

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1824.

NO. 3.

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

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. FRIDAY, December 19. (Concluded)

The report of the committee of elections, was read the second time.
On motion of Mr Dennis, the question was put, that that part of the report relative to the petition of Litleton D. Teackle, Esq. from the words 'they requested' to the words 'have been adduced' inclusive, be expunged from the journal. The decision not being unanimous, Mr Hughes moved, and the question was put, that the same words be stricken out of the report.—Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr Fenwick, the following resolutions were read:
The Legislature of Maryland view with just pride and satisfaction, the able and efficient administration of the General Government in all its various departments, and repose entire confidence in the wisdom, virtue and ability of the Executive both as to the internal and external relations of this nation.

They reciprocate the magnanimous feeling and applaud the firm and decided stand which the Chief Magistrate has taken in his late Message to the Congress of the United States, against the arrogant and despotic pretensions of the Allied Sovereigns of Europe, in attempting to interpose their authority by force in the internal concerns of independent nations, and more especially their menace to subjugate our sister republics of South America and Mexico beneath the power and dominion of the faithless Ferdinand.

They can but view all such unholy coalitions, against the liberty and independence of any and every people with indignation and abhorrence—First, as it tends to establish the odious doctrine of foreign intervention and control, thereby subverting the principle of self government, the true basis of real liberty—Secondly, as it evinces the disposition and intention of those self styled legitimates to subject the human race to their uncontrolled dominion and to establish the Divine right of kings over the will of the people and representative government.—And lastly, as it serves as an awful warning to ourselves that we too may be deemed a necessary victim to consummate their unhallowed purposes—Therefore,

Resolved, That we will support any measures which the National Government may deem proper to pursue, to avert the projected attempts of such coalitions, and prevent the interposition of any foreign power in the contest between Spain and the Republics of South America and Mexico. As we can but consider any such attempt or intervention, as an evidence of decided hostility against the principles of our own government, and as manifestly endangering the liberty and independence of this nation.

Resolved, That in any such contest which we may be involved, we pledge our lives and fortunes to maintain as the great cause of mankind and the holy conflict of liberty and reason, against tyranny and oppression.

Resolved, That we view with deep interest the noble struggle of the Greeks against their barbarous tyrant, as worthy the descendants of their illustrious ancestors. That we sincerely sympathize in their sufferings, and offer our most ardent wishes for their success. That we believe it the duty of all free and christian men and nations, to afford them every aid in their powers, and we will cheerfully support the national government in such measures as they may adopt to countenance their efforts, and promote their liberty and independence.

Ordered, that the same have a second reading on the first Monday in January next.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the bill to alter and change the time of the meeting of the general assembly of Maryland. On motion by Mr Chesley, to strike out the words 'last Monday in December,' and insert the first Monday in January. The question was put, on striking out. Determined in the negative. The bill was then passed and returned to the senate.

The bill to authorize the citizens of this state to sue in any of its county courts without being compelled to give security for officers' fees, was read the second time. On motion by Mr Merrick, the question was put, that the same be referred to the 1st day of June next? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:
Affirmative 38—Negative 22.

The house adjourns until to morrow morning.

MONDAY, December 29.

The house met.
The speaker being absent, the house proceeded to ballot for a speaker pro tem. The ballots being deposited in the ballot

box; on examination thereof, it appeared that Daniel C. Hopper, Esq. was elected. The proceedings were read.

Levin Lake, Esq. a delegate returned for Dorchester county appeared, qualified and took his seat.

Mr Lookerman presents a petition from Thomas Robson, of Talbot county, praying he may be authorised to sell wood from the land of his children; read and referred to Messrs Lookerman, Lloyd and Martin. Also a petition from John Crow, of Talbot county, praying a special act of insolvency; read and referred to Messrs Lookerman, Lloyd and Martin.

Mr Gough presents a petition from Juliet Owings, of Saint Mary's county, praying for support; read and referred to Messrs Gough, Leigh and M. Iard.

Mr Elijah Barwick, presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of the village of Hillsborough, in Caroline county, praying for the repeal of an act appointing commissioners for the regulation and improvement of the same; read and referred to Messrs Elijah Barwick, Douglass and Meconiken. The house adjourns until to morrow morning 9 o'clock.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, December 22.

Mr Findlay presented the petition of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company, praying pecuniary aid to enable them to prosecute the undertaking, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr Smith offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the Senate, a statement showing the exact amount which will be due and payable to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the 1st day of January, 1825.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of executive business, after which it adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 23.

Mr Smith presented a petition of George Graham, a private soldier, who was wounded in the defence of Fort M'Henry, during the late war, praying for a pension. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr Barton, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill from the House of Representatives, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the Territory of Arkansas an abstract of the military bounty lands, without amendment.

Sinking Fund.

The resolution, offered by Mr. Smith, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate a statement, showing the exact amount which will be due, and payable to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on the 1st day of January, 1825, was taken up for consideration.

Mr Smith observed, his object in submitting the resolution was, to know what sum the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund would have a right to demand on the 1st January, 1825.—He mentioned that day because, then, a part of the public debt would become payable; and as the President had stated, there would be nine millions in the Treasury on that day, it was important to ascertain how much of this amount would have to be applied to that purpose.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of executive business, after which, it adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 24.

Mr Smith asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to revive and continue in force certain acts relative to discriminating duties between imports and tonnage. Referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr Noble's resolution, relative to a post route in Indiana, was agreed to.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish for the use of the Territory of Arkansas, an abstract of the Military Bounty Lands within the same, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr Van Buren gave notice that he should ask leave on Monday next to introduce a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President.

On motion of Mr Eaton the Senate adjourned to Friday.

FRIDAY, December 26.

A number of bills were received from the House of Representatives for the relief of C. M. Collier, for the relief of T. W. Bacot, for the relief of Jeremiah Manning of New Jersey, and for the relief of certain persons imprisoned for debt; which last was returned to the Senate for their concurrence with an amendment.

Mr Barton offered a resolution relative to the Lead Mines in the State of Missouri.

Mr Noble offered a resolution to establish a post route in Indiana.

Mr Johnson, of Lou. submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be instructed to communicate to the Senate all the information in his possession, as to the condition of the National Road, commencing at Madisonville, in the state of Louisiana, and terminating at Florence on

the Tennessee River; and as to the expediency of transporting the mails to and from New Orleans, on the said route.

Mr Eaton submitted the resolution which was offered by him last session, providing for the election of the several officers of the Senate by ballot, to take place every second year—and that no clerk in the office of the Secretary shall be competent to act until his appointment be assented to by the Senate.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish for the use of the Territory of Arkansas an abstract of the Military Bounty Lands, within the same, was read a third time and passed.

Mr Mills gave notice that on Monday next he should ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 22.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr M'Duffie, from the Select Committee, on his resolution to amend the Constitution, reported two joint resolutions, which were read a first and second time, committed, and ordered to be printed.

The first resolution proposes an amendment to the Constitution, on the subject of the election of a President and Vice President. The second resolution proposes a similar resolution, as regards the election of representatives to Congress.

Mr Livingston offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report what progress has been made in erecting Light Houses, on the Dry Tortugas, and at or near Cape Florida; and that he also report, whether the security of the navigation of the Gulf Stream, between Florida and the Bahama Banks, does not require the erection of light houses or beacons, or the placing of buoys or floating lights in some other places, on or near the coast of Florida.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to negotiate with the government of Great Britain for a cession of so much land on the Island of Atlat, at or near the Hole-in-the-Wall; and at such other places within the acknowledged dominion of that power, on the islands, keys, or shoals, of the Bahama Banks, as may be necessary for the erection and support of Light Houses, Beacons, Buoys, or floating Lights, for the security of navigation, over and near the said Banks, and to be used solely for said purposes.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to ascertain, and report to this House, whether the rocks called the Double Headed Shot Keys, or any other of the rocks on desert island, near the Bahama Banks, but separated therefrom by a deep channel, and on which the security of navigation of the Gulf of Florida requires that light houses or beacons should be placed, are within the dominion of any, & what foreign kingdom or state; or whether they are not now subject to be appropriated by the right of occupancy.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 23.

The resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr Livingston, were taken up and on motion that the House agree to the same,

Mr Livingston said a few words on the importance of the objects proposed in his resolutions.—Although the surveys carrying on were not finished, nor could be brought to a close for some time, sufficient evidence could be laid before a committee of this House, to determine the policy of making the erections specified, at the points designated. He stated, that the extent of the losses sustained by shipwrecks, from a want of light houses, or beacons, or buoys, was of itself sufficient to justify the measures of precaution provided for by the resolutions.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

Mr Mallory offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House such information as he may possess (and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good,) relative to the determination of any sovereign or combination of sovereigns, to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent, and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereigns or combination of sovereigns may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies abovementioned.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 24.

Some communications from the different Departments were received and referred.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr Williams was taken up.

Mr Mallory in explanation of his object, referred to the Message of the President, and the language which it held on the subject of the Holy Alliance, and the probability of its interference with the concerns of South America. It was a subject of great

interest to the people, and they had a right to inquire upon what ground the President had used the language employed in the Message.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, which was agreed to without a division.

Mr Buck offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War to permit the issue of ammunition to Captain Alden Partridge, superintendent of the American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy, for the improvement of the pupils of said Academy in practical gunnery.

The House was about to divide on this resolution, when Mr Buck made some remarks on the motives which induced him to offer the resolution.

Mr Hamilton called upon the House to exercise so much civility towards the gentleman who offered the resolution, as not to come to a vote negating the resolution. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr Livingston offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a provision ought to be made by law, for increasing the establishment of the Military Academy at West Point, so as to admit 500 cadets, as students in the same, and that the committee on that part of the President's Message which relates to the Military Academy, be directed to prepare and bring in a bill, accordingly.

Ordered to lie one day on the table.

On motion of Mr M'Arthur, it was Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more adequate punishment than is provided by the existing laws, for Postmasters and other persons employed in the management or transportation of the mail, who may be guilty of robbing the same.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, when

The act supplementary to an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, was read a third time and passed.

Amendment to the Constitution.

The consideration of the amendments of the constitution, proposed by Mr M'Duffie, was postponed, and made the order of the day for the second Monday in January.

Half pay Pensions.

The House went into a committee on the bill for extending the term of half pay pensions, Mr Foot, of Conn. in the chair, and no amendment being proposed, the committee rose, and reported the bill.

On motion for the engrossing of the bill,

Mr Cobb rose, and said he could wish to obtain some information as to the necessity which existed for this bill. He thought we were legislating on wrong principles, as to the granting of pensions; and unless some sufficient reasons could be given to satisfy him of the necessity of passing this bill, he would move to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr Crowinshield replied, that there was a surplus of 20,000 dollars remaining of a fund raised by the officers of the navy, and he knew no reason why this sum should be taken from the object for which it was raised, and applied to other objects.

Mr Livermore thought the sum should be left to accumulate, as in case of war, a number of new claimants on this fund might be expected to arise.

Mr Cambreleng explained the nature of this fund. It was created by the officers, seamen and marines, giving up one half of their prize money, for the purpose of providing against casualties. It was therefore right that the surplus now remaining should be applied to the benefit of those whose husbands and fathers had laboured to create it. As to future claims, the fund would, in time of war, increase in proportion to them, and this could not be doubted, when we see its rapid increase in time of war. He replied briefly to the objections of Mr Cobb. He did not wish to appeal to the feelings of the house; but there were names on the list of contributors to that fund, which ought to raise every American feeling. There was Barney—Lawrence—Blakely. He hoped the bill would pass unanimously.

Mr Cobb said, the explanation given was satisfactory. But as the fund was in such a flourishing state, he hoped we should not be called on to grant any more pensions. He hoped Mrs Lawrence and Mrs Perry would be paid out of this fund.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Friday.

On motion of Mr Wright of Ohio, the House then adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY, December 26.

On motion of Mr Wayne, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing by law the net amount of annual income which shall disqualify an applicant from being placed on the Pension list under the acts of March 18, 1818, and May 1, 1820.

Mr Rankin rose and stated, that in consequence of the state of business in the General Land Office, it was expedient, in his opinion, to adopt some measure to accelerate the dispatch of business. There was not one draftsman, and an inefficient

number of clerks. He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be directed to inform this House, if the situation of his office and the public interest require an additional number of clerks to be employed therein, and if so, what number, and for what length of time their services will be required.

Ordered to lie one day on the table.

Half pay Pensions.

An act to extend the term of Navy Pensions, &c. was read a third time and passed.

The house then adjourned till Monday.

EFFECTS OF COLD

The intensity of cold in large tracts of country removed beyond the ameliorating influence of the ocean, is well known to be much greater than any we experience, though situated in a more northerly latitude. An instance of this is recorded by Mr Schölercraft in his Narrative of Travels to the Sources of Mississippi, in the course of which he found two Frenchmen, who had settled in that region of gloom and desolation for the purpose of trading in furs.

[Pittsburg Intel.]

'In the person of one of these, Mons. D. (says the author,) we witnessed one of the most striking objects of human misery. It appears, that in the prosecution of the fur trade, he had, according to the custom of the country, taken an Indian wife, and spent several winters in that inclement region. During the last, he was, however, caught in a severe snow storm, and froze both his feet, in such a manner, that they dropped off, shortly after his return to his wigwam. In this helpless situation, he was supported some time by his wife, who caught fire in the lake, but she at last deserted him, and on our arrival, he had subsisted several months upon the pig weed which grew around his cabin. As he was unable to walk, this had been thrown in by his countrymen, or by the Indians, and appeared to have been the extent of their benevolence. We found him in a small bark cabin, on a rush mat, with the stumps of his legs tied up with deer skins, and wholly destitute of covering. He was poor and emaciated to the last degree—his beard was long—cheek-fallen in—eyes sunk, but darting a look of despair—and every bone in his body visible through the skin. He could speak no English, but was continually muttering curses in his mother tongue, upon his own existence, and apparently upon all that surrounded him. We could only endure the painful sight for a moment, and hastened from this abode of human wretchedness—but before leaving the village Governor Cass sent him a present of Indian goods, groceries, and ammunition, and engaged a person to convey him to the American Fur Company's fort at Sandy Lake, where he could receive the attention due to suffering humanity.'

From the National Intelligencer.

The Bene Plant; Or, Sessamum Indicum.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen: My Bene Plants, which appeared to be so flourishing on the 10th September, when I last addressed you, were all destroyed by the frost, that committed such great ravages soon afterwards upon the Tobacco crops in this state. I have just obtained some seed, however, from a southern friend to enable me to make good my offer to supply those who might apply to me for them. Gentlemen who have applied for these seeds, will be attended to in the course of a few days; and others, who may yet apply to me (postage paid) will be furnished with a few of them, free of any charge, with great pleasure.

I esteem the Bene Plant, next to the Kine Pock, as one of the most invaluable remedies we possess. The relief it affords in Dysentery and Colera Infantum—two of the most destructive diseases known to us—is such that no provident family, I think who knew its value, would let a year pass without planting a few of these seed in their garden. A fresh leaf of the Bene Plant; put into a tumbler full of pure water, will render the whole of it in one minute perfectly mucilaginous; and the most fretful children, when sick, will drink as freely of it as they would of clear spring water; this mucilage being perfectly clear, colourless, tasteless, and inodorous. I will cite the two following cases, from a number of others that fell under my observation, during the last summer, as worthy of notice.

In August last, a boy six or eight years old was severely afflicted with a bowel complaint, following the measles; and, for two weeks, he had tried various remedies, that had been prescribed for him, with but little advantage. For the last six hours, before I was called on to visit him, he had sat almost constantly on the stool, passing small quantities of bloody and slimy matter, and crying with the pain and griping of his bowels. I made him a warm infusion of the Bene leaf, and let him drink as freely of it as he would. In less than half an hour his pain ceased, and he fell asleep, and was not afterwards disturbed for eight hours. On the next day, however, when I visited him, I found him complaining again of a return of his pain, and frequent ineffectual efforts to the stool. I again administered the

Bene mucilage, and advised his persisting steadily in the use of it. He followed my direction, and was perfectly restored to his health by this remedy, in the course of a few days.

A child, aged about ten months, was seen by me, in July last, having high fever and great thirst, bowels gripped, with passages slimy and mixed with blood. I put one of the green leaves of the Bene plant into a small tumbler full of spring water, and offered it to drink; but the infant turned from it with disgust, crying through fear of its being forced to swallow another dose of such physic as they had been giving to it. I removed the tumbler, therefore, immediately out of its view, and took the leaf out of it. The Bene Mucilage was then presented to the child, and it drank of it with avidity, holding fast to the tumbler until its thirst was satisfied. This pleasant drink was repeated as often as the child would take it, and it was restored thereby to its perfect health again in two or three days.

There was no resort to any Medicine, in either of the above cases, after the Bene Mucilage was given. It is evident, therefore, that much good may be done sometimes with the Bene Plant, and when other remedies cannot be procured perhaps; to have this mucilage, in perfection, those who want it must sow the seed annually. They may be sown as soon as the frost disappears in the spring; the plants will continue to throw out new branches and produce fresh leaves all summer, but the first frost in the fall kills them, and they are no longer fit for use. The young green leaves may be pulled at any time during the summer, and when dried (in the shade) they may be laid by for use. The mucilage of the dried leaves, however, is inferior, in many respects, to that which is obtained from the green leaves, just pulled from the plants themselves. Respectfully your friend and obedient servant, JAMES SMITH.

Vaccine Institution, Baltimore, 12th Dec. 1823.

P. S.—Editors of newspapers, and others who will inform their readers, resident in any part of the United States, that we possess such a remedy as the Bene Plant, would I have no doubt, render them great service, by republishing the above. If they will serve the general cause of humanity so far, I will engage to supply them, and as many of their readers as may please to apply to me, with a few of the seed, free of any charge. But I can take no letters out of the office, except those on which the postage is paid. J. S.

PRESIDENTIAL.

It has been frequently mentioned in some of the eastern papers that Mr. Monroe had consented to stand another Election. This we believe premature, but from certain hints at Washington we believe that such a measure would be a little more than agreeable to some of his friends, and we have no doubt that the rumours to this effect, now in circulation, have been set on foot, to sound the mind of the public on this novel measure. An article which we copy this morning from the National Intelligencer, shows that the subject is in agitation at the seat of Government.

On this subject we also select a piece from the Nantucket Inquirer, which smacks strongly of the caustic wit of Mr. Jenks, its able editor, and if we understand him right, he would rejoice in the event which calls for such dolorous sighs from his dramatic personæ—U. States Gaz.

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

MR. MONROE'S ACCEPTANCE.

It would form a subject of very curious speculation, to investigate the probable consequences of Mr. Monroe's assent to hold himself a candidate for another term of the Presidency. We may imagine, for the sake of entertainment, the ludicrous apologies, the baffled prognostications, the queer drawbacks, the reciprocal recriminations, and the mortified yearnings which such an event might produce among those self-complacent gentlemen who have assumed the management of certain small squads designated as the partisans of sundry candidates whose cause they have espoused.

Adopting as a postulate, the fact that Mr. Monroe will not decline, let us conceive a meeting among the disaffected of all denominations, and the following colloquy to ensue.

N. Advocate (grinning away.) Well it is just what I feared; and here we are, left in the lurch, as the devils said to the swine that got chucked in the sea.

N. Y. Patriot (with an explosion of sighs) Oh! Noah, you didn't manage right; you should have continued blackguarding us vehemently; so that (ah) we might have returned your fire with so much earnestness as to make the people believe (ah) there were only two candidates, Calhoun and Crawford (Hohhum!)

Boston Patriot (a long groan) Ugh! That cursed book of Cunningham's rendered Adams unpopular in New England; we should have done better if Degrard had said more, and the Essex Register less.

Weekly Report (a shrug.) Begar, I transcribe for my Report every good thing you published for Mons. Adams! P. P. F. d'G.

Essex Register (gasping.) And they were few enough in all conscience!—The leading paper should have been crammed with electioneering matter—If it could not write up Adams, it should have written down the other candidates.

New York Spectator (smirking.) Come no reproaches, gentlemen; let us make the best of it. 'Tis an ill wind, as Murphy said, that blows nobody away.

