered more interesting than that of the preceding year, by being much more numerous attended; and particularly by such a collection of fine horned cattle, sheep, and swine, as perhaps never was exhibited at one place in this state. A great many superior bulls were inspected, together with many of the most valuable milch cows and their progeny, belonging to such an admirable dairy country.

The chief objects of attraction, perhaps, were the pens of extraordinary fine sheep, almost peculiar to Duaneburgh. They consisted of that admirable English breed, formed out of the Bakewell and Teeswater sheep, which weigh from 20 to 30 lbs. a quarter, and clip from 6 to 10 lbs. of wool. If the wool of these sheep corresponded in fineness to the weight and value of the carcass, they might be considered as perfect animals of their kind; but as is generally the case with very gross mutton, it is rather coarse to manufacture into apparel, though its staple and quantity recommend it eminently for carpeting and coarse manufactures.

An experiment was tried last year by Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the president of this society—that is thought to have succeeded. Some selected English rams were put to 200 fine merino ewes and nothing can be more beautiful than their progeny. The committee of judges unanimously assigned the premiums to the weather and ewe lambs of this breed, in consideration of their uniting in a remarkable manner the two qualities most desirable in sheep—weight of carcass and fineness of wool. An April wether lamb weighed 100 lbs. alive, and the ewe lambs about an average of 90 lbs. upon grass feeding. The wool, and a very fine fleece was taken from one lamb and weighed 4 lbs. 4 oz.

Mr. Eaton's fine breed of hogs again took the premiums: a March pig of this breed, which it was intended to have exhibited at the Fair, became, a few days previous, incapable of standing more than for a minute or two in twenty-four hours, and was therefore killed, as it was thought impracticable to take it to the Fair. The dressed carcass weighed 311 lbs. 2 oz.

Some admirable specimens of domestic manufacture were examined; particularly a piece of linen, to which the premium was given. It was a very substantial piece, approaching in beauty to fine Irish linen.

When the committees had made up their reports, the society and the spectators convened at the booth, where an address was delivered by the president. The society was next re-organized for the ensuing year, and the premiums were then distributed to the successful candidates, and paid on the spot in gold and silver money. Mr. A. Vought declined a reelection as secretary, and received the thanks of the society.

It was universally conceded that much good had been done by the institution; and that the people were beginning to be awake to the value of it.

[Here follows a list of premiums.]
Officers chosen for the ensuing year.—
G. W. Featherstonhaugh, president; Lewis Eaton, secretary; Frederick Vedder, treasurer.

Report of the Viewing Committee of the Duaneburgh Agricultural Society for the county of Schenectady.

The Viewing Committee, in pursuance of the duty assigned them, met in conformity to prior arrangement and proceeded to view the farms, roads, and green crops; and to measure the wheat, corn, barley, oats, white beans, and potatoes of the competitors in the different towns, and after maturely contrasting the merit of the farms in competition, and accurately measuring all the crops, do award the premiums as follows:

[List omitted as before.]
The committee congratulate the society on the extraordinary improvements which are taking place. The face of the country is changing. Decayed log and rail fences are universally giving way to substantial stone walls, and a general anxiety prevails on the subject of the improved breeds of stock. Farmers are perceiving the value of the Bakewell sheep, and a new breed has been formed by Mr. Featherstonhaugh, which appears to be exactly what is suited to the country. It has been formed by tupping select merino ewes, with the first rate English tups. The

carcase of the lambs is very heavy, and the wool beautifully fine and abundant. Nothing can exceed this new breed in beauty.

The committee regrets that so much diffidence has been shown in competing for premiums, and suggest the idea of a general competition on the part of the members for the succeeding year. When samples of all the grains and grown, the kinds of seed, the mode of cultivation, the most improved stock, with accounts of the mode of raising, would annually be collected, and by freely interchanging opinions, contrasting the successful experiments, would disseminate the most useful information.

The committee cannot here omit expressing their satisfaction for the liberal reception and polite attention paid them on their tour.

LEWIS EATON, Chairman.
Duaneburgh, Nov. 1, 1820.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

(Abstract of Proceedings.)

MONDAY, JAN. 15.

Mr. Maulsby from the committee of Ways and Means delivers the following:
Report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom have been referred the Finances of the State, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to submit the following report.

FIRST OF THE FUNDS OF THE STATE.

The funds of the State are as follows.
Exchange 6 per cent stock of the United States of 1812 \$133,717 83
Funded 3 per cent stock of the United States 335,104 74
Loan to the Potomac company 20,000 00
Loan to Charlotte Hall School 2,667 67
Loan to St. Peter's Free School in the city of Baltimore 3,000 00
Balances that are due from Sheriffs and Clerks 30,027 71
Installed and uninstalled bonds that are valid 32,070 74
Stock in the Potomac company 120,444 44
Stock in the Bank of Baltimore 106,300 00
Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland 42,400 00
Stock in the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore 77,500 00
Stock in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland 190,000 00
Stock in the Farmers' Town Bank 25,000 00
Stock in the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore 25,000 00
Stock in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore 15,000 00
Stock in the Marine Bank of Baltimore 10,000 00
Stock in the Franklin Bank of Baltimore 15,000 00
Stock in the Elkton Bank of Maryland 10,000 00
Stock in the Frederick Town and Baltimore Turnpike Road 10,000 00
Stock in the Baltimore and York Town Turnpike Road 5,000 00
Stock in the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland 10,000 00

Making the sum of Dollars, 1,223,133 13

Of the means in the Treasury.

Balance of Cash in the Treasury on the 1st Dec. 1819 \$52,837 19
Receipts of cash into the Treasury from the 1st Dec. 1819, to the 1st Dec. 1820 213,313 62 1-4
Receipts of cash into the Treasury since the 1st Dec. 1820 107,895 77 2-3

Making the sum of Dollars, 364,064 58 3-4

Amount of the Expenditures of the year 1820, including the estimated expense of the present session of the Legislature, at \$5,000 dollars, and also including appropriations remaining unpaid on the 1st Dec. 1820, amounting to dollars, 33,584 13, in the whole making the sum of

255,689 18 1-4

Leaving a balance of cash now in the Treasury to meet any deficiency of the current year, or otherwise subject to the disposition of the Legislature, amounting to the sum of

Dollars, 90,437 40 1-2

Revenue for the year 1821.

The Treasurer estimates the permanent revenue of the State for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one, exclusive of that destined for the encouragement and support of county schools, at the sum of \$84,070 79 cents arising from the following sources to wit:

For interest on exchange 6 per cent stock of the U. States of the year 1821 \$2,023 00

For interest on 3 per cent stock do. do. 10,053 12

For interest on loan to Charlotte Hall school 160 00

For interest and principal on installed and uninstalled debt 2,000 00

For fines, forfeitures, amercements, marriage, ordinary, retailers, hawkers and peddlers' licenses 35,000 00

For composition on escheats and vacant land 1,500 00

For taxes and seals in the Land and Chancery Offices 1,000 00

For dividend on stock in the Bank of Baltimore estimated

at 6 per cent 6,372 00

Dividend on stock in the Bank of Baltimore, estimated at 2 1/2 per cent 1,500 00

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Dividend on stock in the Bank of Baltimore, estimated at 2 1/2 per cent 1,500 00

times, your Committee does not perceive the necessity of resorting, at the present session of the Legislature, to taxes either direct or indirect; they therefore decline submitting any project for that purpose. They are, however, induced to believe, as well from representations which have come before them, as by a recurrence to the practice of other states, that a considerable revenue may be obtained by means of State Lotteries; but without entering into a detail of the modifications of the present Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act to regulate Lotteries" proper to be adopted, they would respectfully recommend its continuance, with such additional regulations as would render it most efficient.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

At the commencement of the last financial year, the state stood indebted to sundry banks for loans, bearing interest of 6 per cent, the sum of 68,000 00
Of this debt the sum of 28,000 dollars with the interest arising thereon, has been paid during that year 28,000 00

Leaving a balance of Dollars, 40,000 00

Due to the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, which bank, as has been stated, hath expressed a desire, that the debt should continue in the case of the state for another year, and which your committee recommend should be done.

Debts due to the State from its Citizens.
Amount of debts due, \$368,865 16
Amount by the Treasurer deemed invalid, 271,165 90

Leaving a sum of Dollars, 97,697 76

Composed of debts supposed to be good—the proper measures for the collection of which is for the Legislature to devise.

State's Claim on the General Government.
The whole claims for disbursements during the war amounts to the sum of \$293,993 65

Of which has been received at various periods the sum of 274,710 21

Leaving a balance of Dollars, 19,283 44

Of this sum the War Department has refused to pay, as inadmissible upon principle, the sum of 15,165 25

Leaving a balance of Dollars, 4,118 19

for liquidation, and which sum will probably be received in the course of the current year, in which case the surplus in the Treasury subject to appropriation, or for the commencement of the financial year of 1822, will amount to the sum of 38,954 dollars and 21 1/2 cents.

Your Committee cannot close this report without expressing their sense of the great ability, activity and energy displayed by the Executive of the state, in bringing to a close the last mentioned claim against the General Government, of their full concurrence in the justness of commendations that department has been pleased to express towards Mr. Nulian Pinkney, for his able and indefatigable arrangement of the vouchers and documents indicating that adjustment.

All which is submitted. By order,
JASON MOORE,
Clerk of the Committee of Ways & Means.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.
On motion of Mr. Stoddert, the following message was read, assented to and sent to the Senate

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
January 19, 1821.

Gentlemen of the Senate—We propose, with the consent of your honorable body, to proceed this day, at 12 o'clock, to the appointment of Registers of Wills for Anne Arundel, Kent and Somerset counties. Thomas H. Hall is nominated for Anne Arundel county, Robert Hall and William Knight for Kent county, James Polk and John H. Anderson for Somerset county. We have nominated Messrs. Marriott and Wright on the part of this House to join such Gentlemen as may be named by your honorable body to count the ballots and report thereon. By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

The bill to exempt a lottery from the tax imposed thereon, and the bill to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting, were severally passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The clerk of the Senate delivers a bill for the benefit of the Bank of Caroline, for the concurrence of the house.

The further supplement to the act for the recovery of small debts out of court was read, and, after some amendment rejected by a vote of 36 to 34.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the following message,

BY THE SENATE,
January 19, 1821.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—We received your message of the 9th inst. proposing to go into an election of a Senator of the United States. The term of the Senator for the Western Shore, now in Congress, will not expire till the 4th of March next, beyond which time Congress cannot sit, and the next session of Congress does not take place until December, 1821. At that Session the Legislature of Maryland will be in session, and the Senate apprehend that no inconvenience can result from postponing the election till that time. By order,

JOHN N. WATKINS, Clk.

The House adjourned.

Mr. Stoddert delivers the following message:
The committee to whom was referred so much of the Executive Communication as relates to a further petition being made for the education of the children of indigent persons in this state, beg leave to report.

That they concur in the views taken by the Executive upon this most interesting object of state policy, and are deeply impressed with the conviction that no means can be devised, so well calculated to promote the happiness of the people, and to give education to the political institutions of the state, as enlightening the public mind. And your committee, indulging these considerations, feel a deep concern at the present reduced and embarrassed state of the public finances, and can discover no other way or means by which this important and benevolent object can be accomplished than by a moderate tax. They would therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying law; All which is respectfully submitted.

An Act to provide Additional Funds for the Support of County Schools.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Levy Courts of the respective counties of this state be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to levy and assess on the assessable property of their respective counties, the sum of _____ cents on every hundred dollars, and the collectors in said counties shall collect the monies so levied, as other county charges are collected, and pay the same over to the commissioners of the School Funds, or in such other manner as is directed by the act entitled, "An Act for the distribution of a certain Fund for the purpose of establishing Free Schools in the several counties therein mentioned."

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the money so collected and paid over, shall be distributed in the manner and according to the provisions by law made for the distribution of the other funds for the support of county schools. Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table. By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

On the second reading of the resolution relative to the petition of the blank for the names of the commissioners to be filled up with Dr. Wm. C. Miller, Wm. McKetta, and John R. Evans.

On motion of Mr. J. B. Eccleston, that the whole of the resolution be stricken out, for the purpose of inserting the following:

Resolved, That the speaker issue subpoenas, directed to the sergeant at arms, for such witnesses as the sitting members and the memorialists of any member of this house, may direct, and that the same be made returnable on _____ day of _____ at _____ o'clock.

Mr. Norriss reports for a division, and the question was put, and striking out.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Yeas 51.
Determined in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Forrest, the question was put, and the yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Yeas 47.
Determined in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house concur in the report, and assent to the resolution. Resolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

Mr. J. Forrest reports a bill for the supplement to the act for the better regulation of slave holders.

Mr. Orrick reports a supplement to the act regulating the salary of the keeper, clerk, agent, deputy, keepers and wards of the penitentiary.

The bill to limit the power of granting writs of Habeas Corpus and writs of Habeas Corpus was rejected by a vote of 41 to 23.

Mr. S. Stevens obtained leave to report a further supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland and for the extension of the charter of the recent banks in the city of Baltimore and for other purposes so far as relates to Talbot county.

Mr. Stoddert reports a bill to provide for the payment of costs in the case of forfeited recognizances.

The bill of the senate returns the bill for draining the Corn Branch passed with an amendment, which was concurred with by the house. The bill to change such parts of the constitution as relates to the division of counties into election districts, and the bill for the relief of Otho Sprigg severally passed, and the bill to protect the navigation of Chesapeake river rejected.

Mr. T. Kennedy obtained leave to report a bill respecting the assent of creditors to the release of debtors under the insolvent laws of this state.

The supplement to the act to incorporate the trustees of Cambridge academy was rejected by a vote of 38 to 28.

The house adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Mr. T. Kennedy reports a bill respecting the assent of creditors to the release of debtors under the insolvent laws of this state.

The bill relating to public roads and public landings in Worcester was rejected by a vote of 38 to 35.

The bill to alter the mode of changing the constitution of this state was referred to the consideration of the next general assembly by a vote of 46 to 28.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill establishing the form of the oath of office, and to repeal certain parts of the constitution, and on motion of Mr. LeCompte to strike out or in other words to reject the bill, a considerable debate took place. Before coming to a determination,

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Mr. Marriott obtained leave to report a bill relative to writs of Habeas Corpus.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in all cases of debts due to this state, where judgment has been obtained, or may be obtained, before the meeting of the next General Assembly, and the defendants are liable to execution, upon application being made to them, & being fully satisfied by the certificate of the Orphans Court, or Levy

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FOREIGN.

FROM THE NEW YORK MERCANTILE ADVERTISER JANUARY 30.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The December Packet ship, *Amity*, Capt. Maxwell, arrived in the Bay yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of the month. Capt. M. and the passengers got up to town last evening, with the letter bag. The editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received London papers to the evening of the 29th Nov. They furnish considerable interesting intelligence, but we have only time to give the extracts which follow.

LONDON, Nov. 23.
The House of Lords met this day, pursuant to adjournment, and the commission for proroguing parliament to the 23d January, was then read. The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, and Earls Bathurst and Liverpool.

House of Commons.—In consequence of the order for a call of the house this day, and of the interests excited by the expected communication from her majesty, the members began at an early hour, to assemble in considerable numbers.

At one o'clock, the whole of her majesty's counsel, who are members, except Mr. Brougham, who was detained professionally, in the Court of King's Bench, were in their places, besides nearly one hundred other members, chiefly of the opposition party.

The speaker was, however, looked for in vain. It was understood that Lord Castlereagh had been closetted with him for a considerable part of the forenoon.

Mr. Denman rose at two o'clock and said, "Mr. Speaker I hold in my hand a message, which I am commanded by her majesty the queen to present to this house. (Loud cries of hear, hear!)"

At this moment (a minute past two o'clock) Mr. Quarne, the deputy usher of the Black Rod, tapped on the door, and immediately entered. This interruption caused great uproar. About fifty members rose in their seats, and the general cry was, "Mr. Denman, Mr. Denman!" "Withdraw, withdraw!" but the noise was so great, that the gentleman in vain attempted to be heard; and, in the midst of the tumult, Mr. Quarne proceeded thus, although it was impossible for him to be heard by the chair, "Mr. Speaker, the Lords commissioners appointed by virtue of his majesty's commission, command the immediate attendance of this honorable house in the house of peers."

Mr. Tierney rose, and observed that not one word of what had fallen from the Deputy Usher had been heard; and how then did the speaker know what was the message, or whether he was wanted at all in the other house? (Loud cheering intermingled with cries of order from the Treasury Bench.)

The speaker then rose, the uproar still continuing, and Mr. Bannet exclaiming with a loud voice, "This is a scandal to the country."

Cries of "Shame! Shame!" were reiterated on all sides, and the utmost indignation was manifested by a number of members, who found her majesty's message thus treated.

The speaker instantly quitted his chair, followed by Lord Castlereagh and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to obey the summons of the Peers.

The utmost confusion prevailed at this moment; and it would be vain to attempt to describe the tumult which took place in the body of the House.—The loudest and most indignant cries of shame were reiterated throughout the House; and the speaker, followed by his majesty's ministers and several other members, advanced towards the door on his way to the Lords, in the midst of the most disconcerting uproar.

Mr. Denman during this confusion, remained on his legs, holding in his hand her majesty's message. He was surrounded by the most distinguished members of the opposition, who, as well as many independent members who generally vote on the other side, seemed utterly astonished at what had occurred.

At five minutes past two o'clock the speaker reached the lobby of the house of Peers.

After being absent about ten minutes, the speaker returned, accompanied by the few members with whom he retired; and being surrounded by the members present he communicated to them that the house had been to the house of Peers, where the Lords Commissioners, by virtue of his majesty's commission had prorogued Parliament to the 23d of January

The members then retired, and the people who were collected in the lobby, and the avenues leading to the house, dispersed.

The Queen's Message to the House of Commons.

The following is the message which Mr. Denman was in the act of announcing at the moment he was interrupted.

"Caroline R.—The queen has the honor to inform the House of Commons that she has received a communication from the king's ministers, plainly intimating an intention to prorogue the parliament immediately, and accompanied by an offer of money for her support, and for providing her with a residence until a new session may be holden. This offer the Queen has had no hesitation in refusing. While the late extraordinary proceedings were pending, it might be fit for her to accept the advances made for her temporary accommodation; but she naturally expected that the failure of that unparalleled attempt to degrade the Royal Family, would be immediately followed by submitting some permanent measures to the wisdom of parliament; and she has felt that she could no longer with propriety receive from the ministers what she is well assured the liberality of the House of Commons would have granted as a like essential to the dignity of the throne, and demanded by the plainest principles of justice. If the queen is to understand that new proceedings are meditated against her, she throws herself with unabated confidence on the representatives of the people, fully relying on their justice and wisdom, to take effectual steps to protect her from the farther vexation of unnecessary delay, and to provide that those unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close."

"It is the more extraordinary that this message was not received, as Mr. Brougham had apprised both the speaker and Lord Castlereagh that such a message was to be brought down."

Though the House of Commons, as is well known, usually meets about a quarter before four, yet the hour fixed in every adjournment is ten.

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Ministers.—Lord Grenville has declared to the king that he could form no party of friends in either house, that could strengthen the remnant of the present administration, if left by the earl of Liverpool, the earl of Harrowby and Mr. Canning who, have all tendered their resignation. It is said that the king has sent for Lord Spencer, to consult with him on the formation of a new administration.

Foreign Intelligence.—The Brussels papers contain some communications from Vienna, respecting continental affairs. It is not pretended that the precise determinations of the Allied Powers, as settled in the congress of Topkapu, are yet known. It is, however, acknowledged, that Austria, in conjunction with Russia and Prussia, will occupy the kingdom of Naples with military force. The immediate co-operation of England in this nefarious scheme is not anticipated. "The English fleet in the Gulf of Naples is stationed there for observation, and for the purpose of protecting the royal family in case of need."

The continued absence of the king of Spain from his capital, and some unconstitutional appointments, by the sign manual only, gave rise to a very general suspicion that some treachery was meditated by Ferdinand against the people. An address of the municipal authorities was therefore published on the 18th ult. which has determined the monarch to return to Madrid. The alarm spread through the provinces, and the militia is every where organizing to protect the constitution.

The Hamburg papers mentions an attempt to revolutionise the Danish monarchy. It is said, that it had been long in preparation, but was frustrated on the eve of its execution by the vigilance of the police.

Mention is again made of the discontent of the Russian soldiery, and the fact seems to be that a regiment of young noblemen had taken a dislike to their colonel, and had become impatient of the strictness of discipline.

PARIS, Nov. 22d.
A letter from Bayonne, dated the 14th instant, says, "The English have taken possession of two Portuguese vessels at the mouth of the Tagus, and war between Portugal and England may be daily expected."—*Gazette de France.*

HAMBURG, Nov. 21.
The post from Copenhagen has this moment arrived. There have been a great number of arrests in that capital, and, among others, several persons of great consequence. Their object appears to have been that of obtaining a new constitution, and a representative government. Some lives have been lost, when the insurgents were arrested by the police; but as the feeling in general, throughout Copenhagen and the whole of Denmark, is in favor of a new constitution, no doubt is entertained but that it will ultimately be granted to the people.

In Russia also, it would seem that the

people are not satisfied with the existing state of things. The letters from Petersburg, probably from motives of prudence, are written in a guarded manner, and contain little as to the real state of things. The latest advertisement from the city, after a period of only 15 days, is as follows: "We are now inclined to think that the new constitution of the Russian empire, which was proposed by the emperor, will be adopted."

It is unlikely that the emperor will allude to in the above extract refers to the mutinous spirit of the military.

GOV. CLINTON'S REPLY.
We call the particular attention of our readers to the following satisfactory reply of Governor Clinton, to the Legislature of New York, on their call for evidence, relative to the improper interference of the officers of the General Government in the local concerns of that state. The Governor in his speech to that body of November last accused them of being an "organized & disciplined corps, trained for the purpose of interfering in state elections." We shall in our next publish the evidence.

To the Honorable the Assembly.
GENTLEMEN,

The resolution of your honorable house, of the 16th of November, relative to an intimation in my speech, at the opening of the session, has been respectfully considered, and duly appreciated—and I shall now communicate to you, agreeably to your request, the evidence in my possession relative to the improper interference of the officers of the general government in the local concerns of this state.

That many of the officers of the United States have for a number of years, acted very improperly, by interfering in the elections of this state, must be known to every man in the community who has had opportunity for information, and whose mind is not steered by prejudice against the admission of truth: at the last election this influence was manifested in such a variety of shapes, and in such a very exceptionable manner, that I considered it my duty to refer to it: And in performing this duty as a magistrate, and in availing myself of a right possessed by every citizen, to express his opinion of the conduct of public men, I did not consider it necessary that I should be provided with documentary testimony, nor did I suppose that at an extraordinary session of the legislature, held for a special purpose, it would be deemed advisable to deliberate on any of the matters indicated in my speech. And I was confirmed in this impression, so far as it respects this subject, when I adverted to the resolution of the senate then before you, proposing to adjourn on the next day—and to a resolution of your house passed on the 18th day of November, for adjourning on the 20th. Under these circumstances, I thought proper to delay this communication until the present session. And when I make this observation, I must be permitted to state, that whenever I am called on for information, by any branch of the legislature, in a proper manner and in a proper case, I shall always attend to the request with pleasure; but I shall reserve to myself sufficient time to prepare a satisfactory answer. And the universal understanding, in parliamentary practice has been, that if the information requested is afforded in time for full legislative deliberation and decision, no exception ought to be taken.

In animadverting on the obtrusion of extraneous influence in the politics of this state, I was desirous of arresting the progress of a great evil, by attracting the public attention to its predominance. And I was not without hopes, that the national legislature would consider it a fit case for the salutary exercise of its high authorities. In the inquiry which has been recently instituted into the conduct of one of the departments of the national administration, some of the abuses which will be developed in this message may be deemed a fit subject for cognizance; and I am persuaded that the general investigation which has been made, will have a beneficial tendency, even if it be not followed by any measure of punishment.

Considering the immense patronage which must be necessarily entrusted to the executive government of the union, the constitution of the United States has wisely declared "that no senator or representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office;" and "that no senator or representative or per-

son holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector of president and vice-president." The object of these provisions is to preserve the independence of the national legislature and of the electoral colleges and to maintain the purity of republican government. The same salutary provisions for analogous beneficial objects have been extended to the state legislatures, and all the state constitutions formed since the proposal of the national constitution in 1787, declare in substance that no member of congress, or officer of the United States shall have a seat in the state legislature. There are in some constitutions variations in the provisions, but they all embrace in a greater or less degree the spirit of the excluding principle. In those states which had adopted constitutions before the establishment of a national government, there is of course no constitutional prohibition—but it is understood that in such case statutes have been passed to the same effect. Virginia whose constitution was formed in 1776, has a very comprehensive law on the subject. Pennsylvania, in addition to a constitutional restriction, has a statute which prohibits officers of the United States from acting as judges, inspectors or clerks of state elections. The constitution of this state was formed in 1777, and although no statute has been passed on this subject, yet by a concurrent resolution of March 1790 it was resolved as a sense of the legislature, that it is incompatible (according to the constitution of this state and of the United States,) that a member of congress or other person holding any office whatsoever under the United States should be a member of the senate or assembly of this state during his continuance in congress, or in such office; and that whenever a member of the legislature shall be elected or appointed a member of congress, or to any office whatever under the U. States and shall accept of such office or appointment, it is hereby further resolved that his seat in the legislature ought to be vacated. Even in the government of G. Britain, officers of the excise and customs, & clerks or deputies in the treasury, navy, victualling and admiralty offices, and a long list of other dependents on the crown, are interdicted from being elected or sitting as members of the house of commons.