Boston Statesman (with a grunt.)—Eh! We have been very careful about committing ourselves—at any rate we rejoice in the defeat of Adams.

National Intelligencer (swelling.) We too have been excessively wary; our Machiavelian calculations are rather disapproved—nevertheless we shall contrive to keep on the side of the administration, and still continue vicars of Bray.

Richmond Enquirer (gaping.) Hai—yarp! We were in expectation of something, too. We only said one thing, against Mr. Monroe—and that we never attempted to prove. Our skirts are clear of all opprobrium to his re-election.

Boston Centinel (blustering.) Our prophecies have hitherto been fulfilled, with but few exceptions. In the present case we are a little deceived; but we shall not acknowledge it—such being contrary to custom. Yet we will venture to predict the election of De Witt Clinton, four years hence.

Kentucky Reporter (nodding.) If you—and you—and you—will second me, we shall yet put Jackson into the chair.

New England Galaxy (with a sneer.) Fudge! set up the Emperor of Russia at once.

New York American—and Statesman (philosophically.) Ah! gentlemen we are all liable to censure. Many of us have industriously kept Mr. Monroe's name aloof, knowing his unprecedented popularity; we have for that reason been compelled to laud his official conduct, and particularly his late message. We had hopes, by means of smooth insinuations concerning his anticipated 'retirement'—by the publication of toasts that were never given, and resolutions never formed, to flatter him into a voluntary retreat from the approaching canvass. But the tide is too strong for us—the nation cannot spare him at this crisis—we can neither wheedle the people nor himself into a contrary opinion. Therefore, let us keep quiet for four years longer.

National Advocate (fidgetting.) No, no—don't give up the ship—what say for a row—let's kick up a bobby, and shove in Crawford at all hazards—come what say?

Chorus of party gossins (in confusion.) Aye—no—yes—how—when—who—when!

Genius of Oblivion (entering, with a huge pall.) Come, my chickens—gather yourselves under my shroud—let me consummate your labours!

Exeunt Omnes—in a fog.

From the National Intelligencer.

(The following from an unknown correspondent came through our Letter Box.)

Messrs Gales and Seaton: At the present time when no less than six Candidates are held up to the People of the United States, to fill the office of President during the ensuing term; and when from the nature of the election, it is next to impossible that the people should form a correct opinion of their several qualifications, I take the liberty of suggesting through your equitable columns the re-election of the venerable man who now fills that high office.

You have furnished us within the last ten days, in the comments upon his late Message, abundant testimony of a general approbation from all parties in the country; a degree of unanimity which we cannot expect from the promotion of either of the new candidates; and which, from the present condition of Europe, may be of great importance. How necessary is it at the present time, that we should present stability which repels, instead of dissension, which invites invasion. Mr. Monroe has witnessed the growth of our institutions and has stood firm through every peril of our country. His Message proves that he has lost nothing of his intellectual vigor, and I met him yesterday in our streets, with the elastic step of youth still supporting his erect figure. His physical power is still superior to many who have not numbered fifty years. In peace, under what auspices could our country be more prosperous? In war, where should we find a man that would so well unite public opinion and where a cabinet like the present, with the acknowledged advantages of experience?

Dec. 19. 1823.

TOWN MEETING.

Presidential Election.—At an unusually numerous and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, held at the County Court House, on the 20th December, 1823, pursuant to public notice given in the Democratic papers of the City.

On motion of the venerable Thomas Leiper, CHANDLER PRICE, Esq. was called to the chair, and JAMES THACKARA and HENRY HORN were appointed Secretaries.

A Preamble and sundry Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Alleghany county, friendly to the election of General ANDREW JACKSON, held at the city of Pittsburgh on the 14th November, 1823, were read and concurred in.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were then offered by Colonel Goodwin.

Whereas, it is essentially necessary to the existence and well being of all governments, wherein the sovereign authority is vested in the People, that elections should be freely, fairly and impartially conducted to the end that the will of the majority may be rightfully ascertained.

And whereas, under a government constituted like ours, it is the right and duty of the people, to examine and decide upon the merits and pretensions of those who would aspire to important offices in the Republic.

And whereas the selection of Candidates for the high and important offices of President and Vice President of the United States, by any self constituted body, without an express delegation of the power from the People, is an usurpation of the People's rights—and if such election be made by

any one branch of the Government, is in direct hostility to the principles of Democracy, and a dangerous innovation on the Constitution of our Country, the only guarantee of our rights and liberties.

Resolved, That we highly disapprove of the nominations of President and Vice President of the United States in what has been termed a Congressional Caucus; or of the formation of Electoral Tickets by Legislatures, and that our Representatives in Congress, and in the State Legislatures be requested not to afford their support or countenance to measures so repugnant to the wishes of a majority of their constituents.

Resolved, That we feel ourselves imperiously called upon to express our entire confidence in the virtue, talents and integrity of General ANDREW JACKSON, as a Patriot, a Soldier, and a Statesman—as a uniform and long tried Democrat; as a friend to Universal Suffrage, and the inestimable principles that gave birth to our Revolution; and therefore we will leave no fair and honourable means untried to promote his election to the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our Democratic fellow citizens throughout the State, and the Union, friendly to the election of General JACKSON, to call meetings, and to organize themselves in such manner as will be most likely to give efficiency to their measures, and to promote the important object of their wishes.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the measures adopted by the meeting of Democratic Republican Citizens of Alleghany County, held at the city of Pittsburgh, on the 14th ultimo, for the promotion of the Election of Gen JACKSON, and that we will cheerfully unite with them in the Convention, to be held at Huntingdon, on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket for the State, friendly to General JACKSON.

Resolved, That this meeting do appoint Thomas Leiper, Henry Toland, Washington Jackson, John M. Taylor, Stephen Simpson, William Duncan, Nathan Jones (Blockley.) Chandler Price, John D. Goodwin, Doctor Ritter, William Moulder, James Ronaldson and Isaac Worrell, delegates to represent the City and County of Philadelphia in the Convention to be held at Huntingdon, or any other more central place that may be subsequently agreed upon for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket for the state, and that our chairman be requested to transmit a copy of our proceedings to the Chairman of the Pittsburgh Meeting.

Resolved, That the above named Delegates be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in said Delegation, by resignation or otherwise.

Resolved, That we highly approve of, and cordially concur in the proceedings of the public Meeting of the 5th November 1823, held at this place.

Resolved, That we agree that the Committee of Correspondence, appointed on the 5th November 1823, shall be the Committee which this Meeting agree to support.

The first resolution being under consideration, a motion was made by Mr John Binns to postpone the same, in order to introduce a Preamble and Resolution favourable to a Congressional Caucus nomination, which was negatived by an overwhelming majority.

The question then recurring on the original Preamble and Resolutions, they were severally considered, and adopted by a very large majority.

Resolved, That Chandler Price, James N. Barker, and William Duncan be added to the Committee of Correspondence appointed on the 5th of November last.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the city.

The following Resolutions, offered by Mr Earl, were adopted:

Resolved, That we wish our Representatives in Congress and in the State Legislature, to use their exertions for procuring such amendments in the National Constitution as shall give the election of President and Vice President directly to the People.

Resolved, That until such amendments be procured, we desire to see the choice of electors of President and Vice President given to the People by the Legislatures of all our sister States, in conformity to the spirit and intention of the Constitution; for we believe the wishes of the People will be more fairly expressed, when the electors are chosen by themselves, than when chosen by Legislatures, and if the voice of the People in other states be not heard at all, that of those in Pennsylvania will be heard in vain.

CHANDLER PRICE, Chm'n.
Attest—
Jas. Thackara, } Sec'rys.
Henry Horn, }

From the New York Statesman, Dec. 22.
EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
Washington, 18th Dec. 1823.

The rumours on the political exchange this morning are, that the caucus will be postponed until the middle of January—some think longer, and many are of the opinion that the postponement will be indefinite. Several of the members wish to be absent during the holidays, and will not permit politics to interfere with their pleasures. It has been ascertained by a pretty rigid unofficial canvass, that a majority of the delegations from eighteen states are opposed to a caucus. In several states the delegations will be unanimous in opposition; and in no one, with the exception of Georgia, will the delegation be unanimous in favour. From the great state of Pennsylvania not more than three at the utmost will attend; from Kentucky

and Tennessee, not one. Some say that New York will be about equally divided; but many go on the condition, that they will not abide by the result, unless they are pleased with the proceedings, which in fact amounts to just nothing at all. It has been proposed to admit editors of newspapers; and if the proposition shall be adopted, our readers may expect a description of the inside of a caucus room, a scene which I have never yet witnessed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A Message was this morning received from the President of the United States, communicating to the House the report of the Commissioners of the Public Buildings, showing the expenditures on these and other objects committed to his care, during the present year.

The items of expenditure have been as follows:

Continuing the work on the centre building of the capitol.	\$94,778 45
Alterations in the Representatives' Hall for the accommodation of the 18th Congress.	1,200 00
An allegorical ornament for a clock for the use of the Senate.	2,000 00
Improving the ground around the capitol.	896 53
South portico of the Pres'ts. House.	11,550 34
Providing for the accommodation of the Circuit Court of the United States.	10,000 00
Erecting a monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the U. States.	1,000 00
	\$121,425 32

From the New York Statesman, Dec. 23.
EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, 19th December, 1823.

Instead of beginning another letter with rumours about a caucus, 'with every day's report' of which 'my heart is sick,' suppose I attempt, by way of variety, a brief sketch of a party given by Mrs. General Brown, to the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, in reciprocation of the civilities shown to herself and the General since their residence in the seat of government. It was a pretty fair specimen of a Washington party, such for instance as Mrs Adams gives every alternate Tuesday evening. Such items as a moments' leisure affords me an opportunity of recording may amuse some of our readers, mingled as they will be with abstracts of memorials on manufactures, reports of committees, debates and resolutions, forming a charming specimen of the utile cum dulci.

The usual notice for a party at Washington is about a week before it takes place, to prevent 'previous engagements,' the usual hour of attendance, 8 o'clock, and the usual hour for retiring about 11. Some go earlier, and others stay later, as the case may be. Etiquette is not rigid in this particular. So much for preliminaries.

By the great number of carriages we saw on the road, passing to and from the General's retired and quiet residence immediately on the banks of the Potomac, and from the throng at the door, a large and fashionable party was anticipated. On entering the mansion, we found, or more properly speaking, were lost among an assemblage of about four hundred ladies and gentlemen, elegantly dressed in costumes suited to their different professions and stations. Among these I recognized in the course of the evening, the Secretaries of State, of War & of the Navy, and the Post Master General, with their families. The Secretary of the Treasury is still too seriously indisposed to go out. There were also present the Colombian, British, French, Russian and Swedish Legations; most of the civil, military, and naval officers of the government resident at this place; about one hundred members of congress; and a large number of strangers from every part of the Union. The assemblage of beauty, taste and fashion was uncommonly brilliant.

The dresses of the ladies exhibited much neatness and elegance, but nothing of that splendour and display, which might be expected in a company so numerous, and comprising the fashions of every part of the United States. In the costume of some of the gentlemen, I observed a few new items, or rather old ones, such as buckles in the shoes, and at the knees.

The company occupied four apartments, two below and a suit of chambers.—Mrs Brown received her visitants in the principal drawing room below. This apartment was elegantly furnished, and ornamented with several fine paintings, among which I observed a full length portrait of Mr. Clinton, late Governor of New York, executed with great accuracy and in Jarvis' best style. It was placed in a conspicuous part of the room, and thrown into a strong light by the splendor of the apartment. It appeared to attract much attention, as most of the company had never seen the original, or even a copy before this.

General Brown took his station in the opposite parlour. He appeared in excellent health and spirits, having improved rapidly in both respects since his visit to N. York last summer, from which he derived great benefit. He found himself last evening surrounded by many of his old friends, who had participated with him in the dangers and hardships of war, and who were happy to meet him again amidst the festivities of the social circle.

But at this rate, I find it will take me long to complete my sketch; so particulars, aside, will our readers have the patience to walk up stairs with me, and mingle in the mazes of the dance, or if they choose, merely form a part of the congregation of spectators? In the hall between the two rooms, a fine band of music were stationed, while several cotillion parties moved to the concord of sweet sounds. All was

elegant confusion, and bustle, and gaiety, though not of that forward and noisy kind which sometimes seeks to render itself conspicuous and attract attention. Ladies' plumes nodded in accordance to soldier's crests; and those who did not unite in the measured movement of the dance, seemed little inclined to keep still. Some were promenading from room to room, some taking wine, some cake and chocolate, and others kisses; so called which are as fashionable here, as they are in New York, and I regret to say the moltoes are not more elegant than those of Mrs Poppleton. A poet might acquire immortality by turning his attention to a new series of couplet expressly for this purpose. In no department is there so wide a field open for improvement, and, surely in none would a writer find so many readers. But I must once more turn "from gay to grave from lively to severe;" and after having given our readers the amusements of the night, attempt to give the orders of the day.

'MELANCHOLY FANATICISM.'

The last Salem Gazette contains a communication from Lynn, giving an account of a certain late occurrence in that town, similar to the scenes of witchcraft in Salem in 1692. The story will no doubt gratify many of our readers, and we give it entire. The conclusion by the way, does not seem intended by the writer to inspire 'melancholy.'

On the day of the late public thanksgiving, a young woman of this town who had been disowned by that society to which she had from her youth belonged, attended the Quaker meeting in Salem and attempted to preach in such a manner, that she was removed from the meeting as a disturber. On the following Sabbath she attended the Quaker meeting at Lynn, when there was a funeral and the Corps carried into the meeting house; she came in late in white apparel on a cold day, and made her way into the minister's gallery pushing aside the person that attempted to stop her; after sitting a short time, she rose and spoke nearly thus: 'Behold the Lamb of God—a name—Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world—behold the bride, the Lamb's wife: it is not because I prefer these high benches that you see me here, but my God hath sent me here to bear testimony against the idolatrous worship that has of latter time been paid to these high benches.' She called the attention of the people to her dress, which was light and airy, and said it covered a pure spirit and clean heart. She was requested to sit down, and paused; during the pause a regular female minister of the society, who sat so as not to see her or know of her continuing standing, rose and began to preach; the young woman interrupted her by crying out, 'Who art thou, that darkest counsel with words without knowledge; thou hypocrite, how long will it be before this veil will be rent?' she was then removed from the meeting, crying out hypocrites, &c. She refused to make any use of her limbs to walk, and when out would not stand or sit, but lay prostrate on the step of the meeting house, and when meeting was over, it was necessary to remove her to make room for the people to pass out, some who took sides with her and had gathered round, were also removed to give opportunity to take the corpse to the grave.

She continued to lie, as if helpless, near the meeting house door, half an hour after meeting was over; she was then taken in her passive state and carried by two persons in a chaise, to the house of a fellow disciple, where she remained, speechless and helpless, as was pretended, lying in that state in bed, in the same dress she had worn at meeting, and so continued from that day (23d Nov.) to Nov. 30th; she spoke to no one and answered no one by words, but would reply to questions by writing her answers on a slate—some of her answers are preserved. When asked whether she would take food, she wrote, 'How can I want any thing, that am feeling on angel's food.'

She wrote to one of her neighbors that 'her speech was taken away by wicked men & would be heard no more until it was heard in Heaven praising God.' It has not been intimated that she was hardly used by those who removed her; her friends acknowledge she was removed as early as possible; 'the wicked men' she complains of, were those who refused to allow her to continue her preaching.

During Saturday she prophesied that 'she should die before the going down of another sun,' and her adherents professed to put implicit faith in the awful prediction, which spread like wildfire through the town.

On the morning of her 'dying day,' she sent a solemn message in writing to an acquaintance, that in a few hours, and the hand which now pens this will be cold in death, but the spirit which dictated it crowned with eternal life.

The rumor that she was to die on that day had spread through the town, and excited a great buzz and general attention. She arose that morning, washed and attired herself in what she termed her grave clothes, which had been previously prepared for her, and wrote that "she should die by the going down of the sun," and requested that after her death she should be laid out on a sofa and be buried in a tomb, after being kept a number of days, so that all who wished might be admitted to see her. The whole town seemed to be in commotion that day; the house was thronged by hundreds and hundreds of spectators, who rushed from all parts to see this wonderful woman; chaises and foot passengers, were going to from a considerable distance, were going to be and fro, as at a training; all desired to be in at her last moment. Within a short time of the awful period set for flight from this world, she wrote, 'You now behold the exit

POETRY.

ADDRESS

Of the Carrier of the Easton Gazette to his Patrons, on the commencement of the year 1894.

Tis New Year's Day again, and, as you know,
True Carrier-like I must my manners shew,
By stitching a few ragged rhymes together,
Botched up of news and politics and weather,
Such as a Printer's Devil can—besure,
No famed Lord Byron he, nor yet a Moore,
But merely one, whose plodding, dozing sense
Aspires far less to glory than to—PENCE.

Yet tho' I chant a sorry, venial rhyme,
Think you I feel no reverence for sublime!
Or that I crave no bolder, abler pen
To mete due praise to wonderful great men?
O! had I His of Mantua, how my song,
Should bear an hundred glorious names along,
Sages—the Tullys, Catos of our time,
Who grace the forum, or who sit sublime
In reverend council, crowned with just ap-
plause

For holy wisdom and benignant laws;
And chiefly Him the erudite—the great—
Th' illustrious Head-stone of our happy state,
How all his glorious deeds I would rehearse,
The Caesar of my rich, immortal verse!
Would sing of all his greatness yet to be,
Tell how he understood—his A. B. C.
Tell how expert and learned, alike, his quill
Can sign law, *nolle prosequi*, at will;
Recount his martial deeds, and proudly shew
The Colonel puffed to Generalissimo!
Tell how of late the Baltimoreans pressed,
Scrambled and elbowed, as by mad poeessed,
To crowded windows thronged with ardent
gaze,

Or swelled the mob along the public ways,
On tireless tiptoe strained their aching sight,
Bounced to the play-house or to Peale's at
night,

To see the great man. How the rabble stared!
'Twas wondrous fine the ladies all declared—
The matrons, understand me—for the maids,
I doubt, were more enamoured of his aids.
Describe the scene who can *****

Great men have done great things—Old Italy
Boasted her Appian, her Flaminian way;
These were the works of great men; and you
see

That wonder, unsurpassed in ancient day,
Erie to Mohawk joined—and Clinton's name
Emblaze the eternal muster-roll of Fame!
Just so ***** Capitol
***** G*****ment House ***** all
***** ladies ***** cleanness ***** go
***** future ages ***** lot
***** shouting ***** say
Immortal ***** S*****nian way!

Europe is hushed once more—and vaunting
Spain,

Whose cry was Liberty or Death, again
Ignobly bends beneath a Tyrant's rule,
And shouts Long live—a Bourbon and a fool!
Yet, let us hope—unsmothered—the repressed—
us—

The fire of Freedom works within her breast,
Deep, potent and resistless, burning bright—
Dreadful as Etna, in her silent might!
Say! 't'hou that "Greece is living Greece no
more,"

Byron! Along her trumpet-awakened shore,
Are unsubmitting souls, and "names of fear,"
That stoutest "Tyranny must quake to hear!"
Thou dreaded Autocrat! whose stern control
Extends from Euxine to the northern pole,
Whose iron grasp is felt from sea to sea,
O'er fettered realms—thyselves the only free!
Suspicious Tyrant! Go where *Masons* meet,
Go! strangle Freedom in her last retreat!
Where ne'er, till now, the despots lash was
seen—

Go, put to blush the astonished Algerine!
Beware, Rapacious One!—the Grecian night
At length is bursting into glorious light!
The Spaniard sleeps ignoble—but the hour
Is nigh, when Thou shalt tremble at his power!
Look not beyond the Ocean—but, adieu,
Dread Muscovite!—Patrons, a word with you.