Every officer of the United States is in a state of partial disfranchisement. He cannot sit in congress, in the state legislature or in the electoral colleges.—In the view of the constitution, he is an object of jealousy; he can however at any time be restored to all the franchises of a citizen by abdicating his office. Our government is founded on the representative system; it protects the purity and independence of the representative, it erects a barrier against the incursions of executive patronage; and it intends that the constituent body should be free from the operation of the same influence. In reserving to the national officer his elective franchise it was undoubtedly contemplated that it should be exercised in the genuine spirit of republicanism; that the suffrages of the citizen should not be biased by the emoluments and honors of the office, and that he should not carry into the elections, any of the influence derived from his official station; & I trust that it will be universally admitted, that the national government ought not to confer or withhold offices with a view of creating influence in state politics. It is well known that in this state, the national administration has for some years selected in almost every case of any importance, its officers in opposition to the state administration, & this undoubtedly operates as an encouragement to organized and disciplined hostility. It is a virtual instruction to its officers to oppose, and it is an invitation to all who are desirous of the patronage of the general government, to embark in the opposition. The interference of the officers of the general government in state politics in 1798, was at that period a subject of general and well founded complaint; in the interval between my first election and entrance into office, I took the liberty of apprising Mr. Monroe, the President of the United States, of the obtrusive intermeddling of the officers of the general government in our state politics & of my earnest hope that under his administration this system so justly and so generally reprobated, would be no longer tolerated. In discharging this duty to the public, I entertained every wish to promote the most amicable relations between the general and state administration, and I can truly declare that no act of hostility has been in any shape manifested or encouraged on the part of the authorities of this state.

The documents which I have now the honor to transmit to you, do not extend beyond the last general election and the agitations preceding and accompanying it. At the very period when the officers of the United States, who have behaved so reprehensibly, ought to have conducted themselves with the greatest delicacy; when a legislature was to be chosen that was to appoint the electors of President; and when the second officer of the United

States was a candidate for the office of Governor all the influence of their offices was put in requisition and brought into activity. Although deprived of the right of being chosen, yet if in the exercise of the right of choosing they are permitted by the power of office to influence election, what security have the people for a pure legislature, for an independent congress or for an incorrupt college of electors. On this occasion I take a pleasure in stating, that notwithstanding the practices complained of were marked with signal impropriety in the general operations of the navy-yard, in King's county, yet I do not know of a single instance wherein a naval officer who distinguished himself during the late war, has conducted himself improperly. The officers of the army stationed in this state have behaved, generally speaking, no ground of complaint. And the custom-house officers, on the lakes, so far as I can learn, have behaved in an unexceptionable manner in exercising the rights of suffrage, they have I believe generally abstained from bringing any official influence in any shape to bear upon the controversy.

The navy yard is situate in Brooklyn, King's county, and contains about 40 acres. Large sums of money have been expended there in building and repairing ships of war, and an extensive establishment is maintained in that place. The documents herewith transmitted will show that under the principal direction of Mr. Decatur, the naval storekeeper, the blacksmiths, caulkers, carpenters, laborers, and other persons in the employ of the navy-yard were voted—that he was authorized to employ other officers of that establishment—and that improper attempts were made in a variety of shapes to operate on the electors. The whole presents a scene of undue influence and extraneous intrusion revolting to every friend of republican government. The papers marked A to L inclusive, establish the charges beyond the possibility of refutation and the certificate marked M from the first judge of the county of King's, places the credibility of the witnesses beyond doubt.

The papers of the custom house in New-York, herewith transmitted, show the employment of a large number of persons in the solution of congress, and in directing a compilation and printing of a register once in every two years, of the officers of the United States has not been complied with in respect to the subordinate officers of the customs of New-York, I can therefore only state as a matter of estimate, that the patronage of that establishment approximates to 300,000 dollars annually. The surveyor of the port, Mr. Joseph G. Swift, has the immediate direction of inspectors & other subordinate officers of the customs; & although he has not the power of displacement, yet they are in such a state of dependence that their personal comfort must directly and their official existence indirectly depend on his volition. In order that there might be no doubt of his determination to interfere in the state election, he reported, as a member of a committee to a public meeting in King's county, the resolution marked N. When the situation, connexion, and political principles of this officer of the United States are considered, there can be no doubt, but that he had previously ascertained the sense of his political superior, and that he was instructed to act accordingly. In pursuance of this example the two inspectors of the customs at Staten Island, interfered in the most improper manner in the election—the papers marked O. P. Q. R. S. T. will establish this charge and the certificate marked U. given by the first judge of Richmond county, goes to prove the unquestionable good character of the witnesses. The papers marked V. & W. will also shew the conduct of some of the inspectors in the city of New-York. In such an immense population it is difficult to trace the course of individuals particularly, but it is believed that the few friendly officers of the customs were intimidated into entire neutrality; and that the mass of the influence of that institution was made to exhibit a hostile attitude to the state administration. The law regulating the compensation of the inspectors of the customs authorizes the allowance of three dollars a day, for the days that they are actually employed. These documents prove that seven of those officers were employed in electioneering; and I presume it will not be denied that each individual received three dollars a day from the public treasury when so engaged.

The resolution marked W. V. of the citizens of Buffalo, complains of the undue interference of officers of the general government in that quarter. The chairman of that meeting, Mr. John E. Marshall informs me, "that this resolution was intended to be a censure upon the general political conduct of those persons residing in Niagara county who are

attached to the commission for establishing the boundary line between the United States, and Canada. It is very notorious that those men, and all their dependants, have for two years been actively and zealously engaged in opposition to the state administration. At the last spring election they were peculiarly industrious, some of them frequently declaring that they were determined to revolutionize the county and state. The direct compensation of these officers amounts to nearly 12,000 dollars a year, and their expenses are believed to be very considerable.

The conduct of the judge of the United States of the Northern district of this state, is daily before the eyes of the legislature. The marshals have acted in coincidence with the general current of extraneous influence, and in their selection of deputies to take the census, they have, as far as I can learn, studiously excluded all those applicants that were friendly to the state administration. The conduct of Mr. Robert Tillotson, one of the district attorneys, and nephew of the President of the United States, is glanced at in the paper marked X—and that of Mr. Jacob Southard, the other district attorney, and nephew of the secretary of the navy, is mentioned in the paper marked Y. It will give me pleasure to find that there is error in some of those imputations; but of their opinions and improper interference, generally speaking, there can be no doubt. There are 3 newspapers employed by the government for publishing the laws of the Union in this state, & these consisted of the Argus, National Advocate, and Ontario Messenger, until within a few weeks when the business was taken from the last paper, and committed to the Times, a gazette of recent date, of comparatively limited circulation, and hostile to the state administration.

There are, I believe, 674 postmasters in this state, and I should estimate the aggregate patronage of the department in the state at large, at 100,000 dollars annually. During the able and impartial administration of the predecessor of the present post-master general, these offices were conferred without any reference to state politics. Attempts have been made, at various times, to cause the removal of postmasters friendly to the state administration.

I am sorry to say that in several instances they have succeeded. The papers marked Z will exhibit the case of Mr. Ezekiah L. Grainger, who, in the spring of 1819, was removed from the office of postmaster at Manlius. The papers marked AA are an expose of the removal of Alphaeus Doty from the post-office at Sandy Hill. This removal, it appears, was effected through the instrumentality of Mr. Roger Skinner, who resided in the same village. Mr. Doty, who has since died, had incurred the resentment of Mr. Skinner for his support of the state administration, and he was accordingly marked out for a victim. In December, 1819, his removal was effected in Washington.

The papers marked BB will show the removal of Mr. Henry Van Ness from the office of postmaster at Coldwell. It appears that the post-master general had determined to make the removal of Mr. Skinner's representation alone. The petition was signed by violent partisans, and the reasons assigned in it were only ostensible. And there is this singular circumstance attending this transaction:—The papers directing the displacement, were enclosed to Mr. Skinner; and it was not, it appears, in his estimation, a sufficient punishment to effect the removal of a good citizen & faithful officer, under false pretences, but his humiliation must be witnessed by his political adversaries, who were apprised of the event, and were called in to exult over his fall. The papers marked CC will show the removal of the post-master at Coldwell. This was also principally accomplished through the agency of Mr. Skinner, and upon the same grounds of party excitement. His letter to the post-master general, on this subject, could not be found. The paper marked CC refers to the removal of Mr. Brown, the post-master at Hartford, in Washington county, which was also the result of the same spirit. In March, 1819, Mr. Jacob Van Ness was removed from the office of clerk of the county of Dutchess; and Mr. P. R. Livingston, a senator from the southern district, publicly declared, as I am credibly informed, that the then post-master at Poughkeepsie should be removed from office, and Mr. Van Ness appointed in his place. This event actually took place, and indicate an understanding and cooperation between a department, at least at Washington and a political party in this state.

Although these measures were unequivocal in demonstration, & reprehensible in character, yet they were not deemed sufficiently energetic for the crisis. And, accordingly, on the 4th of April 1820, twenty-one days before the general election, Mr. Martin Van Buren, chairman of the meeting which nominated Mr. Tompkins for governor, addressed the following letter to Mr. Henry Meigs, the nephew before alluded to, of the post-master general:—"My dear sir—Our sufferings, owing to the rascality of deputy post-masters, is intolerable, and cries aloud for relief. We find it absolutely impossible to penetrate the interior with our papers, and unless we can attain them by two or three prompt removals, there is no limiting the injurious consequences that may result from it. Let me therefore, entreat the post-master general to do an act of justice, & render us a special service, by the removal of Holt, of Herkimer, and the appointment of Jabez

Fox, Esq. Also, of Howell of Bath, and the appointment of an excellent friend, W. B. Rochester, Esq. a young man of the first respectability and worth in the state, and the removal of Smith, at Little Falls, and the appointment of Hullister, and the removal of Chamberlain, in Oxford, and the appointment of Lott Clark, Esq. I am in extreme haste, and can therefore add no more. Use the enclosed papers according to your discretion, and if any thing is done, let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it, much good will result from it. Yours, affectionately M. Van Buren. April 4, 1820. The hon. Henry Meigs." The ostensible object of this letter is the displacement of certain post-masters on account of alleged malpractices, but the real design was to subvert the purposes of party. The removal of a few distinguished post-masters would serve as admonition to the 674 post-masters in the state to come out as electioneering partisans against the state administration, or to maintain silence. The improper & corrupt practices imputed to post-masters by Mr. Van Buren, are, no doubt, entirely unfounded. The private characters of those gentlemen are perfectly respectable, and their official conduct had never, as I understand, been impeached before that period. "If any thing is done, let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it, much good will result from it." That is, let it be done before the election, and many votes will be acquired.

The letter of Mr. Van Buren produced the removal of Messrs. Chamberlain and Smith, two of the Post Masters mentioned in it. It seems that Mr. J. R. Drake, then a member of Congress, interferred very officiously against a Post Master living out of his district. And it is believed that the removal of Mr. Leonard, whose case will be hereafter mentioned, was accomplished through his instrumentality. It appears that Mr. Drake cultivated an influence when in Washington, sufficient not only to injure men much more respectable than himself, but to secure a contract with the government which he considered of some consequence. Mr. Howell was kept in his office, by a personal acquaintance with Mr. Bradley of the general post office, who very properly exerted himself to continue the services of this excellent officer for the benefit of the department. Mr. Holt was not removed until the 7th of December last, after the resolutions of a party meeting, marked DD held on the 30th October last were forwarded to the Post Master General. It is said by the Post Master General that Mr. Holt was considerably delinquent, and failed for a number of quarters to render his accounts according to law. In order to establish the reality of this reason, the application of removal ought to exist in every similar case; but an intimation has been publicly and repeatedly made of a great delinquency, and no notice has been taken of it; and I am greatly mistaken if many cases do not exist where the returns required by law have not been duly made, and which have notwithstanding been passed over without animadversion.

The papers marked EE probably contain the true statement of this case. The papers marked GG, relate to the removal of the Post Master at the Little Falls; and the affidavits of the Honorable Robert Moneh and Joseph S. Lyman, marked FF will illustrate the general character of the transactions. On the 15th April, 1820, Mr. Stephen B. Leonard was removed from the office of Post Master at Owego. The letter announcing this is in the words following, to wit: "Post Office Department, 15th April, 1820—Sir, your being a mail contractor, and the only printer in the place where you reside, it is considered that your holding the office of Post Master, gives you an undue preference over other citizens and printers, not justified by the usual practice of this department. With your conduct as Post Master, I am well satisfied. Respectfully, yours, &c. R. J. Meigs, Jr.—Stephen B. Leonard, Esq." The report of the Post Master General, marked HH, made at the present session of Congress, shows that there are 58 Post Masters who are at the same time contractors for carrying the mail; and it is well known that in three important cities, the Post Masters are at the same time proprietors and editors of newspapers; and it cannot be presumed that the circumstance of Mr. Leonard's being the only printer in Owego, would increase the force of the general objection. In this case there would be no immediate rival establishment which he would be interested in injuring by virtue of his official situation. The case of Mr. Leonard is particularly mentioned in the paper marked II. The documents marked JJ, KK, LL, MM & NN, are corroborative of the other proofs, and exhibit some interesting views of this subject.

There are in all probability, scenes of equal if not greater turpitude, which cannot be exposed on account of the peculiar situation of individuals, dependent for their livelihood, in maintaining silence, interested in concealing abuses, desirous of screening personal or political friends, averse to encounter the vituperation which will ensue—apprehensive of personal injury from the desperation of detected malefactors, or looking to a particular quarter for favors to themselves or connexions. Under these circumstances it would be impossible for any department even if armed with the power of compelling testimony, to attain a full knowledge of the abuses complained of in the present case, it was rendered still more difficult from the want of official authority to take cognizance of the investigation. And when it was instituted with a view to the obtaining of documentary testimony, the offenders were forewarned, and had

ample time to take measures for the suppression of the truth.

It is, I conceive, impossible to resist the unfavorable conclusions which must be drawn from the body of testimony now submitted to you, making full allowances for exaggeration or error, for the influence of prejudice and the operation of improper motives. And admitting that a considerable portion of the allegations may be successfully refuted, yet still there will remain a sufficient number of strong and established facts, to prove a concert of exertions on the part of the officers of the national government—in the Navy Yard, the Custom House, the General Post Office, and in the various and some other institutions—that government operating in concert, and which demonstrated the existence of an organized and disciplined corps, and the obtaining of evidence for the purpose of obtaining the separation of authority from the possession of authority, and the checking down the power of the state, by the encouragement of intestine divisions. And this is a case in which the maxim—He orders the commission of a crime who does not forbid it—may be justly and advantageously applied.

Resolved, That they be, and they are hereby declared to be, directors on the part of this state in the banks aforesaid, for the ensuing year.

Mr. S. Stevens laid on the table for consideration, resolutions relative to the collection of public arms, and directing the dismissal of the agents heretofore appointed.

After the necessary interchange of messages, both houses of the Legislature proceeded to ballot for a register of wills of Kent county, when it appeared that Cuthbert Hall was elected.

The house adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

The bill to regulate the inspection of flour in the city of Baltimore was taken up and after much debate and variety of propositions of amendment, rejected by a vote of 36 to 30.

The house adjourned.

Lambert Clayland, Esq. late Director having resigned.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

On motion by Mr. Bowles, a message was sent to the senate proposing to adjourn the session on the 10th of February.

Mr. R. Stevens obtained leave to report a supplement to the act to erect a bridge over the narrows of Kent Island.

Mr. Mauley presents the following report.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Executive communication of the 7th of December, 1820, as relates to a contemplated amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, having duly considered the subject, are decidedly of opinion that the interests of the union would be materially jeopardized should the proposed amendment be adopted; the Committee therefore recommend the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it is inexpedient to concur in the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the consideration of the several states by the state of Pennsylvania, which is as follows to wit:—

"Congress shall make no law to erect or incorporate any banks or other monied institutions, except within the district of Columbia, and every bank or other monied institution, which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall together with its branches and offices of discount and deposit, be confined to the district of Columbia."

Resolved, That the Governor of this state be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolution to the Executive of the several states, with a request that the same may be laid before the Legislature thereof,

By order,

SAM'L S. HODGKIN, Clk.

On motion by Mr. Polk a committee of seven was appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a loan office in this state.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

On motion by Mr. S. Stevens, the following resolution was read.

Whereas, much inconvenience has been experienced for want of a regular and true returning from the militia officers of this state, relative to the force of the militia, and whereas frequent calls have been made on said officers, which have not been complied with.

Therefore Resolved, That the commander in chief be, and he is hereby requested to take the most speedy and effectual steps, to procure annually the necessary information relative to the strength of the militia of this state.

Resolved, That if any officer now in command, or who may hereafter be in command, shall refuse or neglect to obey any call made on him or them by any superior officer, in compliance with an order of the commander in chief touching the numbers or force of said militia, he shall be subject to a court martial, which court shall be called and held, agreeably to the provisions of the militia law of this state and if convicted of the charge of disobedience of orders, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of the said court.

By order,

THOMAS POLLARD, Clk.

The bill to confirm the act of last session to change the time of the meeting of the general assembly was rejected.

The house adjourned.

Mr. King reports a bill making a public landing place at the Trap in Somerset.

The house adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

The resolution relative to furnishing the government house was read the second time, the blank therein filled up with \$1500, passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Polk reports a bill relative to making a public landing place in Somerset.

The resolution relative to the claims of Jehu Chandler was rejected.

Mr. R. Stevens reported unfavorably on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Kent and Queen Ann's relative to the appointment of commissioners to examine Chester Bridge, which was concurred with by the house after an unsuccessful effort to reverse the report.

Mr. King reports a bill relative to the making of a public landing in Somerset.

Mr. Lake reports a bill to build a wharf at Cambridge.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy reports favorably on the memorial of the professors of the University of Maryland, accompanied by a supplement to the act of 1816, for the benefit of that institution.

The house adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

The amendments proposed by the senate to the supplement to the act to regulate the mode of staying executions, were agreed to and the bill returned.

After the necessary interchange of messages both branches proceeded to ballot for registers of wills when it appeared that Thomas H. Hall, was elected for A. Arundel; James Polk for Somerset; and that Cuthbert Hall and Wm. Knight, had an equal number of votes for Kent county.

After the necessary interchange of messages both branches of the legislature proceeded to ballot for directors in the several banks in which the state holds an interest, when it appeared that for the Union Bank of Maryland, William Chakney, Jr. and William Stansbury, were elected; for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, Tobias E. Stansbury and William Bruce, were elected; for the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, John Barney and John Bruce, were elected; for the Farmers Bank of Maryland, William Kilby and Nicholas Knapp, were elected; for the Branch of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton, John Reardon and William Clark, were elected; for the Hagers Town Bank, John Daniel and Daniel Schnebly, were elected; for the Kenton Bank, George Beaton was elected.

Resolved, That they be, and they are hereby declared to be, directors on the part of this state in the banks aforesaid, for the ensuing year.

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MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

(Abstract of Proceedings.)

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

The amendments proposed by the senate to the supplement to the act to regulate the mode of staying executions, were agreed to and the bill returned.

After the necessary interchange of messages both branches proceeded to ballot for registers of wills when it appeared that Thomas H. Hall, was elected for A. Arundel; James Polk for Somerset; and that Cuthbert Hall and Wm. Knight, had an equal number of votes for Kent county.

After the necessary interchange of messages both branches of the legislature proceeded to ballot for directors in the several banks in which the state holds an interest, when it appeared that for the Union Bank of Maryland, William Chakney, Jr. and William Stansbury, were elected; for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, Tobias E. Stansbury and William Bruce, were elected; for the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, John Barney and John Bruce, were elected; for the Farmers Bank of Maryland, William Kilby and Nicholas Knapp, were elected; for the Branch of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton, John Reardon and William Clark, were elected; for the Hagers Town Bank, John Daniel and Daniel Schnebly, were elected; for the Kenton Bank, George Beaton was elected.

Resolved, That they be, and they are hereby declared to be, directors on the part of this state in the banks aforesaid, for the ensuing year.

Mr. S. Stevens laid on the table for consideration, resolutions relative to the collection of public arms, and directing the dismissal of the agents heretofore appointed.

After the necessary interchange of messages, both houses of the Legislature proceeded to ballot for a register of wills of Kent county, when it appeared that Cuthbert Hall was elected.

The house adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

The bill to regulate the inspection of flour in the city of Baltimore was taken up and after much debate and variety of propositions of amendment, rejected by a vote of 36 to 30.

The house adjourned.

Lambert Clayland, Esq. late Director having resigned.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

On motion by Mr. Bowles, a message was sent to the senate proposing to adjourn the session on the 10th of February.

Mr. R. Stevens obtained leave to report a supplement to the act to erect a bridge over the narrows of Kent Island.

Mr. Mauley presents the following report.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Executive communication of the 7th of December, 1820, as relates to a contemplated amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, having duly considered the subject, are decidedly of opinion that the interests of the union would be materially jeopardized should the proposed amendment be adopted; the Committee therefore recommend the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it is inexpedient to concur in the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the consideration of the several states by the state of Pennsylvania, which is as follows to wit:—

"Congress shall make no law to erect or incorporate any banks or other monied institutions, except within the district of Columbia, and every bank or other monied institution, which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall together with its branches and offices of discount and deposit, be confined to the district of Columbia."

Resolved, That the Governor of this state be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolution to the Executive of the several states, with a request that the same may be laid before the Legislature thereof,

By order,

SAM'L S. HODGKIN, Clk.

On motion by Mr. Polk a committee of seven was appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a loan office in this state.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

On motion by Mr. S. Stevens, the following resolution was read.

Whereas, much inconvenience has been experienced for want of a regular and true returning from the militia officers of this state, relative to the force of the militia, and whereas frequent calls have been made on said officers, which have not been complied with.

Therefore Resolved, That the commander in chief be, and he is hereby requested to take the most speedy and effectual steps, to procure annually the necessary information relative to the strength of the militia of this state.

Resolved, That if any officer now in command, or who may hereafter be in command, shall refuse or neglect to obey any call made on him or them by any superior officer, in compliance with an order of the commander in chief touching the numbers or force of said militia, he shall be subject to a court martial, which court shall be called and held, agreeably to the provisions of the militia law of this state and if convicted of the charge of disobedience of orders, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of the said court.

By order,

THOMAS POLLARD, Clk.

The bill to confirm the act of last session to change the time of the meeting of the general assembly was rejected.

The house adjourned.

Mr. King reports a bill making a public landing place at the Trap in Somerset.

The house adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

The resolution relative to furnishing the government house was read the second time, the blank therein filled up with \$1500, passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Polk reports a bill relative to making a public landing place in Somerset.

The resolution relative to the claims of Jehu Chandler was rejected.

Mr. R. Stevens reported unfavorably on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Kent and Queen Ann's relative to the appointment of commissioners to examine Chester Bridge, which was concurred with by the house after an unsuccessful effort to reverse the report.

Mr. King reports a bill relative to the making of a public landing in Somerset.

Mr. Lake reports a bill to build a wharf at Cambridge.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy reports favorably on the memorial of the professors of the University of Maryland, accompanied by a supplement to the act of 1816, for the benefit of that institution.

The house adjourned.

The bill to authorize a lottery to complete the German reformed church in Middletown; the supplement to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills, &c. the further supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road to Cumberland, &c. the resolution requesting an annual statement from the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, relative to the expenditures for deepening the basin, the bill to change the name of Charlestown, in Charles county; the bill relating to causes removed for trial in the third, fifth and sixth judicial districts of this state; the additional supplement to the act authorising a lottery for completing an Episcopal church in Baltimore county; the bill for the benefit of All Hallows Parish; and the bill empowering the levy courts of the several counties therein named, to discontinue out pensioners, were severally passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Leave given to report a bill to authorize the levy court of P. George's to levy a sum of money to build a wharf in the town of Queen Anne.

The clerk of the senate returns the resolution in favour of Wm. Jacobs, and the bill to facilitate the collection of county charges in Dorchester, severally rejected. Also delivers a supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund, for the consideration of the house.

The bill to alter such parts of the constitution as relate to the representation in the house of delegates from Baltimore city, and prescribe the manner of choosing senators and filling up vacancies therein, was referred to the first Monday of October next, by a vote of 46 to 17.

Mr. T. Kennedy reports a bill relating to sheriffs.

Mr. Barney reports a bill to alter and amend the constitution.

The amendment to the bill respecting the assent of creditors to the release of debtors under the insolvent laws of this state, were assented to by the house.

The house adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

The bill making a public landing in Somerset; the bill making a public landing place and road in Somerset; were severally passed & sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Whitley reports a bill for the better regulation of the town of Denton.

Mr. D. Martin reports a bill authorising the recording of a deed to William Berry, and a bill for the relief of Benjamin Roberts.

The clerk of the senate delivers a resolution declaring the assent of this state to the amendments proposed by the state of Vermont to the constitution of the United States, relative to establishing a uniform mode of choosing representatives in Congress, and Electors of President and Vice President, and a bill for the benefit of the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester, for the concurrence of the house. (The last named bill was passed by special order and returned to the senate. Also returns the additional supplement to the act relating to public roads in this state, passed with an amendment which was assented to by the house.

Mr. Allen offered for consideration a resolution proposing to withdraw the funds and donations now given to the different academies in this state, and that they constitute a fund to be hereafter applied to the education of poor children.

Mr. Lecompte reports a bill to incorporate the trustees of Tyler's Island seminary, in Dorchester.

The resolution in favor of Judge Chase was referred to the consideration of the next general assembly by a vote of 37 to 21. Mr. Forrest offered a resolution to effect the same object but in a different form, which was substituted on motion of Mr. Kennedy by a resolution authorising the Executive to employ additional counsel to defend the interests of the state in a suit now pending before the court of appeals, instituted by Judge Chase against the state.

The house adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

Mr. Holbrook's bill to prevent petitions for freedom being filed, without security for costs; unless some one of the judges of the court shall certify to the clerk that there is probable ground to believe the negro applying is entitled to his freedom, was read a second time. It was supported by Mr. Lecompte and opposed by Mr. Mauley, and determined in the negative.

Mr. Lecompte reported a bill to incorporate the Taylor's Island Seminary, in Dorchester county, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

In consequence of a very interesting debate going on in the senate, the house adjourned at an early hour.

The debate arose upon certain resolutions submitted by Mr. Maxcy, permitting the visitors of St. John's College to institute a suit against the state on the ground of the violation of the charter of that institution, by the act of 1805 withdrawing its funds.

This debate commenced on Saturday. The speakers to-day were Mr. Taney in opposition to the resolution, and Mr. Harper in its support.

The question turned upon the propriety of submitting a state right to the decision of the supreme court of the United States where the question would necessarily be carried.

The Senate adjourned without coming to a decision. Mr. Carmichael speaks to-morrow.

The house adjourned.

Mr. Wm. tee presents. The com. the petition saph Stewal chester cour act authoris ditch in said cost of those cutting and leave to rep same into the and that wi the object o templates t of a large q under the ably to the the follow tions. 1st It do sons who

POETRY.

FROM THE NANTUCKET MAGAZINE.
FASHION'S FOOLS.

The world still judges by the main,
For habit holds the yellow glass,
And through that jaundiced medium seen,
Shall Wisdom's self for Folly pass.
'Tis not because you rapid smart
Strays carelessly from Reason's rules,
That he hates reason, has no heart,
'Tis that he's one of Fashion's Fools.

The Toper over the bowl, his joke,
Who vents against his dearest friends,
Next morn would fain the bowl were broke,
And he'd been dumb to make amends;
For honour well his heart can touch,
He well knows golden Friendship's rules,
His fault is that he drinks too much,
Because he's one of Fashion's Fools.

The 'Bouncer' swears that brown is blue,
And moulds at will Dame Nature's law,
And talks of joys he never knew,
And fancies charms he never saw;
'Tis not that he would fain renounce
Fair Truth and all her sacred rules,
But that it is genteel to 'bounce,'
And thus he's one of Fashion's Fools.

If Merit pine away forgot,
If Bakes at sacred honour e'er,
If Wedlock prove no gaudian knot,
And lovers dread to be sincere,
'Tis not that men so much delight
To deviate from Homer's rules,
But that it's vulgar to be right,
And thus they are all Fashion's Fools.

Says that conclusion's to be drawn,
Are we to fancy or to feel,
To live awake or in a yawn,
To be consistent, or genteel,
Soon the election may be made—
Let's square our lives by Reason's rules,
So far be Fashion's modes observed,
But let us not be Fashion's Fools.

ON A SEGAR.

Who can blame the generous host,
Who antidote to grief?
Old Segar dispense,
Which hidden virtue best
In motion and still as when we think,
Gives a zest to wine we drink,
Infuses pleasure, sends despair
Serpentining, into sin.

With a Segar, in pensive mood,
I moralize in solitude,
In its decrease I read my end
Dread lecture of a dying friend.

Like thee, at first, from earth I came,
Received a form, was given a name,
After a few short pulls, I found
Shoulder like thee to native land.

THE BOWLING POST.

The present season is
very similar to that of 1779-80—
there are there now alive, who are ful-
ly competent to test the difference and
which of those can speak so feelingly, and
with so full a recollection of the misery &
bitterness of that winter, as the soldier
of the revolution?—None. Cannon, as
you have observed, and of massy weight,
were transported on the ice from hence,
& Lord Sterling, with his troops & artillery,
passed fearlessly over the same bridge,
from Jersey to the attack of the British
posts, on Staten Island. The land marks
of the country were hid beneath the snow,
roads were impassable, and man and
beast perished with excess of cold!
On the 15th of December, '79, the divi-
sion of the army in which I served, com-
menced with continental troops, on the
southern slope of the hills of Morristown,
levelling the ground for the foundation
of huts, the materials for which were
standing in the forest;—the frost had pen-
etrated the earth to the depth of 15 inches
& the snow was then, at least 12 inches
deep; we were in tents, slept on the earth,
and for days together, without meat, & if
meat without flour; whiskey though new
from the still, was a luxury which only
the fortunate could procure. A small
chimney, built with such materials as
could then and there be procured, served
partially to warm the tent, into which
as many were crowded as it could hold;
for the scarcity of tents was in proportion
to the scarcity of every thing else—there
was nothing plenty but patriotism, the
hope of honor, and the thirst of fame.—
The duties of the day were laborious &
severe, the nights were long and cold and
comfortless. At how great a sacrifice
did the revolutionary soldier endeavour
to secure the approbation of his own heart,
the plaudits of his countrymen?—Canada,
Valley Forge, Morristown, the Southern
States, every summer's field, and every
winter quarters, for seven distressing
years, can witness. Happily, his endea-
vours have been appreciated, at least, by
his rich and happy fellow citizens; and
applause, vox et preterea nihil, in the
tents of the 4th of July, has been echoed
from Maine to Mississippi! When the last
of the veterans shall be under the sod,
and the fear of his urging the justice
of his pecuniary claims on the "dull cold
ear" of Congress be no more, the love &
veneration of his countrymen will rise to
the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and every
toast to his memory, will be rung in
changes of three times three!

In tatters, with scanty food, and with-
out rum, that oblivious draught to wretch-
edness, with constant and heavy fatigue,
and without refreshing sleep, how se-
vere was the task to a man of feeling,
to force his soldiery to their duty, to force
them to obey though they should perish

in obeying? What think you, sir, of men,
of private soldiers, who in such circum-
stances, under such a load of misery, car-
ried themselves erect and did their duty.
Warned for command, I shared with my
tent mates, (and there were five of us),
the last remnant of bread we had, a lit-
tle flour had been procured, it was knead-
ed with snow, baked under the ashes of
our fire place, and divided into five parts;
one turned his back and decided to whom
the morsel held up, should be given. With
my fifty men, my piece of bread and with
lightness of heart, I marched in dark-
ness among stumps of fallen trees, to the
grand parade. Placed to my platoon, the
"forward march" was given, the drums
were doubly braced by the frost of the night
& the life played sweetly in unison with
that boyance of hope which never deserts
the bosom of the youthful soldier. It was
not possible my situation, could be worse,
it might be, and was infinitely bettered.
To be on the lines, expecting hourly an
attack from the enemy, who had cut off
the detachment immediately preceding us;
to wander once a week through de-
vout paths at midnight, along a chain of
sentinels, a distance from flank to flank
of full three miles—what was it but Ely-
sium to what I left behind? and yet, it
was a winter to which this is no more
comparable than I to Washington. No,
sir, no resident of a city, no citizen of the
United States, who had an house over his
head, victuals to eat, and bed clothes to
cover him, can speak of the similitude of
the two winters understandingly. The
revolutionary soldier felt what the cold
of '79, '80, was—it chilled him to the heart.
It is over now and all forgotten, & he is
well rewarded by his own proud honest
feelings; for the rest, he may place his
trust in Heaven, or join the ruling tribe,
Intrigue and bellow against federalists:
per chance the two and six penny bit of
paper given to make up the arrearsages of
his worthless paper money, pay depreciation,
and to balance all his claims may
then be realized by the salary and pen-
sions of the best office, in the
gift of the government, provided, always
he can support life and lungs for four
years, the term of remuneration for active
and efficient services, to the republic, at
the present day.

'75-'83.

N. B. Continental was another name,
for bad, worthless "continental horse!"
his back cut deep with the pack saddle,
his bones through his skin.

SCANDAL.

A blind man of Paris, retiring in the dusk
to his hotel, after having spent the day in beg-
ging, with little success, was accosted by
a person who told him that if he would go home
with him he should find his account in it. The
blind man joyfully consented to be conducted
to his new friend's house, and was thus ad-
dressed by him—"I am not rich, and yet wish
to show charity to the poor, which I have no
other possibility of doing, unless by giving
them a parcel of tales and novels, which I
compose and sell at a very moderate price for
their own benefit. Here, my friend is a good
parcel of them, which you shall dispose of at
the rate of two pence each, although they are
intrinsically worth thrice the money." The
poor fellow, after loudly expressing his gra-
titude, groped his way home exulting, and
sallied out early the next morning. He cried his
pamphlets by the title of a new novel, as he had
been directed, & for some time had no custom,
but one of his books having been purchased
and examined the rest met a most rapid sale,
and the blind man returned homeward with
his pockets well loaded. His pleasant ideas
were however soon checked, by his finding
himself in the custody of an officer of the po-
lice, who told him the book which he sold was
a most violent and impudent satire against
a person of rank. The poor man protested his
innocence, and told his tale, which, lucky for
him, was believed; but he could give no in-
formation which could lead to the contriver
of this very ingenious and new way of spreading
abroad scandal with impunity.

DRESS AND STYLE.

Of all competition, that for precedence
in dress and style is the most ridiculous—
trifling as it is, however, more evil has
resulted from it to families, than from any
other source. On which sex the imputa-
tion of this folly most deservedly falls, is
now worth asking. Suffice to say, that
of this class of competitors, was Mrs.
Bowline. Mrs. Demurrer gave parties,
and Mrs. Bowline was invited. Polite-
ness requires a reciprocity of attention.
Madame Bowline gave her parties in re-
turn. If Mrs. Demurrer had a new car-
pet, poor Jack Bowline had no peace of
his life, until he found credit to get a bet-
ter one for his dulcinea. If he opposed
her in any extravagant plan, the woman's
ready answer was at hand: "Didn't her
father give her a handsome setting out?
Wasn't it necessary for her respectabil-
ity, and that of her children to maintain
their rank in society? Was it not the duty
of a man to maintain his wife? If he could
not maintain her, why did he marry her?
She had her choice—that she had; and he
little knew how many good offers she had
refused." Against such arguments backed
by floods of tears, what man could stand!
Surely not Jack Bowline, whose
heart was ever ready to run before his
head. The consequence is obvious. Jack
ran in debt; and soon gave the sheriff leg
bail. The following letters show the re-
sult.

Mr. Broadcloth—Sir—I hope you will
pardon the liberty I take in requesting of
you a favour for myself and my wretched
family. The history of my life you know.
My foolish vanity has been the ruin of the
best of husbands. Our last dollar has
gone to pay sheriffs and lawyers. For
months I have been on my connexions for
bread. They are tired of supporting me;
and absolute necessity compels me in the
name of that friendship which you had
for my dear, lost Jack, to tax your good-
ness. I can say no more. Read inclosed.
Your obedient servant.

BETTY BOWLINE.

"N—, Dec. 5th, 1820.

Mr. DEAR BETTY—In a few hours I
shall be no more. My life is forfeited to
the violated laws of my county. Your
extravagance involved me in debt and
debt in crime. I am a pirate! I have been
taken. I am condemned! It was "to
maintain your rank in society!" that Jack
Bowline has lost his honour and his life.
You have a daughter. Teach her econo-
my—teach her industry—above all, O
teach her humility! The love of fashion
and the desire of keeping up appearances
have ruined more of your sex than any
other propensities. They are the banes
of civilized life. But these, I might
now be honest and respected, and you
Betsey and my little ones, comfortable
and happy. I forgive you—May God—
Your lost husband.

JACK BOWLINE.
May the fate of poor Jack and his fam-
ily be a salutary warning to
some of our present gentry.

REMOVAL.

THE LADIES' SEMINARY, have removed
from the old site, to the new one, on
the corner of the new street, (where the
house was formerly occupied by the
house of the late Mr. Bowline, and
having taken into consideration the pressure
of the times and the scarcity of money, they
have concluded to teach in future on the fol-
lowing terms, to wit.

Spelling, Reading, Plain Sewing and Sampler Work	\$3.00
Writing, Arithmetic, the English Grammar, and Muslin work, in- cluding the above branches	4.00
Geography, Ancient & Modern History, illustrated by Maps, Com- position & Embroidery, including all the above branches	5.00
Drawing and Painting	6.00 extra

Parents or Guardians, living at a distance,
desirous of sending young ladies to this in-
stitution, can have them boarded on moderate
terms in the house adjoining the school room,
where they will be under the immediate in-
spection of the teachers, who will board in the
same house, and pledge themselves to pay the
utmost attention to their morals, manners, &c.
Easton, Dec 30

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphan's Court,
31st of January, J. D. 1821.

On application of Joseph George, Adminis-
trator of the late John Morlin, late of Talbot county
aforesaid, it is ordered that he give the
notice required by law, for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased's es-
tate, and that the same be published once in
each week for the space of three successive
weeks, in one of the Easton newspapers, & al-
so in one of the Baltimore newspapers.

In testimony that the above is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings
of the Orphan's Court of the county
aforesaid, I have hereto set my
hand and the seal of my office
affixed, this 31st day of January,
A. D. 1821.

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 subscriber, at or before the 25th day of
August next, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 3d day of February
Anno Domini, 1821.

JOSEPH GEORGE, Administrator.
of John Morlin, deceased.

Feb. 3—
The Federal Republican & Baltimore Tele-
graph will please publish the above once a
week for three successive weeks, and forward
their account to this office for collection.

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

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.

The Members of the Queen Ann's county
Agricultural Society, are hereby notified, that
Saturday the 24th instant, is their stated day
of meeting.

HENRY D. SELLERS, Sec'y.
Queen Ann's county, Feb. 3.

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphan's Court,
23d day of January, J. D. 1821.

On application of Col. William Richardson,
Executor of the last Will and Testament of
Catherine Green, late of Caroline county de-
ceased—it is ordered that he give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased's estate and
that the same be published once in each week
for the space of three successive weeks in one
of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied
from the minutes of the
Orphan's Court of Caroline
county aforesaid, I have hereto
set my hand and the public seal
of my office affixed, this twenty-
third day of January anno domini eighteen
hundred and twenty-one.

Test JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county

In conformity to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath
obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline
county in Maryland, letters testamentary on
the personal estate of Catherine Green, late
of Caroline county deceased. All persons hav-
ing 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 es-
tate. Given under my hand this 23th day of
January 1821.

WILL RICHARDSON,
Executor of Catherine Green.

February 3—3w

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 the
will offer on the very lowest terms for Cash
Easton, November 18

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having leased the
FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Tal-
bot county at present occupied by
Mr. James Rue, respectfully soli-
cits the patronage of the public in the
line of his profession as Innkeeper, he
pledges himself to keep good and attentive
servants, his house is in complete order for the
reception of company, and will be opened on
the 1st day of January next, furnished with
beds and furniture—his stables are also in
order, and will always be supplied with
provisions and the country will afford
attention will be paid to travelling
gentlemen and ladies, who can always be ac-
commodated with private rooms, and the
most attention paid to their commands—
he intends keeping the best liquors of every
description.

N. B. Boarding on moderate terms, by the
week, month, or year,
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD HARWOOD.
Easton, Dec. 23d. 1820—6w.

CAUTION.

Whereas certain individuals in and about
the town of Easton, (either from ignorance of
the law, or from a supposition that such prac-
tices are allowed by me) are in the habit of
employing and dealing with my ser-
vants. Notice is hereby given, to all such
persons and others that such practices are not
permitted, and that I shall prosecute every
individual who shall hereafter employ, barter,
trade, or in any manner deal with either of my
servants without my express permission.—
And the more entirely to prevent such em-
ployment and dealing by night or by day,
I hereby offer a reward of twenty dollars to
any person who shall inform me there-
of so that the parties offending in the pre-
mises be prosecuted and fined according to
law.

NS. HAMMOND.

St. Aubin, Jan. 6, 1821.—2m

NOTICE.

The return of the Commissioners on the com-
mission issued on the petition of Thos. Wyatt,
to divide and view & value, &c. the lands of
Joannes Gland deceased, having been ratified
and confirmed by the court, and notice having
been published agreeably to the order of the
court, the said Thomas Wyatt a purchaser
from one of the heirs of the said Joannes
Gland, comes into court and refuses to take
the lands in the return mentioned, at the va-
luation of the commissioners, but Elizabeth
the daughter of the said Joannes, though cal-
led does not appear; thereupon, it is ordered
by the court that the lands mentioned in the
said commission and return be sold by the
said commissioners in the following manner,
and upon the following terms, to wit. At pub-
lic Auction, one third of the purchase money
to be paid down, one other third of the pur-
chase money to be paid at the end of nine
months from the day of sale, with interest
from that day, and the residue of the pur-
chase money to be paid at the end of eighteen
months from the day of sale, with interest
from that day. Four weeks notice of the
said sale to be given by advertisement in one
of the newspapers published at Easton, and
by advertisement set up at the Court house
door of Caroline county.

By order,

JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.
In pursuance of the above order the un-
designated commissioners appointed will ex-
pose at public sale on the premises on the
last Saturday in February next, to the highest
bidder, all the lands mentioned in the a-
bove mentioned commission and return, lying
and being in the county of Caroline, on the
terms prescribed by the above mentioned or-
der.

Richard Hughlett,
Beth Godwin,
Samuel Culbreth,
Wm. M. Hardcastle,
Thomas Goldsborough,
Commissioners.

Jan. 6, 4w

BOARDING.

The subscriber having removed to Hillsbo-
rough, will accommodate four or five Boys
with Board & Lodging—Parents or Guardians
who send Boys to the Hillsborough Academy,
will find his house very convenient, being
situated in the vicinity of that institution.

JOHN L. ELBERT.

Hillsborough, Jan. 20

ISAAC NINDE,

Baker,

(FROM BALTIMORE.)

Being deeply sensible of the favours re-
ceived from the inhabitants of Easton and its
vicinity, by the liberal encouragement he has
met with in his business, takes this method
publicly to express his gratitude for the same,
assuring them that he will spare no pains to
manufacture such goods in his line, which he
flatters himself will not fail to secure future
patronage from all his customers.

The following articles, of the first quality
may be had at the Old Establishment where
David Nice, lately resided, and where the bu-
siness is now carried on, viz:

FRESH LOAF BREAD every day, Sundays
excepted,
CRACKERS of various descriptions,
SPICE-NUTS,
POUND CAKES,
SUGAR CAKES,
GINGER-CAKES, and
RUSKS.
POUND-CAKE made to order on the short-
est notice, to accommodate parties.
Easton, January 21

Dr. Saml. T. Kemp,

Having removed to the dwelling formerly
occupied by Dr. Gray, continues respectfully
to offer his professional services to the public.
Easton, Dec. 28.

Carriage & Harness Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his cus-
tomers, and the public generally, that he has
just received a large and extensive supply of
materials in his line, which will enable him to
execute orders in his line at the shortest no-
tice, in a superior style, and on pleasing terms
for cash or country produce, at his old stand,
head of Washington street.

JOSEPH PARROTT.

N. B. J. P. requests all those indebted to
him to come forward without delay, and settle
their accounts, either by note or bond as he
can grant no further indulgence,
Easton, Jan. 13, 1821.—tf

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Dorchester County,
hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of
Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of ad-
ministration on the personal estate of John
Stewart, late of said county deceased; all per-
sons having claims against the said deceased,
are hereby warned to exhibit the same with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or
before the 25th day of July next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit
of the said estate. Given under my hand the
15th day of January, 1821.

HENRIETTA STEWART Administratrix
of John Stewart, deceased.

Jan. 20

To be Rented,

AT REDUCED RENTS,

The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied
by Dr. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Scull, and
possession given the first of January next—
Enquire of the Rev. Mr. Warfield or of the
Subscriber.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dec. 23—

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at
the suit of James Goldsborough and Solomon
Dickinson, against Mary Bromwell, will be
sold on Tuesday the 27th day of February
next, on the Court House Green, between the
hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, all the right, in-
terest, claim and title, of the said Mary Bromwell
in and to one House and Lot in the Hole-in-
the-Wall, also one cow.

Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest,
and costs of the above fi. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 3

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following fi fa's to me di-
rected, at the suit of the following persons—
John L. Kerr, John Goldsborough, and the
State use of William Jenkins, use of Levin
Birkhead, against John Mullikin, will be sold
on Tuesday the 27th February next, between
the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on the Court
House Green, all the legal and equitable right,
interest, claim and title of the said John Mulli-
kin, in and to a tract or parcel of land called
"Part of York's Destruction," containing one
hundred and eight acres and a half-acre of
land—also two cows.

Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest
and costs of the above fi fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

February 3 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi Fa's to me di-
rected against William I. Battie, at the suits of
William Jenkins, Benjamin Wilmont, use of
Thomas P. Bennett, Samuel Wright, use of
Francis Arlett, and one other at the suit of
John Hyatt, use of John Perry, will be sold on
Tuesday the 13th February next, on the Court
House Green, all the right, interest, claim
and title of the above William I. Battie, in and
to the following parcels or tracts of lands, cal-
led Newman's Lot, Noble's Chance & Farmer's
Delight, be the quantity what it may. Sold to
satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above
fi fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Jan. 20—w

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
Thursday the 23d of February, on the pre-
mises the following property, to wit, a tract of
part of a tract of land, called Hambleton's dis-
covery, containing one hundred acres more
or less, two dressing glasses and one crib
Sold to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Jan. 27—ts

State of Maryland,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphan's Court for
the county aforesaid, by the petition
in writing of John Sewell of James, if
the county aforesaid, 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 se-
veral supplements thereto, on the terms men-
tioned in the said Acts. A schedule of his pre-
perty 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 sub-
scribed me that he has resided in the state afo-
said for the period of two years immediately
preceding his application, and the gaolet
having satisfied me that the said petitioner
is in his custody for debt only, and the said
petitioner having given bond and sufficient
security for his personal appearance at Talbot
county court, on the first Saturday of May
term next, to answer such allegations as may
be made against him by his creditors. I do
therefore order and adjudge that the said John
Sewell be discharged from his imprisonment,
and he by causing a copy of this order to be
inserted in one of the Easton newspapers four
weeks successively, at least 3 months before
the said first Saturday of May term next, give
notice to his creditors to appear before the
said county court, on the first Saturday in said
court in the forenoon, for the purpose of re-
commending a trustee for the benefit of his
creditors, and to show cause, if any they have,
why the said petitioner should not have the
full benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled,
"An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors," and the several supplements made
thereto.

Given under my hand this 11th day of Sep-
tember eighteen hundred and twenty.

WILLIAM JENKINS.

January 13—4w

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1821.

NO. 167.

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.

GOV. CLINTON'S MESSAGE.

This paper has deservedly attracted universal attention, as the charge it was intended to support is one of the most serious that was ever made against our federal government, and one which ought most to alarm every man who looks to the purity and independence of the state governments as the grand shield and protector of the citizen's liberty, person and rights.

Governor Clinton complains of the officers of the United States Government, & of those employed in the service of government, interfering improperly to controul the public police in mere state affairs. *Called on by the legislature of New York for his evidences of the fact, he has transmitted a strong and dignified address to the legislature in answer, accompanied by a great number of certificates from reputed credible men, to establish the facts, as well as such sort of facts can be sustained by proofs other than voluntary confessions or declarations of the parties themselves charged—and indeed he has forwarded some declarations of this sort.*

We do not, by any thing we say or exhibit on this occasion, mean to be considered as friends or admirers of Governor Clinton. We do not mean to be on the panel to try him—We intend to state the case, as given to us, and the strongest part of the evidence, (for a country paper will not admit the whole of it) and then leave it to our readers to say whether Gov. Clinton has maintained the charge or not. In this we hope nothing will be thought prudish or squeamish—We have our opinions definitely formed so far as we have seen, but we do not think it necessary to give them—they are not called for at this time—at the same time we cannot but feel a sentiment bordering on contempt for many of those editors, whose papers have held a high stand in public opinion, & who have themselves often done well, who timorously and obsequiously seize on every contest to thrust themselves into the gaze of administration and its adherents. There is a time serving spirit visible which is loathsome—principles and integrity are too often made to bend to profit seeking, favour courting views. To this course we will not stoop—We like the course of administration, it is essentially good. We will cheerfully approve of it whilst it is good, but we shall not volunteer at all hazards in its defence, both because it would seem to savour of that which we despise, and because there are enough, God knows, always ready to render our efforts unnecessary—We shall not come into employment by battery, but employed upon our own terms, we shall be grateful for the patronage because we can worthily receive it.

The persons charged by Governor Clinton as improperly interfering in the State Elections are, 1st. Officers employed in the Navy Yard—2dly. Officers employed in the service of the Custom House—3dly. Officers in the General Post Office Department—and 4thly. those in the judicial system of the General Government.

Of those employed in the Navy Yard.