Custom has been—I will not say how long—
And should I—ten to one I might be wrong—
That every *CARRIER*, on a New Year's Day,
Has turned a ready bard and rhymed away;
With wit, buffoonery, news, or nonsense,
pleased you;

Or with—too oft a vain petition!—teased you;
Recounted piteous all his toils and pains,
Drudging through mud and sunshine, hail and
rains,

"The folio of four pages" how he bore
Punctual to each desiring patron's door!
And represented that a task so hard
And done so faithful—merits some reward.
Chink! chink! a quarter here—a twelve pence
there—

How throbs his bosom with "Begone dull
care!"
Chink! chink! again—O grudge th' ecstatic
joy,
Ye envious ones! that thrills the *CARRIER* Box.

Patrons, produce your chink! and never fear
That New Year's Day will happen twice a
year.

The Railway (N. J.) Advocate men-
tions, as a great day's work, that Mr. Isaac
Thornall husked, for a bet between sun-
rise and sunset, one hundred and thirty and
a half bushels of corn.

From Ackerman's Repository.

THE PINCH OF SNUFF.

It is now many years since, a widow of about twenty, who had some business at Brussels, stopped for a short time at an hotel in that city: she dined at the table d'hôte, and generally spent a part of the evening in the public room. This youthful widow, whose name was Dorval, was precisely that person, whom the men all adore and the women abuse; the former declared she was the loveliest, the most bewitching of all creatures; the latter vowed she had not the smallest claim to beauty. Whatever were her claims, however, one thing is certain—the coldest hearts found her irresistible.—Her slight but highly rounded form, though too petite for dignity, was a model of grace; her features could not boast of the cold regularity which, in the critic's eye constitutes beauty; but the brilliancy of her complexion, the varied expressions of her speaking eyes, and the bewitching archness of her smile, rendered her a dangerous object to a man of sensibility. She had been only a few days at the hotel, when an English gentleman chanced to dine at the public table; he was struck at the first glance with her charms, and being well acquainted with foreign manners, he thought he might address himself rather freely to a lady whom he found at a table d'hôte: he complimented her; she replied with becoming reserve. The Englishman, whom we shall call Milborne, became every moment more fascinated; puzzled however by the apparent inconsistency in her manners and situation, he asked if she would accompany him to the theatre: she refused in a tone which showed plainly that she considered the proposal as an insult. 'Very well,' cried Milborne, pulling out an elegant snuff-box, 'then you shall take a pinch of snuff.' 'I never take snuff, sir,' cried the widow, turning up her pretty little nose with an air of ineffable disdain.

'So much the worse, madam, you lose one of the greatest pleasures in life. I have tried all sorts of enjoyment; one thing fatigued, another disgusted me: this pleasure brought repentance and that satiety. At last I determined to look out for something of which I should not tire. It suddenly struck me, that in my fits of vexation and ennui, I had found occasional relief from a pinch of snuff. No! I became a snuff-taker five years ago, and from that time to the present I have no ennui. Come, madam, let me advise you to try my remedy for this distemper, with which we are all visited more or less.'

'I have no occasion for it,' replied the lady coldly; 'I am not troubled with ennui, and if I were I should think there are more rational means of dispelling it.'

'Name them, madam, if you please.'

'Reading, reflection; the offices of benevolence, the pleasures of society.'

'Ah! madam, I have tried all that: reading set me to sleep; reflection made my head ache; benevolence I own is pretty well, but one cannot occupy one's self in that way from morning till night; as to the pleasures of society, I have been cheated by one half of my acquaintance, and laughed at by the other: I am therefore not very favorably disposed to mankind. So you see, madam, I have nothing left for it but to amuse myself in this way; and opening his snuff-box he took a pinch and presented it to her.

Thoroughly provoked at what she considered unpardonable rudeness, she rose to leave the room. 'Nay, madam,' cried Milborne, starting up, 'you must not go in anger. I am not angry, sir,' cried the lady, then trying to disengage her hand which he had taken hold of. 'You forgive me then?' 'Yes,' replied she, but not in the most placid tone in the world. 'Very well then; to prove that you don't bear malice, take a pinch of snuff.'

At these words the widow's patience and temper both forsook her; she burst into tears. Some of the gentlemen present advanced, and one of them, comte de S asked Milborne in a haughty tone, what he meant by insulting the lady. The Englishman immediately took fire; he replied in a tone of defiance, which frightened madame Dorval. She endeavored to stifle the dispute by protesting that she was not offended; but the gentlemen were both too hot-headed to be so easily pacified; they dissembled their resentment till the widow had left the room; but as soon as she did, the dispute was renewed. In a few minutes it rose to such a height that a meeting was arranged for the following morning; and thus, for no greater cause than a lady's refusal to take a pinch of snuff, two men who were not destitute either of common sense or principle, so far in their anger forgot both, as to be guilty of the folly and impetuosity of risking their own, and seeking each other's life.

Both perhaps repented when the challenge was given and accepted; but it was then, according to the notions of false honor so prevalent among mankind, too late. They retired to their respective apartments, Milborne wrote two or three letters, and began to pace his room, deeply engaged in ruminating, on the probable event of the approaching meeting.

Suddenly he fancied he smelt fire, he threw open the door of his chamber and beheld the stair enveloped in smoke. His first thought was for others, he ran to the different apartments vociferating 'fire!' In a few moments every body in the house was alarmed; all hastened to escape; and Milborne, on going down stairs, found the greater part of the inmates assembled in the street before the door of the hotel. It was indeed time, for the flames were bursting out in every direction.—The first person whom Milborne saw was his antagonist. 'My God!' cried the Englishman at sight of him, 'where is madame?' They looked eagerly around; she was not to be seen. 'Oh, Heaven!' exclaimed the landlord,

she must be lost,—see her chamber is on fire. 'A ladder quickly,' cried Milborne. 'We have not one; and if we had, it would be of no use you would perish without being able to save her. I will try, however,' cried Milborne; and breaking from his antagonist, who, shocked at the certain death to which he seemed devoting himself caught hold of his arm, he rushed back into the flames.

He was lost! exclaimed the bystanders. 'No no!' exclaimed comte de S.—Providence will not suffer him to perish; and he hastened in search of a ladder, which he recollected to have seen in the morning at a little distance from the hotel.—He was fortunate enough to find it in a few moments it was reared against the windows at which Milborne was seen with madame in his arms.

God be praised, cried the Englishman fervently, as he descended with his lovely bairthen, whom terror had deprived of her senses.—God be praised! was echoed by all present with a feeling of mingled joy and terror as they saw the floor of her apartment fall in with a terrible crash. Milborne had found her lying insensible on her bed, he wrapped her in a blanket, and so saved her from being burnt, but he was himself very much scorched. He delivered her to the care of the women, and it being by this time ascertained that no lives were lost Milborne and the comte hastened to convey her to her new lodging. She was at that moment hardly capable of speaking, but she begged to see her preserver in the morning. The gentlemen then separated to take some repose, but not before they had shaken hands in amity.

The next morning, Milborne waited upon the widow. 'Ah! my preserver cried she, starting up as he entered, and clasping both his hands in hers, 'what shall I say to you, how shall I thank you? how can I ever repay?'—'Repay! Nonsense—take a pinch of snuff,' cried Milborne in a tone of affected gaiety, which ill disguised the emotions the beautiful widow's fervent gratitude had called forth. My readers will believe that this time she did not refuse. 'Don't you find it excellent?' cried Milborne. 'Yes, excellent indeed,' replied she when the fit of sneezing which it occasioned had subsided. 'I thought,' said Milborne in a tone of triumph, 'that you could not fail to like it if once you could be prevailed upon to taste it; but this is nothing: I have with me samples of all the different kinds of snuff that are used, and some which I have myself introduced, and had compounded under my own direction; you shall try them all.'

The widow would perhaps rather have been excused from giving this proof of her gratitude, but what could she deny to her deliverer? We do not know how far she became a connoisseur in snuff, for in a very few days Milborne found that his penchant for it began to be superseded by another penchant; in short, the widow's fine eyes caused certain uneasy sensations, which even his favorite amusement of snuff taking could not dissipate. One day while he was sitting with her he suddenly fell into a fit of abstraction; and his box which he held open in his hand dropped upon the floor. 'How unlucky! you have spilled all your snuff,' cried madame Dorval, stooping to pick up the box. 'Never mind said Milborne, gently detaining her hand as she presented it to him; 'snuff is a good thing, but it is not a panacea for every care.'

'Indeed!' cried the widow archly; 'and when did you discover that?'

'Not till to day; I have taken three times my usual quantity, in order to put you out of my head; but I can't. I see clearly there is only one way to manage that matter satisfactorily: I must either marry you or run away from you. Now, my dear madam, which shall I do.'

'Run away to be sure,' cried the widow; but what signifies what a woman says when her eyes contradict her tongue? Milborne trusted to the former, and he was right; he pressed his suit with ardor: mutual explanations took place. The Englishman was a rich, whimsical, but noble minded being; the widow was virtuous and well born; but comparatively poor. No obstacle opposed a union which they mutually desired. In the course of two years after it had taken place, Milborne was the happy father of two lovely children, and their infantine caresses and attentions of his beautiful wife occupied him so completely, that he no longer felt ennui, and we are assured that his snuff-box was discarded.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the citizens to prepare a plan and regulations for forming an association auxiliary to the important objects of the Parent Society, will not for certain reasons be ready to make their report at the time proposed. They have therefore thought it proper to postpone the next meeting to the 3d Friday in January next: At which time the committee will attend, and offer to the citizens assembled the plan of an association for this purpose to be considered and perfected by them: and if a plan of association should be approved and adopted, subscription papers will be prepared and thereafter offered to such as shall be disposed to promote this benevolent scheme for their respective signatures: And to afford the fullest opportunity of deliberating upon and maturing a proper plan, the citizens of Talbot county are very particularly invited to attend at the Court House in Easton, on the day now appointed by the committee. The nature and principles of the Colonization Society will be fully explained by gentlemen who are well informed upon the subject.

Ns: HAMMOND, Chairman.
Easton, Dec 27 2w

Terrapins.

The subscriber wishes to purchase from one to three hundred Terrapins, for which he will give the highest price.

JOSEPH CHAIN,
opposite the Easton Hotel.
Easton, Nov 15 1f

\$200 Reward.

Runaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.
of A. ROSS, dec'd.
Caroline county, Nov 29—1f

For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Chop. tank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 520 acres—This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1894.

Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Buckner, containing about 250 acres.

Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES P. WILLSON.
Nov 22—1f

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd—It has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—The dwelling & other convenient out Houses are in good repair with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call & view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.

JAMES DENNY,
Agent for Thomas Denny.

Oct 25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the certificate of a half share, No. 19,903 of the Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, has been lost and that application will be made for its renewal.

JAMES CARROLL, Ex'r.
of H. D. Gough.

Nov 29 4w

The editors of the Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light and Easton Gazette, will please insert the above four times, and forward their accounts, with certificates of publication annexed.

To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the HOUSE

at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. Also, a good Country Blacksmith to hire—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.
Nov 15 1f

\$30 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.

J. LOCKERMAN.
Dec 13 1f

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. C. Burn,

Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.
Easton, Nov 15 1f

Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.)
Public's Humble Serv't, &c.
SAM. CHAPLIN.
Centreville, June 14—

To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of January next:

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS TAVERN IN CAMBRIDGE.

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson, situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of parlor, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long.

It is confidently believed, that the zeal and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue, and that, from its Geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance, now established, are more extensively known, from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.

JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, E. S. Md. }
August 16, 1893. }

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE Canal Company.

Old Stock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all shares of old Stock in this Company, on which fifty dollars shall not have been paid, on or before the 12th day of December next, will be exposed to public auction, or forfeited according to the provisions of the charters of incorporation.

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.

Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug. }
23, 1893.—Sept. 20—12w }

To be Leased,

For one or more years, commencing from the 1st day of January next, the

Union Tavern,

in Easton, at present occupied by

Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.

To a good tenant, (a man who knows how to keep a Public House) taking a lease of more than a year, I will give the most accommodating terms as to the first year's rent, as I am desirous to re-establish the best stand or a Tavern on the Eastern Shore, as was proved by the management of Mr. Thomas Peacock.

JOHN LEEDS KERR

Easton, Sept 27, 1893—1f

For Sale,

Three young Negro Men, about 21 years of age; healthy and habituated to a farm. Their period of servitude is 15 years from the 1st of January next.—No person need apply except residing in the State of Maryland; and those who wish to purchase are referred to Messrs. Thomas & Groome, in Easton.

Dec 20 3w

MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court.

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1893.

On application of Christopher Cox, Administrator of William Dimond, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 16th day of December, 1893.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Dimond, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 24th of June 1894, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 1893.

CHRISTOPHER COX, Adm'r.
of William Dimond, dec'd.

Dec 20 3w

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Spencer having taken the house formerly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith, tenders her services to Parents and Guardians on the Eastern Shore to teach the following branches of Female Education on the annexed terms, payable quarterly in advance.

Boarding and Tuition per annum \$100

Piano Forte 5

Theorem Painting

DAY SCHOLARS,

Spelling and Reading per quarter 3

Writing and Grammar (extra) 1

Arithmetic and Geography 1

Mapping and Use of the Globes 2

Plain and Ornamental Needle Work 1

Embroidery 2

N. B. Produce convertible to family use will be taken for Board.

Oct 11 3m

Insolvent Notice.

We the Subscribers, of Dorchester county, petitioners for the benefit of the acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors—do hereby give notice to our creditors that the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next, is appointed for us to appear in Dorchester county Court, the same time is appointed for our creditors to appear and shew cause if any they have, why we should not obtain the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

William W. LeCompte,
William Applegarth,
Edmondson Fitzhugh,
Benjamin Elliott,
Isaac Kene,
James Tregoe.

Dec 27 4w

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1824.

NO. 4.

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

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, December 30, 1823.

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

The supplement to the act relating to the levy court of Baltimore county, was sent to the senate.

Mr. Ireland presents a petition from James Purnell, of Cecil county, praying that a new warrant of election may issue inasmuch as due notice has not been given; read and referred to the committee of elections and privileges.

Mr. Nicholson presents a petition from the grand jury of Queen Anne's county, praying that gates may not be erected on public roads; read and referred to the committee on a similar petition. Ordered, that Messrs. Nicholson and Meconikin, be added to the said committee.

The bill to prevent the destruction of sheep in Dorchester county; the bill for the relief of Elizabeth Waters, of Worcester county; the bill to change the place of holding the election in the fourth election district in Worcester county, were read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. L. Ockerman, reports a bill, entitled, an act for the benefit of the children of Thomas Robinson, of Talbot county; which was twice read by special order, passed and sent to the senate.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the agent for the eastern shore; read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. W. G. D. Worthington leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to amend and reduce into system the laws and regulations relating to the appointment of justices of the peace, and to define their jurisdiction and power. Ordered, that Messrs. W. G. D. Worthington, L. Ockerman, M. Mahon, Merrick and Johnson, report the same.

The bill for the benefit of Stephen Purnell, of Worcester county; was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Lake, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an act for the relief of constables. Ordered, that Messrs. Lake, Pitt, Willis, Purnell and Dennis, report the same.

On motion by Mr. Millard, the following statement was read.

Summary statement of payments made by the state of Maryland, on account of the Penitentiary, from the 30th of November, 1821, to the 30th of November 1823, inclusive.

Paid the officers attached to said institution on account of their salaries for the year ending Oct. 1822, \$587 03

Paid ditto ditto for the year ending Oct. 1823, 8576—17163 03

Paid sundry persons their respective claims against the Maryland Penitentiary, as audited, and reported to the treasurer by the commissioners appointed for that purpose by an act of December session, 1821, chapter 150, amounting to the sum of

27,947 30

45,110 33

To which add the amount paid to the 30th of November 1821, as per report made to the house of delegates the 6th of February, 1822

236,453 95

Making together the sum of \$281,564 28

Treasury Office, December 24th, 1823.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. M.

Mr. Lake presents the petitions from Thomas Chapman and Henry Perry, of Dorchester county; read and referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

Mr. Martin reports a bill entitled, an act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs instituted upon any bond or note.

The clerk of the senate delivers a communication from the executive, inclosing a report and resolutions of the legislature of Illinois, on the report and resolutions of the state of Maryland, on the subject of a claim to grant of lands from the United States, for the purposes of education; endorsed, read and referred to the house of delegates; which was read.

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

WEDNESDAY, December 31.

Mr. Chesley delivers the following resolution:

The committee of elections & privileges, respectfully beg leave to submit the following additional report: That they have examined the return of the judges of the election held in Cecil county, by virtue of a warrant of the honorable speaker of the house of delegates, for filling the vacancy

occasioned by the death of Daniel Sherdine, Esq. and find that from the said return, Samuel Kerr, is duly elected, declared & returned a delegate to the general assembly to supply the said vacancy; but that having deliberated upon the memorial of James Purnell (which was referred to them) they are satisfied that the said election was not held agreeable to the constitution and laws of this state, and therefore recommend that a warrant be forth-with issued by the honorable the speaker of the house for the election of a delegate to fill the aforesaid vacancy. All which is submitted.

By order, J. COCKEY, Jr. Clk.

The bill to abolish an useless expense at tending jury trials; was read the second time, and the question was put, shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:—yeas 35—nays 25—Resolved in the affirmative and the bill sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Chesley, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, a supplement to the act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections and to regulate said elections; ordered, that Messrs. Chesley, Dennis and Pitt report the same.

Mr. Lake reports a bill entitled, an additional supplement to the act entitled, an act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Mr. Ireland presents a petition from Mary M'Laughlin, of Kent county, praying for support; referred to Messrs. Ireland, Gale and Hodges.

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

THURSDAY, January 1, 1824.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill further to extend the time fixed for the completion of the turnpike road leading from Boonsborough to Swearingen's ferry in Washington county, endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendments,' which amendments were read.

Mr. Kemp delivers the following report:

By the Committee of Claims.

The committee of claims beg leave to report, that they have examined the accounts and proceedings of William Richardson, Esq. treasurer of the eastern shore of Maryland, and it appears to your committee that he hath received from the first of November, eighteen hundred and twenty two, to the thirty first day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty three on lands \$76 61 cts. for amercements, fines and forfeitures, marriage license, ordinary license, retailers license, retailers of dry goods, pedlars license, chancery taxes, money for Luther Martin, Esq. Nanticoke bridge, direct tax and interest \$16,740 16.

And it appears to your committee that the said treasurer has paid away to sundry persons from the first day of November eighteen hundred and twenty two, to the thirty first day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty three, inclusive, the sum of \$1,357 66 2-3, in which is included the said treasurer's salary for one year amounting to the sum of \$500, for all which payments have been produced to your committee the necessary vouchers and receipts—and it further appears to your committee that he hath paid to the treasurer of the western shore the sum of \$15,459 76 1-3 on the 8th day of December last, and consequently is not accounted for in the treasurer of the western shore's report of the 5th December last.

Received for caution, composition and improvement on land, 76 61

Received for marriage and ordinary license, 16,740 16

\$16,816 77

Paid away to sundry persons 1357 002-3

Paid the treasurer of the western shore 15,459 76 1-3

\$16,816 77

All which is duly submitted.

By order, SAM'L S. HODGKIN, Clk.

On motion by Mr. Douglass, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, an act for the better payment of the judges of the orphans court, judges of the levy court, commissioners of the tax, and jurors of the county court, so far as the same relates to Caroline county. Ordered, that Messrs. Douglass, Elijah Barwick and Lake report the same.

Mr. Bratton presents a petition from Levin Evans, of Somerset county, praying that a deed from Mary Nelson and others, to Jonathan Dougherty, may be recorded; referred to Messrs. Bratton, Dennis and Jones.

Mr. W. G. D. Worthington reports a bill entitled, a supplement to an act entitled, an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore.

On motion by Mr. Lake, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, an act to exempt the servants, of overseers of the county roads in Dorchester county from doing duty on said roads. Ordered, that Messrs. Lake, Pitt and Willis, report the same.

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

FRIDAY, January 2.

Mr. Slemaker reports a bill entitled, an

act for the support of Philip Webdel, of Worcester county, and Mr. E. B. Duvall reports a bill entitled, an act to repeal the fourth and fifth sections of an act entitled, an act to relieve the people of this state as far as practicable, the evil arising from the demands made on the banks of this state for gold and silver by brokers, and to prohibit the officers of the several banks from buying and selling bank notes of the banks of this state at a less premium than their nominal value, passed at December session, 1818, chapter 191.