(C)

I, the undersigned, citizen of the United States, and inhabitant and freeholder of the town of Brooklyn, Kings county, and state of New-York, do solemnly declare that I attended the poll for electing governor and lieutenant governor of this state at the election in April last, and most of the time during the election; and that the officers of the general government of the United States, (with some few exceptions) were excessively opposed to the administration of governor Clinton, and made the most extraordinary and improper efforts to prevent his re-election, and in some instances excited the dread and the fears of my fellow citizens, lest they might experience personal injury, as well as discharges from public employment under them, or from the navy yard of the United States, that the said officers were actively

engaged in bringing up to the polls all persons under their controul, although there were occasional instances of a desire to vote for governor Clinton as chief magistrate of this state, yet they formed me that it would injure their interest with their employers, and I requested not to expose their interests and desires to the officers, in giv- ing votes.

Among the officers who created the greatest noise and violence of the col. Decatur, and officer Blunt, former, receiving, as it were, by detachments, and marshalling them up to the polls, in the most boisterous and threatening manner, and declared he would bring up one hundred men or more, by himself and friends, from the navy yard, which I have no doubt is true as to numbers, and afterwards on my observing my astonishment, and great dissatisfaction, at the extraordinary interference of the officers of the United States government, in the election of our state officers (to an officer of distinction) and particularly the proceedings of Col. Decatur, I was informed by him that if he himself were present, when I expressed my surprise and dissatisfaction, that he would down with my house, and the conduct of officer Bloodgood, was very indecently outrageous, and used threatening language and blows, and so much irritation was exemplified by him, otherwise, (and having his military appearance) as intimidated peaceable quiet citizens, from exercising and while exercising their privileges in voting at the election.

W. THOMPSON.

New York, Oct. 16, 1820.

Sworn to before me, this 16th day of December, 1820.

William Seaman, Commissioner.

(F)

In a conversation with Col. John P. Decatur, naval storekeeper on the New York station, some time in November last, he related that during the last election at Brooklyn he had brought up more than fifty men to the polls, most of whom were not entitled to votes, and as an instance of his influence & electioneering talents, stated that he had offered a ticket to the Rev. Parson Ireland, chaplain of the navy yard, which the parson was willing to vote, with the exception of the assemblymen—to which Decatur replied that if he did not vote all the tickets, he should not vote any; and that unless he voted, the whole he was going shortly to Washington and would represent the thing there, and would see whether he would any longer be maintained by a government which he did not support—in consequence of which the reverend parson was induced to vote the whole bucktail ticket.

Flatbush, Kings county, Dec. 1820.

I do certify that if the honorable the senate should deem it expedient to send for persons, the within statement can be substantiated by two respectable witnesses.

JOHN C. VANDERVEER.

(G)

I do certify, that during the election last spring, for governor, lieutenant governor, &c. I was frequently at the poll held at Brooklyn. I saw Col. Decatur, who is naval storekeeper, bring up companies of men from the navy yard to the poll to vote for Tompkins' side—Col. Decatur said one day at the poll, in presence of many people, "To-day I have brought up the carpenters, and to-morrow I mean to bring up the blacksmiths & coppers"—when the men came up at one time, Decatur was standing on the stoop, and when he saw the men he brandished his cane, and cried out, "Clear the way—there come my troops from the navy yard!" When the carpenters came up to vote, Cheney, the master labourer, headed them; and when the blacksmiths came, Dickerson, the master blacksmith headed them. During the election, sailing master Bloodgood was very outrageous, bullying gov. Clinton's friends. Purser Wise also electioneered against Gov. Clinton. I saw Cosgrove the gunner, going through the town in various ways in a chair, & bringing up men to vote against the state administration, on the second day of the election. Burnet came to me and said, "they (the navy officers) have been to see me, and they say that if I do not vote for Tompkins' side, they will take away their business; they will give me no more business."

JOHN BOYD.

(H)

I do certify, that previous to the last election for governor, &c. Dr. Hunt stated to me, he intended to vote the Clintonian candidates, that after the election I understood that Dr. Hunt had voted the bucktail ticket, and I shortly after met him in Flatbush, and inquired of him how he came to vote different from what he intended, he replied, that he was influenced by the officers of the navy yard at Brooklyn, as he was employed in the capacity of surgeon in the said yard—and I do further certify, that in a conversation with John P. Decatur, an officer in the navy yard, about the beginning of November last, he stated and confessed that he had influenced and controuled Dr. Hunt to vote the bucktail ticket.

Witness my hand at Flatbush, Decem- ber 20, 1820.

LIUS BERGEN.

I do certify, that during the last election for governor, lieutenant governor, &c. the governor of the navy yard called on me at my house, with a chair; and I went out to vote for the ticket opposed to Governor Clinton—and I then told him, that although I was employed in the yard, I was not a sailor, and I had no mind to vote the other ticket. He came to the poll, I saw John P. Decatur and Par- ser Wise there, and said Decatur pressed me to vote for the ticket opposed to De Witt Clinton, and told me, in order to induce me to vote for his ticket, that he had done me good in the yard, and was willing to do me more.

MARTIN BURNET.

(L)

We the subscribers, inhabitants and freeholders of the county of Kings, do certify, that during the last election for governor and lieutenant governor, &c. and from that period till the meeting of the legislature in November last, many of us have from time to time had conversations with divers inhabitants of Brooklyn, and have frequently visited that place; and we do further certify, that the conduct of the officers of the navy yard at the said election, was often alluded to in said conversations—that the universal impression and opinion of those whom we conversed with on the subject, was, that the whole influence of the navy yard had been exerted to defeat the election of Governor Clinton, and the tickets friendly to his administration, and that great and extraordinary exertions were made by many of the officers in said navy yard for that purpose. December 18th, 1820.

John C. Vanderveer, Cornelius Bergen, Elias Hubbard, Jun. Gerrit Vanderveer, John S. Dittmas, John Lott A. L. Ostrander, Adrian Vanderveer, John C. Bergen, John Vandervilt, Abraham Vansicklen, Simon Rapelye, John R. Snedeker, John Lott, Jun. Gerrit Kouvenhoven, John Terhune.

Of those employed in the Custom-House service.

(O)

I, John W. Blake, inhabitant and freeholder of Staten Island, do certify, that at the election last spring held in this county for Governor, Lt. Governor, &c. I attended as a challenger at the poll. On the first day of the election, when the poll was held at Hazard's at the Quarantine Ground, William Van Buren and William Arnet, two officers belonging to the custom-house in New-York, were actually engaged in browbeating the electors hostile to the election of governor Tompkins, and friendly to the election of governor Clinton. Said Van Buren was so outrageous at me, for exercising my rights as an elector, that he said he would give any man fifty dollars, who would tar and feather me. On the last day of the election, when the work was almost over, and all the mischief done that could be, I saw Van Buren, and told him I would soon give him an opportunity of putting his threat into execution, and he then said he was sorry for what he had said, and hoped I would drop it.

JOHN W. BLAKE.

Castletown, Richmond county, 1820.

(R)

I, John Wood, inhabitant and freeholder in the county of Richmond, Staten Island, do certify, that on the last day of the election, held last spring for governor, lieutenant governor, senators, &c. I was at Bodine's tavern, where the poll was held on that day and I there saw William Van Buren and William Arnet, both of them custom house officers, belonging to the custom house in New-York—and I heard Van Buren admit that he had said that he would give fifty dollars to see John W. Blake, who is a neighbour of mine, tarred and feathered.

JOHN WOOD.

Richmond county, Dec. 22, 1820.

(T)

Richmond county, Castle- town, Dec. 14, 1820.

I certify and declare that I attended the poll of the election for this county in April last, for the purpose of electing governor, lieutenant governor, &c. &c. that while I was there I saw William Arnet and William Van Buren, two officers belonging to the custom house in New-York, busily and actively engaged during the first and last days of election, in bringing up votes and distributing tickets—that they used great and extraordinary exertions—that they were decidedly hostile to Governor Clinton, and spared no pains to annoy his friends by browbeating and denouncing them—that during the two days alluded to, the poll was held at Hazard's at the Quarantine Ground, and at Bodine's tavern in this town, about five miles from the Quarantine Ground; and that Van Buren and Arnet, were so abusive, that I thought it ultimately prudent to retire. And I do further certify, that I verily believe that during the time they attended the poll

they were receiving pay from the custom house without performing the duties incumbent on them—that while I attended the poll on the last day, it was currently reported and generally believed, that Van Buren had offered fifty dollars to any man who would tar and feather Captain Blake—that Abraham Parker, who voted for D. D. Tompkins, showed me a deed for property, which he said, the said Tompkins had made him a present of, the ink of which was hardly dry, and that Parker said he had just received it.

RICHARDE BLAKE.

(V)

I, John Peterson, do certify, that during the three days of the last spring election, or for a great part of that time, George Jones, James Anderson, Thomas Darling & Benjamin Wood, were actively employed in promoting the election of Daniel D. Tompkins for governor, and also in promoting the success of the other tickets hostile to the present state administration. That the above named persons were all opposed to governor Clinton, and spoke of him and his measures—in disrespectful and hostile terms alleging that he was opposed to the administration of the general government; and that they used their influence and exertions to prevent the re-election of governor Clinton, and the success of the candidates friendly to his administration. That the above named persons were all United States Officers, or employed by United States Officers, and that they were then all attached to the custom house in the city of New-York. That although in the ordinary course of their official duties their presence at the custom house may have been necessary or proper, yet they were a great part of the time, during the three days of the last spring election, busily engaged at the poll in the fifth ward, in promoting the election of Daniel D. Tompkins and the other candidates opposed to the present state administration.

Dated New York, Dec. 13, 1820.

JOHN PETERSON.

Resolution passed at a meeting at Buffalo, State of New York, expressing the sense of the people of that place upon this subject.

(W.V.)

Copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the citizens of the village of Buffalo, friendly to equal representation, held on the 7th Dec. 1820.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the electors of this county have, at and since the last election, experienced much annoyance and inconvenience in the exercise of their elective rights and privileges, and in their political deliberations, from the salaried officers of the general government now residing in this county. That the conduct of those officers in endeavouring to controul and coerce the votes of the electors, their frequent threats to revolutionize this country and to overthrow the present state administration, are viewed by this meeting as unwarrantable and dangerous assumptions of the rights of the people. That the political corps composed of those officers regularly organized, and acting with energy, and ample means afforded by their high salaries, is formidable and dangerous to our rights and institutions, and should be viewed with apprehension and distrust by every friend to state rights, and the purity of state governments.

[A true copy.]

JOHN E. MARSHALL, Chairman.

JAMES DILL, Secretary.

Of those employed in judicial institutions, viz: District Attorneys.

(X)

I certify and declare, that in a conversation, some time in the month of October or November last, with Maj. Samuel Cooper, U. States agent for building fortifications, he said to me that two men were sent from Washington to this state on or about the last election, to oppose the re-election of De Witt Clinton—that they went through the western district of this state to effect the above object, and that their electioneering expenses were paid at Washington. I then asked him who the two men above alluded to were, to which he replied that he could not or dared not tell.

And I further certify that William Eaton, who has a lottery office in Broadway, declared to me a few days ago, that in April last he was in the office of Robert Tillotson, Esq. the U. States district attorney, and while there he heard said Tillotson direct a gentleman to go to certain individuals in the western district, and to say to them, that any office they wanted in that quarter, which was in the gift of the general government, should be given to them—upon inquiring of said Eaton what were the names of the persons mentioned by said Tillotson, he replied that he only recollected that of Norton, the man who lately encountered John C. Spencer in Canandaigua—said Eaton further understood and inferred, from what passed at the time, and now believes, that these promises were made by said Tillotson as the authorized agent of the general government, & that the object was

to induce the persons to oppose the election of De Witt Clinton.

ISRAEL KETCHAM.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1820.

In a subsequent conversation had with said Eaton, I inquired how it happened that Mr. Tillotson was so free and open before him, to which Eaton replied that Mr. Tillotson knew him to be a bucktail.

ISRAEL KETCHAM.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1821.

Schoharie county, ss.—R. W. Rulifson, of the town of Blenheim, in the county of Schoharie being duly sworn, saith that he is acquainted with Jacob Sutherland, Esq. district attorney for the northern district of the state of New-York, that said Sutherland, is politically hostile to the present chief magistrate of this state, and that previous to, and at the last general election in this state, was very actively engaged in the political contest. This deponent has generally understood, and believes that said Sutherland, previous to the said election, visited about every family in the town of Blenheim, where he resides, with a view of influencing their votes at such election and that as the agent of the late Chancellor Lansing, he threatened those who were in arrears for rent with prosecution, unless they would vote as he directed; and further said not.

R. W. RULIFSON.

Sworn this 8th day of Jan, 1821, before me,

Hermanus Bouck, judge of the Schoharie com. pleas.

Of those employed in the Post Office.

(Z)

Hezekiah L. Granger, Esq. being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that in June 1819, he received the appointment of deputy postmaster, in the town of Robert Wilson, the former postmaster, then lately deceased—that he said said office until the spring of 1819, at which time he was removed, and Nathan Williams, Esq. appointed in his place; that while he, the said deponent, held said office, he never heard any complaint from any quarter, that the duties of his office were not faithfully discharged; that his removal was unexpected and without the least notice from the post master General, and that he was principally interested in having a new post office, that any change was contemplated, that after his removal, he addressed a respectful letter to the post master general requesting him to inform this deponent of the grounds of his removal, to which he has not been favoured with an answer. Several citizens of respectability likewise addressed the postmaster general, making the same request, to which no answers have been given. This deponent further says, that a short time previous to his dismissal he had, after much exertion, recovered \$1474 which had been stolen from the mail, prosecuted the offender, who was convicted, and is now in state prison, suffering punishment for his offence. That he gave the post master general immediate notice of the transaction, and received from him a letter of thanks for the zeal and fidelity of this deponent in the discharge of his official duties. And this deponent further says, that this, his removal, was at the time, and ever has been considered as the result of political management, and that only; and further says not.

HEZEKIAH L. GRANGER.

Manlius, Dec. 26th, 1820.

Subscribed and sworn, this 26th day of December, 1820, before me,

SAMUEL MOTT, Com. &c.

We the undersigned, inhabitants of the village of Manlius, certify, that we were residents of said village while Hezekiah L. Granger, Esq. held the office of deputy post master, and at the time of his removal from the same, and that we never heard of any complaint against said Granger relating to the discharge of his duty in said office; and that we verily believe that his removal was the result of political management, and that the office was given to the present incumbent, without consulting in any manner whatever, the wishes of those principally interested in a well regulated post office in said village, and decidedly in opposition to a large majority of the inhabitants who are benefitted by said office.

Manlius, 29th Dec. 1820.

R. H. Hopkins, Amos Foot, James Smith, Nehemiah White, R. Bennet, Wm. Taylor, Guy Fox, Charles Williams, Nicholas P. Randall, Harvey Mosely, James Jackson, John Watson, Elijah Rhodes, Asa Nims, Younges Ledyard, Joseph Farn.

Onondaga ss.—James O. Wattles being sworn, saith that he has been a resident of Manlius for about fourteen years, and during all the time the post office there was held by Hezekiah L. Granger, Esq. and that he believes the duties of the office were performed during that period to the satisfaction of those concerned. That in the spring of 1819, it was rumoured in the village that said Granger was removed, and N. Williams, Esq. was ap-

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.

The Senate was engaged till after 4 o'clock to-day, on various business, but did not act definitely on any measure of national importance.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Mr. Van Dyke spoke in opposition of the principles of the bill, and Mr. Roberts delivered his sentiments at great length in opposition to the bill. And then the senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

This and the two following days, were principally occupied in the consideration of the bankruptcy bill. On the third day a motion was taken to postpone it indefinitely, and negatived 10 to 32.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

The bill for the relief of purchasers of public lands, passed to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill making certain appropriations for the Public Buildings—and, though not without considerable objections to some of the items, the report of the committee of the whole was concurred in—and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the general appropriation bill for the current year.

The discussion of the bill, or rather of particular items of it occupied the whole day.

The house adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Clay moved the amendment, which he a few days ago intimated it to be his intention to propose to the bill, and was as follows:

For an outfit and one year's salary to such Minister as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may send to any government of South America, which has established and is maintaining its independence on Spain, a sum not exceeding \$18,000 dollars.

Mr. Clay followed his motion with a speech of more than an hour's length, in its support.

Mr. Lowndes submitted briefly the reasons why he conceived the adoption of the proposition at this time inexpedient, and the mode of obtaining the object improper.

The question was then taken on adopting the proposed amendment, and decided in the negative—For the amendment 73—Against it 77.

The committee then rose and reported the bill and the amendments made thereto to the house.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

A bill was reported to alter the pay of the officers of the army—it was twice read and committed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.

The House went into a committee of the whole, on the resolution proposed by the naval committee, to fix a naval peace establishment—A proviso was offered and agreed to, to retain the present number of Captains, Masters Commandant, Lieutenants and Midshipmen.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

Nothing conclusively done.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.

The committee on the Missouri bill made report, which provides for the conditional admission of the state. A resolution was adopted, declaring that the President will be supported, whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the Independence of South America.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

On Monday week, a stranger crossing the Niagara from Queenstown to Lewistown, on the ice, leading his horse, when two thirds of the distance across turned his head to see his horse, when behold! he had the bridle only in his hand. Being only a short distance below the devil's hole, and persuaded nothing but the arch demon himself could have so suddenly caused his horse to vanish, he ran with astonishing agility the residue of the distance to the American shore. The fact was, the ice in several places had parted for three or four feet and caused chasms from fifteen to twenty feet deep, down to the water, and those places had been filled up by the ferryman sufficiently wide to admit sleighs crossing with safety: this person must have crossed very near the edge of one of them and the bridle being probably slightly placed on the horse's head slipped off when the horse fell and disappeared.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Was committed in Woodbury on the 26th ult. A man by the name of Dudley Hoadley, aged 32, who imbibing the notion that this world did not use him well, determined to leave it in disgust, and on Wednesday night the 24th ult. attempted to put an end to his existence by blowing his head to pieces with a musket loaded with shot. The charge passed by the side of his head, taking off one ear, disfiguring his face, deranging his hair a little, and leaving one shot in his jaw. He was prevented from doing himself

further harm at that time. Thursday night he went to bed as usual and sometime towards morning rose and obtained an old bayonet, with which he gave himself a fatal wound, which terminated his life on Friday evening. With this instrument he first attacked his breast, and then took a new position under his short ribs, which caused him to groan so that his father-in-law heard him and ran up stairs, but too late to prevent his doing violence to himself. On that day, whilst suffering from that which he intended should be and knew was his death wound, it is said he was anxious to kill his own mother, and notwithstanding his weakness actually made the attempt.

From the N. York Gazette, 7th Feb.

THE ESQUIMAUX INDIANS.

The male and female Indians, which have been exhibited in this city for several weeks past, by a Capt. Hadlock, were kidnapped, and then were, when taken, strangers to the land.

Suspicion to this effect, has for some time; but, from threats of Hadlock to take their lives, if they divulged the secret, (for it appears that they both speak the English Language,) it was difficult to receive information from them.

Frederick A. Tallmadge, Esq. in order to be convinced as to their real situation, prevailed upon the keeper of the house where they lodged, to visit their room in the night after Capt. Hadlock had gone to bed. He did so; and after a long interview, succeeded in inspiring the Indians with confidence, who related to him the following facts:

That the man called an Indian Chief by Capt. Hadlock, was out in his canoe fishing on the coast, near Davis' Straits, which was his occupation. That he had been long in the habit of boarding English and American vessels and had learned the English language.—That he was invited alongside of Capt. Hadlock's vessel, when he was immediately taken on board, and put into the hold, and his canoe hoisted on board, and concealed.

After this, Capt. H. sailed some distance down the coast, and sent five men on shore, and stole the woman and her infant from her father's hut. That when she came on board, it was discovered that she also spoke English, and remonstrated, but without effect; and that before she was awed into silence, the Captain knocked her down upon deck, and ultimately put her into confinement. The man also states, that the dress of seal skins, with which they are now clad, is not the dress they wear in the country of their nativity, but were made on board for the purpose of imposing them upon the public as natives of some other parts of the coast.

This information obtained, Mr. Tallmadge made his honor the Mayor acquainted with the facts, who, immediately, by Habeas Corpus, ordered the Captain and Indians to be brought before him at the City Hall, where a full examination took place on Tuesday, in presence of the Recorder. All the above facts being fully confirmed, the Mayor issued two writs against Captain Hadlock, for the false imprisonment of the two persons. His Honor then offered to take bail of two thousand dollars on each writ, which Captain H. being unable to give, he was sent to prison to await the result.

We are glad to be able to state, that although this man and woman have been shut up together, they have conducted to wards each other as perfect strangers, and that no improper familiarity had taken place between them.

On turning to our files we find that Captain Hadlock, with the above persons, arrived at New London on the 11th December last, in the schooner Five Brothers of Mount Desert, from a sealing voyage in Davis' Straits, with an Indian Chief, his wife and child, who were persuaded to accompany him, on his promise to return them.

ALI PACHA.

The famous Ali Pacha, in order to conciliate the favor of the English and save himself from the fury of the Turks, had a whole length portrait of himself painted, which he intends to send to the King of England. He is represented holding in his hand a modern Greek manuscript which he has dictated in a pure style, although he never learned to read or write. The manuscript when translated, runs thus:—"I was born in Albania, of noble parents, and am the son of Bascha. My father, like all his ancestors rendered important services to the inhabitants of that country. He died when I was six years of age. Then, alas! the friends and enemies, to whom my father had been a benefactor, declared against me, like hungry wolves seeking to devour their prey; but the Almighty, who had destined me to long life and glory, snatched me from their teeth, and preserved me from evil.—Not only did he shelter me under his powerful arm, but he enabled me to combat with and destroy my enemies by a bloody war, even at a time when I had scarcely any means of my own; so that with the will of God, I rose into glory, and received from the King, honors, riches and innumerable treasures. The Franks my neighbors thought that I had not obeyed my king, but they were mistaken, for I have been always devoted and submissive to his great power. Arrived at the height of riches and honors, I combated my enemies, destroying and persecuting some by fire and steel, and others by divers methods. I subjugated all Albania; I governed other countries, even some of those belonging to the Franks; I destroyed and exterminated accursed

and assassins; I have loaded the just with honors, aggrandized the humble, enriched the poor, and abased the wealthy. Although become immensely rich and glorious, I have never been content and satisfied, never having had enough. I have appeared, I have seen, I am passed away, I have fled—I have lost glory and riches. I acknowledge that every thing in this world is vanity—all is vanity—every thing is nothing—vanity of vanities!"

French Paper.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

APPOINTMENTS

BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MARYLAND.

County Court for Worcester.
Wm. M. Robinson
Joseph Byas
James Thompson

County Court for Dorchester County.
Levin Lake
Levin Lake

County Court for Somerset County.
John Woolford
George Jones (of Ro. bert)
Wm. Bounds (of Jas.)
Wm. Coulbourn (of Wm.)

County Court for Somerset County.
Francis H. Waters
Charles Jones
William Williams

County Court for Somerset County.
Levin Dorman, Jr.
Wm. Coulbourn (of Wm.)
Joseph Rumm
Covington Cordery

County Court for Somerset County.
John H. Bell
George Handy, Jr.
Joseph Morris

County Court for Worcester County.
Zadock Purnell, senior.
Robert Nairne
Bewell Turpin
Thos. S. Fassitt
Benjamin Aydelott

County Court for Worcester County.
Zadock Purnell, junior.
Joshua Duer
William Rowland
Robert Givan

County Court for Worcester County.
Zadock Purnell, junior.
Joshua Duer
William Rowland
Robert Givan

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Robert Givan

should resume his clerical functions. The consequence, perhaps, would have been serious, had not the Congregation to their great credit, surrendered their feelings to reason and retired from the Church.

Religious Gazette.

A friend has favoured us with the perusal of a letter from a young gentleman to his mother in Georgetown, (D. C.) who has been eighteen months in the Patriot service, some part of which time, he was with Lord Cochrane. He represents the service by no means an enviable one, and that the Spaniards are jealous to a deadly degree of all foreign officers—and it appears that our young citizen has seen a plenty of what the soldier terms hard knocks, with very little glory, and much less emolument. His prize money while with Lord Cochrane amounted to nine hundred dollars; which he was obliged to leave in the hands of the American Consul. He represents, too, that six Americans were poignarded in one night in the streets of Valparaiso, Metropolitan.

LEGISLATIVE NOVELTY.

At a meeting held at Montgomeryville, Indiana, it was resolved that their representatives in Congress, be informed that their vote against the admission of Missouri into the union, is disapproved of; that Mr. Noble, their senator be requested to resign his seat, that they may appoint another who will act consistently with the feelings of the citizens, that Mr. Hendricks does not deserve the future support of his constituents; but that the conduct of the honorable Waller Taylor, is highly approved of for having voted in favor of the admission of Missouri.

BERGAMI.

Extract of a letter dated Paris, 24th Nov. to a gentleman in Boston.

"The renowned Bergami is now in Paris. His appearance is just suited to his character, and you would suppose that he was playing a part in a melo-drama. He is a huge fellow, with shaggy hair—immense whiskers and mustachios—large diamond earrings in his ears—a magnificent diamond brooch in his shirt—superb diamond rings on the fingers of both hands—the key of Chamberlain attached to the back of his coat—a half dozen of orders upon his button holes—in fact, a curiosity to see; and I am sure any showman would make a fortune by carrying him about the world to exhibit."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 6th instant, in Calvert county, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Fayette Gibson, Esq. of Talbot to Miss Mary Claggett Chew, daughter of John Chew, Esq. of the former place.

On Saturday the 10th inst. by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Joseph Leonard to Mrs. Mary Ferguson, all of this county.