On motion by Mr. Millard, the following message was read:

By the House of Delegates, January 2, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

We propose with the concurrence of your honorable body, to proceed on the instant, at 12 o'clock, to the election of directors on the part of the state for the Union Bank of Maryland, the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Annapolis, the Branch of the Farmers Bank at Easton, the Hager's Town Bank, and the Elkton Bank of Maryland. The following gentlemen are put in nomination on the part of this house. For directors of the Union Bank of Maryland,

For the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore,

For the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore,

For the Farmers Bank at Annapolis,

For the Branch of the Farmer's Bank at Easton,

For the Hager's Town Bank

are appointed by this house to join such gentlemen as may be named by you to count the ballots and report thereon.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to confirm & make valid certain acts & proceedings of William F. Gleaves, as a justice of the peace for Kent county; the bill for the benefit of the children of Thomas Robinson, and the bill to confirm and make valid the acts and proceedings of Walter M. Miller as a justice of the peace for Charles county, severally endorsed, 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed. And the bill for the benefit of Stephen Purnell, of Worcester county, endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendment,' which amendment was assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

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

SATURDAY, January 3.

The bill for the benefit of John Smack, of Worcester county, was read the second time, and will not pass.

Mr. Bratton reports a bill entitled, an act to make valid & authorize the recording, of a deed from Mary Nelson, & Sarah Nelson, to Jonathan Dougherty.

On motion by Mr. J. T. H. Worthington the following message was read;

By the House of Delegates, January 3, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

We are induced to believe that all the public business essentially necessary to be acted on this session, can be completed by Saturday the 17th inst. We propose therefore with the concurrence of your honorable body to rise on that day.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the question was put, that the same be referred to the 1st day of February next. Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Howard presents a petition from twenty one citizens of the city of Annapolis, praying that an enquiry may be made into the legality of the election of Jeremiah Hughes, Esq. read and referred to the committee of elections and privileges.

Mr. Douglass reports a bill entitled, an act to regulate the payment of justices of the orphans court, justices of the levy court, commissioners of the tax, and jurors to the county court, so far as the same relates to Caroline county.

The Clerk of the Senate delivers the following message.

By the Senate, January 3, 1824.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—

We herewith transmit for your information letters from our senators and some representatives in congress, relating to the resolution of the legislature of Maryland, concerning a congressional caucus sent to us by the executive under an order of the senate of to day.

By order, W. KILTY, Clk.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, Ordered, that the correspondence accompanying the same be placed on the journal.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1824.

Sir—In compliance with an order of the senate, I have the honor to send letters from some of our senators and representatives in congress, acknowledging the receipt of the preamble and resolutions of the general assembly, respecting congressional caucus. An absence of the other members from Washington at the time the message arrived, is no doubt the cause why answers have not been received from them. As they come to hand they shall be submitted to the legislature—Mr. Lloyd's was received by the mail of yesterday. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL STEVENS.

The Honourable the President of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, 20th Dec. 1823.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of

your favor of the 19th instant, covering a preamble and resolution adopted by the Legislature of Maryland at its present session, respecting a Congressional Caucus, which will assuredly receive from me that respectful consideration to which from their importance and the very high source from which they have emanated, they are so justly entitled.

With perfect respect for the Executive Council, I remain with great regard, your ob't. serv't

Ninian Pinkney, Esq. Council Chamber, Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1823.

Sir,—I had the honor this morning to receive your letter of this date, enclosing a copy of a preamble and resolution adopted by the Legislature of Maryland at its present session, the same shall receive my respectful consideration. I remain very respectfully, sir, your most obt. serv't.

ISAAC M'KIM.

To Ninian Pinkney, Esq. Council Chamber, Washington, 19th Dec. 1823.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter this day by the messenger, covering a preamble and resolution adopted by the General Assembly. And have the honor to be, with high respect, your obt. serv't.

S. SMITH.

Washington, Dec. 20, 1823.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, together with the preamble and resolutions adopted by the legislature of Maryland at its present session respecting congressional caucuses. The object of these resolutions will be duly considered. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obt. servant,

RAPHAEL NEALE.

Ninian Pinkney, Esq.

Washington City, Dec. 19, 1823.

Dear Sir—Your letter by order of the executive council, enclosing a preamble and resolutions from the legislature of Maryland, instructing the senators and representatives of Maryland in congress to use their influence to prevent a congressional caucus nomination of president and vice president of the United States, has been received this night at 10 o'clock, by your express Mr. Thompson.

With very great respect for the legislature and the executive council.

I am, &c. GEO. E. MITCHELL.

Ninian Pinkney Clerk of the Council.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1823.

DEAR SIR—Do me the honor to communicate the inclosed, in such manner as you may deem most expedient to both branches of our legislature. With high respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

EDWARD LLOYD.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1823.

TO GOVERNOR STEVENS.

DEAR SIR—I have had the honor to receive from the executive council the preamble and resolutions adopted by the legislature of Maryland on the subject of congressional caucus, in which the senators and representatives are requested to use their influence to prevent the same.

To the voice of the people of Maryland, when fairly and legitimately expressed, I shall always listen with interest, and shall never fail to feel for it the most profound respect, and in my legislative capacity I will represent the wishes of the people, or resign the duties of a station in which I have been placed by their confidence and kindness; but sir, I have too high a respect for the Legislature of Maryland to suppose, that this resolution is intended by them, to have the force of a legislative instruction. They know too well, I am sure, their own powers, and respect too highly the rights of others, to usurp the authority of depriving me of the privilege secured to every citizen of the state; to wit:—the privilege of taking an open, and an honest part in the election of the chief magistrate of the Republic.

On the question of congressional caucus, I humbly conceive that the members of congress as the representatives of the people, hold co-equal, and co-ordinate powers with the members of state legislatures; but, considering this a question between the people of Maryland, and the people of the union; and not between me and the legislature, I shall only observe—That if a congressional recommendation be made, the power and right of deciding on its expediency, and the merit of the recommended candidate will still remain where it always should be, in the hands of the people of the union and the people of Maryland will have to decide, on the policy of harmonizing with the majority of the union, and thereby securing to the state her due and relative weight in the public councils of the nation, or of sacrificing these advantages at the shrine of personal predilection. If no congressional recommendation be made, in all probability, the state and the union will be convulsed by a contested election for men and not for principles, an event sincerely to be deprecated by every friend of civil liberty. Permit me sir, through you to inform the legislature, that as a representative of the state, I shall cheerfully, promptly and honestly co-operate with them in the discharge of our public and legitimate functions; that to the will of the people I shall always yield with due submission, but in my private capacity I must claim the exercise of those rights which are secured to me by the laws and constitution of my country.

I present to you, sir, and through you to the legislature, my considerations of high respect,

EDWARD LLOYD.

The house adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, January 5.

The bill for the support of Philip Webdel, of Worcester county, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Nicholson presents a petition from John S. Blake, sheriff of Queen Anne's county, praying to be allowed for the fire wood used in the jail of said county.

Mr. Hopper presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Centreville in Queen Anne's county, praying an extension of the limits of said town.

Mr. Boon presents a report of the trustees of Hillsborough school; which was read.

The house according to the order of the day proceeded to the second reading of the resolutions relative to the cause of the Greeks, offered by Mr. W. G. D. Worthington.

On motion by Mr. W. G. D. Worthington, the words "and that our senators and representatives in congress be requested to give all their aid and influence to carry into effect such measures as the administration shall in their liberality recommend to be adopted in their cause," were stricken out.

Mr. Fenwick moved the resolutions proposed by him on the same subject as a substitute. On reading the same Mr. E. B. Duvall moved and the question put, that the words, "the faithless," be stricken out, Determine in the negative.

On motion by Mr. E. B. Duvall, the question was put, that the words "against their barbarous tyrant," be stricken out, Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Fenwick, the question was put, that the words "that we believe it the duty of all free and christian men and nations, to afford them every aid in their power, and we will cheerfully support the national government in such measures as they may adopt to counteract their efforts and promote their liberty and independence," be stricken out. Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, the question was put, that the original and substitute be referred to the 1st of June. Determined in the negative. The question was then put, that the house receive the substitute. Resolved in the affirmative. The question was then put, that the house assent to the preamble and resolutions contained in the substitute. Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Hughes, the further consideration of the resolution from the senate relative to South America was postponed.

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

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE

MONDAY, December 29 1823.

Mr. Findley presented a memorial from sundry citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying an extension of the Tariff; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Smith presented a memorial from several merchants of the city of Baltimore, stating that they have suffered great losses by captures and condemnations under the decree of the French government, and praying the interference of the government. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Amendment of the Constitution.

Agreeably to notice given on Friday, Mr. Mills, of Mass. asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, on the subject of the election of President, &c. to restore that instrument to its original provisions, that the Electors of President and Vice-President should meet in their respective States, and vote for two persons, without designating either, as the President or Vice-President.

Mr. Mills, in offering the resolution, made some remarks in explanation of its object. He had no idea that he had devised any thing new, nor had he relied on his own wisdom; he had applied to that illustrious body which framed the Constitution, and from their labors he had taken his proposition. They, after great deliberation, had adopted a feature which had stood the test of experience; and though they had great difficulties to encounter, yet, by unremitting attention to the subject, they had adopted a provision which, Mr. M. thought, was the best calculated to give stability to the Union, respectability to the two highest officers of the government, and to prevent the election devolving upon the House of Representatives.

The bill to revive and continue in force certain acts relative to discriminating duties on imports and tonnage, was called up for consideration. Mr. Smith, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. King of New York, delivered their sentiments on the bill, when on motion of Mr. Hayne, it was postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 30, 1823.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Eaton's resolution, providing for the election of the several officers of the Senate biennially, when, on motion of Mr. Eaton, an amendment was adopted, and the resolution laid over till to-morrow.

Imports and Tonnage.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to revive and continue in force certain acts relative to discriminating duties on Imports and Tonnage.

A discussion arose on the details of the bill, in which Messrs. Macon, Holmes, Smith, Lloyd of Mass. Brown, Barbour and Benton participated, when the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill appropriating 1000 dollars for the relief of Charles M. Collier, was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill for the relief of Thomas W. Bacot, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Elliott offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause an application to be made to the British Gov-

ment, through our Minister at that Court for a correct list of the names of such persons as may have been paid, with the sums received by each, for lands held by them in the Floridas, previous to the treaty of 1783, and of which they were deprived, on the transfer of that Territory to Spain, by virtue of the said Convention. The Senate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 31.

Mr. Chandler presented the petition of Joseph C. Boyd, late a district Paymaster of the Army, at Portland, Maine, stating that on the 9th day of March, 1813, he paid to Captain Joseph Wescott, commanding a company of volunteers in the service of the United States, stationed at Castine, the sum of \$374 dollars being the amount of pay due said Wescott's company, and took his receipt for the same. The said Wescott then sailed from Portland to Castine, but before he reached that place, he lost his pocket-book containing the aforesaid money, as he says, by inevitable accident, in consequence of which the troops were not paid. When the district paymaster presented his accounts for settlement at the Treasury Department, he was refused a credit for the sum paid Captain Wescott on the ground that the receipts of the soldiers who performed the service, were not produced. He prays that Congress would pass a law authorizing and directing this sum to be passed to his credit on the settlement of his accounts. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Knight offered a resolution authorizing an inquiry into the expediency of increasing the compensation of Postmasters granting stamp duties.

Officers of the Senate.

Mr. Eaton's resolution providing for the election of the several officers of the Senate biennially, was resumed for consideration. Mr. Eaton stated, that in submitting the resolution, he was actuated by no personal feelings. He thought it was made the bounden duty of the Senate to adopt such a rule, respecting its officers, by a provision of the constitution; and the only way of getting round the provision, was to deny that there were officers of the Senate. It was a matter of great importance to have persons who were competent prompt and well qualified to perform their duties, and on the score of expediency, it appeared to him there could be no reasonable objections to the resolution.

Considerable discussion took place in fixing the time for making the election, which was finally ordered to be on the 2d Monday of the 1st session of the next Congress. The further consideration of the resolution was postponed till Friday next.

Mr. Barbour offered a resolution proposing an appointment of a joint committee whose duty it shall be to ascertain what acts, which the public good requires to be continued, are like to expire during the present session of Congress, and to report to their respective houses.

The bill for the relief of Jeremiah Manning was postponed to Friday.

After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned to Friday.

FRIDAY, Jan. 2.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President to employ a part of the Engineer Corps in exploring the country between the waters of the Alleghany and the Susquehanna, and in ascertaining whether they can be connected by canals, so as to afford a navigation from one of those rivers to the other; and whether the streams so connected would afford means of transport; and the depths of water each fountain stream would furnish at different seasons of the year—what would be the probable cost of such canal or canals, and what obstruction would be in the way of perfecting them.

Portrait of Columbus.

A communication was received from the State Department, containing the following copy of a letter from George G. Barrett, U. S. Consul at Malaga, to the Secretary of State:

SIR: A few days since I delivered to Charles A. Davis, Esq. a portrait of Columbus, in half length, which I obtained from Neville, and directed him to forward it to your excellency, for the purpose of having it placed among the portraits of other distinguished men in the Capitol. You will find by the certificate which accompanies it, that it was supposed to be by the same hand which painted the celebrated one in the Escorial, and only having undergone some re-touches of a trifling nature to prevent its decay. If it is thought worthy of a place in the Capitol, it will afford me infinite pleasure, and if not, I can only say, my admiration for that extraordinary man, led me to think an original likeness of him might be considered a small mark of the veneration and love I bear my own country. With great respect, Your most obedt. servt.

(Signed) GEO. G. BARRETT.
JOHN Q. ADAMS, Esq.
Sec'y of State, Washington.

Mr. Holmes gave notice he should ask leave to introduce a bill better to secure the accountability of public officers.

Mr. Hayne presented the resolution of the state of South Carolina, expressing their deep interest in the present patriotic struggle of the Greeks.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 29.

Mr. Hogeboom offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what further provisions

ought to be made by law, relative to the Military Academy at West Point.

The resolution was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Campbell of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that every Postmaster intending to resign his appointment, shall give a reasonable notice, at his office, of such his intention.

Mr. Campbell gave, in a few words the reasons which induced him to offer this resolution. Postmasters were in the practice of resigning their offices secretly, and then recommending some friend as a successor. He thought further notice ought to be given that the best men may have a chance.

On motion of Mr. Farrelly it was Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the organization and number of the Engineer Corps, and ascertain whether any alteration be necessary in the same.

Mr. Farrelly spoke in explanation of the object of his resolution. By the President's Message it would seem that the Engineer Corps had been employed, and were still about to be employed, in services which were not contemplated at the time of their original organization.

On motion of Mr. Ross, the House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

System of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Webster, from the committee on the judiciary, reported that it is not expedient to establish a general system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Webster said, I will ask the patience of this House a few moments to make a few very brief remarks on this report—a large majority of the committee think a general bankruptcy system not expedient; but as I am one of those who have the misfortune to differ from the Committee, the report of the Committee is made in such a form, that any gentleman may offer an amendment, so as to obtain the opinion of the House on the possibility of establishing some certain bankruptcy system. I should think it would be most proper that this lie on the table, so as to give the House time to deliberate both upon the negative and affirmative of the question. If the House think fit to proceed on this subject it can be done by a motion, or which is most convenient, by a resolution or a series of resolutions, and therefore, I shall move that this bill lie upon the table.

The motion was agreed to.

ARMENIO ADAMS.
Mr. Sloane from the Committee on Election, reported on the petition of Armenio Adams, that Isaac Wilson is not entitled to his seat in this house, and that Armenio Adams is entitled to his seat in this House. The report and documents were committed and made the order of the day for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Rich, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the practicability and expediency of adopting measures which shall more effectually restrain either citizens of the United States, or foreigners, from hunting or trapping on lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, and exclude foreigners from a participation in the Indian trade.

Mr. Rich stated that his attention had been unfortunately called to this subject by the unfortunate events which had taken place in the west, during the last summer. Our fellow citizens had been murdered, and Indians had been, in their turn, sacrificed. It was to be hoped that the attack on the Indians was unprovoked, and he knew not but it might turn out to have been so, although he believed that the Executive had done every thing to prevent any aggressions on the original inhabitants. He then read some extracts from a letter written by Mr. Picher, on the subject, from a letter from General Atkinson to General Gaines; and then proceeded to censure the practices of trapping and hunting within the Indian limits, for the purpose of killing game to which the Indians have as equitable a right as the inhabitants of a civilized country. He thought, unless some change was effected, more blood would be shed, and rather than continue to shed blood, it might be better to abandon the western settlements altogether.

On motion of Mr. Hayden, it was Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of explaining and amending the third section of the act, entitled, 'An Act for providing compensation for the marshals, clerks, attorneys, jurors and witnesses, in the Courts of the United States, and to repeal certain parts of the acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes,' so far forth as the provisions thereof effect the compensations of the clerks of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

MARSHAL'S FEES.
An Act to repeal in part an act, entitled 'An act to lessen the compensation of Marshals, Clerks and Attorneys, in cases therein mentioned,' was read a third time; and passed.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

Garret Fountain.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee of Claims reported a bill for the relief of Garret Fountain, which was read a first and second time, and referred.

Contested Election.

Mr. Cambreleng moved that all the documents relative to the contested votes for J. Wilson, of New York, be printed, as the question on agreeing with the report of the committee on elections would turn on the legality or illegality of about seven votes. Ordered.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Ken. it was Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the ex-

pediency of establishing ports of entry and delivery at Louisville, Kentucky, Cincinnati, in Ohio, and St. Louis in Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Lee, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Newtown Trap in the county of Frederick, to Sharpsburg, in the county of Washington, Maryland.

Imports and Tonnage.

A bill from the Senate concerning discriminating duties on imports and tonnage, was read a first and second time, and then ordered to a third reading to day, and afterwards PASSED.

THE GREEKS.

A message from the President, communicated from the State Department, the information requested by a resolution of this house, as to the situation and prospects of the Greeks, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Farrelly, it was ordered that the House adjourn till Friday.

The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1824.

A communication was received from the Comptroller of the Treasury, relative to unsettled balances, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The speaker stated, that another subject had been made the particular order of that day—the resolution authorizing an inquiry into the expediency of sending a Commissioner to Greece.

Mr. Poinsett asked the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster,) who had moved the resolution on the subject of the Greeks, which was on that day to be considered, to postpone the consideration of it for the present. A resolution had been submitted by a member from Vermont, calling upon the executive for information, and he wished all the light the House could have, to be shed upon the subject, prior to the discussion.

Mr. Webster complied with the request, and it was accordingly postponed.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution submitted by Mr. Breck.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House with the amount of exports from the United States to Greece, Asia Minor, and Egypt during the years 1820—21 and '22—also the amount of imports therefrom for the same period—also the amount of duties paid on said imports into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Forsyth moved to strike out the words 'Secretary of the Treasury,' and insert 'Secretary of State.' The Secretary of the Treasury had no means of ascertaining what was the state of our relations there—it properly belonged to the Secretary of State. Mr. Breck accepted the modification and as modified the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing by law the delivery to the administrator, executor, and other legal representatives of John Michael, deceased, certificate No. 1095 for twenty thousand acres of land, in the Mississippi Land Company, issued in the name of Robert Williams, which certificate is now deposited in the Office of the Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. Sanders, it was ordered that 6000 copies of the Annual Treasury Report be printed.

On motion of Mr. Little, it was ordered that when this House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

SAMUEL WHEATON.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for the relief of Samuel Wheaton, Mr. A. Stevenson in the Chair. After the motion of the claim had been stated by Mr. McCoy and Mr. Tucker of S. C. the committee then rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

STATE OF THE NAVY.

Navy Commissioners' Office,
13th November, 1823.

SIR—The Commissioners of the Navy have the honour of receiving your letter of the 10th inst. and beg leave to submit the accompanying exhibits, A, B, C, D.

A, presents a view of the vessels of war now in commission.

B—Vessels in ordinary on the Atlantic coast.

C—Vessels on Lakes Champlain, Erie, and Ontario.

D—Ships on the stocks—showing the number built and building, under the Act for the gradual increase of the Navy.

With respect to the state and condition of the vessels in ordinary, and on the lakes, the Commissioners submit the latest information received by them on the subject. It is presumed to be substantially correct; but, having some days since, called upon the several commandants for special and detailed reports, they expect to have it in their power, very shortly to afford minute information, not only as to the hulls of the ships, but as to the state of their masts, spars, sails, rigging, armament, boats, &c. &c.

I have the honor, to be, &c. &c.

I. CHAUNCEY.

Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD,
Secretary of the Navy.

Vessels of War in Commission, Nov. 10, 1823.

Franklin, Ship of the Line, Pacific.

United States, 44, Preparing to relieve the

Constellation, 44, Mediterranean.

Congress, 36, Carrying Ministers to

Cyane, 24, West Indies.

John Adams, 24, Mediterranean.

Ontario, 18, Mediterranean.

Erie, 18, Mediterranean.

Peacock, 18, West Indies.

Hornet, 18, West Indies.

Spark, brig, 14, West Indies.

Nonsuch, 12, Mediterranean.

Porpoise, 12, Surveying Florida Coast.

Dolphin, 12, Pacific.

Grampus, 12, West Indies.

Shark, 12, West Indies.

Recapitulation.—1 Ship of the Line, 2 44 gun frigates, 136 gun frigate, 2 24 gun ships, 4 18 gun sloops, 1 14 gun brig, 5 12 gun schooners. Total 16.

In commission, specially equipped for the suppression of piracy, 1 steam galliot, Sea Gull; 8 small schooners, viz: Greyhound, Jackall, Fox, Wild Cat, Beagle, Ferret, Weazle and L'Errier; 5 barges, viz: Musquito, Gnat, Midge, Sand Fly and Gallinipper; 1 transport ship, Decoy.

B.

Vessels in Ordinary.—Atlantic Board.

Independence ship of the line, Washington do, Columbia do. The hulls of these ships are in good order; though it would be proper to examine their bottoms before sending them to sea. Their upper decks and works require some caulking.

Delaware, ship of the line, North Carolina, do, Ohio, do. Have never been in commission; hulls in good order; bottoms would require examination before they go to sea, and their upper works and decks would probably require some caulking.

Guerriere, 44 requires repairs.

Java 44, very much decayed.

Constellation, 36, requires some repairs.

Macedonian, 36, do.

Fulton, steam frigate, used as a receiving vessel.

Alert, do, in good order as such.

Asp, do, much decayed.

Recapitulation.—6 ships of the line, 2 44 gun frigates, 2 36 do. 1 steam frigate used as a receiving vessel; 1 receiving ship, and the Asp, a small schooner utterly useless.

Navy Yard Tenders.—Gun Boat No. 67 tender to the yard at Washington; Gun Boat No. 95 Tender to the yard at Boston.

C.

Vessels of War on the Lakes.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—Commerce 32 guns, Saratoga 24; Eagle 18; Ticonderoga 16—very much decayed.

Galley.—Allen 1 gun, Burrows 2; Boxer 2; Centipede 2; Viper 2; Nettle 2; hulls in tolerable condition.

LAKE ERIE.—Lawrence 18 guns, Detroit 24; sunk and much decayed.—Porcupine 1 gun, rotten—Queen Charlotte 20; sunk and decayed.—Ghent 4; in bad condition.

LAKE ONTARIO.—Chippewa 74; New Orleans 74; on the stocks, under cover, sound.

Superior 44; Mohawk, 36; Pike, 36; Madison, 18; Sybil, 14; Jefferson, 18; Jones 18, sunk and decayed.

Ononda, 14; use less.

Lady of the Lake, 1; in tolerable condition.

14 gun boats, in a state of decay.

D.

Ships on the Stocks.—Of the line.

1 at Portsmouth, could be launched in 60 days.

1 at Boston, do, do, 30 do.

1 at Philadelphia, do, do, 90 do.

1 at Philadelphia, do, do, 180 do.

1 at Gosport, Va. do, do, 120 do.

Frigates of the First Class.

1 at Washington, could be launched in 30 days.

1 at do, do, do, 90 do.

1 at Philadelphia, do, do, 90 do.

1 at New York do, do, 50 do.

1 at Portsmouth, do, do, 30 do.

Recapitulation.—5 ships of the line, 5 frigates.

NOTE.—The above vessels could, if required for service, be launched in the times respectively stated, but their equipment would take a considerably longer time.

These vessels are building under the law for the gradual increase of the Navy, and the following were also built under that law:—Columbus, Delaware, North Carolina and Ohio, ships of the line.

Making the number built, and building, as follows:—9 ships of the line, and 5 frigates of the first class.

From the Boston Patriot.

JEFFERSON AND ADAMS.

A few months since, a most wicked effort was made, by the treacherous publication of the Cunningham correspondence, to destroy the merited popularity of John Q. Adams, from an expectation, that the friendship, which Mr. Jefferson had so long entertained for his venerable father, would be converted into resentment, in which the republicans would not only participate, but visit the supposed wrongs of the father upon the son. So far from this desired result being produced, the people recoiled with horror from the deed, and their indignation has been loud, deep and universal.

But to show, still farther, how impotent has been the malignant blow, aimed at an aged patriot, who is trembling on the verge of the grave permission has been granted to publish the following VOLUNTARY communication, from the illustrious sage of Monticello to his distinguished compatriot, in the glorious career of the revolution, which must overwhelm with shame and mortification, the participants in that wanton outrage upon confidential intercourse, and blast forever, their desperate hopes, to send to their tombs as unplaceable enemies, two of the only three surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence. While the holiness of friendship is thus preserved from vile profanation, the citizens of the United States will rejoice, at the triumph of virtue, and learn how to appreciate those lofty sentiments and that exalted friendship, which neither time, political dissensions, or private enemies can obliterate.

JEFFERSON AND ADAMS.

MONTICELLO, Oct. 12, 1823.

Dear Sir.—I do not write, with the ease which your letter of Sept. 18, supposes. Crippled wrists and fingers make writing slow and laborious; but, while writing to you, I lose the sense of those things, in the recollection of ancient times, when youth and health made happiness out of every thing. I forget for a while the hoary winter of age, when we can think of nothing but how to keep ourselves warm, and how to get rid of our heavy hours until the friendly hand of death shall rid us of all at once. Against this tedious vitae, however, I am fortunately mounted on a hobby, which indeed I should have better managed some 30, or 40 years ago, but whose energy is still sufficient to give exercise and amusement to an Octogenarian rider. This is the establishment of an University, on a scale more comprehensive, and in a country more healthy and central, than our old William and Mary, which these obstacles have long kept in a state of languor and inefficiency. But the tardiness with which such works proceed, may render it doubtful, whether I shall live to see it go into action.

Putting aside these things, however, for the present, I write this letter, as due to a friendship, co-eval with our government, and now attempted to be poisoned, when too late in life to be replaced by new affections. I had for some time observed, in the public papers, dark hints and mysterious intonations of a correspondence of years with a friend, to whom you had opened your bosom without reserve, and which was to be made public by that friend, or his representative; and now it is said to be actually published. It has not yet reached us, but extracts have been given, and such as seemed most likely to draw a curtain of separation between you and myself. Were there no other motive, than that of indignation against the author of this outrage on private confidence, whose shaft seems to have been aimed at yourself more particularly; this would make it the duty of every honorable mind to disappoint that aim by opposing to its impression, a seven fold shield of apathy and insensibility. With me however no such armour is needed. The circumstances of the times, in which we have happened to live, and the partiality of our friends at a particular period, placed us in a state of apparent opposition, which some might suppose to be personal also; and there might not be wanting those who wished to make it so, by filling our ears with malignant falsehoods; by dressing up hideous phantoms of their own creation, presenting them to your eyes, to me under your's, and endeavouring to instil, into our minds things, concerning each other, the most destitute of truth. And if there had been at any time a moment when we were off our guard and in a temper to let the whispers of these people make us forget what we had known of each other for so many years—and years of so much trial; yet a man who have attended to the workings of the human mind, who have seen the false colors under which passion sometimes dresses the actions and motives of others, have seen also these passions subsiding with time and reflection, dissipating like mists before the rising sun, and restoring to us the sight of all things in their true shape and colours. It would be strange indeed if at our years, we were to go an age back, to hunt up imaginary or forgotten facts, to disturb the repose of affections, so sweetening to the evening of our lives.

Be assured, my dear sir, that I am incapable of receiving the slightest impression, from the effort now made, to plant thorns on the pillow of age, worth and wisdom, and to sow tares between friends, who have been such for near half a century. Respecting you then not to suffer your mind to be disquieted by this wicked attempt to poison its peace, and praying you to throw by among the things which have never happened, I add sincere assurances of my unabated and constant attachment, friendship and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.
John Adams,
Former President of the U. States.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

It appears from the late English papers, that the greatest hostility is displayed, particularly in Russia and in Holland, against the encouragement hitherto given to the importation of British manufactures. At St. Petersburg and Moscow, numerous societies had been formed for the protection of trade and the encouragement of Russian manufactured articles. These associations all come under the great National Institution established at St. Petersburg, the rules and regulations of which are said to have been opened, about four years ago, under the eye of Alexander; who seems to neglect no opportunity of encouraging the progress of trade in every quarter of his vast dominions. It was not for nothing that this Emperor visited England immediately after the general peace. While there, he, his sister, & their retinue, were particularly active in their endeavours to gain information as to the state of the manufacturing, to which their rank gave them free access, and where they were observed examining with the most scrutinizing attention the machinery, and questioning the workmen as to its use. Russia is now enjoying the fruits of a policy which cannot fail to prove highly injurious to the manufacturers of England. The Dutch markets are still open to British merchants, but the low rate of wages for every species of labour in Holland leave but little chance of competition. The linen trade was going on rapidly in the Low Countries, and vast orders were making up at Amsterdam and other places for foreign markets, particularly for this country and the South American states. The spirit of enterprise among commercial men in France, was somewhat checked by the late invasion of Spain, but manufactures were continuing to advance rapidly, & domestic goods were in most cases furnished at as low prices as they could be imported from England. The United States are represented, in the same accounts as having been endeavouring to force a trade in the Baltic, which although it had not as yet fully answered the expectations of our merchants, was expected to bear considerably on the traffic formerly carried on in that sea almost exclusively in English bottoms. But the most powerful competition that Great Britain has at this moment, in every point of view, is Russia; Alexander by his unremitting attention to agriculture, it is said, advanced his subjects, in the proportion of at least a century before any other nation in Europe, Great Britain excepted; and even with her, the competition is considered pretty nearly on an equality. In this state of matters, it cannot be surprising that the English government should look with a jealous eye on the designs of the continental powers to re-conquer South America. If any consideration can induce that government to go to war, we apprehend that the protection

of her trade in this quarter will be the most weighty. Once allow Russia, France, and Spain to occupy these extensive countries, the Manufactures of Great Britain would receive a more deadly blow than they ever before experienced.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

FOREIGN.

The packet ship Orbit has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th Nov. with London dates on board to the 14th inclusive. We have copied from the New York papers of yesterday, the most interesting articles of intelligence. It seems that the supposed intelligence of Spain and France, upon the former Spanish Colonies in America, have awakened attention and excited considerable jealousy in England. The London Courier asserts that the British Government has, *de facto*, acknowledged the independence of those colonies; but it dwells earnestly upon the duty and determination of the British ministry, to preserve peace, to resist strongly temptations to draw the sword, &c. The Courier condemns the execution of *Riego*, and represents his fate as "purely an act of vengeance."

The London papers of the 12th contain the official accounts of the submission of all the Spanish Constitutional Generals, excepting the Espartero.

[National Gazette.]

From London papers to the 14th November.

The London Courier of the 14th of November says—A Cabinet Council, we understand will meet next Tuesday. It is nearly three months since one has been held. All the Ministers are expected to be in town that day. The question of South America will doubtless form the principal object of its deliberation.

An addition of 5000 seamen is to be made to the present naval force of England to man several ships of the line and frigates which have lately been fitted for the full complements.

Colonial bonds had advanced ten per cent in England, in consequence of the Colombian Republic having acknowledged the loan contracted in England by Mr. Zela. A new loan for the Mexican government was to be brought into market.

Sir R. Dallas, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in England has resigned his office. The health of Sir F. Plummer, Master of the Rolls, and that of Mr. Justice Richardson, was in a precarious state; and it was supposed they would resign. Sir J. S. Copley, the present Solicitor General, is spoken of to be a *Torrey* General in place of Sir R. Gifford, (the Attorney General) who will be made either Chief Baron or Master of the Rolls, and that Mr. Shadwell of the Chancery Bar, will occupy one of the vacancies, probably as Solicitor General. The advancement of the latter gentleman is strongly urged, it is said, by the Lord Chancellor. Among the persons who will occupy a seat on the Bench, Mr. Sergeant Ouslow is mentioned.

The papers state that the story of Capt. Parry's illness arising from the alienation of the affections of a Miss Brown, is wholly without foundation. The highest character is given to that young lady, who it appears secluded herself from society during his absence, looking only to her own bosom, which was feelingly alive to all the appalling dangers of a lonely life, and to encounter that consolation which could alone support her under the painful separation. Capt. Parry's disappointment, and which caused his illness, came from another quarter.

Lord Byron, at the last advices, was in the island of Cephalonia. Sir Hudson Lowe's application to the court of King's Bench to have a criminal information filed against Mr. B. W. O'Meara, has been refused.

The British Parliament is prorogued to January.

At a recent sale of a gentleman's effects in England, twenty dozen of choice claret were sold for the enormous sum of 840*l.* equal to 375*l.* 80 cts.

Dr. Chalmers resigned his charge of St. John's Parish, Glasgow, on the 5th of November, and was soon to be installed Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews.

Washington Irving is reported to have collected materials for a very interesting work, during his recent tour in Germany.

The Lord Chief Baron Richards died on the morning of the 11th of November, in the 71st year of his age.

Sir Robert Wilson has arrived in England from Gibraltar.

Vincenzo Chateaubriand has resumed his situation as Minister in London. He has lately held a splendid levee, at which the Corps Diplomatique were present.

The health of the King of France is represented as continuing in a very precarious state. The inquiries in relation to this matter, and the probability of his speedy dissolution, are the general subject of conversation, and it was reported that the return of the Duke d'Angouleme, from Spain, had been hastened on account of the very uncertain state of the French monarch.

The journal of the Duke d'Angouleme, from the time of his arrest, to the morning of his execution, has just been published at Paris. It is said to have been prepared by the press by King Louis himself.

It is stated in a letter, dated Sept. 21st, received at Bordeaux, from the Island of Cuba by general Morales, was for the recovery of the Spanish possessions in St. Domingo. This island was considered to be so defenseless, and so little apprehensive of an attack from such a quarter, that 1000 men were thought sufficient for the

re-conquest of the city of St. Domingo, and the adjoining territory.

The Liverpool Advertiser of the 15th of November says—It seems to be now seriously credited that Spain has in contemplation, with the assistance of France, to make vigorous attempts to regain mastery over these possessions.

A colonel of the staff of Marshal Moncey writing from his Headquarters, Nov. 1, asserts, that there are not in Spain, the materials of a monarchical army—that is, of an army able and disposed to defend the Absolute King. The soldiers of the Faith are a mere barbarous horde, incapable of discipline or obedience. At the camp of St. Esteve (in Catalonia), Eroles was abandoned by his followers, because they were required to wear shoes and uniforms. They preferred going with their bodies half naked, and their feet with no other covering than a sole, or sandal of undressed leather, called "espadilla," tied on with cord.

The King of Spain was to arrive at Madrid on the 15th of November.

The Duke d'Angouleme was on his return to Paris, where he was expected about the first of December. His journey through Spain, the itinerary in the papers be correct, will be slow and inquisitive. He proposes to visit the places of strength on his way, and particularly those of Catalonia. It is very apparent, that but a small portion of the French army is on its return to France.

The King of Spain has created the Duke d'Angouleme, Duke of Trocadero.

The army of Ballasteros is disbanded. It took place with order and tranquility.

On the 3d of November, an extraordinary representation took place at the Madrid Theatre, in honour of the Duke of Angouleme. The piece, a translation from the French, was succeeded by an allegory, in which Spain, enchanted by an evil genius, is delivered by France.

Lord Strangford addressed a letter to the English Factory at Constantinople on the 12th September last, informing the merchants that he had that day concluded an arrangement, with the Ottoman government, by which the former restrictions on commerce at that port had been removed. A revival of trade in the Black Sea was, in consequence, anticipated.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon dates to the 20th Nov. state that a number of vessels laden with wheat had arrived there from different ports in the Mediterranean, and from the north of Europe; but although petitions had been presented for permission to land their cargoes, none of them had been attended to. Eighty vessels were then lying in port without any prospect of its being open for their cargoes.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10.

The packet ship Corinthian arrived at New York on the 4th inst. from Liverpool, and brought London dates to the 23d November.—The New York editors state that their contents are quite unimportant.—The London Courier of the 21st November announces the death of Lord Erskine in Edinburgh, of an inflammation of the lungs.—His Lordship was in his 76th year.

The Annapolis Gazette states that it has been determined by the *Colts* not to give the annual ball to the citizens of Annapolis—out to apply the sum which it would cost to the fund in favour of the Greeks.

GENERAL JACKSON.

A grand military ball was to be given to Gen. Jackson, at Mr. Adams', in Washington, on the 8th of January. So many tickets were issued it is said, that the house will not hold the guests, and canvas tents were to be added to the rear.

A new method was lately put in practice at Nashville, Tennessee, at a meeting held to nominate a candidate for the Presidency: five standards were raised in front of the company. The first for Henry Clay, the second for Calhoun, the third for Adams, the fourth for Crawford, and the fifth for Andrew Jackson.

The multitude received the word of command, *March*, and as each arrived at the standard bearing the name of the candidate he in ended to vote for, to halt and range himself under it. Three arranged themselves under the standard of Clay, none waited at Calhoun, 7 for Adams, 1 for Crawford, and 616 under the flag of Jackson.

THE REVENUE.

From the statement of the Register of the Treasury of the U. States, it appears that the whole amount of money, received during the year, ending September 30th, 1823, for duties on imports and tonnage, amounted to \$23,932 114 24—the tonnage duties were only \$123,103 67. The sum total, New York paid 9,998,119 01; Philadelphia, 3,594,624 43; Boston, 4,587,726 01; Baltimore, 1,256,147 69; Norfolk, 151,352 59. Charleston, 786,392 93; Savannah 284,262 73; New Orleans, 904,791 14.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2, 1824.

An express from Annapolis passed through this city yesterday, having an order for a new election for a Delegate from Cecil county.—*Amr.*

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

To the respective Editors of papers in the State of Maryland, who may approve it.

A petition has just been sent on, by the citizens of Dorchester county, to the Legislature of Maryland, representing the rapid increase of that universally acknowledged pest in society, "Freed Negroes" whose annoyance to the honest, industrious class of citizens of the State, by *practising and plundering* the hard earned fruits of their industry, is now, from woful experience, fully admitted by all moral and religious sects, *praying relief*; not, by a repeal of the act of assembly, of 1796, by which manumissions were considerably multiplied, through the facilities afforded to their accomplishment, by making them subjects of the last will and testament; when in numerous cases, the powers of the mind have been debilitated, and the judgment consequently limited; but, submitting to the judgment of their honourable body the question of relief, by a law which shall make it obligatory on all slaves, hereafter manumitted to leave the state of Maryland, within a given time, or forfeit the validity of the will or deed of manumission, by their failure to perform this reasonable condition.

The above petition has been sanctioned by the names of many of the most judicious and reflecting members of our community, of all the religious denominations among us, indiscriminately, upon moral and political reasons, too obvious to be recited, without offering an insult to the most ordinary capacity.

From a deep conviction of the absolute necessity of an immediate and efficient prophylactic against this accretive malady, this communication is made, with a view to procure a simultaneous co-operation from other counties of the state, whereby, the fullest effect may be given to the public sentiment; and the public interest, the more efficiently promoted.