On Thursday evening 15th instant, by the same, James Catrup to Miss Mary Harden, all of this county.

DIED.

On Monday the 12th instant, Mrs. Eleanor Tighman, of Queen Anne's County.

In Annapolis, on Tuesday night, the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. Attorney at Law, and late Register of Chancery.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County will meet at their office in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and on Thursday and Saturday of the same week, & will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order,
JOHN STEVENS, CLK.

to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

Feb. 17

A List of Land.

With the names of the owners thereof, situate, lying and being in Talbot County, on which the County Charges for the year 1819, remain due and unpaid, together with the respective sums due thereon, to wit:
Names of the Land. | Owners Names | Sums due
Lot on Washington street in Easton, 200 ft. front, running back to West street
Pt. Mathews purchase, Bloomsbury, & part Jacobs Beginning
Part Bugby
Pt. Dunns Range
Part Highfields
Additions part Berry's Range
Part Nobles
Chance, and pt. other tracts
Part Liberty and Paces Resurveyed
Mark Benton's hrs. \$10 41
Moses Butler, senr. 1 49
Mathias Freeman's hrs. 2 67
Matthew Kirby's heirs 80
Part Highfields
Additions part Berry's Range
Part Nobles
Chance, and pt. other tracts
Part Liberty and Paces Resurveyed
Zebulon Skinner. 1 27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That if the County Charges due on the above lands, for the year 1819, shall not be paid to the subscriber before Tuesday the 13th day of March next, together with a proportionable part of the cost for advertising, &c. the same or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, will on that day, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock on the public square in Easton, be sold to the highest bidder.

STEPHEN DENNY.

Collector of the Tax for Talbot County for the year 1819.

Talbot county, Feb. 17 4w

Dr. Saml. T. Kemp,

Having removed to the dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. Gray, continues respectfully to offer his professional services to the public at Easton, Dec 26

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 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 & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials; copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve bunks, and two state rooms with eight bunks, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henric, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton Point, Feb. 17—4f.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a Co-Partnership in the business of the above Vessel with Capt. John Henry, takes this opportunity to tender to his friends and customers, his grateful acknowledgments for their liberal support, and at the same time to assure them that no exertions shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

THE JANE & MARY.

Is in complete order, for the reception of grain or freight of any kind. She will leave Easton for Baltimore on Sunday the 15th instant, & will afterwards continue her regular route, hereafter, leaving Easton for Baltimore every Monday, and Baltimore for Easton every Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M. each day. All Orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board and by their Clerk, (Captain Robert Spedden,) at Easton Point.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

P. S. They have a large & commodious granary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk will regularly attend every Monday at Doctor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for the reception of orders.

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17.

Sheriff's S

By virtue of three writs of Habeas Corpus, in the suit of the following named parties, against the said Thomas H. Baker, Esq. of Talbot County, I do hereby certify that the said Thomas H. Baker, Esq. is now in the custody of the Sheriff of Talbot County, and is to be released from said custody, on the 15th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County, this 17th day of February, 1819.

JOHN STEVENS, CLK.

to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

Feb. 17

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditionis exponas to me directed, from the Court of Appeals, at the suits of Westley Woods and Richard Cockeys, and Charles Warfield, against Richard and David Robinson, will be sold on the Court House green, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on the 13th day of March, to wit, All the right, interest, claim and title of the said Richard Robinson, in and to "all singular that farm or plantation, situated, lying and being in Oxford Neck, in Talbot County aforesaid, consisting of a part or parcel of a tract of Land called "Long Point," whereon a certain Elizabeth Robinson now resides, and whereof the said Elizabeth Robinson, in and by virtue of the last will and testament of a certain David Robinson, late of the said county deceased, is seized in her demesne, as of freehold during the time of her natural life, with the remainder thereof to the said Richard Robinson and his heirs in fee, and containing by estimation the quantity of One Hundred & twenty-eight Acres of land, be the same more or less, subject to the Mortgage of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. dated the 26th of January 1819, also, one other vendition from the County Court, to me directed at the suit of David Warfield, and James Pogue against Richard Robinson, will be sold on the above 13th day of March, at 3 o'clock on the Court House green the following property, viz. 4 bedsteads, beds & furniture, 1 pair of mahogany dining tables, half dozen of Windsor chairs, half dozen flag bottom ditto, 1 cupboard and contents, 1 bay Mare and Colt, 1 Cow, 1 Cow and calf, 2 Heifers and 1 Cart—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above venditions.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.

Feb 17

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry F. f. a's to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, to wit, John LeCompte, use of Vincent Moore, John LeCompte, use of Remond Haralson, William Robinson, Jesse Shanahan, Benjamin Denny, Samuel & Alexander B. Harrison, Lott Warfield, Levin Stewart—against James Colston, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 20th of March between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the right, interest, claim and title of the said James Colston in and to a tract or parcel of land called "Chase Hope & Backfields, Neglect," also 10 head of cattle 3 yoke of oxen, 25 head of sheep and 3 head of horses. Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above F. f. a's.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.

Feb. 17—1s.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.

The Members of the Queen Anne's county Agricultural Society, are hereby notified, that Saturday the 24th instant, is their stated day of meeting.

HENRY D. SELLERS, Secy.

Queen Anne's county, Feb. 3.

Printing,

Neatly Executed at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Morning Chronicle.

THE SOLDIER'S VOW.

When the clarion's shrill blast thro' the air,
And the cannon's loud echo shall rattle;
O then will I think of the fair,
And laugh at the dangers of battle.

Remember ye not when at eve,
I gazed on thy pearly blue eye,
When softly ye whisper'd deceive,
And chid the rough word with a sigh!

O then by the moon's silver beam,
Eternal attachment I swore;
While life thro' the death shade should gleam,
And the heart beat the bosom no more.

Then doubt not, thy soldier's sincere,
And dear to his heart are thy charms;
No form but thy own can endear,
Nor receive the embrace of his arms.

A SOLDIER.

From the Hillsborough Gazette.

On Thursday last an affray happened in Fayette county, between a host of the Funk family and a party of the citizens headed by one Trumbo from Kentucky, in which one man was killed and several more, badly wounded. The following particulars were obtained from a person who was present and witnessed the engagement.—Trumbo some time ago became the security for one of the Funks, was imprisoned in Kentucky, charged with an offence against the laws of that state, [passing \$2000 of counterfeit bank notes], but Funk not appearing, Trumbo's recognizance became forfeited. In order to exonerate himself, he procured a bail piece and came to Fayette county, (O.) and took Funk as far as Washington, where he lodged him in jail, while he went to procure some persons to assist him in taking his prisoner to Kentucky. Funk in the mean time having been set at liberty, went home and took possession of a house belonging to one of the family, assembled a number of his associates & prepared for his defence. Trumbo also collected 15 or 20 men to assist him in retaking Funk. In attempting to force Funk from the name of Wilson Trumbo got in, but was shot and confined; a very severe wound from both sides at the door for some time, in which Abner Funk was dangerously wounded. Trumbo at length effected his escape, but so great was the alarm in the vicinity, that many people went armed that night, and durst not meet until they enquired what party they belonged to.

From the Connecticut Courant.

PERIODICAL WINTERS.

There has always been a prevailing opinion in New England, that the winter of 1779-80 is well remembered by many now on the stage. My grandfather has often described to me the winter of 1739-40 which he remembered as being equally severe, and his parents had informed him that the winter forty years before was of a similar character. It is likewise a fact, that there was a tradition among the aborigines of the country that an unusual severe winter occurred once in every forty years. Though I have not so much faith as some have in signs and sayings about the weather, yet I confess, that knowing the last winter would bring about the period, I was induced to lay in a more than usual supply of wood. But mother nature sometimes plays pranks. Indeed, I know not why periods as well as years, may not be entitled to a leap; and, by adding one to forty years, this may fairly be considered as the leap period for a hard winter. The greatest fall of snow ever known in New England, was in the year 1717. The storm continued six days, and the depth of snow was eight feet on a level. Many buildings in the country were buried in the drifts. A man by the name of Fowler, in the eastern part of Connecticut, celebrated for piety and benevolence, as well as for his herculean size and strength, and who still remembered by some elderly people; headed a party which dug out eight or ten families who had been engulfed for several days.—*Family Anecdotes.*

MECHANICAL SYMPATHY.

Of all the branches of science, there is none so imperfectly known as the cause or the effect of sympathy. It cannot be explained philosophically, why, if one finger aches, the adjoining one is affected; yet we know it to be the case; & it descends to unanimated nature. We know that a tulip imparts its colour in some degree to the neighbouring tulip, and

"A peach is damask'd by a neighboring rose."

But what may lead to earnest philosophical disquisitions on this subject, was an extraordinary discovery accidentally made by Antonio Merlino, a clock-maker of Milan, Italy, about one year ago.—That a pendulum put in motion by clock-work, will cause another pendulum (suspended by a silk string from a peg affixed to the wall, but never to the moving pendulum than the wall) to vibrate solely by the power of sympathy. A gentleman of Georgetown, whose curiosity was excited by this account, has taken the trouble to make arrangements for this operation, which has effectually succeeded, and is now gratuitously open to the public, at the Union Tavern Georgetown.

Washington Gazette.

Spontaneous Combustion of Cloth.

About twenty five pieces of cloth, each of which contained nearly thirty ells, were deposited upon wooden planks in a cellar at Lyons, on the 8th July, 1813, in order to conceal them from the armies which then overran France. In the manufacture of the cloth, 27 lbs. of oil were used for a quintal of wool, and the cloth was quite greasy, each piece weighing from 80lbs. to 90lbs.—The cellar had an opening to the north, which was carefully shut up with dung, and the door was concealed by bundles of vine props, which freely admitted the air. On the morning of the 4th of August, an intolerable smell was felt, and the person who entered the cellar was surrounded with a thick smoke which he could not support.—A short time afterwards he re-entered with precaution, holding a stable lantern in his hand, and he was astonished to see a shapeless, glutinous mass apparently in a state of putrefaction. He then removed the dung from the opening, and as soon as a circulation of air was established the cloth took fire. In another corner of the cellar lay a heap of stuffs which had been ungreased and prepared for the fuller, but they had suffered no change. The above particulars were carefully established by M. Cochard, Comte rendue des Travaux de la Soc. d'Agriculture, &c. de Lyons pour, 1817.—*Edinb. Journal.*

LUDICROUS PUNISHMENT.

A few years since, James Malone, esq. mayor of Cork, imagining, if he could strip the beggars of the miserable and sickly appearance they generally made, he should divest them of the strongest claim to the charity of the humane, came to the following agreement with one Geohegan, one of the constables, who was by trade a barber, viz:—He directed the barber to seize all the beggars he found strolling within the limits of the city, for each of whom he promised a reward, but instead of bringing them before him (the mayor) he was to take them to his shop & there shave, wash, dress, and powder them in the genteel manner. He seized about half a dozen, and with the assistance of razors, wash ball, scissors, and powder puffs, he so completely metamorphosed them, that those whom he apprehended as mendicants, when they left his shop, appeared like macaronies, at least about the head. This laughable scheme was attended with such success, that the whole tribe (during aquire Malone's mayoralty) avoided his jurisdiction as carefully as if it was visited by a pestilence.

SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

The relation in which her majesty Queen Caroline stands to the throne of England, by birth, having attracted particular notice since the commencement of the late proceedings against her Majesty, our readers may be gratified with a view of the immediate line of succession, and the place which her Majesty, in her own right holds in the illustrious series.

George IV King of England,

1. Duke of York.
2. Duke of Clarence.
3. Princess Alexandra; only daughter of the late Duke of Kent.
4. Duke of Cumberland.
5. Duke of Sussex.
6. Duke of Cambridge.
7. Prince George, his son.
8. Dowager Queen of Wertemberg ci-devant Princess Royal of England.
9. Princess Augusta.
10. Princess of Hesse Homburg (Princess Elizabeth).
11. Duchess of Gloucester (Princess Mary).
12. Princess Sophia.
13. Duke of Gloucester (Nephew of George III.)
14. Princess Sophia of Gloucester (Niece of King George the Third.)
15. Duke of Brunswick (Nephew of Queen Caroline.)
16. His brother.
17. Queen Caroline of England (Niece of George the Third.)—*London Paper.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A justice of the peace was called on for the payment of a bill of seventy-five cents, for the sweeping of his chimneys. Upon presenting the bill the squire asked if he would swear to the account; the man replied yes, if required;—the squire immediately swore him and handed him fifty cents. Stop squire, said the man, you are mistaken in the amount, 'tis seventy five cents; I know it, returned the squire, but I can't swear you for nothing.

ANECDOTE.

A mechanic who kept a number of apprentices, whose wife was not possessed of the beauty of Helen, was very strict in a meal time devotion; it happened one day, at dinner time, that the husband was absent; the lady, looking round, & seeing no one at the table to say grace, she thus addressed herself to the eldest apprentice; "John, since your master is absent, I believe you must supply his place." "Thank you madam," says John, "I had rather sleep with the boys."

Mrs. S. Thompson.

Has rented for the ensuing year and intends removing on Monday next, to that large & commodious brick house at the North West Corner of Harrison & Goldborough streets, and adjoining the Miss Harrises Female Academy, where she will be prepared to receive Boarders on moderate terms. She has also made arrangements to accommodate young Ladies from the country, going to the Female Academy, at \$100 per year, & to the parents or guardians of such as desires herself to pay the strictest attention to their health and convenience. Easton, Dec. 30

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Dorchester county court, as a court of equity sitting, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Mrs. Douglass Tavern in the town of Vienna on Saturday the 17th day of March next between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all the real estate of Moses W. Nesbitt, late of Dorchester county deceased, situate lying and being in said county. It is not deemed necessary to give any particular description of the property proposed to be sold, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase, will view and examine the same for themselves.

The above property will be sold on a credit of 12 & 18 months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond to the trustee with good security to be approved by the Trustee, upon the ratification of the sale and payment of the purchase money, I will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs and assigns, all the right and estate in the property so sold, of which the said Moses W. Nesbitt died seized & possessed.—Persons desirous of information as to the title and situation of said property, will apply to Doctor William Jackson, or Mr. Jeremiah Colston, of Vienna, or to the subscriber in Cambridge.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMTE, Trustee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The creditors of the said Moses W. Nesbitt, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in the Clerk's office of Dorchester county, within twelve months from the day of sale, with the vouchers thereof.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMTE, Trustee.

Cambridge, Feb. 10, 1821.

BOARD.

The Subscriber having removed to Easton, will accommodate a few young gentlemen with BOARD the present year.

WM. THOMAS.

Easton, Jan. 13—18.

TAYLORING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the

Tayloring Business

in a part of the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Rue, in a Tavern, next door to Mr. Graham's, Printing Office, where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches, and from his long and strict attention to the business, he flatters himself that he can please, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

PETER L. DURBOROW.

Easton, Jan. 20

Land for Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Somerset county, passed in the case of George Malcomb, Thomas Humphreys (and Frances his wife) William S. Handy, Doughty Bounds, John Gale and others, against Joseph Kennerly deceased. The subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 20th day of February next, (if fair, if not the next fair thereafter) a valuable tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Somerset county, called and known by the name of First Choice, containing about 268 1/2 acres, whereon the said Joseph Kennerly formerly resided. This land lies on the main road leading from the head of Rewasco creek to Spring Hill Church, has a grist mill and saw mill on the same, the stream running through the aforesaid land, and is very convenient for the watering of stock, and has a good dwelling house with three rooms below with a good kitchen, collared & pantry, one barn & other convenient out houses, also has a very fertile young apple orchard upon it, all of which hath been put on the aforesaid farm between eight and fifteen years. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers is to give bond to the trustee with good security for the payment of the purchase money, payable within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

N. B. Notice is also hereby given to the creditors of the said Joseph Kennerly deceased, to exhibit their claims and vouchers legally authenticated, to be filed with the Clerk of this Court within six months from the day of sale.

CALEB KENNERLY, Trustee.

February 3

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

For sale (500 Acres) the half of that large and valuable Farm, which was lately in the possession of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Enalls, deceased, and now in the possession of Mr. Samuel Keene, as a tenant.

This Farm is about eight miles from Cambridge, situated on Transquakin river, in Dorchester county, and is prime high land and is known to be well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco.—Persons disposed to purchase are referred for terms and a further description of the premises to Dr. Joseph E. Muse, of Cambridge, or to the subscriber, living at Clara's Point, Talbot county.

SAM'L CHAMBERLAINE.

Feb. 3—18

FOR SALE

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

The elegant brown bay Horse YOUNG TOP-GALLANT—now in high Stud condition—five years old, 20th June next—nearly sixteen hands high—equal, if not superior to any young Stud Horse of his age and blood in these parts—and of a beautiful bay-dappled colour in the spring and summer season.

The sire of him was the celebrated full blooded furl Horse, Top-Gallant, whose great character in his many racing performances, excels any running turf horse in Virginia—his dam was got by a completely handsome bay Naraganset Stud, out of a stately Chickasaw filly.

Young Top-Gallant's pedigree is three quarters running blood—of a strain recommending itself for the saddle, as the breed generally incline to rack—supposed equal to any stock of horses in this country of their grade.

He was put to fifty mares last season, and what is remarkable for a young horse of his age, every mare without exception is in foal—whence it may be concluded, he is a good & sure foot getter.

GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.

Feb. 3—4w

NOTICE.

The Trustees for the Education of Poor Children in the Eastern District of Talbot County, are requested, and most earnestly solicited, to have a meeting at the Court House on the 13th inst.

Business of peculiar importance to the children is the object; and all the trustees it is hoped will attend.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

THOMAS P. BENNETT.

Feb. 10

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of Charlotte Polk and Elyse Busk, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester county Court, on the first Saturday of the second Monday of May next, to show cause why they should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of their Creditors.

Feb. 10. '3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

to the creditors of Hamilton Muir, late an insolvent debtor of Somerset County, that on application of the said debtor, by petition to the honourable Charles Jones, one of the Judges of the orphans' court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, the said judge on the 30th day of January, in the year of eighteen hundred and twenty-one, granted to the said debtor a discharge from imprisonment, and appointed the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court, at the court house in Princess Anne, for a hearing before said court, on said petition, and to answer in interrogatories which his creditors, may propose to him—dated the 30th day of January, 1821.

HAMILTON MUIR.

Feb. 10—4w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1820.

On application of William K. Austin, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors," passed at November Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts. A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William K. Austin, has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said Court, that the said Wm. K. Austin, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for 4 successive weeks, 3 months before the first Saturday in May term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Wm. K. Austin, ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the directions of the act of Assembly aforesaid.

Test,

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

of Talbot County Court.

Feb. 10—4w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

31st of January, A. D. 1821.

On application of Joseph George, Administrator of capt. John Morling, late of Talbot county aforesaid dec'd, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Eastern newspapers, & also in one of the Baltimore newspapers.

In Testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1821.

Test,

JA. 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 subscriber, at or before the 25th day of August next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of February Anno Domini, 1821.

JOSEPH GEORGE, Administrator.

of John Morling, deceased.

Feb. 3—

The Federal Republican & Baltimore Telegraph will please publish the above once a week for three successive weeks, and forward their account to this office for collection.

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphan's Court,

23d day of January, A. D. 1821.

On application of Col. William Richardson, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Catherine Green, late of Caroline county deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the Orphan's Court of Caroline county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this twenty-third day of January anno domini eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

Test

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county

In conformity to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Catherine Green, late of Caroline 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 25th day of January 1821.

WILL RICHARDSON,

Executor of Catherine Green.

February 3—3w

ISAAC NINDE,

Baker,

(FROM BALTIMORE)

Being deeply sensible of the favours received from the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, by the liberal encouragement he has met with in his business, takes this method publicly to express his gratitude for the same, assuring them that he will spare no pains to manufacture such goods in his line, which he flatters himself will not fail to secure future patronage from all his customers.

The following articles, of the first quality may be had at the Old Establishment where David Nince, lately resided, and where the business is now carried on; viz.

FRESH LOAF BREAD every day, Sundays excepted;
CRACKERS of various descriptions,
SPICE-NUTS,
POUND CAKES,
SUGAR CAKES,
GINGER-CAKES, and
RUSKS.
POUND-CAKE made to order on the shortest notice, to accommodate parties.
Easton, January 21

Dr. Saml. T. Kemp,

Having removed to the dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. Cray, continues respectfully to offer his professional services to the public—Easton, Dec 30.

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 other Schools, will Board a few Girls and Boys, on moderate terms.
Cambridge, December 2, 1820.

CAUTION.

Whereas certain individuals in and about the town of Easton, (either from ignorance of the law, or from a supposition that such practices are allowed by me) are in the habit of employing and dealing with my servants. Notice is hereby given, to all such persons and others that such practices are not permitted, and that I shall prosecute every individual who shall hereafter employ, barter, trade, or in any manner deal with either of my servants without my express permission.—And the more entirely to prevent such employment and dealing by night or by day, I hereby offer a reward of twenty dollars to any person who shall inform me thereof so that the parties offending in the premises be prosecuted and fined according to law.

NS. HAMMOND.

St. Aubin, Jan. 6, 1821.—2m.

BOARDING.

The subscriber having removed to Hillsborough, will accommodate four or five Boys with Board & Lodging.—Parents or Guardians who send Boys to the Hillsborough Academy, will find his house very convenient, being situated in the vicinity of that institution.

JOHN L. ELBERT.

Hillsborough, Jan. 20

To be Rented,

AT REDUCED RENTS,

The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied by Dr. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Scull, and possession given the first of January next—Enquire of the Rev. Mr. Warfield or of the Subscriber.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dec. 23—

Carriage & Harness

Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and extensive supply of materials in his line, which will enable him to execute orders in his line at the shortest notice, in a superior style, and on pleasing terms for cash or country produce, at his old stand, head of Washington street.

JOSEPH PARROTT.

N. B. J. P. requests all those indebted to him to come forward without delay, and settle their accounts, either by note or bond as he can grant no further indulgence.

Easton, Jan. 13, 1821.—1f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of James Goldsbrough and Solomon Dickinson, against Mary Bromwell, will be sold on Tuesday the 27th day of February next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, all the right, interest, claim and title, of the said Mary Bromwell in and to one House and Lot in the whole in the Wall, also one cow.

Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of the above fa. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 3

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the following persons—John L. Kerr, John Goldsbrough, and the State use of William Jenkins, use of Levin Birkhead, against John Muthkin, will be sold on Tuesday the 27th February next, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on the Court House Green, all the legal and equitable right, interest, claim and title of the said John Muthkin, in and to a tract or parcel of land called Part of York's Destruction, containing one hundred and eight acres and a half acre of land—also two cows.

Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fa. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

February 3 is

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 Thursday the 23d of February, on the premises the following property, to wit, a tract or part of a tract of land, called Hambleton's Discovery, containing one hundred acres more or less, two dressing glasses and one crib. Sold to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Jan. 27—1s

J. Hammond, Jr. EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

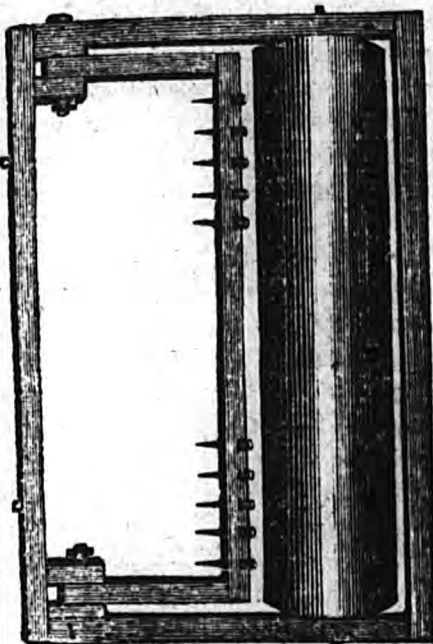
EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1821.

NO. 168.

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ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
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Advertisements not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.



Talbot County, Eastern Shore
of Maryland, April 19th, 1820.

A LABOUR-SAVING IMPLEMENT.

If he, who makes two blades of grass
grow where one grew before, deserves the
need, awarded him by the Dean of St.
Patrick; the practical farmer, who teaches
his neighbours the construction of a cheap
and effective labour-saving implement, is
at least entitled to their gratitude.

The usual mode of preparing a field for
corn planting, in this portion of our coun-
try, is by what is called double listing, or
casting up ridges with four furrows of the
plough, and passing a log roller over the
top of the ridges, if the ground is thought
to require it. When the day for planting
has arrived, a ploughman opens single
furrows across these ridges at the dis-
tance the rows of corn are to be apart,
generally 44 feet. A boy with a basket
of corn walks close after the ploughman,
dropping 5 or 6 grains at each intersec-
tion of the new made furrows with the
middle of the 4 furrow ridges. Three
homoen, if expert, if not, 4, cover the
corn, keeping within a row or two of the
crossing plough and dropper. A roller
should always follow close after the corn
coverers; it pulverises the earth, brings it
certainly in contact with the grains, keeps
in the moisture, if the weather prove dry,
prevents the earth from baking, if a heavy
rain fall soon after the planting, and un-
der any circumstances brings the corn up
quicker and stronger. To effect the plant-
ing of from 7 to 10 acres per day in this
way will require a ploughman and team,
a dropper, three homoen, and a roller,
team and driver; or five men, a boy
and two teams. The implement de-
scribed below will cover the corn, and
roll and partially harrow the ground as
fast, as two ploughs can lay out, and two
bisk droppers can drop the grains—or
with a team and driver will perform the
work of 6 or 7 homoen, and 2 common
rollers with their teams and drivers; and
will therefore save the labour of 7 or 8
men and a team. To use it, the crossing
ploughs must lay out a cut, or division of
the field ahead, and should open the
crossing furrows from an inch to an
inch and half deeper than usual; the drop-
pers must move the contrary way down
the middle of the ridge, and the corn cov-
er follow close after them.

The union of a roller and harrow to
perform the operation of covering corn,
has long been a desideratum, and has of-
ten been attempted with various, but in-
complete success. The following direc-
tions, will enable any one, who can use
an axe, an adze, and an auger to ef-
fect this union very perfectly—Reduce
a log of oak of sufficient length to lay on
two ridges, say 8 feet, and 14 inches in
diameter, to eight square—In the centre
of each end of this log drive a good iron
gudgeon of an inch or inch and half diam-
eter—Make the end pieces of the roller
frame four and a half feet long, two and
a half inches thick, and four inches wide
at the gudgeon holes, tapering to about
three inches at the ends—At two and a
half inches from each end of these pieces
cut a mortise one inch by three to receive
the tenons of the side pieces—The af-
fore piece three inches by two, of the pro-
per length to give the roller very little
play and wise, and to be framed two inches
clear of the roller—The fore piece of the
same length, and three inches by two and
a half, and the gudgeon holes having been
squared, as to bring the aff piece 2 inches
from the flat sides of the roller, the fore
piece will be 2 feet 4 inches from the flat
of the roller also. Drive a staple into

the front side of this piece 20 inches
from each end to hobb the single trees to,
if you would have the horses walk on the
ridge, or close to the ends if you prefer
their walking in the furrows.

Into each end of a piece of wood three
inches by four, if your ground be light,
the size to be increased according to the
stiffness of the soil, and 7 feet, 9 inches
long, fix 5 harrow teeth—spike teeth will
do, if your soil be very light, but cast
foot or chisel teeth, if the soil be
stiffer. Let the centre of the first tooth be
6 inches from the end of this harrow bar,
and the others follow six inches apart from
centre to centre. Thus between the two
inner teeth there will be a vacancy of two
feet nine inches, and the teeth will occu-
py two feet at each end of the bar—The
right and left teeth in each end should
measure eight inches below the harrow
bar, and each centre tooth an inch or inch
and half shorter. On each end of this
harrow bar cut a tenon two inches long,
with an inch shoulder on the back part,
and one inch thick. Frame on to these
tenons two pieces of wood two inches
by three, and two feet long. The mortise
to be cut one inch from the end, and the
piece when on to show fair with the back
part of the bar. Two and a half inches
from the other end bore an inch and a
quarter hole through the two inch way,
rounding the end beyond the hole. Place
this harrow bar with its end pieces within
the roller frame two inches forward of the
roller. Nail a piece one and a quarter
inch thick, eight inches long, and of the
width of the end frame, on the inside of
each end piece, immediately back of the
fore piece of the roller. Two and a half
inches from these two small pieces frame
a tough piece of wood two by three into
each end of the fore piece, by a tenon
two inches by three quarters of an inch,
and let these two little pieces show back
of the fore piece eight inches with the
ends rounded. Bore an inch and quarter
hole through the end pieces, the little
pieces nailed on, and the little pieces
framed in, so as exactly to answer to the
holes in the end pieces of the harrow bar.
Through the whole put two good wooden
pins with heads, and keyed with a piece
of leather and nails—And the harrow bar
will thus be attached to the fore piece
of the roller by two strong wooden hinges.
The fore piece of the roller will of course
rise and fall as the horses move; but the
harrow will play on the hinges; keep hold
on the earth, and perform its work unaf-
fected by the up and down motion of the
roller frame. By placing the harrow bar
so near the roller, the harrow is not only
kept properly in the ground from the
length of the attaching hinges; but a sin-
gular advantage is gained if your ground
is at all foul or turfy. For should the
filth or turf catch in the harrow teeth, the
next angle of the roller, that comes over,
seizes on it, takes it under, and clears the
harrow.

William H. Tilghman, Esquire, one of
our best practical farmers, is the gentle-
man, who after various trials and altera-
tions, brought this implement to the state
described, and for the purpose intended it
is doubtful if it can be improved. But an
admirable and most expeditious culti-
vator might be made by lengthening the
end pieces of both the roller frame
and harrow, framing in a second bar
six or eight inches forward of the
other, and filling up both bars with good
cultivator teeth. In this case the teeth
in the forward bar should centre the
spaces between the back teeth and show out
as much longer below the second bar, as
will make up for the rise in the end pieces,
where the second bar is framed in. If
lengthening the end pieces make the
frame too heavy forward, the balance may
easily be restored by extending a little
the part of the frame behind the roller;
and the force may be increased to 3 or 4
horses, should the increased draft render
them necessary.

P. S. I have seen the Corn Coverer
perform its work very well in a field,
which had been flushed over flat, and laid
out by passing the crossing plough each
way; but in this case it is necessary to run
the coverer twice over the ground, once
each way. This double operation even
on a flat surface covers the corn very
well, and gives the ground a double cul-
tivation.

Interesting Agricultural Letter from Sir
John Sinclair, founder of the English
Board of Agriculture, dated
Edinburgh, Nov. 6th, 1820.

Sir—
Yours, dated Baltimore, the 7th of Oc-
tober, reached me, even at this place, on
the 4th of November following. One
could hardly have conceived, that such an
immense distance could have been gone
over in so short a period of time.

I am very glad to understand, that you
propose re-printing in America, the 3d
edition of the code of agriculture,* for it
is enriched with the remarks of the most
intelligent practical farmers in England,
Scotland and Ireland, and contains the
result of all the extensive enquiries which
have recently been carried on, into the
past, and present state of the agriculture

of this country. You may be assured that
no pains have been spared to fill it with
useful information, and to exclude all
matter that could be thought liable to ob-
jection.

In the section "on hedges," I shall al-
lude in that work, to Mr. Caleb Kirk's let-
ters on that subject, printed in the first
volume of "The American Farmer." I
wish much that you could procure for me
a quantity of the seeds of "the Cockspur"
or "Newcastle Thorn," and likewise of
"The Virginia," that it may be ascer-
tained, how far these plants are suitable to
the soil and climate of Great Britain. If
they could be sent to Greenock, (with di-
rections how to manage them,) they might
thence be more easily conveyed to this
place, than from Liverpool. Mr. Row-
and's (of Charleston) "Cherokee Rose," if
it could be procured, would likewise be
desirable.

I was very much pleased with the per-
usal of Mr. Madison's address to the Al-
bany Agricultural Society, printed in
your 21, 22 and 23 numbers of volume 1.
How few, (if there are any,) among our
European statesmen, who are either pos-
sessed of that knowledge of Agriculture,
which the author of that address must
have acquired; or who could have expre-
ssed it with so much distinctness and abili-
ty. I propose inserting some of his valu-
able remarks, on the uses of horses or ox-
en, in third edition of the Code.

The subject of Breed Stock, is better
understood in this country, than, perhaps,
in any other. It is carried in some respect,
to an excess of refinement, which I have
no doubt the good sense of America will
avoid.—I shall, with much pleasure assist
you, in procuring a young Bull, of the
breed formed by the skill and exertions of
the late intelligent Robert Collins; who
died not long ago.—His stock is celebra-
ted for early maturity, being fit for the
butcher, at from two and a half to
three years old.—They are not however
so productive for the dairy—but it is im-
possible to have a breed equally well cal-
culated for all the various purposes, for
which cattle may be reared.

In regard to horses, a moderate sized
blood stallion, with your large mares,
would produce a breed fit for all useful
purposes; and some of them might do even
for the turf. But it will take some time
to ascertain, how a horse, that may be de-
pended on, can be procured; for it would
not be worth while to send a defective
animal to so great a distance.

It will give me much pleasure, at all
times, to promote the improvement & hap-
piness of America; with many of whose na-
tives, I have long carried on a friendly in-
tercourse, either by correspondence, or in
person. Among the former I have to enu-
merate General Washington, and the
present respectable President to whom I
am distantly related.—Among the latter,
Messrs. Adams, Jefferson and Jay; and
here I must express my satisfaction at
seeing your useful repository distinguished
by some recent communications from
Monticello.

I think it right to add, that owing to
some peculiar circumstances, I have in
my possession a description, of the several
states of America, drawn up by the
Illustrious Washington himself. I have
some thoughts of publishing that most
valuable and curious document, that ev-
ery true American, may be able to possess
an account of his native country, from the
pen, and sanctioned by the signature
of its greatest ornament.

With my best wishes that your exertions
to promote the cause of Agriculture in the
rising Empire of America, may meet with
all the success they merit,

I remain with esteem,
Your faithful and ob't serv't.
JOHN SINCLAIR.

John S. Skinner Esq.
Editor of the American Farmer,
Baltimore, America.

*Some months since we announced our
intention, to republish that very excellent
work, and further reflections on its intrin-
sic value, and its tendency to improve all
the branches of American husbandry, has
confirmed our determination. We con-
sider the Code, even as it stands, as de-
cidedly the most useful Agricultural vo-
lume in the English language, and the
last touches of its able author, which it
is now undergoing, will doubtless aug-
ment his usefulness. We are making
arrangements to procure notes from some
of the most distinguished farmers under
their proper signatures, in several states,
to be attached to, and published with the
third edition, as soon as it shall have come
to hand, under the kind promise given in
the above letter. Those who wish to be
supplied with a copy will please furnish
us with their names and place of resi-
dence. The American copy of the se-
cond edition has been sold at \$3. Ours,
from the third English edition will con-
tain much additional matter by the author,
and in the shape of notes, adapting the
work still more precisely to the use of
American farmers. It will also be en-
riched with many additional plates, not
heretofore published in any edition; and
will the price shall not exceed three dol-
lars, if it be possible to publish it at that

A List of Laws

Passed by the General Assembly of the
State of Maryland, at December Session
eighteen hundred and twenty.

1 An Act for the relief of Joseph S. Colgar
of Somerset county.

2 An act to alter the time of holding the
court in Anne Arundel County.

3 An act for the revaluation of the real and
personal property in St. Mary's county.

4 An act for the Benefit of John Jamison of
Virginia.

5 An act to settle and ascertain the salary
of the members of the council for the ensuing
year.

6 An act authorising the Sheriff of Caroline
County to release from his custody and
gaol, James McCarty Jun. and for other pur-
poses.

7 An act for the benefit of George Lash of
Baltimore county.

8 An act authorising Samuel Stone of Balti-
more county to erect and keep gates on the
road therein mentioned.

9 An act to make valid the deed therein
mentioned.

10 An act to authorise James H. Watkin,
collector of St. Mary's county to complete his
collections.

11 An act to authorise Wm. Jordan late collec-
tor of the sixth election District of Baltimore
county to complete his collections.

12 An act authorising John V. Price late
collector of the first collection district in Cecil
county to complete his collection.

13 An act for the relief of David Waggaman
of Washington county.

14 An act to authorise the Justices of the
Levy Court of Dorchester county to levy a
sum of money for the purposes therein men-
tioned.

15 An act authorising Henry E. Coalman to
remove a certain negro slave from the state
of Louisiana into this state, for the use of Pe-
regrine Ward, 3d of Cecil county.

16 An act to incorporate the trustees of
McKim's school in the city of Baltimore.

17 An act for the relief of John J. Moore
of Harrison county, state of Ohio.

18 An act for the relief of Jesse Hughes,
respecting certain land therein mentioned.

19 An act for the benefit of James Scott of
Allegheny county.

20 An act to repeal part of an act therein
mentioned.

21 An act for the relief of John King and
certain other securities of Wm J. Handy, late
collector of Somerset county.

22 An act to authorise the establishment of
an additional warehouse in the city of Balti-
more for the inspection of Tobacco.

23 An act for the sale of the real estate of
Leonard Covington deceased.

24 An act to prevent the destruction of oys-
ters in this state.

25 An act authorising the sale within this
state of limited number of tickets in the lot-
tery authorised by an act of the Legislature
of the state of Pennsylvania entitled "an act to
enable George Murray, Gideon Fairman, John
Draper, Robert Bald and Thomas Underwood,
co-partners in the firm of Murray, Fairman &
Co. engravers of the city of Philadelphia, to
dispose of certain books, maps, plates & prints
by way of lottery.

26 An act to alter the name of Thomas Bond
of the city of Baltimore.

27 A supplement to an act passed at Decem-
ber session 1819, relating to the school
fund in the several counties therein mention-
ed.

28 An act to alter and change the time of
holding the Levy court in Dorchester county.

29 An act for the relief of Alexander Prentice
of the city of Baltimore.

30 An act to repeal the act entitled "an act
to alter the time of holding the county court
in Charles county, passed at December session
1819."

31 An act to authorize and empower the
Levy court of Anne Arundel county to assess
& levy a sum of money for the purpose there-
in mentioned.

32 An act extending the time of taking the
Sheriff's bond in Cecil county.

33 An act ceding to the United States the
jurisdiction of the State of Maryland in and
over certain lands on North Point and Bodkin
Island at the mouth of the River Patapsco and
for other purposes.

34 An act entitled a supplement to an act
entitled an act to increase the pay of the
Judges of the Orphans' court of the several
counties therein mentioned.

35 An act for the relief of Richard W. West
of Prince George's county.

36 An act to prevent swine and geese go-
ing at large in Middle Town in Frederick
county.

37 An act for the relief of John Snider of
Frederick county.

38 A further supplement to the act entitled
"an act for the distribution of a certain fund
for the purpose of establishing Free Schools
in the several counties therein mentioned."

39 An act relating to certain Tobacco
Inspection Warehouses in the city of Balti-
more.

40 An act to incorporate the equitable Ben-
eficial Society of Maryland.

41 An act for the relief of Peter Ulrich of
the city of Baltimore.

42 An act for the relief of Ernest Voigt of
the city of Baltimore.

43 An act to incorporate the Trustees of
Franklin Academy or School in Baltimore
county.

44 A supplement to an act passed at Decem-
ber session 1816 for the benefit of the securi-
ties of Thomas Thompson collector of Dorches-
ter county deceased.

45 An act authorizing the Levy court of
Queen Ann's county to levy a sum of money
for the purpose therein mentioned.

46 A further supplement to the act enti-
tled "an act for the erection of a New
Market House in Hagers Town Washington
county."

47 A supplement to an act entitled "an act
to establish a bank in the city of Baltimore,"
and to an act entitled "A supplement to an
act to incorporate a company to make a turn-
pike road leading to Cumberland, and for the
extension of the charters of the several
banks in the city of Baltimore and for other
purposes."

48 An act for the relief of the Sheriff
and Collectors of the several counties in this
state.

49 An act to alter and change the mode of
appointment of overseers of public roads so far
as relates to Somerset county.

50 A supplement to an act entitled "an act
to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in
the city of Baltimore."

51 An act to authorize the erection of a
Warehouse in the village of Greensborough,
Caroline County.

52 An act for the benefit of Joseph Richard-
son clerk of Caroline county court.

53 An additional supplement to an act passed
at December session, on the 27th day of
December in the year of our Lord 1811, en-
titled an act to authorize a lottery or lotteries
in the city of Baltimore.

54 An act to alter and change the time of
holding the Levy Court of Anne Arundel
county.

55 An act for the relief of the persons there-
in named.

56 A further supplement to the act for open-
ing and extending North street in the city of
Baltimore.

57 An act for the relief of Philo D. Forrest
of the City of Baltimore.

58 An act for the relief of Benjamin Raw-
lings of the city of Baltimore.

59 An act to annul the marriage of Joseph
Price and Sarah his wife.

60 A supplement to the act entitled an act
authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money
for completing an Episcopal Church in the Ci-
ty of Baltimore.

61 An act to provide for the repairs of the
Court house in Prince George's county.

62 An act relating to the School Fund in
the city of Baltimore.

63 An act to provide for the payment of the
jurors in Prince George's county.

64 An act authorising Letitia Rochester to
convey the lands therein mentioned and for
other purposes.

65 An act to make valid a deed from Daniel
Carroll to Thomas Simpson.

66 An act to encourage the destruction of
crows in Kent county.

67 An act to provide for the building a
Court house in Anne Arundel county.

68 An act to authorize the Levy
Charles county to build a bridge over
Fresh run.

69 An act to alter, change and repeal
such parts of the constitution and form of gov-
ernment of this state as relates to the divi-
sion of Queen Ann's county into election dis-
tricts.

70 An act for the relief of Otho Sprigg of
Frederick county.

71 An act for draining a branch at Chester
river, commonly called a known by the name
of the Unicorn Branch.

72 An act authorising the Levy court of
Prince George's county to levy a sum of mo-
ney for purposes therein mentioned.

73 A further supplement to an act entitled
act to incorporate a company to make a turn-
pike road from the town of Hagerstown in
Washington county through
Frederick county through
Hagerstown in Washington county.

74 A supplement to an act entitled
to incorporate a company to make a turnpike
road from Boonsborough through Williams-
port to intersect the turnpike road now
making from Cumberland to the west bank
of the Conococheague, passed December session
1817.

75 A supplement to the act entitled an act
to incorporate a company to make a turnpike
road from the west bank of the Conococheague
creek at Williamsport to intersect the Cum-
berland turnpike road at near Stone Quar-
ry Ridge, passed at December session eigh-
teen hundred and eighteen.

76 A further supplement to an act entitled
an act to incorporate a company to make a
turnpike road from the square in the town
of Boonsborough in Washington county to
Swearingen's ferry on the Potomack river.

77 An act for the benefit of the Trustees
of Garrison Forrest academy and the Trus-
tees of the Franklin academy in Baltimore
county.

78 An act for the relief of Catherine Mc-
Kearnan of Washington county.

79 An act for the benefit of Ely Dorsey (of
Ely) of Frederick county.

80 A further supplement to the act entitled
an act for regulating the mode of staying ex-
ecutions and for other purposes.

81 A further supplement to an act for the
erection of a new Court house in Washington
county.

82 An act to establish the divisional
line between Baltimore and Frederick coun-
ties.

83 An act to prevent the erection of booths
within two miles of any Methodist Camp or
Quarterly meeting in the several counties
therein mentioned.

84 A supplement to an act entitled an act
to incorporate the Roman Catholic congrega-
tion in Baltimore town.

85 An act to repeal all that part of the con-
stitution and form of government as relates to
the division of Washington county into five
separate election districts and for other pur-
poses.

86 An additional supplement to the act
entitled an act to provide for the educa-
tion of poor children in Kent, Talbot, Cecil,
Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties.

87 An act to ratify the proceedings of the
commissioners appointed by Dorchester coun-
ty court to make division of the lands & ten-
ements of Dr. Daniel Sullivan, late of the same
county deceased.

88 A further supplement to an act entitled
an act for the better protection of slave hold-
ers.

89 An act for the benefit of Thomas H.
Bowie.

90 An act to incorporate the trustees of the
Union Chapel of Harford county.

91 An act to repeal the several acts of As-
sembly respecting the herding of cattle in Al-
legany county.

92 An act for the benefit of Martin Fen-
wick.

93 An act for the relief of the Managers of
the Medical College Lottery.

94 An act for the benefit of the Bank of
Caroline.

95 An act for the benefit of the Baltimore
Exchange Company.

96 An act for the benefit of Samuel Jones.

97 An act for the relief of the Cumberland
Bank of Allegany.

98 An act to change and alter the name of
Wm. Heyser Quantrell to that of Jesse Duncan
Elliott Quantrell.

99. An act relative to female minors.
100. An act to empower Henry Bennett of Worcester county to bring into this state certain negro slaves therein mentioned.
101. An act for the benefit of Thomas B. Hall of Washington county.
102. An act for the benefit of Conococheague Bank in Williams Port, in Washington county.
103. An act for the benefit of Thomas Enalls Price of Talbot county.
104. An act to permit John Patterson of Baltimore county to bring certain negroes from Virginia into this state.
105. An act for the relief of William H. S. Boswell, of Prince George's county.
106. An act authorizing Robert W. Kent of Anne Arundel county to remove certain negroes into the state of Maryland.
107. An act authorizing Wm. C. Somerville, of St. Mary's county to remove certain negro slaves from the District of Columbia into this state.
108. An act respecting the assent of creditors to the release of debtors under the insolvent laws of this state.
109. An act authorizing Anthony Ricketts of Montgomery county to take from the Registers office of said county, the original will of Sarah Briscoe.
110. A further additional supplement to the act entitled an act relating to public roads in this state and to repeal the acts of Assembly therein mentioned.
111. An act to lay out and open a road from the Conowingo Bridge in Cecil county to the Pennsylvania line.
112. An act for the relief of Samuel Taylor of Worcester county.
113. An act to authorize the clerk of Anne Arundel county to record a deed of Manumission.
114. A supplement to an act entitled an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.
115. An act to confirm and explain an act of Assembly passed at December session 1819, entitled an act to make valid a deed of manumission executed by Thos. Carter late of Queen Anne's county deceased.
116. An act for the benefit of the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester and the Salisbury Branch Bank.
117. An act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Harford county.
118. An act for the relief of negro Ann and her children of Frederick county.
119. A supplement to an act entitled "an act to enlarge further the powers of the Trustees of the poor of Harford county and for other purposes."
120. An act to provide for the payment of costs in the case of forfeited recognizances.
(To be Continued.)

FOREIGN.

From late British Papers.

LONDON, Dec. 1.
We are given to understand, that the course which the Ministers have resolved to assume with respect to the Queen, on the meeting of Parliament, is this:—They will lay the proceedings against the Queen in the House of Lords before the Commons, and when the question for the pecuniary grant to her Majesty comes to be discussed in the committee of supply, they will enter at large into a review of the case, and propose the grant by a vote of censure upon her Majesty's conduct.—We understand, is not to expect, which she lately enjoyed, £5000. sterling per annum.—We have been induced to lay this circumstance before our readers for the purpose of preparing them for the re-assertion of the great question of her Majesty's guilt or innocence, and to protest thus early against a proceeding so pregnant with danger to the constitution, as such an attempt to set up the single vote of each House of Parliament in the room of the usual cautions and steady march of legislative enactments.—Globe.

From the London Courier of Dec. 4.

NAPLES.
Extracts from the Report of the Duke de Campo Chiaro, Secretary of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the National Parliament of the two Sicilies.

The Neapolitan government, which naturally supposed that Austria might feel alarmed at the events which had taken place in the kingdom of Naples, felt the necessity of sending to Vienna the Prince Caracciolo, to state to that Court the real situation of affairs, and to enter into an explanation regarding a secret article of the Treaty of June 12, 1815, which presented some ambiguity in its expressions.

Prince Metternich caused an answer to be made to our envoy, that the changes that had taken place at Naples were brought about by a faction, that the changes tended to the subversion of social order, and that Austria could never recognize them.

It was at Vienna also that Prince Cimitile was informed by the Russian minister at that court, that the Emperor Alexander would not receive him as the envoy of the new government. This minister wrote to him:—"That his sovereign, being intimately in alliance with his august allies, by treaties, and the most indisoluble ties, every step on his part which might seem a species of initiative, would appear as a deviation from his principles, especially relative to the actual state of affairs in the kingdom of Naples, which claimed the interposition of all the chiefs of Europe." The Austrian minister soon compelled Prince Cimitile to quit the Emperor's palace, and to retire to Bologna.

These are the only two official documents which can make known the dispositions of the high powers towards us. By the first are plainly seen the evident prejudices that Austria has conceived, & her hostile designs. The second informs us, that Russia is firmly determined not to take the initiative in our affairs, and not to negotiate unless in conjunction with its allies. The other powers, which apparently follow the same system as Austria and Russia, have not replied to the communications of our kings and all,

more or less, act towards us with great coolness, with the exception of Spain, Sweden, & the kingdom of the Netherlands, which have replied to our communications in a friendly manner.

The court of Austria showed more than any, a repugnancy and an opposition to our new system of government. This cabinet alone addressed notes to the great powers, to the Germanic confederation, to engage them in hostility against us. If we are rightly informed, the courts of Sardinia, Tuscany and Rome, were offered by this power, to be occupied by the military. This proposal having been refused, Austria reinforced her army with 32,000 men, which addition carries the number of her troops, in this part of her states, to 70,000 armed men. The garrisons of the castles of Ferrara and Comacchia have been augmented to 4,000 men, and if public report can be credited, the march into Italy of 20,000 more men has been ordered. In short, this power has established a kind of Inquisition in her states against every thing that bears the Neapolitan name.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

The King of Prussia has declared his unwillingness to recognize the new government of Portugal.

The accounts from Spain reach to the 28th ult. and are far from being of a pacific character. The King's valet-de-chambre, M. Bassencourt, was arrested at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th; the motive of this proceeding is not mentioned.

PARIS, Dec. 5.

It is said that a treaty of commerce & navigation has been concluded between England and the Ottoman Porte. Politicians think that this treaty is only a veil to cover a more intimate and extensive alliance. However this may be, it appears that the news which his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has received on this subject, will hasten his return to his own states.—Gazette de France.

PARIS, Dec. 6.

A number of letters from Italy speak of an approaching meeting of Plenipotentiaries from the Courts of Sardinia, Rome, Tuscany, Modena and Parma, in the city of Florence. An Austrian Plenipotentiary is also to assist at the conferences.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, dated Dec. 4.