Your's respectfully,

AGRICULTOR.

Cambridge, Jan. 2, 1824.

THE SMALL POX.

It has been remarked by respectable Physicians, that the Small-Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, &c. have been uncommonly virulent and fatal this season, and this remark coincides with our own observation of the accounts published in various places of the number of deaths by those diseases. With regard to the Small-Pox, as it prevails in Philadelphia, it may be added, that it is attended by this uncommon, though not unprecedented circumstance, that neither inoculation nor vaccination are any security against taking it—though when any person who has had either the Small-Pox or Kine-Pox takes the prevailing disease, it is much milder and safer than when taken by those who have had neither. It is stated that during the prevalence of the Small Pox some years since in Edinburgh, the same phenomenon occurred which is now exhibited in Philadelphia; and that there, nine died of those who had had the Small Pox to one who had had the Kine Pox. So that the confidence in vaccination ought rather to be increased than diminished, by the extraordinary circumstance alluded to. If the Kine Pox is not an entire preventive of the Small Pox in certain cases, it is a better one than the Small Pox itself.

Trenton True American.

General Brown's report of the organization of the U. S. army gives six thousand and one hundred and eighty-three men; five hundred and forty-one of whom are commissioned, and four thousand four hundred and fifty-two privates, three hundred and thirty-four sergeants, and four hundred and twenty-four corporals. Two thousand four hundred and twenty of these men, under the command of major general Scott, are distributed in various garrisons, from Fort Sullivan, in the state of Maine to Green Bay in the Michigan territory. Two thousand three hundred and forty-seven, under the command of major general Gaines, are placed in garrisons from St. Marks, in East Florida, to the Council Bluffs, in Missouri. Twenty-four thousand and seventy dollars have since the first of January, 1823, been advanced to officers, on account of recruiting service, and the accounts rendered for settlement since that time amount to sixteen thousand, four hundred and sixteen dollars and eleven cents.

The American Colonization Society begs leave to inform its friends and the public, that the ship *Cyrus* is about to sail from Norfolk, with one hundred and twenty free colored persons, from Virginia, to join the American settlement at Liberia, on the coast of Africa.

The Society has received the most satisfactory assurances of the safety and good prospects of this colony; and the increasing desire of this description of persons to establish themselves in the land of their fathers, leaves no room to doubt the success of this most important experiment. The expenses of transportation are found to be less than was expected. The *Cyrus* takes the Colonists at twenty dollars for the passage of each, the Society finding provisions for the voyage.

The society appeals to its Auxiliaries, and friends, and to all who think the cause of our country and of humanity connected with this object for the means of enabling it to prosecute a work from which the happiest consequences may be expected. Donations will be received by RICHARD SMITH, Esq. Cashier of the Branch of the

United States' Bank at Washington, Treasurer, of the Society,

J. MASON, W. JONES, F. S. KEY, JAS. LAURIE, E. B. CALDWELL, Acting Committee of the American Colonization Society.

December 26, 1823.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.

PRICES CURRENT FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$5 25
Howard-street wagon	5 75
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 9
do white do	1 15
Rye bushel	43
Indian Corn bushel	36
Oats do	33

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Woolley, the Rev. Solomon Higgins, to Miss Sarah Harris, all of this town.

REMOVAL.

John Tomlinson

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store to the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the house formerly occupied by Nicols Layton, where he has just opened a large and hand some

ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. Easton, Jan. 10 3w

Coach-Making.



The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and solicits a share of the public patronage.—He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's ob't. servt.

JOHN CARTER.

Easton, Jan 10 1f

Negroes for Sale.

Two Negro Men and a Girl for sale on a credit of six months. Apply to MATTHIAS GEORGE, Near Wye Mills, Queen Ann's Co. Md. January 10 1f

For Sale,

A second hand CARRIAGE HARNESS, in good order. Apply at this Office. Price sixty five dollars. Jan 10 3w

Notice

Is hereby given—That the certificates of sixteen half shares of the Union Bank of Maryland Stock, (number not recollected) have been lost, and that I intend to make application for their renewal.

MARY HOPKINSON,

Executrix of Caleb Hewitt.

The Herald at Fredericktown, Gazette at Easton and Torch Light at Hagerstown, will insert the above to the amount of one dollar, and forward their accounts to M. H. Jan 10 3w

J. Shinn's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from \$3 50 to \$2 50, or by the dozen \$24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor, will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns, will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases: a cold or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and distases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially, from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of medicinal value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Feb. 17, 1823.

JOHN SHINN, CHEMIST.

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's N. E. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment. Jan 5

Blacksmithing.

PICKERING & BLADES

Return their sincere thanks to their customers and the public generally, for the encouragement they have received since they commenced the above business, and take the present opportunity of informing them that they still carry on, at the old stand, at the Long Woods, near Potts' Mill, where all orders will be thankfully received and immediately executed in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. Talbot county, Md. Jan 10 3w

REMOVAL.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop next door to the Post Office, and directly opposite the Union Tavern. Easton, Jan 10

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

Dec. moer 1st m, 1823.

On application of James Cain, Administrator, *de bonis non*, with the Will annexed of Daniel Megninney, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 22d day of December, 1823.

J. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Daniel Megninney, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber at or before the 13th day of July, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1823.

JAMES CAIN, Adm'r. *de bonis non*, of Daniel Megninney, dec'd.

Jan 10 3w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

December 1st m, A. D. 1823.

On application of Richard Baker, Administrator of John Tibbles, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of December 1823.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Tibbles, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of July, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1823.

RICHARD BAKER, Adm'r. of John Tibbles, dec'd

Jan 10 3w

For Sale.

You that have long been in the habit of paying large bills to physicians, attend, a remedy is offered, come and look, purchase and settle on the farm now offered to you—The Farm known by the name of Maxwell Moore, formerly the property of J. W. Banning, deceased, is handsomely situated on a branch of Fred Haven Creek, adjoining the lands of Jacob Lookerman, Esq. and the Dwelling of Dr. John Rodgers; this farm can view with any one of the size for Timber from Easton to the Bay Side, containing between two and three hundred Acres, only a small portion being cleared, yet the rents until within two years past, has paid more than the interest on the sum demanded.

Also, the FARM known by the name of "Fishing Point" or the "Mills" containing upwards of fifty Acres; this place has been considered amongst the handsomest situations in Talbot county, for health produce one more so, and commanding such an extensive view of Fred Haven Creek, where the Steam Boat Maryland constantly passes within a few hundred yards in her route from Easton to Baltimore, and one of the best country stands for a Grocery Store of any in the county. A Wind Mill of the largest class, in good repair, with a large share of custom. The rent of this place will pay 8 per cent interest on the sum that would be demanded, the Dwellings on both of those places are such as is common for tenants. Baltimoreans attend, a beautiful retreat in a sickly season, perhaps such places or health, situation and bargains will not be offered shortly in this county for sale again.

THOMAS BANNING.

Bannington, Talbot county, Md. 7

January, 3 1f

The Baltimore Federal Gazette will please publish the above once a week for 8 weeks and send his account to this office.

Masonic Library.

A few copies of the "Masonic Library," recommended by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, are just received, and for sale at this Office—Price \$3 50.

Dec 27

POETRY.

ELEGIC STANZAS.

Written by an Officer, long resident in India, on his return to England.

I came, but they had passed away,
The fair in form, the pure in mind,
And like a stricken deer, astray,
Where all are strange, and none are kind,
Kind to the worn, the wearied soul,
That pants and struggles for repose:
O, that my steps had reached the goal,
Where earthly sighs, and sorrows close.

Years have passed o'er me like a dream,
That leave no trace on Memory's page,
I look around me, and I seem,
Some relic of a former age,
Alone, as in a stranger clime,
Where stranger voices mock my ear;
I mark the lagging course of time,
Without a wish—a hope—a fear.

Yet I had hopes, and they are fled:
And I had tears—were all too true.
My wishes, too, but they are dead,
And what have I with life to do!
'Tis but to wear a weary load,
I may not, dare not, cast away;
To sigh for one small still abode,
Where I may sleep as well as they.

As they, the loveliest of their race,
Whose grassy tombs, my sorrows steep;
Whose worth, my soul delights to trace,
Whose very loss, 'tis sweet to weep;
To weep beneath the silent moon,
With none to chide, to hear, to see,
Life can bestow no dearer boon
On one whom death disdains to free.

I leave the world, that knows me not,
To hold communion with the dead,
And Fancy consecrates the spot,
Where Fancy's softest dreams are shed.
I see each shade, all silvery white,
I hear each spirit's melting sigh;
I turn to clasp those forms of light,
And the pale morning chills my eye.

But soon, the last dim morn shall rise,
The lamp of life, burns feebly, now,
When stranger-hands shall close my eyes,
And smooth my cold and dewy brow.
Unknown, I lived, so let me die;
Nor stone, nor monumental cross,
Tell where his nameless ashes lie,
Who sighed for gold, and found it dross.

THE WONDERFUL CHILD.

We stated in our last, that this child was expected here in a day or two, and in fact he arrived yesterday morning, and has a might have been expected, occasioned a considerable stir and speculation in this place.

Before proceeding in our remarks, it may be necessary to recall to the reader's attention the particulars of the story regarding this remarkable child. An unmarried woman in Galloway having become pregnant, she was brought before the church court, where she laid the child to a married man named John Woods. He denied the charge, with some remarkable expressions, such as that he would not acknowledge himself guilty unless his name was written at full length on the expected child's forehead.—Persisting in his denial of the charge laid against him, he was, according to the legal course of church procedure and discipline, allowed to take an oath confirmatory of his denial. The woman, it seems, was present when this took place, and declares that such an impression did the man's hardihood, in making an oath she knew to be untrue, make upon her, that she conceived his name and person to remain constantly in her mind's eye.

This took place about six years ago.—Soon after the child was born, and on the tenth day after his birth, the name of the alleged father appeared on the child's eyes in legible characters, viz: "John Woods" on the right eye, and "Born 1817" on the left eye. Such is the account given by the mother, midwife, and people in the part of the country where the birth took place.—John Woods immediately absconded from the place, and about two years ago the mother married an Irishman, with whom she now lives.

How this singular phenomenon lay asleep till this time we know not, but of late the thing has been blazed abroad, and has excited a considerable degree of curiosity as well as credulity. Bets to a considerable amount for and against the truth of the story were laid in this place; and in consequence, some gentlemen here interested in these bets, proceeded to Galloway, and by their exertions the step-father of the boy has been induced to bring him to Glasgow, where as we have already stated, he arrived yesterday morning.

We were amongst the number who yesterday saw the child before further communication with the public was for a time prevented. We went to the place with the full conviction that the story was an imposition, but we must confess that what our eyes there beheld, shook our scepticism greatly. The moment the boy opens his eyes, something very singular strikes the beholder, though at a distance, and a very superficial examination enables him to perceive characters, these becoming more distinct as the examination becomes closer and more steady with the naked eye, but still better defined upon the application of a glass of small magnifying powers.

The word "Wood" in the right eye appeared particularly defined and legible, the letter W appeared well formed, and of a size similar to the type we now use, which appears indeed the size of all the characters.

ters. The characters taken for the name and year, appear in the iris surrounding the pupil of the right and left eye. The iris is a dark blue colour—the letters in Roman Characters, white, in some appearing streaked with blue slightly. Such was the appearance when we saw them. The child having had no sleep for two nights previous, was extremely drowsy, and there being a vast number of persons in the room, all anxious to gratify their curiosity, and pressing upon the child with their fingers, about his eye, it was impossible to get him to keep his eye lids open so long as any one time as to give us an opportunity of examining a carefully, letter by letter, whether each was equally well defined. Some appeared paler and less completely formed than others, but which might proceed from our hurried observation, as the boy moved hastily, his eye and eye lids alternately covering and exposing his eye, from fatigue and fear of having his eyes touched by the numerous hands, pre-sing around him.—The J in John appeared more distinct, as also 17.

Such were the appearances we witnessed yesterday. How these characters came there—if they can be the effect of disease, or a confusion in the construction of the fibres of the eye that may approach so near the form of letters as to make the beholder take them for such, we do not know, and will not take upon ourselves to determine. There was certainly no appearance of the work of human art, for the purpose of deception at least, that we could see, though a more minute investigation may show it otherwise, but we certainly cannot well conceive how any such attempt could be made on the human eye, and more especially on the part mentioned, without destroying the orb of vision, which is certainly not the case.

As bet to the extent of several hundred pounds are here depending upon the truth or falsehood of the phenomena mentioned, we learn that the child's eyes are to be examined this day or tomorrow by several of our most experienced surgeons, and the bets taken be decided by their reports, whether they consider the appearance natural or artificial, and got up for the purpose of imposition. The more we revolve it in our mind, the more we are puzzled to account for what we saw, and we find every one who had the same opportunity, in the same state. Characters undefined, in numbers to complete the words and date mentioned, are certainly in the eyes, as has been stated, or some unaccountable deception must have been practised in our eyes and the eyes of numbers more, but of which we could discover neither trace nor suspicion.—Glasgow Courier.

A GOOD ONE.

Theophilus Gibber, in company with three other bon vivants, made an excursion. Theophilus had a false set of teeth; the second, a glass eye; the third, a cork leg; but the fourth had nothing particular, except a very remarkable way of shaking his head. They travelled in a post-chaise, and as they were going the first stage, after each had made merry with his neighbor's infirmity, they agreed that at every halting place they would affect the same singularity. When they came to breakfast, they were all to squint; and as the countrymen stood gaping round, where they were first set down, "And not it, (cried one) how that man squints." "Why, dem thee, (says a second) here's another squinting fellow!" The third was thought to be a better squinter than the other two; the fourth better than all the rest. In short, language cannot express how admirably they all squinted; for they went one degree beyond the superlative. At dinner they all appeared to have cork legs; and stumbling about, made more diversion than they had done at breakfast. At tea, they were all deaf.—But at supper, which was at Dover, each man re-assumed his character, the better to play his part in a farce they had concerted among them. When they were ready to go to bed, Gibber called out to the waiter, "Here you fellow, take out my teeth." "Teeth, sir," said the man. "Ay, teeth, sir.—Unscrew that wire, and you'll find they'll come out together." After some hesitation, the man did as he was ordered. This was no sooner performed, than the second called out, "Here, you, take out my eye." "What, sir, (said the waiter) your eye?" "Yes, sir, my eye—come here, you stupid dog, pull up that eyelid, and it will come out as easy as possible. This done, the third cries out, "Here, you rascal, take off my leg." This he did with less reluctance, being apprised before that it was cork; and also conceived that it was his last job. He was, however, mistaken. The fourth watched his opportunity; and while the poor frightened waiter was surveying with rueful countenance the eye, teeth, and leg, lying upon the table, cried out, in a frightful hollow voice, "Come here, sir—take off my head!" Turning around and seeing the man's head shake like a mandarin upon a chimney-piece, he darted out of the room, and after tumbling headlong down stairs, he ran about the house, swearing that the gentlemen above stairs were all devils.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Richard Pattison, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next, persons neglecting this notice will be sued and warranted after the above day.

JACOB & Wm. PATTISON, Ex'rs.
of R. Pattison, dec'd.
Cambridge; Jan 3—4w

Terrapins.

The subscriber wishes to purchase from one to three hundred Terrapins, for which he will give the highest price.

JOSEPH CHAIN,
Easton, Nov 15 4f

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE Canal Company.

Old Stock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all shares of old Stock in this Company, on which fifty dollars shall not have been paid, on or before the 12th day of December next, will be exposed to public auction, or forfeited according to the provisions of the charters of incorporation.

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.

Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug. 23, 1823—Sept 20—12w

To be Leased,

For one or more years, commencing from the 1st day of January next, the

Union Tavern,
in Easton, at present occupied by

Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.

To a good tenant, (a man who knows how to keep a Public House) taking a lease of more than a year, I will give the most accommodating terms as to the first year's rent, as I am desirous to re-establish the best stand for a Tavern on the Eastern Shore, as was proved by the management of Mr. Thomas Peacock.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept 27 1823—1f

For Sale,

Three young Negro Men, about 21 years of age; healthy and habituated to a farm. Their period of servitude is 15 years from the 1st January next.—No person need apply except a resident in the State of Maryland; and those who wish to purchase are referred to Messrs. Thomas & Groome, in Easton.
Dec 20 3w

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court.

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1823.
On application of Christopher Cox Administrator of William Dimond, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office at Easton, this 16th day of December, 1823.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r
of Wills for Queen Ann's county

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Dimond, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 24th of June 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 1823

CHRISTOPHER COX, Adm'r.
of William Dimond, dec'd.

Dec 20 3w

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Spencer having taken the house formerly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith, tenders her services to Parents and Guardians on the Eastern Shore to teach the following branches of Female Education on the annexed terms, payable quarterly in advance.

Boarding and Tuition per annum \$100 5
Piano Forte 5
Theorem Painting 5
DAY SCHOLARS,
Spelling and Reading per quarter 3
Writing and Grammar (extra) 1
Arithmetic and Geography 1
Mapping and Use of the Globes 2
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work 2
Embroidery 2

N B Produce convertible to family use will be taken for Board.
Oct 11 3m

Insolvent Notice.

We the Subscribers, of Dorchester county, petitioners for the benefit of the acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, do hereby give notice to our creditors that the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next, is appointed for us to appear in Dorchester county Court, the same time is appointed for our creditors to appear and shew cause if any they have, why we should not obtain the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

William W. LeCompte,
William Applegarth,
Edmondson Fulzugh,
Benjamin Elliott,
Isaac Keene,
James Tregoe.

Dec 27 4w

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the citizens to prepare a plan and regulations for forming an association auxiliary to the important objects of the Parent Society, will not for certain reasons be ready to make their report at the time proposed. They have therefore thought it proper to postpone the next meeting to the 3d Friday in January next. At which time the committee will attend, and offer to the citizens assembled the plan of an association for this purpose to be considered and perfected by them: and if a plan of association should be approved and adopted, subscription papers will be prepared and thereafter offered to such as shall be disposed to promote this benevolent scheme for their respective signatures. And to afford the fullest opportunity of deliberating upon and maturing a proper plan, the citizens of Talbot county are very particularly invited to attend at the Court House in Easton, on the day now appointed by the committee. The nature and principles of the Colonization Society will be fully explained by gentlemen who are well informed upon the subject.

Ns: HAMMOND, Chairman.

Easton, Dec 27. 2w

\$200 Reward.

Runaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made. rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.
of A. ROSS, dec'd.

Caroline county, Nov 29—1f

For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Choptank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 320 acres.—This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Buckner, containing about 250 acres.

Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES P. WILLSON.
Nov 22—1f

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd.—It has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees. The dwelling & other convenient out Houses are in good repair with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call & view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.

JAMES DENNY,
Agent for Thomas Denny.

Oct 25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the certificate of a half share, No. 19,903 of the Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, has been lost and that application will be made for its renewal.

JAMES CARROLL, Ex'r.
of H. D. Gough.

Nov 29 4w

The editors of the Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light and Easton Gazette, will please insert the above four times, and forward their accounts, with certificates of publication annexed.

To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. Also, a good Country Blacksmith to hire.—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Nov 15 1f

\$30 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON: he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suit of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat: since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.

J. LOCKERMAN.

Dec 13 1f

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. C. Burn,

Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.

Easton, Nov 15 1f

Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years).

Public's Humble Serv't, &c.
SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, a Weekly Journal to be entitled

THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.
By MATTHEW K. STONE & Co.

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

The publishers, while they solicit the patronage of the public to a weekly paper to be perfectly well aware of the hopeless nature of making magnificent promises in a prospectus. With the heat, confidence and enthusiasm of youth, relying on the generosity of their fellow citizens, on the fond partiality of the American public, to foster and nourish the first efforts of native aspirations, they calculate too strongly; but they are not strangers to disappointment; they are not insensible how prone mankind are to distrust say, that they desire no patronage when they forfeit the confidence of the wise and the good—if their own actions condemn them, they will stand self-condemned. Under these fearful responsibilities, it will be at least a just pride, than their interest, to adorn the columns of the Chronicle with the brightest effusions of American wit, and the rarest specimens of American genius within the range of their research, either original or selected—to collect, combine and condense, the earliest intelligence foreign and domestic—to invoke the native muses of their country—to present the pages to their countrymen, as a mirror to reflect the features of the times, and the glimpses of passing events—to enliven a few moments which laborious industry may snatch from its daily avocations, or to amuse the leisure of elegant retirement—to do all in their power to make their fellow citizens proud of that land which contains the honored mould of our ancestors—to resist foreign insolence in any shape, whether it assumes the character of learning or of arms; and in short, to preserve in our humble sphere, a unity of spirit with those heroes on the land or on the ocean, whose proudest boast is, that they are by principle and by feeling, no less than by birth, the countrymen of the immortal WAS. INGTON!!!

To the Statesman the Man of Letters, and the Merchant, we can promise a useful and interesting sheet, and to the Agricultural community, we will only state, that to the department in which they are particularly interested, the utmost attention shall be paid. The state of the Baltimore markets will regularly appear in the Chronicle, and all other information which may be interesting to the farmer.

In regard to the ensuing Presidential contest, as well as every other political subject, we shall take a firm and independent stand. The columns of the Chronicle shall be open to all well written and temperate essays.

Upon the appearance of the first number of the paper, we shall open a correspondence with a newspaper office in Baltimore, which will enable us to lay before our patrons the earliest intelligence, both foreign and domestic.

Cambridge, Dorchester Co. Md. Dec. 26, 1823.

TERMS.

The CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE, will be published weekly, (on Saturday,) on a Super Royal sheet, with a good type, and delivered to subscribers at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

This paper will be issued early in the ensuing Spring, provided Three Hundred subscribers can be obtained, which from the well known liberality of the residents of the several counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland is confidently expected.

Jan 3—1f

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called

"WARD'S GIFT,"

beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz:—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Harlicastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,

J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 1f

In Council,

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 16, 1823.

Ordered, That the following resolution be published twice a week until the 18th of March, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald at Frederick Town; Maryland Herald at Hager's Town; the Bond of Union, in Bell-Air, Rockville True American, in Montgomery county; the Eastern Star and Eastern Gazette and the National Intelligencer.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Whereas, the Governor in his communication hath recommended that a day should be set apart by the General Assembly to be observed throughout the state for the purpose of Humiliation and Prayer, in which our citizens may collectively entreat the Divine Being who has promised, that he will be entreated of his people, to stay his chastening hand, and restore to our suffering population the blessings he hath withheld, and make us who are spared, more deserving his fatherly care than we have hitherto been.—Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, that the 18th day of March next be set apart and recommended to the people of the state, to be observed as a day of Humiliation and Prayer, and that this resolution be published in such newspapers throughout the state, as the Governor and Council may direct, for the informing of the citizens thereof.

Dec 27

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EASTON GAZETTE

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

VOL. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1824.

NO 5.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per an-
num payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 6.

The bill to repeal an act for the de-
struction of Crows, in Caroline County, was
read a third time, passed, and returned to
the house of delegates.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee re-
ported a bill, entitled, an act providing a
mode of limitation in cases of petitions for
freedom, which was read the first time.
On motion the question was put, "will the
senate amend the bill by striking out the
title of the bill," and inserting "a bill, en-
titled, an act relating to the manumission of
slaves in this state." Determined in the
affirmative.

The clerk of the house of delegates de-
livered a bill, entitled, an act for the benefit
of Eliza Dodson, of Talbot county, which
was read the first time, and referred to
Messrs. Dickinson, Price and Cockey.

The clerk of the house of delegates de-
livered a bill, entitled, an act to incorpo-
rate the Felt's Point Benefit Society, of
Baltimore, which was read the first time,
and laid on the table. Also, a bill, en-
titled, an act to exempt from distress for
rent negro slaves or servants, which are
not bona fide the property of the person
liable to such rent, which was read the first
time, and referred to Messrs. Bowie, Mil-
ler and Brownley. Also, a bill, entitled,
an act for the relief of Josias Young, which
was read the first time, and referred to
Messrs. Bowie, Miller and Brownley.

Also, a bill, entitled, an act for the relief
of Mary Rogers, of Queen Anne's county;
which was read the first time and referred
to Messrs. Claude, Orrell and Dickinson.
And returned the bill to provide for taking
the bond of Sheppard O. Leakin, sheriff of
Baltimore county, endorsed, "will pass,"
and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Johnson from the committee re-
ported, a bill, entitled an act to change the
mode of electing electors of president and
vice president of the United States, which
was read the first time and laid on the table.
The senate adjourned until to-morrow
morning 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, January 7.

The bill for the support of Philip Web-
ster of Worcester county, was read a se-
cond time referred to Messrs. Claude, O-
rell and Dickinson.

The clerk of the house of delegate de-
livered the following message, which was
read:

By the House of Delegates,
January 7, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have appointed on the part of this
house, Messrs. M. Henry, Boon, W. Du-
vall, Ireland, Lake Sewell and Fenwick,
to sit in conjunction with such gentlemen
as may be named by your house, as a com-
mittee of both houses for the purpose of
comparing and examining engrossed bills.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

Also, a bill, entitled, a supplement to
the act, entitled an act for the relief of
John S. Blake, sheriff of Queen Anne's
county; which was read the first time and
laid on the table.

The president laid before the senate the
following letter, which was read

Montgomery County, Md. January 2, 1824.

Sir—Impress circumstances prohibiting
my further attendance upon the duties
of a member of the senate, I beg leave to
resign my station in that body. In tender-
ing my resignation permit me to express
the high estimation, in which I hold the
members of the senate individually, and
the full confidence I repose in their united
wisdom and patriotism. With high senti-
ments of respect, I remain your obedient
servant,
JOHN WOOLTON.

The President of the Senate of Maryland
Mr. Claude submitted the following
resolution, which was read and assented to.

Resolved, That the senate will proceed
on Friday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. to fill
the vacancy in their body occasioned by
the resignation of John Woolton, esq.

The supplement to the act for the relief
of John S. Blake, sheriff of Queen Anne's
county, was read a second and third time
by special order, passed and returned to
the house of delegate.

Mr. Bowie asked and obtained leave to
bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act relat-
ing to the register in chancery, the regis-
ters of wills, the clerks of the courts of
appeal, and the clerks of the several county
courts in this state, and it was ordered that
Messrs. Bowie, Dickinson and Johnson
should be a committee to prepare and re-
port the same.

Mr. Price from the committee reported
a bill, to authorise the courts of this state
to grant divorces; which was read the first
time and laid on the table.

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

THURSDAY, January 8.

Mr. Johnson offered the following mes-
sage; which was read, assented to, and re-
turned to the house of delegates.

By the Senate,

January 8, 1824.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

The senate have appointed Messrs.
Price, Johnson, Bowie, Brownley, & Dick-
inson, to be with the gentlemen named
in your message of yesterday a committee
of both houses to compare and examine the
engrossed bills.

By order, W. KILTY, Clk.

Mr. Johnson asked and obtained leave to
bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act to con-
firm an act to extend to all the citizens of
Maryland the same civil rights and reli-
gious privileges, that are enjoyed under the
constitution of the United States, and it
was ordered that Messrs. Johnson, Price
and Orrell, should be a committee to pre-
pare and report the same.

The clerk of the house of delegates de-
livered a bill, entitled, an act to regulate
the payment of justices of the levy court,
commissioners of the tax, and jurors, to
the county court, so far as the same relates
to Caroline county, which was read the
first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Dickinson from the committee to
whom was referred the bill for the benefit
of Eliza Dodson, of Talbot county, re-
ported that the committee had had the same
under consideration and were of opinion
that it ought to pass; which report was
concurred in.

The bill was then read a second, and by
special order a third time, passed and re-
turned to the house of delegates.

Mr. Johnson presented the memorial of
Solomon Ething, Levi Solomon, and J. I.
Cohen, Jr. on behalf of the Israelites, of
Maryland, praying that the act of last
session abolishing the religious test, may
be confirmed; which was read and laid on
the table.

Mr. Johnson from the committee reported
a bill, entitled, an act to confirm an act,
entitled, an act to extend to all the civil
rights and religious privileges that are en-
joyed under the constitution of the United
States; which was read the first, and by
special order a second time, and made the
order of the day for Friday, the 16th in-
stant.

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

FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

The clerk of the house of delegates de-
livered a bill, entitled, an act for the be-
nefit of Anna Louisa Gibson, of Talbot
county; which was read the first time, and
referred to Messrs. Price, Johnson and
Miller.

Mr. Bowie and M. Winder appeared in
the senate.

On motion the question was put, will the
senate proceed agreeably to their resolution
to the election of a member to fill the va-
cancy occasioned by the resignation of
John Woolton, Esq. Determined in the
affirmative.

The senate proceeded to said election,
and the ballots being deposited in the bal-
lot box, on examination thereof it appeared
that Athanasius Fenwick, Esq. had thir-
teen votes, being the whole number of the
members present in the senate: Whereupon
it was declared in the senate, that Athana-
sius Fenwick, Esq. having had all the votes
of the attending members of the senate,
was unanimously elected a member of the
senate of Maryland.

On motion by Mr. Claude, ordered, that
the president address a letter in behalf of
the senate, to Co. Athanasius Fenwick,
informing him that he has been unani-
mously elected to fill the vacancy in their
body occasioned by the resignation of John
Woolton, Esq. and requesting him to at-
tend to qualify as soon as his convenience
will permit.

The clerk of the house of delegates de-
livered a bill, entitled, an act to exempt the
servants of overseers of the county roads
in Dorchester county from doing duty on
said roads; which was read the first time
and laid on the table.

On motion by Mr. Orrell the bill to re-
gulate the payment of justices of the levy
court, commissioners of the tax, and jurors
to the county court, so far as the same re-
lates to Caroline county; was referred to
Messrs. Orrell, Johnson and Cockey.

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

SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

The president laid before the senate the
following letter, which was read.

House of Delegates.

Annapolis, Jan. 10, 1824.

Sir—Your letter announcing the honor
the senate of Maryland have been pleased
to confer upon me, I have received. The
flattering manner in which you have
thought proper to state the choice was
made, is deeply felt and acknowledged. I
shall in compliance with your request at-
tend this morning after the hour of meeting
of your honorable body, to qualify. I have
the honor to be sir, very respectfully, your
obedient servant.

ATHANASIOS FENWICK.

The honorable Wm. R. Stewart, Presi-
dent of the senate.

Mr. Fenwick appeared in the senate,
was qualified and took his seat.

The supplement to the act, entitled, an

act against excessive usury; was read a
second time. On motion the question was
put, will the senate amend the bill by ad-
ding the following proviso at the end of it.

"Provided the provisions herein contained
shall not extend to any bond, bill obligato-
ry, bill of exchange, or promissory note, or
other negotiable instrument made or cre-
ated before the passage of this act." De-
termined in the affirmative. The bill and
amendment were then ordered to be en-
grossed for a third reading.

On motion the bill for the benefit of
Nancy Pau, of Dorchester county, was re-
ferred to Messrs. Quanton, Kent, and
Cockey.

The clerk of the council delivered the
following communication:

CO. NCIL CHAMBER.

ANNAPOLES, Jan. 10, 1824.

Gentlemen—The enclosed letter was re-
ceived at the department by the mail of
yesterday, and we hasten to communicate
it to the general assembly. We have the
honor to be, with great respect, your obedi-
ent servant,

SAMUEL STEVENS.

The honorable the President of the Sen-
ate, and the honorable the Speaker of the
House of Delegates.

Also, a letter from J. Lee, Esq. ac-
knowledging the receipt of a preamble and
resolutions of the legislature of Maryland,
relating to a congressional caucus; which
were read and referred to the consideration
of the house of delegates.

The senate adjourned until Monday
morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1824.

Mr. Semmes reports a bill, entitled, an
act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio
canal company.

On motion by Mr. Elijah Barker leave
given to bring in a bill, entitled, an act di-
recting the priority of payment of the debts
of persons dying within this state, so far as
the same relate to the state of Delaware.
Ordered, that Messrs. E. Barwick, Doug-
lass and Ireland, report the same.

On motion by Mr. Hopper, leave given
to bring in a bill, entitled, an act for the
support of Mary Rogers, of Queen Anne's
county; ordered that Messrs. Hopper, Mol-
litt and McConken report the same.

The bill for the benefit of Eliza Dodson,
of Talbot county, was read the second
time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Mollitt presents a petition from
Philo B. Cooper, of Queen Anne's county,
executor of Henry Darden, deceased,
praying that the estate of Henry Darden
may be released from any liability after the
said executor shall pay the said Darden's
proportionate part of the claims due the
state from Robert Wright, Thomas Wright
and Henry Darden; referred to Messrs.
Mollitt, Nicholson and McConken.

On motion by Mr. Mollitt, leave given
to bring in a bill, entitled, an act relating
to the power of the governor to grant a
noble proque. Ordered that Messrs.
Mollitt, McMahon and Kigour, report the
same.

Mr. J. P. H. Worthington reports a bill
entitled an act, to repeal the first section
of an act, entitled a supplement to the act,
laying duties on licenses to retailers of dry
goods, and for other purposes.

On motion by Mr. W. Stewart, the
same was referred to the committee of
ways and means.

On motion by Mr. Lockerman, the
question was put, that the committee of
revenues and courts of justice, be dis-
charged from the further consideration of
the report of the Register in Chancery. De-
termined in the negative.

Mr. Mollitt reports a bill entitled an
act, relating to the power of the governor
to grant a noble proque; and Mr. Mollitt
reports a bill, entitled, an act to repeal the
act, entitled an act to amend a supplement
to the act, entitled an act for the regulation
of officers fees.

Mr. Hopper reports a bill entitled an act,
for the relief of Mary Rogers, of Queen
Anne's county, which was twice read, pas-
sed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Mollitt the following
order was read: "Will the governor or
did in his communication to the house re-
commend the appropriation of a small sum
to assist in defraying the expense of paying
a foot way from the state house to the
governor's house; and whereas, it must
be manifest to the members of this assembly
that it would tend much to the comfort
of the governor and family, as also to the
members of the General Assembly, and add
much to the late in improvements which seem
to have wrested from the hand of rapid di-
lapidation this ancient metropolis. There-
fore, resolved, that a committee of five be
appointed to take the subject into their con-
sideration and report thereon.

Mr. Carroll moved the following as a
substitute:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the
western shore pay to the corporation of the
city of Annapolis, or their order, dol-
lars, to be appropriated to the paving of
the foot way from the state house to the
governor's house; when on motion by Mr.
W. Davall the whole was referred to the
1st of June next.

On the second reading of the bill to re-
peal all such parts of the constitution and

form of government as relate to the election
of four delegates from each county. Mr.
Lake moved to strike out the words "two
delegates" and insert "three in lieu thereof,"
when Mr. Ely moved, and the question was
put, that the same be referred to the 1st of
June next.

The yeas and nays being required ap-
peared as follows:

Affirmative 39—Negative 33.
Resolved in the affirmative.

The bill to exempt from distress for rent
negroes, slaves or servants which are not
bona fide the property of the persons liable
to such rent, was read the second time,
passed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Fenwick, the follow-
ing resolutions were read:

The legislature of Maryland view with
just pride and satisfaction, the able and
efficient administration of the General
Government in all its various departments,
and repose entire confidence in the wisdom,
virtue and ability of the executive, both as
to the internal and external relations of
this nation.

They reciprocate the magnanimous feel-
ing and applaud the firm and decided stand
which the chief magistrate has taken in his
late message to the congress of the United
States, against the arrogant and despo-
tism of the allied sovereigns of Europe,
in attempting to interpose their arms
by force in the internal concerns of
independent nation, and more especially
the operation of such a measure upon our
sister republics of South America and
Mexico, they can but view with such un-
qualified animosity against the liberty and inde-
pendence of every people with indig-
nation and abhorrence. First—As it tends
to establish the odious doctrine of foreign
intervention and control; thereby subvert-
ing the principle of self-government, the
true basis of real liberty. Secondly—As it
encourages the disposition and intention of
these self-styled legions to subject the
human race to their uncontrolled dominion,
and to establish the divine right of kings
over the will of the people and representa-
tive government. And lastly—As it
serves as an awful warning to ourselves,
that we too may be a necessary victim to
consumption to their unhallowed purposes.

Resolved, That we will support any mea-
sures which the national government may
deem proper to pursue, to avert the pro-
posed attempt of such a coalition, and pre-
vent the interposition of any foreign power
in the contest between Spain and the re-
publics of South America and Mexico; as
we can but consider any such attempt or
intervention as an evidence of decided hos-
tility against the principles of our own gov-
ernment, and as manifestly endangering the
unity and independence of this nation.

Resolved, That any such contest in
which we may be involved, we pledge our
lives and fortunes to maintain as the great
cause of mankind and the holy conflict of
liberty and reason, against tyranny and
oppression.

Resolved, That we view with deep inter-
est the noble struggle of the Greeks as
worthy the descendants of their illustrious
ancestors. That we sincerely sympathize
in their sufferings, and offer our most ardent
wishes for their success.

Resolved, That the Governor be re-
quested to forward these resolutions to our
senators and representatives in congress.

And the question put, That the house
assent to the same. Resolved in the af-
firmative.

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

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

The resolution in favor of Charles Car-
roll, and resolution relative to the Greek
and South America, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Lockerman presents a petition
from Anna Louisa Gibson, of Talbot county,
praying that a deed from Henry and
John G. Thomas to her, may be made valid.
referred to Messrs. Lockerman, Lloyd and
Speencer.

On motion by Mr. McMahon, the fol-
lowing mes age was read, assented to, and
sent to the senate:

By the House of Delegates,
January 7, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

We have appointed on the part of this
house Messrs. M. Henry, Boon, W. Du-
vall, Ireland, Lake, Sewell and Fenwick, to sit
in conjunction with such gentlemen as may
be named by your house as a committee of
both houses, for the purpose of comparing
and examining the engrossed bills.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

Mr. Nicholson reports a bill, entitled, a
supplement to the act, entitled, an act for
the relief of John S. Blake, sheriff of Queen
Anne's county; which was twice read by
special order, passed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Lake, leave given to
bring in a bill, entitled, an additional sup-
plement to an act for amending and reduc-
ing into system the laws and regulations
concerning last wills and testaments, the
duties of executors, administrators and
guardians, and the rights of orphans and
other representatives of deceased persons.
Ordered, that Messrs. Lake, Pitt, Willis,
Boon and Hopper, report the same.

Mr. Pitt presents a petition from Joseph
Mose, of Dorchester county, praying for a

law for the benefit of the infant children of
Maria Campbell of said county; and a
petition from sundry inhabitants of Dor-
chester county, praying for a law to pre-
vent riotous behaviour at camp meetings;
which were referred to Messrs. Pitt, Lake
and Willis.

The bill for the support of Mary Mo-
Laughlin and her infant children, of Kent
county, was read the second time, passed
and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the sup-
plement to the act for the relief of John S.
Blake, sheriff of Queen Anne's county en-
dorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Bratt presents a petition from the
trustees of Salisbury academy, praying for
a part of the donation now given to Wash-
ington academy in Somerset county; re-
ferred to Messrs. Bratt, Purnell, Dennis,
James and Da-shiell.

Mr. Semmes delivers the following re-
port:

The committee of ways and means hav-
ing taken as they believe, a full and fair
view of the finances of the state, beg leave
to submit the following report.