"I beg to add, that Bergami is making himself rather too conspicuous here, not only by the public place in which he has taken up his abode, but from the splendour of his equipage. He drives about in a gaudy carriage, and it is a fact that the Baron has taken out a permission to have post horses prepared for him on the road to Calais. A large crowd was collected before his lodgings on the Boulevard des Italiens yesterday; and it was remarked, that his courier (for he really has one) is dressed in a red jacket richly embroidered."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.

Mr. Lloyd presented the memorial of the merchants and underwriters of Baltimore, suggesting to Congress the expediency of augmenting the naval force of the U. States in the Pacific Ocean, to an extent equal to the protection of our commerce there; which was read and referred.

The engrossed bill for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, was read the third time; passed and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a system of Bankruptcy. A number of amendments were made to its details, and others were offered, on which, as well as on the merits of the bill, a good deal of debate took place.

Mr. Talbot closed his remarks against the bill by offering the following motion:

Resolved, That the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States be committed to the committee on the judiciary, with instructions to report amendments thereto which shall secure to all classes of the community, other than the descriptions of persons contained in the first section of the bill, the privilege, at their election, of becoming voluntary bankrupts, with the consent and approbation of a major part in value of all the creditors of such voluntary bankrupt, previously obtained and duly certified; and further providing that such bankrupt shall be subjected to the same proceedings, and liable to the same penalties, fines, and forfeitures, and be entitled to all the privileges, benefits, and advantages, as are provided for, and made applicable to, all other bankrupts by the regulations of the said bill.

To allow this motion, and an amendment offered by Mr. Holmes of Maine, (not affecting the principle of the bill) to be printed. The bill was laid on the table; and The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy—the question being on the motion made by Mr. Talbot, to recommit the bill, with instructions so to modify it as to allow all other classes, as well as merchants, to become bankrupts, on their voluntary application to avail themselves of the provisions of the act.

The question being taken on agreeing to the motion, it was decided in the negative.—So the proposition to recommit and amend the bill was rejected.

Mr. Barbour then moved the amendment which he had intimated, and which was to insert a clause providing that, in the dividend of a bankrupt's estate, the debts due to those whose occupation excluded them from the operation of the act, should first be paid.

This amendment was also negatived. The bill was then laid on the table for the purpose of receiving a report necessary to be acted on to day.

Mr. Barbour then, from the joint select committee, appointed on the subject, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the two Houses shall assemble in the chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, and

the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer; that one person be appointed a Teller on the part of the Senate to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote, and the persons elected, to the two Houses assembled as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses.

Resolved, That if any objection be made to the votes of Missouri, and the counting or omitting to count which shall not essentially change the result of the election, in that case they shall be reported by the President of the Senate in the following manner:—Were the votes of Missouri to be counted, the result would be A. B. for President of the United States—votes, not counted, for A. B. as President of the United States—votes, but in either event A. B. is elected President of the United States; and in the same manner for Vice President.

After a short discussion the resolution was agreed to—and the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

The morning was occupied on executive business with closed doors, supposed to be on the Spanish Treaty.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

The morning was occupied with closed doors on executive business. The bankrupt bill was taken up, some unimportant amendments were made, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, 19 to 18.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

Leave was granted to Mr. Roberts, to introduce a resolution for the conditional admission of Missouri into the union, which the editors of the Intelligencer think presents a gleam of hope, that the question will be settled. The bill for the reduction of the army was taken up, but no decision had on it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.

MISSOURI.

The House on motion of Mr. Clay, proceeded to consider the report of the committee appointed on the Missouri subject.—On motion of Mr. C. it was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. And also on motion of Mr. Clay, the House forthwith resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take the subject up.

The amendment proposed by the committee having been read from the chair—

Mr. Mallory moved to amend the amendment proposed by the committee, by striking out all of it, after the words "respects," and, in lieu thereof, inserting the following:

"Whenever the People of said state, by a Convention appointed according to the manner provided by the act to authorize the People of Missouri 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, approved March 6, 1820, adopt a constitution conformably to the provisions of said act, and shall, in addition to said provisions, further provide, in and by said Constitution, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever be allowed in said state of Missouri, unless inflicted as a punishment for crimes committed against the laws of said state, whereof the party accused shall be duly convicted. Provided that the civil condition of those persons who now are held to service in Missouri shall not be affected by the last provision."

This motion was negatived by a considerable majority. After a long debate, protracted to so late an hour that time is not allowed even to name the speakers, the question was taken in committee of the whole on the amendment to the Senate's resolution, as proposed on Saturday by the select committee of this House, and was decided in the negative, 73 to 64.

The committee rose and reported their decision to the House, and the question being on concurring in that decision—

Mr. Storrs moved to postpone the whole subject indefinitely—Decided in the negative. The question was then taken on agreeing with the committee of the whole in its disagreement to the report of the select committee, and the decision was as follows—

For concurring as stated 83
Against it 86

So the House refused to concur, and the amendment reported by the select committee was agreed to.

The resolution, as thus amended, is in the following words—

Resolved, &c. That the state of Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the said state shall never pass any law preventing any description of persons from coming to, and settling in, the said state, who now are, or hereafter may become, citizens of any of the states of this Union—And provided also, that the legislature of the said state, by a solemn and public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday of November next, an authentic copy of the said act, upon the receipt whereof the President, by proclamation shall announce the fact—whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into this Union shall be considered as complete—And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from the said state of Missouri, when admitted into this Union, the exercise of any right or power which can now be constitutionally exercised by any of the original states.

The question being then stated on ordering the resolution to be read a third time—

The result of the vote was then proclaimed, as follows—

For the third reading 80
Against it 83

So the whole resolution, amendment and all, was rejected.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

Mr. Livermore moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the resolution from the Senate, as amended, for the admission of Missouri, was rejected.

The question was then stated on the reconsideration of the vote of yesterday. And after some conversation, of an incidental nature;

The question of reconsideration was taken, and decided as follows, by Yeas and Nays.

For the reconsideration 101
Against it 66

So the house determined to reconsider the vote of yesterday rejecting the resolution from the Senate in its amended shape.

The question then again presented

itself in this form; Shall the amendment be engrossed, and, with the resolution, read a third time?

The question was then taken on ordering the resolution to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided as follows:

For the third reading 82
Against it 88

So the resolution was rejected.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

A bill was reported, to prevent Post-Masters and editors acting as mail contractors.

Arrangements being made for counting the votes for President and Vice President, the Senate came into the hall, and the votes were read, which were as follows:

States.	J. Monroe President.	D.D. Tompkins Vice President.
N. Hampshire	7	7
Massachusetts	15	7
Rhode Island	4	4
Connecticut	9	9
Vermont	8	8
New York	29	29
New Jersey	8	8
Pennsylvania	24	24
Delaware	4	4
Maryland	11	10
Virginia	25	25
North Carolina	15	15
South Carolina	11	10
Georgia	8	8
Kentucky	12	12
Tennessee	7	7
Ohio	8	8
Louisiana	3	3
Mississippi	2	2
Indiana	5	3
Illinois	3	3
Alabama	3	3
Maine	9	9

The scattering votes were as follows: For President, in New Hampshire, there was for John Quincy Adams, one vote. For Vice President, there was, in New Hampshire, for Richard Rush, one vote; in Massachusetts, Richard Stockton, eight votes; in Delaware, for Daniel Rodney, four votes; in Maryland, for Robert Goodloe Harper, one vote.

Much excitement prevailed on the subject of counting the votes from Missouri, and the house adjourned in considerable confusion.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

A bill was reported to abolish certain ports of entry. A bill making appropriations for the naval service was reported, twice read and committed. A proposition was made to appropriate a portion of the public lands, to be disposed of to the holders of slaves, as the price of their emancipation, and by that means to abolish slavery in the country. The proposition was laid on the table. A resolution for the conditional admission of Missouri, was laid on the table.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to fix and equalize the pay of the officers in the army of the United States.

The many propositions to amend this bill, and the debate arising on them, occupied a considerable part of the day. Mr. Cocke was the principal supporter of the bill.

Mr. F. Johnson, of Ky. was about proposing an important amendment to the bill, when

Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, rose, and, announced to the House that his colleague Mr. Burwell, had just departed this life. He therefore moved that the bill should be laid on the table.

Which motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Nelson, then stated, that it was the wish of his late colleague, that his remains should be carried to Baltimore for interment; and that it was proposed to move the corpse from the lodging of the deceased at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Nelson of Va. the house then unanimously came to the usual resolutions, to wear crape for thirty days in testimony of their respect for the deceased, and to attend the funeral at the Capitol at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The following gentlemen were appointed to superintend the funeral ceremonies:

Messrs. Nelson, of Va.	Mr. Coy
Randolph,	Tyler,
Newton,	A. Smyth.
Barbour,	

And the House then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow, at which hour the funeral will take place from the Representatives Chamber.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

The death of Mr. Burwell, a member of the lower house, from Virginia, prevented the transaction of any business in either house.

CASH

Given for Negroes.

The Subscriber will remain through the Spring and Summer at Cugler's Tavern, Baltimore, and the Union Tavern, Easton, for the purpose of purchasing Negroes—He is at time prepared with current bank notes to buy twenty, and with three days notice can be ready to take fifty. Persons wishing to sell will please give me a call before they sell.

DAVID ANDERSON.

February 24, 1820.—tf.

BOARD.

The Subscriber having removed to Easton, will accommodate a few young gentlemen with BOARD the present year.

WM. THOMAS.

Easton, Jan. 13.—tf.

Printing,

Neatly Executed at this Office.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24.

The Legislature of this State, adjourned on Monday last, after a Session of eleven weeks, during which time, they enacted 211 laws, a part of which, will be found in to-day's paper, the remainder shall be published in our next.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

We should withhold necessary and important information from our readers if we did not publish Mr. Cushman's letter.—We do not wish to agitate the question of Missouri further—it is already loathsome, and we wish it may not be pregnant with future ills. But this question has almost entirely laid all other divisions of party in our country, has been looked to as the source of others, which if not more fierce in spirit, may possibly be more destructive in consequences. We shut up the matter of the merits of this question, and will alone look to results.

If this great question is to array the northern and southern sections of this confederated republic against each other, drawing each into its balance, a division of the west, it becomes Maryland to pause and seriously to reflect upon the local situation which may be assigned her in this tremendous schism. It does not behoove us to be too impetuous on this matter—opinions on deep and serious concerns like these, ought not to be hastily adopted at first views, and passionately entertained.—We have too much at stake to trifle or to err, if error we can avoid.

Men of best patriotism and strongest intelligence may differ—but upon this question, we must not differ—we must come to this point with one heart and one mind.—Unanimity in this matter constitutes security—if we jar, we are undone. Frontier as we must be in any event, unanimity alone can afford protection to us up to the lines of the foe—if we differ among ourselves, we become the allies of those we intend to oppose—for a contest of this sort is unlike that of foreign warfare—it draws its origin from sources of deeper and deadlier resentment—the passions which direct it are more fierce—the hatred it creates is more inextinguishable.—The cause of this we find in our nature—the truth of this we learn from the history of the world—Those we most love, when the mind is changed, we most detest—and if they, whom God and nature intended to be friends, once becomes foes, they bear towards each other a vengeance not less than ferocious, and an intent big with no common wrath—Such is the character of civil commotion.

The course most likely to be useful, it seems to us, would be, to read, and to hear, and to learn all that is written and spoken upon this affair, to reflect calmly and fairly upon the arguments and reasons, and to procrastinate, as long as we can, the expression of opinion, lest by prematurely making it a question, we commit men on each side among ourselves, and thereby lessen the chances of unanimity—if this matter is to become serious at a future day, let us act discreetly and cautiously—if it comes to nothing, let it perish, and with it, we pray God! all the animosities it has engendered.

We shall see from Mr. Cushman's letter the view of a keen mind turning this subject to suit its own purposes—Mr. Cushman is democratic as it regards the old parties, in this country, but except in Maryland, Delaware and Massachusetts, the terms federalist and democrat are lost.—In Congress there is no such thing—Some self-interested spirits tried there this year to provoke the old party spirit, but it was dead or slept, it could not be got up—the same has been done in years past and the same result took place.—We mention this to shew, that whatever we or others may say upon Missouri, is intended to have no effect upon democracy or federalism—it can have no such effect—for these two old combatants, grown weak with age, and worn out with contention, will certainly be crushed by the superior ascendancy of Missouri, and totally washed out and obliterated by its waters.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1820.

Dear Sir,

With the business before Congress, the public prints from time to time acquaint you, Missouri you have seen, by a vote of our house, has been refused admission into the Union. In this vote, all New England, including Vermont and Maine, were unanimous, with a solitary exception. At this unanimity, some of our republican friends, judging from the moanings of certain Eastern papers—and straws indicate the current of air—seem to be alarmed. But, why so sensitive! What most

is to be apprehended from the union of the one grand division of our country than the other? In the South, you behold eleven states, all contiguous, some proud & aspiring, all united to a man. In this unanimity there seems to be perceived no danger; nothing inauspicious to liberty; nothing formidable to the integrity of the Union; nothing to disturb equanimity, or excite an unpleasant sensation in the patriot bosom. But in an unanimity in the other division, though far less perfect, they seem to spy out something like treason—some dark design—some nefarious plot of a second Hartford Convention, to dismember our grand confederated republic! Parties, it is said, are formed by sectional lines, & have geographical discrimination. What then? The contest of the parties does not arise out of this circumstance. It has a very different origin. It is not bounded by lines. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, are more unanimous than New England, though separated from the latter by the intervention of several of the larger states. But, if the demarcation were sectional, I ask, why more alarmed at an union in the northern than in the southern states? Is southern wisdom unerring, and southern patriotism immaculate; while those of the north are dimighted, misguided, spurious, and adulterated? Why this predilection for the south? In what does this superiority of the south consist? In solid sense, manly wisdom, & substantial literature, I boldly aver, they have no pre-eminence. In enlightened patriotism, they have nothing to boast. Their feelings and views are not less local & strong, nor supported on a more genuine basis: In declamatory elocution, calculated for show & momentary excitement, it is not sir the most fortunate for those who are laboring to make an opposition to the further extension of slavery unpopular and odious, by resolving it into a federal artifice, to raise the party from its present prostration into power. For it happens to be the fact, that the states the most unequivocally republican are the most decidedly united against this extension. *The federal mixture in the representation of these states, is but the small dust of the balance. The greater part of this small ingredient, the delegation from Massachusetts excepted, voted against restriction, and also for the admission of Missouri, the repugnance of her constitution to that of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Taylor, the mover of the restriction, is a sturdy independent republican—neither a Bucktail or a Clintonian. That federalism will ultimately profit by the conflict there can be but little doubt. But it will be in a way very different from that insinuated. The moral sense and political sentiments in the eastern section of the country, recoil from the very idea of slavery—at holding any portion of the human race in bondage. And if the leading republicans; the champions of liberty, countenance the atrocity, beyond the original compact, the real friends to humanity and freedom, of every description, forgetting former animosities, will coalesce for the promotion of more benevolent purposes. In the most of the states which contend for restriction, federalist and republican are scarcely known. Restriction, or no restriction, are the pivots on which elections there turn. Even in Maine, where it was contemplated by our most efficient characters, to put the advocates for restriction into the back ground, & powerful engines were prepared to effect the purpose, the people have supported these advocates, & given them unequivocal proofs of approbation.—The choice of our Senators furnishes no fact, viewed in a true light, that leads to a different inference. There was no direct appeal to the people. The conduct of the one could not have been distinctly foreseen—and the course pursued by the other did not facilitate but rendered more difficult his election. But for the Missouri question, there probably would have been little or no opposition. He could hardly have succeeded but for the influence of previous arrangement, his own address and management, and the uncommon exertions of efficient friends. No other man could have withstood the popular current.

I am not, sir, one of those who ascribe thorough corruption or immaculate patriotism to statesmen or politicians. They usually act from mixed motives. From this opinion of public characters, I am inclined to believe that some of our wise men in the East, in the course which they are desirous to have pursued, are not wholly disinterested. But whether their object be selfish or patriotic, or partly both, they egregiously err, if they calculate on obtaining any considerable boon from tameness of spirit, facility of temper, or subservience to the views of their southern brethren. The same management which is attended with success in a limited circle, is of but little use in an extended hemisphere. It were vain in political transactions to expect much from the strength of friendship or a sense of personal obligation. What did Maine gain for all her dutifulness, loyalty, and patriotism, during embargoes, restrictions and war? She filled with able-bodied men the ranks of the national army. Her

*We are authorized to say, that it was the intention of the author to have this and the following sentence read thus: "The federal mixture in the representation of these states, the delegation from Massachusetts excepted, is but the small dust of the balance. Some part of this small ingredient voted against restriction and for the admission of Missouri, the repugnance of her constitution to that of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding."

spirited militia, at the call of the government, were ready to rally round the standard of the Union. Her merchants generously made the most self-depriving sacrifices. Her valorous sons fought & suffered, and bled in the common cause of their country. For this uncommon merit, which, were it in a slave, would have procured kindness from a benevolent master, what has Maine received? Shall I speak; or shall I keep silence? Her hardy veterans of the revolution, covered with glory as with scars, who, upon disbanding the patriotic army, retired to the wilderness and there exhausted their meridian strength in making it a fruitful field, are denied their hard earned boon, and doomed, after a life of poverty and toil, to go down sorrowing to the grave. Who, in reflecting on these things, can refrain from tears! What breast so obdurate as not to feel for the aged hero—the war worn soldier, who, just as he was tasting the comfort finds, all of a sudden snatched from his lips, the cup which was ministering to him the balm of hurt minds. But this is not the whole truth. What was her reception when she presented herself for a reasonable favour? You sir, are acquainted; & it could scarcely have been more forbidding, had she been a member of the northern confederacy, joined the coalition of kings, for the extermination of the republic, or taken an active part in the Hartford Convention. The truth is, the south is not wanting in management, in address or penetration. She understands and pursues her own interest. And it would betray an ignorance of her spirit, to expect that from her favour, which would be denied by her policy. But, perhaps, there are those who have ulterior objects not comprised in military post roads, or remuneration for martial achievements. Before they take any decisive steps, observe the signs of the times. These do not augur perpetuity, or uninterrupted succession, to the southern dynasty. The spirit engendered by the question now agitated, will not fail of producing some effect on the affairs of the nation. By its natural operation it may place power in hands very different from those now contemplated. In this aspect of things, wisdom may demand the most cautious movements.

No calculation can be made with certainty.—Any previous arrangement may fail of the desired effect—and a premature compromise may forever blast the hopes of a patriotic ambition, and put the object far from its grasp, which otherwise might have courted its acceptance. Should the states now united against the further extension of slavery, also unite their strength for the attainment of a different object, it were futile in Maine to exhaust her unavailing efforts in a different direction. In this case she would alienate more friends on the one side, than she could hope to gain on the other. No, sir, Maine has a common interest with her sister states in the vicinity. With them she ought to have a common bond of union—and if I understand her genius, she will never be prevailed upon by the most efficient of her citizens to forsake her natural friends & to throw herself into the arms of strangers. A policy so preposterous, as ill accords with the sober sense of the people.

The slave holding states, actuated by two of the most powerful passions which influence the conduct of men, the love of property and the love of power, are united in a common cause for sectional ascendancy. Ought the other states to remain as indifferent spectators? Ought they tamely to look on, and passively behold not only the sceptre, but every ensign of power, departing from them? Ought they not rather to learn wisdom from their rivals? Ought they not to take a manly attitude, and say to undue ascendancy, hitherto thus hast come, but thou shalt proceed no further—and here shall thy proud attempts be staid!

Action and re-action, sir, you know, are equal. In the natural world they preserve that equilibrium on which depends the safety of the system. A similar effect is not unfrequently produced in a nation by the counteracting influence of different sections. A balance of power, salutary & invigorating to the whole, is hereby preserved.

"All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace."

Under the specious pretext of adding strength and perpetuity to the whole, we should not weaken the parts. Of what is a whole composed, but its parts? The main pillars of an edifice are but its parts.—Impair these, and the structure itself will sink into ruin. Viewing the subject in this light, I question the correctness of that policy which would urge sacrifices on the altar of conciliation.—Not on the indiscriminate offerings of peace, but on the balance of power, depends the safety of our republic.

The representatives from the east and north have been sufficiently partial in their attachments. They are sincerely desirous to preserve the integrity of the Union, and to live in harmony with their sister states and brethren of the south.—But if the sine qua non of amity and concord be self-immolation, and the sapping of the foundation of our national edifice, the most beautiful structure of liberty the world ever beheld, they cannot subscribe to the conditions. To secure momentary calm to themselves, they cannot consent to entail on their posterity a series of the most deleterious evils. There are some sacrifices too great to be made even for the all glorious blessing of peace!

Such, sir, are my reflections on the subject, which are not without interest to the people of Maine and their rulers.—With some of the latter, I fear, my opinions and views are not in unison. I

have no personal designs. I feel for the honor of Maine. I am anxious for her consistency of character, and I humbly trust in Heaven that she will never be so unguarded as to sanction a policy which must degrade her in public estimation and fix on her escutcheon a stain, a deep and black stain which no time could obliterate.

With sentiments of high respect, I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
JOSHUA CUSHMAN.

N. B. This letter is not intended for publicity. It is addressed to you, and other confidential friends.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

At this season of the year this news comes to us tardily through the thousand dangers and impediments of weather.—None is later than the 12th December, though we may now expect every week will extend this news, which will be probably in progress of weekly arrival at our great sea ports.—We have much to learn from the European Continent. The storm seems to gather, but it rises slowly—like one of our summer clouds in time of drought. Political predictions are most likely to err of all others, and therefore we will not tire our readers with ours, or give them cause, between the utterance and the expected fulfilment, to smile and to taunt us. We have a little modesty too as well as deference for the opinions of others, and are therefore not fond of running against the fashion of the day, or of too sturdily differing from the opinions of such men as Mr. Walsh and others, from whom we dissent as to the probable results of things in Europe.

We have long said, that it would be next to miraculous, that a country, conditioned as Spain has hitherto been, should emerge from the depths of superstitious abjection and of civil and ecclesiastical tyranny, into temperate, well modelled, free government, without excess and without vengeance.—We hold the same opinion still.—We cannot say as to the precise time that is to produce these effects, but it will be, we apprehend, by slow but an interrupted series from the commencement of the revolution.—It is now in progress. We have also said, that the Russian Autocrat, who now controls all Europe, from Asia to the Po and the Rhine, feeling his growing power and conscious of superior resources, will never contentedly permit revolutions to take place on that continent, by which popular power is to prevail over old established monarchies.—The reasons for all this would be too voluminous for a newspaper article—we put forth the naked position which time and events are to test.

Instead therefore of fatiguing our readers with our own thoughts upon these subjects, we would rather amuse them with the Synopsis of foreign news from the elegant pen of the accomplished Mr. Walsh, who touches nothing without adorning it, and whose views of the political state of all Empires are worthy the attention of all, the profoundest, political men.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.
THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We have read London papers to the 10th of December, and made some extracts for this day's Gazette. Nothing upon which perfect reliance can be placed, is said respecting the purport of the negotiations at Troppau. The German articles on the subject seem to proceed from the editors of gazettes, and are almost contradictory in their tenor. It is stated that the congress is to be translated to Vienna, and that "vast and important measures are to emanate from it, besides a war with Naples." The near approach or actual commencement of this war is affirmed on one day and denied on another.

We have cited some passages from an interesting official report of the Neapolitan Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which furnish authentic facts of importance, in relation to the conduct and dispositions of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, towards the Neapolitan government. The amount of the Austrian force in Italy, as represented by the Secretary, is sufficiently formidable, and might warrant some fears for Naples, whatever may be the stoutness of her courage.

It is said in the London Courier of December the 1st, that "a war between Austria and Naples would be of short duration, as respects the two belligerents; the military power of Austria would soon annihilate that of Naples; the Neapolitan army would be divided against itself." The London editor was no doubt determined in his opinions by his wishes. Those of the more impartial writer of the Weekly Messenger, which we have copied, are the reverse.

It is announced in the Messenger of the 10th Dec. that it was then universally understood to be the determined resolution of the British government, not only not to interfere in the Neapolitan revolution, but to express this purpose in a manner which should control the operations of the Austrian army and government. We doubt the British Cabinet can have conceived it to be for the advantage of Great Britain to prevent a continental war, or

that they really expect to control the operations of the Austrian Court, which must regard the consolidation of the new Neapolitan system as the sure forerunner of the general overthrow of the Austrian power in Italy.

England has yet interests in the north of Europe, and even at Vienna, which she would not hastily sacrifice for the sake of what she could gain in the South of Italy. The new treaty between her and the Porte, "bearing reference to late events," which is mentioned so emphatically in the European Journals, may indeed form part of a broad scheme of new Commercial relations, into which enter the support of the Neapolitans, and perhaps the insurrection of all Italy.

The language held by the papal government in reply to the Neapolitan note, concerning the admission of Austrian troops into the states of the church, embraces a virtual protest against this event. Austria, however, with her seventy thousand men, may and will care little for the reluctance or remonstrances of the Vatican.

Some increase of activity is alleged to have taken place in the manufactories of England. However this may be, she does not wear a more healthy aspect in general. A lamentable picture is drawn in the opposition journals, of her agricultural, commercial and financial condition. The Morning Chronicle of December the 8th says, "the farmers of the united kingdom cannot sell their produce even at prices to pay the price of cultivation, much less their rent; consumption has lessened one-third." *Strange that such should be the case with her glorious system of prohibitions! that where manufactures have unbounded protection and extension, consumption should lessen! The grand panacea offered for our ills, fails elsewhere; it has been long fully administered in Great Britain and on the continent, and yet their agricultural classes suffer at least as severely as our own. No where, even in the continental countries most lightly taxed as well as closely restricted by government, does the farmer thrive as he could wish.*

Great efforts are made on the ministerial side in England, to counteract the great Whig and Radical efforts of which the Queen is the pretext and instrument. "In a few weeks," says the Courier of the 5th Dec, "there will not be city, town or corporation in the empire, which will not have stood forth and in the name of its loyal inhabitants, announced its determination to maintain the throne against domestic enemies." Alarm is taken with respect to the continuance of the struggle with the standard of the Queen. If the principal whig nobility and gentry of the northern districts are, as the Morning Chronicle asserts, about to assemble the mass of the inhabitants for the purpose of giving additional weight and animation to her cause, they may give it a magnitude and character fatal to themselves and the country. The lines of Pope could be applied to the vast provincial assemblages, as well as to the London processions—

"The gathering number, as it moves along
Invokes a vast involuntary throng,
Who gently drawn and struggling less and less,
Roll in the vortex and her power confound."

It is the vortex which, as it extends, may sweep not only the ministry, but the throne and all the great institutions connected with the monarchy. Bell's Weekly Messenger complains bitterly of "the industrious circulation of phrasemongers and seditious publications throughout the towns and villages of the kingdom"—"the vendors go from door to door selling them for most part as religious tracts."

On the 6th of December a great meeting was held in Westminster (London) for the purpose of expressing opinions on the case of the Queen, and very spirited invectives against the ministry were pronounced by Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse. After they had concluded their speeches, a Mr. Gardiner proposed the following resolution:

"That this meeting has heard with great satisfaction, the declaration of Sir Francis Burdett and John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. of the propriety and necessity of impeaching his Majesty's ministers for their unconstitutional and illegal proceedings against the Queen, and also for their unconstitutional proceedings against the liberty of the subject; and they recommend that Sir F. Burdett and John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. shall undertake, in the name and on the behalf of the people of England, to move and conduct an impeachment of the ministers of the crown, and that the members of Parliament now present be requested to support the same."

This proposition was not at all to the liking of the two patriots named. Both exclaimed against it, particularly Sir Francis Burdett.—"Softly, not so fast!" It was accordingly suppressed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

Our readers will bear us witness how seriously, before the commencement of the present session of Congress, we deprecated the revival, in any shape, of the opposition to the admission of Missouri into the Union—and how earnestly we have wished its termination. The worst evils we foresaw have happened. Every measure called for by cries of the People, and by the public interest, is defeated. The proceedings of yesterday leave us nothing to hope from the present Congress, for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands, or of the mercantile class of the community, fondly as we had hitherto clung to that hope. Feelings of exasperation, jealousy of mutual distrust, we had almost said animosity, prevail, at least in one branch of Congress, which cast a damp over our spirits, and, for our country has enemies, must fill their hearts with joy and exultation.

We have for many years attended the sittings of Congress; we have witnessed the gloomiest periods of the late war; we have seen parties arrayed against each other in solid and unwavering columns, disputing every inch of ground, in sittings prolonged sometimes till the physical capacity to prolong them was exhausted.—But we have never witnessed a scene like that which took place in the House of Representatives yesterday, and we could wish we never might again. It is to be feared; however, that the remainder of the present session will exhibit nothing much better. The Members are exhausted with protracted sittings of 6 or 8 hours a day for weeks in succession; but there is no better prospect of a happy termination of the present session than there was a month ago. Every indication yesterday was against it. Should these indications fail, we shall rejoice as we would over the unlooked for recuperation of a dear friend, whom the ablest physicians had abandoned in despair. (Nat Int.)

DIED

In this town on the 17th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Catharine Tomlinson, consort of Mr. Bennett Tomlinson.

On Sunday the 18th inst. in this county, Captain William Mackey in the 64th year of his age.

IN COUNCIL.

February, 15, 1821.

Ordered, That a supplement to an act, entitled "An act to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes," be published twice a week for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, for four successive weeks in all the weekly papers of the state; and in all the papers of Baltimore city, three times a week for four successive weeks, and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

A Supplement to the Act, entitled "An act to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes."

Whereas, by the act to which this is a supplement, the several banks then, or thereafter incorporated, or where charters should be renewed or extended within the state, are prohibited from issuing bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any denomination between five and ten, which prohibition has been in sundry instances violated to the great inconvenience & loss of the community; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the commencement of this act, it shall be unlawful for any bank or other corporation, or individual, to issue or pay out any note, or bill, or any paper, purporting to be the note or bill of such bank or any other bank, corporation, or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars, and to be so issued or paid out, or to be received in payment of any debt, or to be used in any other manner, as the note or bill of such bank, corporation, or company, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars, such officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction in the county court of the county where the offence shall have been committed, or in the city court of Baltimore, if the offence shall have been committed in the city of Baltimore.

And be it enacted, That a note or bill by, or in the name of any officer of any bank, corporation or company as such, purporting to be by or in the name of any officer of any bank, corporation or company, as such shall and the same is hereby declared to be within the provisions of this law, and subject to the enactment herein contained.

And be it enacted, That from and after the commencement of this act, if any person shall pass or offer to pass, receive or offer to receive, any note or bill, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever not chartered by this state, or of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of five dollars, current money, to be recovered in the manner herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in operation from and after the first day of June next.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several courts in this state and of the city court of Baltimore, to give this act especially in charge to the grand juries of their respective courts.

True copy from the original, passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December Session, 1820.

J. N. BREWER, Clk.
House of Delegates.

Feb. 24—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas one at the suit of Perry Spencer and the other at the suit of Isaac Brooks and also three fieri facias one at the suit of Alfred Hambleton one at the suit of Henry Hambleton and the others at the suit of Samuel and Alexander B Harrison against Thomas Hambleton, will be sold on Thursday the 29th of March, on the premises the following property, to wit, a tract or part of a tract of land, called Hambleton's Discovery, containing one hundred acres more or less, two dressing glasses and one crib. Sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 24—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi Fa's to me directed against William L. Battle, at the suits of William Jenkins, Benjamin Wilmont, use of Thomas P. Bennett, Samuel Wright, use of Francis A. Arret, and one other at the suit of John Hyatt, use of John Perry; will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 30th day of March, 1821, all the right, interest, claim and title of the above Wm. L. Battle, and to the following parcels or tracts of land, called Newman's Lot, Noble's Chance & Farm, called Deight's—the quantity what it may.—Sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above fi fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 24—4w

POETRY.

From Lord Byron's Works.

LEILA.

Her eye's dark charm 'twere vain to tell,
But gaze on that of the Gazelle,
It will assist thy fancy well,
As large, as languishingly dark,
But soul beam'd forth in every spark
That darted from beneath the lid,
Bright as the jewel of Gamschid,
Yes, *Soul*, and should our prophet say
That form was sought but breathing clay,
By Allah I would answer nay;
Though on Al-Siraf's arch I stood,
Which totters o'er the fiery flood,
With Paradise within my view,
And all his Houris beckoning through,
Oh! who young Leila's glance could read,
And keep that portion of his creed,
Which saith that woman is but dust,<
A soulless toy for tyrant's lust?
On her might Mufis gaze and own
That through her eye the Immortal shone—
On her fair cheek's unflinching hue,
The young pomegranate's blossoms strew
Her bloom in blushes ever new—
Her hair in hyacinthine flow
When left to roll it folds below;
As midst her handmaids in the hall
She stood superior to them all,
Has swept the marble where her feet,
Gleamed whiter than the mountain snow,
Free from the cloud that gave it birth,
It fell and caught one stain of earth.
The cynosure walks the water—
So moved on earth Cirassia's daughter—
The loveliest bird of Frangestan!
As rears her crest the ruffled Swan,
And spurns the wave with wings of pride,
When pass the steps of stranger man
Along the banks that bound her tide;
Thus rose fair Leila's whiter neck—
Thus armed with beauty would she check
Invasion's glance, till Folly's gaze
Shrunk from the charms it meant to praise.

FROM THE WORLD.

I was not a little surprised the other
day at receiving a letter by the penny post,
the writer of which informs me, that he
has been detained a sight of a dramatic
manuscript, (taken, as he supposes, from
the *Married Devil*), which manuscript,
he is credibly assured, is intended to be
offered at the theatre this very season. My
correspondent inveighs greatly against
the evil tendency of this piece, of which
he has sent me a short transcript, intreat-
ing my publication of it, as a warning to
the managers against consenting to its
exhibition. The transcript, which con-
sists only of one short scene, together
with the introduction, is exactly as fol-
lows:

Enter a heathen devil, in blood-
stained Christian flesh and blood,
bearing a torch, and a banner upon the stage;
a clap of thunder, and several
flashes of lightning, another devil of
a smaller size, dressed like a lacquey, in
a flame coloured livery, trimmed with
black, and stuck round with fire work-
rises from a trap-door, delivers a letter to
Belphégor, and, making a very low bow,
descends in thunder and lightning as he
rose. Belphégor then comes forward,
and reads the letter, which contains these
words:—

"Forasmuch as our true and trusty de-
vil and cousin, Belphégor, hath, in obe-
dience to our commands, submitted him-
self to the torments of the married state
for one whole year upon earth, thereby to
instruct us in the nature of wives, and to
get remission of punishment for all hus-
bands in this our realm; and we, well
knowing the many miseries he hath endur-
ed in this state of flesh, and being gra-
tiously pleased to release him from his
bondage, have ordered that the earth be
open at six in the evening of this present
day, to re-admit him to our dominions.
Given at our palace, &c.

PLUTO." "Belphégor expresses great joy at read-
ing the letter; and while he is thanking
Pluto for his clemency, and congratulating
himself that his deliverance is near at
hand, Harlequin enters at the back of the
stage, looking very disconsolate, and
bowing to Belphégor, who, after sur-
veying him with wonder, exclaims as fol-
lows.

Bel. Hey-day! who in the name of
Prosperpine, have we here? Some other
devil upon a frolic too, I suppose! He
looks plaguily discontented. If thou art
a devil, speak to me. (*Harlequin shakes
his head.*) A Frenchman, I presume; but
then he would have found his tongue soon-
er. Are you married, friend?

Har. A very miserable fellow, sir.
Bel. Why aye; that sounds a little
like matrimony. But who are you? For
by the knave's look, and the fool's coat,
you should be some extraordinary per-
sonage.

Har. I could eat a little, sir.
Bel. Very likely, friend. But who are
you, I say.

Har. A poor Harlequin, sir; married
yesterday, and now running away from
my wife.

Bel. A Harlequin! What's that?
Har. Were you never at the play-
house, sir? A Harlequin is a man of wit
without words; his business is to convey
moral sentiments with a nod of the head,
or a shake of the nether parts—I'll show
you after dinner, if you please, sir.
(*Belphégor waves his hand, and a table
rises with provision and wine.*)

Har. Sir, your most humble servant.
If it was not for hunger, now, I should be
leave to ask, sir, if you are not the devil
(*Sits down and eats.*)

Bel. A devil that will do you no harm
friend.
Har. But are you really the devil, sir?
Bel. Have you any objection, Mr. Har-
lequin?

Har. None in the least, sir; it is not
my way to object to trifles. Sir, my
humble duty to you. (*Drinks.*) Yes, yes,
sir, you must be the devil, or some such
great person. And pray, sir, if one may
make bold to ask, how goes matters be-
low, sir? I suppose you have a world of
fine company there. But I am afraid, sir,
the place is a little too smoaky for the la-
dies.

Bel. To those who had not been used
to town indeed—

Har. To be sure, sir, the town is a very
natural preparation. You live pretty much
as we do, I suppose?

Bel. Pretty much so, as to the plea-
sures of the place; rather less scandal a-
mong us.

Har. And more sinning perhaps?
Bel. Very little difference as to that,
hypocrisy we have none of; people of
fashion, you know, are above hypocrisy;
and we are chiefly people of fashion.

Har. No doubt; sir. A good many new-
comers.

Bel. A good many, friend.
Har. You have them of all professions,
I presume.

Bel. Lawyers we do not admit. They
are good sort of people in general, and
take great pains to come among us, but
I don't know how it is, we are apt to be
jealous of them, I think—and so they go
a little lower down.

Har. Divines of all religions, I sup-
pose?

Bel. Rather of no religion, friend; of
these we have abundance; and very much
respected they are indeed.

Har. Physicians too, no doubt?
Bel. And that's a little odd; for we have
no deaths among us; and yet there is no
country under heaven, I believe, so stock-
ed with physicians as ours.

Har. And traders, pray?
Bel. A world of them, of the better sort.
The industry and wealth of those gentle-
men will always secure them a warm
place with us.

Har. Atheists I suppose in plenty?
Bel. Atheists! Not that I remember.
We have abundance of fine gentlemen;
but I never heard that they professed a-
theism below.

Har. And pray, sir, do any of the play-
ers make you a visit?

Bel. I never heard that they went any
where else. They are a little unmanage-
able indeed; but we have them all, from
Roscus of Rome, to Joe Miller of Drury
Lane; and a fine company they are. Be-
sides, we have all the wits that ever wrote;
though I don't remember that lewdness
has been carried a degree farther than
with you.

Har. Very likely, sir. And what ex-
traordinary business, if I may have leave
to ask, may have been the occasion of this
visit?

Bel. Curiosity and a wife; the very two
things that send you gentlemen upon a
visit to us.

Har. May be so. And pray, sir, what
stay do you intend to make?

Bel. Only this evening.
Har. Can I do you any service, sir?

Bel. Aye; you shall make love to my
wife.

Har. Her ladyship is from hell too, I
suppose.

Bel. Going thither as fast as she can,
Mr. Harlequin—but I hear her
coming; walk this way, and I'll instruct
you.

Thus ends the scene; which my cor-
respondent inveighs against with so much
bitterness, that when I consider it through-
out, I am almost of opinion that (in the
fashionable phrase) he is "taking me
in," and that he has desired my publica-
tion of it in order to excite curiosity,
and to get the piece talked of before its
appearance upon the stage. And indeed
this method of puffing by abuse is fre-
quently the most successful of any, for
as in these very reformed times a wicked
book is so rare to be met with, people
will be tempted to read it, out of mere
curiosity.

TAYLORING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public in general, that he has
commenced the

Tayloring Business

in a part of the house formerly occupied by
Mr. James Rue, as a Tavern, next door to Mr.
Graham's, Printing Office, where he intends
carrying it on in all its various branches, and
from his long and strict attention to the busi-
ness, he flatters himself that he can please,
and solicit a share of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
PETER L. DURBOROW.

Easton, Jan. 20

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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for
Talbot county will meet at their office in the
Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th
day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and on
Thursday and Saturday of the same week, &
will continue to sit on the same days in each
succeeding week, for the space of twenty
days, for the purpose of hearing and deter-
mining appeals, and making such alterations
and abatements in the assessment of property,
as they may deem necessary and proper ac-
cording to law.

By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clk.
to the Commissioners of the Tax
for Talbot County.

Feb. 17

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY
the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—
returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY
at 10 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 or-
der for the reception of Passengers & Freight.
She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of
the very best materials, copper fastened, and
completely finished in the first rate Packet-
style for the accommodation of Passengers.
She has a large and commodious cabin with
twelve bunks, and two state rooms with
eight bunks, furnished with every conveni-
ence.

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton Point, Feb. 17—tf.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Dor-
chester county court, as a court of equity sit-
ting, I will sell at public sale, to the highest
bidder, at Mrs. Douglass' Tavern in the town
of Vienna on Saturday the 17th day of March
next between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in
the afternoon, all the real estate of Moses W.
Nesbitt, late of Dorchester county deceased,
situate lying and being in said county. It is
not deemed necessary to give any particular
description of the property proposed to be
sold, as it is presumed that persons disposed to
purchase, will view and examine the same for
themselves.

The above property will be sold on a credit
of 12 & 18 months in equal instalments, with
interest from the day of sale, to be secured by
bond to the trustee with good security to be
approved by the Trustee, and upon the ratifi-
cation of the sale and payment of the purchase
money, I will convey to the purchaser or
purchasers, his, her or their heirs and assigns,
all the right and estate in the property so sold,
of which the said Moses W. Nesbitt died seized
& possessed—Persons desirous of informa-
tion as to the title and situation of said prop-
erty, will apply to Doctor William Jackson,
or Mr. Jeremiah Colston, of Vienna, or to the
subscriber in Cambridge.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ, Trustee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The creditors of the said Moses W. Nesbitt,
are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in
the Clerks office of Dorchester county, within
twelve months from the day of sale, with the
vouchers therefor.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ, Trustee.

Cambridge, Feb. 10, 1821.

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

For sale (500 Acres) the half of that large
and valuable Farm, which was lately in the
possession of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Enalls, de-
ceased, and now in the possession of Mr.
Samuel Keene, as a tenant.

This Farm is about eight miles from Cam-
bridge, situated on Transquakin river, in Dor-
chester county, and is prime high land and is
known to be well adapted to the growth of
wheat, corn and tobacco—Persons disposed to
purchase are referred for terms and a fur-
ther description of the premises to Dr. Joseph
E. Muse, of Cambridge, or to the subscriber,
living at Clara's Point, Talbot county.

SAML. CHAMBERLAINE.

Feb. 3—tf

FOR SALE

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

The elegant brown bay Horse YOUNG
TOP-GALLANT—now in high Stud condi-
tion—five years old, 20th June next—nearly
sixteen hands high—equal, if not superior to
any young Stud Horse of his age and blood
in these parts—and of a beautiful bay-dappled
colour in the spring and summer season.

The sire of him was the celebrated full
blooded turf Horse, Top-Gallant, whose great
character in his many racing performances,
excels any running turf Horse in Virginia—his
dam was got by a completely handsome bay
Naragansett Stud, out of a stately Chickasaw
Will.

Young Top-Gallant's Pedigree is three quar-
ters running blood—a strain recommending
himself to the saddle, as the breed generally in-
cline to rack—supposed equal to any stock
of horses in this country of their grade.

He was put to fifty mares last season, and
what is remarkable for a young horse of his
age, every mare without exception is in foal—
whence it may be concluded, he is a good &
sure foal getter.

GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.

Feb. 3—4w

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of Char-
lotte Polk and Elyate Rusak, petitioners for
the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland,
to appear before the judges of Worcester
county Court, on the first Saturday of the se-
cond Monday of May next, to show cause why
they should not have the benefit of said laws.
That day being appointed for a hearing of
their Creditors.

Feb. 10. 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the creditors of Hamilton Muir, late an
imprisoned debtor of Somerset County, that
on application of the said debtor, by petition
in writing to the honourable Charles Jones,
one of the judges of the orphans' court of So-
merset county, for the benefit of the insolvent
laws of Maryland, the said judge on the 30th
day of January in the year of eighteen hundred
and twenty-one granted to the said debtor a
discharge from imprisonment, and appointed
the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of
May next, for his appearance before the
Judges of Somerset county court, at the court
house in Princess Anne, for a hearing before
said court, on said petition, and to answer in-
terrogatories which his creditors, may propose
to him—dated the 30th day of January, 1821.

HAMILTON MUIR.

Feb. 10—4w

BOARDING.

The subscriber having removed to Hillsbo-
rough, will accommodate four or five Boys
with Board & Lodging—Parents or Guardians
who send Boys to the Hillsborough Academy,
will find his house very convenient, being
situated in the vicinity of that institution.

JOHN L. ELBERT.

Hillsborough, Jan. 20

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

November Term, 1820.

On application of William K. Austin, of Tal-
bot county, by petition in writing to the court
aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act of As-
sembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sun-
dry Insolvent debtors," passed at November
Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five,
and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the
terms mentioned in the said Acts. A
schedule of his property and a list of his credi-
tors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them,
as directed by the said act, being annexed to
his petition, and the said court being satisfied
by competent testimony, that the said William
K. Austin, has resided in the State of Mary-
land two years next preceding his application.
It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the
said Court, that the said Wm. K. Austin, (by
causing a copy of this order to be inserted in
one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once
a week for 4 successive weeks, 3 months be-
fore the first Saturday in May term next,) give
notice to his creditors to appear before the
said court, on the first Saturday in May term
aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a
trustee for their benefit, and to show cause,
if any they have, why the said Wm. K. Austin,
ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the
directions of the act of Assembly aforesaid.

Test,

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
of Talbot County Court.

Feb. 10—4w

ISAAC NINDE,

Baker,

(FROM BALTIMORE.)

Being deeply sensible of the favours re-
ceived from the inhabitants of Easton and its
vicinity, by the liberal encouragement he has
met with in his business, takes this method
publicly to express his gratitude for the same,
assuring them that he will spare no pains to
manufacture such goods in his line, which he
flatters himself will not fail to secure future
patronage from all his customers.

The following articles, of the first quality
may be had at the Old Establishment where
David Nice, lately resided, and where the busi-
ness is now carried on; viz.

FRESH LOAF BREAD every day, Sundays

excepted;

CRACKERS of various descriptions,

SPICE-NUTS,

POUND CAKES,

SUGAR CAKES,

GINGER-CAKES, and

RUSKS.

POUND-CAKE made to order on the short-
est notice, to accommodate parties.

Easton, January 21

CAUTION.

Whereas certain individuals in and about
the town of Easton, (either from ignorance of
the law, or from a supposition that such prac-
tices are allowed by me) are in the habit of
employing and dealing with my ser-
vants. Notice is hereby given, to all such
persons and others that such practices are not
permitted, and that I shall prosecute every
individual who shall hereafter employ, barter,
trade, or in any manner deal with either of my
servants without my express permission.—
And the more entirely to prevent such em-
ployment and dealing by night or by day,
I hereby offer a reward of twenty dollars to
any person who shall inform me there-
of so that the parties offending in the prem-
ises be prosecuted and fined according to law.

NS. HAMMOND.

St. Aubin, Jan. 6, 1821.—2m.

To be Rented,

AT REDUCED RENTS,

The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied
by Dr. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Scull, and
possession given the first of January next—
Enquire of the Rev. Mr. Warfield or of the
Subscriber.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dec. 23—

Carriage & Harness

Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his cus-
tomers, and the public generally, that he has
just received a large and extensive supply of
materials in his line, which will enable him to
execute orders in his line at the shortest no-
tice, in a superior style, and on pleasing terms
for cash or country produce, at his old stand,
head of Washington street.

JOSEPH PARROTT.

N. B. J. P. requests all those indebted to
him to come forward without delay, and settle
their accounts, either by note or bond as he
can grant no further indulgence,
Easton, Jan. 13, 1821.—tf

A List of Land,

With the names of the owners thereof.

Situate, lying and being in Talbot county,
on which the County Charges for the year
1819, remain due and unpaid, together with
the respective sums due thereon, to wit:

Names of the Land. | Owners Names | Sums due

Lot on Washing- | Mark Benton's hrs. \$10 41

ton street in | Easton, 200 ft.

front, running | back to West

street

Pt. Mathews pur- | chase, Blooms-

bury, & Pt. Ja- | cobs Beginning

Pt. Bugby

Pt. Dunns Range

Pt. Highfields

Addition, part

Berry's Range

Part Noble's

Chance, and pt.

James Battie

other tracts

Part Liberty and

Paca Resurvey.

Zebulon Skinner

1 27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That if the County Charges due on the a-
bove lands, for the year 1819, shall not be
paid to the subscriber before Tuesday the
13th day of March next, together with a pro-
portionable part of the cost for advertising, &c.
the same or such part thereof as may be ne-
cessary to raise the sum due thereon, will
on that day, between the hours of 12 and 3
o'clock, on the public square in Easton, be sold
to the highest bidder.

STEPHEN DENNY.

Collector of the Tax for Talbot
county for the year 1819.

Talbot county, Feb. 17 4w

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a
partnership in the business of the
above Vessel with Capt. John Beckwith, takes
this opportunity to tender to his friends and
customers, his grateful acknowledgments for
their liberal support, and at the same time to
assure them that no exertions shall be want-
ing to merit a continuance of the same.

THE JANE & MARY

Is in complete order, for the reception of grain
or freight of any kind. She will leave Easton
for Baltimore on Sunday the 18th instant, and
will afterwards continue her regular route as
heretofore, leaving Easton for Baltimore every
Monday, and Baltimore for Easton every
Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day. All
Orders will be punctually attended to by the
Captain on board and by their Clerk, (Captain
Robert Spedden,) at Easton Point.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

P. S. They have a large & commodious gran-
ary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk
will regularly attend every Monday at Doc-
tor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for the
reception of orders.

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three venditionis exponas, a
suit of the following persons—Henry P.
Waggaman, administrator of Henry Hoskins,
use of Maloney & Co. also Patrick McNeal use
of Thomas B. Baker; also John Kennard use of
John Edmondson, Lambert W. Spencer and
Samuel T. Kennard, and one Fi. Pa. at the
suit of Nicholas Layton against Sophia Harri-
son, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th day of
March, between 10 and 4 o'clock on the
Court House green, the following property, to
wit, The dwelling plantation on which the
said Sophia Harrison now resides, it being her
dower of her late husband. Land being part
of a tract of Land called Dover, containing
Two Hundred and Twenty-three Acres, more
or less, seized and taken to satisfy the afore-
said claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 17

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditionis exponas to me
directed, from the Court of Appeals, at the
suits of Westley Woods and Richard Cockey,
and Charles Warfield, against Richard and
David Robinson, will be sold on the Court
House green, between the hours of 12 and 2
o'clock, on the 13th day of March, to wit,
All the right, interest, claim and title of the