The annual expenses of the government
of Maryland may be estimated as follows,
viz: The Governor's salary \$2,666 67;
five councillors at 500 each, 2,500; six
chief judges of the judicial districts, at 2,200
each, 13,200; twelve associate judges at
1,400 each, 16,800; the chief judge of
Baltimore city court 2,400; the chancellor
3,400; the treasurer of the western shore
2,000; the treasurer of the eastern shore
450; trustee 200; the auditor 700; the
printing for the state 1,400; the clerk of
the council 1,500; the clerk of the house of
delegates 300; the clerk of the senate 150;
the messengers to the council and keeper of
the state house 466 67; the armorer of the
western shore 300; the armorer of the
eastern shore 800; the hall pay list 19,951 10;
contingent expenses 1,333 33; donations
to colleges, academies and schools 12,200;
Indian annuities 130; examiner general
600; judge of the land office, eastern shore
400; register of the land office, eastern shore
200; register of the land office, western
shore 200; penitentiary, physicians account,
salaries to keepers &c. 9,800; for interest
on the loans of 1822 and 1823, 7,897 36;
for the conveyances of public letters and
packets, to the different counties in this
state, pursuant to an act of December ses-
sion 1816, 500; for the payment of the
fifth instalment of the loan authorised to be
negotiated by Locutus Colin Mc Kenzie and
James Smith, by a resolution of the Gen-
eral Assembly, passed at December session
1816, when instalments be made due in
the year 1824, 5,000. for extraordinary ad-
ministrator expenses estimated at 500; for
the payment of the annual appropriations
made by act of December session 1821,
entitled an act relating to the University of
Maryland, to constitute a sinking fund for
the reimbursement of the five per cent stock,
created in pursuance of said act 500; bal-
ance of accounts for the session of 1824,
estimated at 40,000. Amounting to \$153,
495 53.

The permanent annual revenue may be
estimated as follows viz. for interest on
exchanged six per cent stock of the United
States of 1812, 8,023; for interest on
three per cent stock of the United States
10,633 12; for interest on loan to the trust-
ees of Charlotte Hall school 100; for in-
terest and principal on the installed and
uninstalled debt 2000, for dividend on
stock in the banks of Baltimore, estimated
at 6 per cent 6372; for dividend on stock
in the Union Bank of Maryland, at 4 per
cent 1,272; for dividend on stock in the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, at 6 per cent
11,400; for dividend on stock in the Me-
chanics Bank of Baltimore, at 5 per cent
2,325; for dividend on stock in the Har-
gets 1st Bank, at 6 per cent 1500; for
dividend on stock in the Farmers and
Merchants Bank of Baltimore at 5 per
cent 750; for dividend on stock in the Ma-
rine Bank of Baltimore at 6 per cent 600;
for dividend on stock in the Franklin Bank
of Baltimore, at 6 per cent 500; for divi-
dend on stock in the Baltimore and Fred-
erick Town Turnpike Road at 4 1/2 per
cent 440; for dividend on stock in the Bal-
timore and York Town Turnpike Road at
3 per cent 150; from the medical professors
of the University of Maryland 1500; from
the directors of the Maryland Penitentiary
1,97 30; for composition on escheats and
vacant land 600; for taxes and seals in the
land and chancery offices 1000; for fines,
forfeitures, amercements, ordinary rail-
roads, hawkers, pedlars, licenses, &c. 35,000
—Amounting to \$33,442 48. Leaving a
deficit to be provided for of \$68,053 65.

The above is a fair estimate of the annual
revenue and expenses of the government of
the state, and shows at one view the ac-
count to be provided for, which has been
a subject of serious consideration with your
committee, for they were anxious to pro-
vide an annual permanent revenue equal to
the expenses of the government without
enervating the burden of the people. They
therefore recommend a continuation of the
tax of sixty thousand dollars, agreeably to
the law of last session, which will leave a
deficit of \$8,053 5 cents then to be pro-
vided. Under existing circumstances con-
sidering the extraordinary pressure of the
times, they cannot recommend an increase

of taxat...
present a...
clerk of the...
and also on the re...

to substitute public private ware houses for the inspection of tobacco, for all tobacco not inspected in the county where it is raised. The inspectors to be conducted in the name and on account of the state. The inspectors to receive certain fixed salaries to be paid by the state, and all the profits arising from outage, cooperage, &c. to be paid quarterly to the treasurer of the western shore of Maryland; an increase of emoluments in certain cases. A tax on all devises of real estate out of the regular course of descent. A tax on all assets in the hands of executors and administrators, not subjected to any other state or county tax. The amount to be derived from the above sources is doubtful, as they are new and untried, though it is believed from the best information your committee can obtain, that considerable revenue may be calculated on, but at the same time, it would be unwise at present to trust to them; because an annual permanent revenue, sufficient to defray the expenses of government, ought to be provided, without trusting to any doubtful scheme, and if hereafter we can dispense with any part of the revenue, it will be an easy matter to repeal such of the taxes as are most odious and oppressive.

The lottery system is one of very doubtful character, and no certain or fixed revenue can be calculated on from it. Could your committee suppress lotteries altogether, they would certainly do so, but this is deemed impracticable, and as a majority of them believe, the state may derive a revenue from that source, they recommend a continuation of the existing laws on the subject.

Agreeably to the report of the treasurer, there will be a deficit of 18,933 89 1/2 cents in the revenue of the present year, which your committee fondly hope and believe will be supplied by the sources already enumerated, and the outstanding debts due to the state. The treasurer reports the sum of \$2,631 remaining in the treasury, subject to the payment of the pension list, most of which it is more than probable will not be called for, as it is supposed the claimants are generally dead!!!

Your committee would therefore recommend that the above sum, or a part thereof be applied to the payment of the debt due to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, or be invested in some profitable stock, as the wisdom of legislature may deem best, and in the event of the pensioners demanding their claims, the treasurer could negotiate a temporary loan, till the next meeting of the legislature, provided the ordinary revenue should not enable him to comply with the demands.

The mode of disbursing public money heretofore has been loose and irregular, as a recurrence to the resolutions and acts appropriating money will clearly show. So much has this been the case, that no person without great trouble, labor and difficulty, could ascertain to whom and for what purpose a large portion of the annual expenses was paid.

Your committee would therefore recommend that the treasurer should not be authorized to pay money for any purpose whatsoever unless the same was appropriated by an act of the legislature; and that hereafter it shall be the duty of the committee of ways and means to report an appropriation bill or bills for all money expended by the state. They would also recommend a prompt and summary mode to enforce the collection of debts due the state, for it is frequently found to be a difficult matter to obtain the money from persons entrusted with the collection of the revenue, in such cases no indulgence should be granted, unless under circumstances of peculiar hardship, because the state is already seriously injured by trusting to unfaithful officers, and by vesting such powers in the treasurer, the revenue might be promptly collected, and much loss prevented.

There are other subjects relating to the finances of the state, concerning which the committee have not yet been able to obtain such information as they desired, that will be attended to hereafter. All which is respectfully submitted.

By order,
TRUEMAN CROSS, Clk.

Which was read.
Mr. Elijah Barwick reports a bill entitled, an act directing priority of payment of the debts of persons dying within this state, so far as the same relates to the state of Delaware.

THURSDAY, January 8.

The bill to regulate the payment of justices of the levy court, commissioners of the tax and jurors, to the county court, so far as the same relates to Caroline county; was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

On the second reading of the resolution relative to the sale of arms and camp equipage, Mr. Kemp moved the following as a substitute:—Resolved, that the Governor and Council be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell & dispose of all (or any of) the tents and other camp equipage now in the several armories of this state, which they in their discretion may deem consistent with the public interest, which was assented to and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Bryan, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, an act to alter all such parts of the constitution relating to a poll tax in such manner as to impose a tax on Bachelors in this state; ordered, that Messrs. Bryan, Carroll, Pitt, Millard and Merrick, report the same.

Mr. W. G. D. Worthington presents a

bill, the following resolutions were read:—Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that a committee of seven persons consisting of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Gen. Samuel Smith, General Tobias E. Stansbury, Col. John E. Howard, Gen. William McDonald, Col. Paul Bentelou, and Mr. James H. McCulloch be, and they are hereby appointed to contract for, superintend and procure a marble statue of George Washington, to be placed in the senate chamber of this state upon the very spot where he resigned to the assembled congress of the United States that commission under which he contended for and consummated the independence of our country.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to disburse the expenses which said committee may deem necessary for this purpose, and that a sum not exceeding dollars, be, and is hereby appropriated therefor.

Resolved, That said committee or a majority of them, until the completion of the object for which they are appointed, have power to fill any vacancies which may happen therein by death or otherwise.

Mr. Loockerman presents a petition from Coats Lodge, No. 76, in the town of Easton, and other inhabitants, praying for a lottery to build a Masonic Hall; referred to Messrs. Loockerman, Lloyd and Spencer.

The house according to the order of the day proceeded to the second reading of the bill to establish the electoral districts for president and vice president of the United States.

On motion by Mr. Carroll the question was put, that the same be referred to the next General Assembly? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Loockerman, the question was put, that Caroline county be stricken out of that part which makes Caroline, Kent and Queen Ann's counties, one district. Determined in the negative. The question was then put, shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:—

Affirmative 45—Negative 27.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the benefit of Eliza Dodson, endorsed will pass, ordered to be engrossed. And the following message.

By the Senate,

January 8, 1824.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.—The senate have appointed Messrs. Price, Johnson, Bowie, Brownly and Dickinson, to be with the gentlemen named in your message of yesterday, a committee of both branches to compare and examine the engrossed bills. Which was read.

By order, W. KELLY, Clk.

Mr. Wootton reports a bill entitled, an act passed at November session 1812. And Mr. Lake reports a bill entitled, an act supplemental to an act entitled, an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning executors, administrators and guardians and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons. The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

The bill to establish the electoral districts for president and vice president of the United States, was sent to the senate.

Mr. Pitt presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Dorchester county, praying that a law may be passed to prevent the emancipation of slaves by last will and testament; referred to Messrs. Pitt, Lake, Hopper, Elijah Barwick, Howard, Dennis and Merrick.

The bill relative to making of a public landing place and road in Kent county, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Pitt, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, a further supplement to the act to incorporate a company to build a wharf at the town of Cambridge in Dorchester county. Ordered, that Messrs. Pitt, Lake and Willis, report the same.

Mr. Jones obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, an act relating to the public roads in Somerset county. Ordered, that Messrs. Jones, Lake and Bratton, report the same.

Mr. Dashiell presents a petition from Catter Townsend, a free man of color, of Somerset county, praying he may be authorized to prove accounts against white persons; referred to Messrs. Dashiell, Purcell and Merrick.

Mr. Hopper presents a petition from Sarah Clark, of Queen Ann's county praying for support; referred to Messrs. Hopper, Nicholson and Meconiken.

Mr. Dennis presents a petition from William A. Schofield, of Somerset county, praying for a patent on a tract of land executed by him; referred to Messrs. Dennis, Jones and Bratton.

Mr. W. G. D. Worthington reports a bill entitled, an act to amend and reduce into system the laws and regulations relating to the appointment of justices of the peace, and to define their jurisdiction and power.

The bill for the relief of Hiliary B. Stringer, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Loockerman reports a bill entitled, an act for the benefit of Anna Louisa Gibson, of Talbot County; which was twice read by special order, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Lake obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, an additional supplement to an act for incorporating a company for erecting a bridge over Nanticoke river, at or near Vienna, in Dorchester county. Ordered, that Messrs. Lake, Pitt, Dennis, Willis and Bratton, report the same.

Mr. Lake reports a bill entitled, an act to exempt the servants of overseers of the county roads in Dorchester county from doing duty on said roads; which was twice read by special order, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Ely presents a petition from sundry citizens of Baltimore county, praying the donation now given to colleges, academies and schools, may be withdrawn, and appropriated to the education of poor children; referred to Messrs. Ely, Kilgour, Moffett, Turbutt and Hodges.

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

SATURDAY, January 10.

Mr. Lloyd presents a petition from Clement Rust, of Talbot county, praying he may be authorized to bring slaves into the state; referred to Messrs. Lloyd, Loockerman and Martin.

The speaker laid before the house the following letter.

ANNAPOLIS, January 10th, 1824.

SIR—The senate of Maryland having thought proper to elect me a member of their honorable body, I am compelled to resign my seat in the house of delegates. I beg you to accept this my resignation. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ATHANASIUS FENWICK

The Honorable Tobias E. Stansbury, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Norris, the following order was read: Ordered, that the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill taxing pleasure carriages for the support of the state government. On motion by Mr. Seimes, the words, "a committee of five," was substituted for the words "committee of ways and means."

The order was then assented to. The speaker appointed Messrs. Norris, W. Stewart, Hopper, Gale and Carroll, to be said committee.

Mr. Ginn asked leave to bring in a bill entitled, an act to tax carriages kept for hire, and gold and silver watches, for the support of government. On motion by Mr. Loockerman, the words "gold chains and seals" was inserted after "watches."

Mr. Norris moved to add the words "that the same be reported by the committee of ways and means." He moved in the negative.

Ordered, that the same be reported by the committee appointed to bring in a bill to tax pleasure carriages. Mr. W. Stewart was excused from serving on said committee, and Mr. Garner appointed in his place.

Mr. Dennis presents a petition from John U. Dennis, of Worcester county, praying to be permitted to remove slaves into this state, referred to Messrs. Dennis, Riley and Purnell.

Mr. Dennis obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, an act to compel all slaves hereafter manumitted by deed of manumission or by last will and testament, to leave this state, and for other purposes. Ordered, that Messrs. Dennis, Wootton, Purnell, Edward Barwick and Gale, report the same.

The house adjourned until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, January 8.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Susquehanna*, W. Manus, has arrived below in 32 days from Waterford. We have just received from the captain, Waterford papers to the 3d of December.

The following is the latest London news.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Secretary of the Shipowners' Society did on Saturday, an interview with Government, at the instance of several of the merchants and shipowners engaged in the trade with Spanish America, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any real foundation for the rumours which have been circulated in some of the new papers, of its being the intention of the French government to assist Spain in attempting the reconquest of her late colonies.

The most satisfactory and unqualified assurances were given by Government that there was not the slightest pretence for imputing any such design to the French Government—that the French frigate *Jean Bart* which had sailed some time since from France to the West Indies was on her return to France, and that no force was going out from France to the West Indies, excepting 500 men for relieving the garrisons of Martinique and Guadaloupe. It was stated to Government, that fourteen ships were now loading in London and Liverpool for the Spanish American ports, and that, of course if the rumour alluded to had been well founded, it would not be prudent for the merchants to continue sending their property in that direction. The answer given to this was, that Government saw no reason why the commercial intercourse which individuals might think proper to carry on with those countries, should be suspended.

Touching the report, that there was to be an addition of 10,000 to the standing Army, it is answered that nothing of the kind is in contemplation. Some recruits will be raised to supply the place of the regiments under orders for the West Indies.

In the teeth of these pacific indications, we have to state, on Saturday last, the Vulturing Office published a tender for a further supply of 3000 tierces of Prime Irish Beef and 3000 tierces of Irish Pork.

Nov. 25—Sir Robert Wilson has been deprived of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, by a Decree of the King of Prussia dated Oct. 1.

From the London Courier, Nov. 29.

It seems that there is to be a Congress of Ministers at Petersburg, for the affairs of the East, and a Congress at Paris, for the affairs of the South American Colonies.

We confine ourselves for the present to the latter. What is the object of this Parisian Congress? What is the effect likely to result from it? It had been seen in our leading article of Monday, that France has given our Government positive assurance of her determination to refrain from assisting in any attempt to reduce the Colonies by force. This is a very praiseworthy and prudent policy, for in fact, every effort to reduce them, must end in discomfiture and disgrace; though it may fairly be inferred, that the King of Spain either meditates some attempt to repossess himself of his former dominions, or that at least he has resolved against any recognition of their independence. In this resolution we collect from a recent document, that he will be countenanced by his Allies. The speech of the Russian Ambassador, Pozzo di Borgo, is perfectly intelligible. He dwells upon the difficulties which the King cannot fail to encounter in the pacification of his vast dominions—expressions which apply not only to the European dominions of the King, but to the American Colonies; and being applicable to them, must mean that recognition is not intended for in that event they would no longer form part of his dominions. The difficulties which he cannot fail to encounter, consist in the attempt to reduce them to obedience by force—difficulties, indeed, which may be encountered, but will never be overcome. But in this attempt Russia assures him, that she is sure to inspire his Allies with interest; in other words, that his Allies are deeply interested in his forcing the Colonies to re-acknowledge him as their Sovereign. We have another allusion in the Russian Ambassador's speech to the numerous kingdoms whose fate is essentially united with that of Europe; meaning we suppose, that as the Colonies in America have been one of these kingdoms they ought to remain in dependence and subjection to the Mother Country in Europe.

Here, then, we have Russia speaking in the name of the Allies of Spain, and speaking in terms not to be misunderstood—that the independence of the Colonies will not be recognised by them. The Allies are the powers which asembled in Congress at Verona, with the exception of Great Britain, which formed no party to the war against Spain, and which will form no party against the independence of the American Colonies.

But if the Congress does not, as is obvious from the Russian Ambassador's speech, mean to acknowledge the Colonies, what does it assemble for? To intimidate the Colonies into submission? Impossible! To persuade them that dependence will be more conducive to their prosperity than independence? Ridiculous! To force them? But France says she will not assist in any such attempt. With the other Allies of Spain make it without her participation? It is part of their policy that France shall remain neutral?—These are questions which naturally suggest themselves. We own that the assurance given us by France is not very reconcilable with the policy developed so distinctly in the speech of Pozzo di Borgo. However, yet not pursuing these questions farther, this is clear to us—that we have, *de facto*, recognised the independence of the Colonies, and that we shall not vote the most friendly intercourse with them, leaving the other European powers to follow our policy or reject it, as they think fit.

QUEBEC, December 15.

Message of the President of the U. States.

This message, which is always of importance to us, in account four proximately to the American Union, bears more so, from the new attitude which its government plainly assumes in this solemn late paper.

Forty years ago the United Colonies contented themselves with warring the right of government from the mother country. Ten years after they began to lay claims to Louisiana, and in little more than another ten years they invaded Canada and took possession of the Floridas. They now say to all Europe—set not your foot on the Continents of North or South America—We will suffer you to retain the colonies which you still possess; but you shall no longer colonize those colonies which have withdrawn themselves from their allegiance, we take under our protection. We know that they cannot be regained by the government from which they have withdrawn themselves, and none other shall interfere.

Will the holy alliance take up the gauntlet which is thus boldly thrown down by the United States, at a moment when the whole Continent of Europe is subservient to its power, or prostrate at its feet? This declaration of the United States, is almost a guarantee of the independence of the South American Colonies, whose population it will powerfully influence in the support of the existing order of things.

Ergo, and however much she may be astonished at the boldness, and we verily believe, the ambition of her young rival, as we are inclined to think, favourable to the separation of the Spanish colonies from Spain, and their being laid open to British trade. She also is almost pledged to support the young Republics—and she can do it effectually. If she remains firm, we doubt, if the holy brotherhood of despots, and the still more holy brotherhood of the acquisition, united, will be able to put down the "scandal" of constitutions, civil and religious liberty, and public prosperity on the American continents.

There is a part of Mr. Monroe's message which concerns this country more nearly than the declaration relating to South America. It seems that negotiations respecting boundaries, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence from its source to the ocean, "have been opened" between the United States and Great Britain, "which, it is hoped," says the message, "will have a satisfactory result."

"We hope so too. The manner in which British interest have heretofore been looked to and maintained in America, however, leaves us but a poor augury for the future. We trust, that 'every thing is worth what it will bring.' Statesmen will have to influence in the pending negotiations. England, if she be so disposed, will, no doubt have a fine opportunity of disabussing herself of her North American colonies.

[Nelson's Gazette.

Dec. 18.—The President's Message.

—This document, important on every account, has been for some days before the Canadian public. Perhaps of all people under whose notice it may come the inhabitants of these Provinces, in North America, are most particularly interested in the political course of our enterprising neighbor. Even if this message contained in itself nothing to open our eyes to the unbounded ambition for dominion, which characterizes that republic; we should say that it demanded the most fixed attention. Any one who has remarked the tone of the late messages of the President of the U. States to the Congress, will perceive the one steady, animating principle, which gives an eager energy to every act of Government, and elicits a corresponding feeling from the hearts of the people. The principle of self aggrandizement is so evident, the spirit of proselytism is so undisguised, that we should be almost incredulous if our readers if we were to attempt to point it out. At length reached us in a form calculated to awake us from our stupor—in a manner which ought to rouse every feeling of patriotism in our breasts—in an open matter of fact claim of free ingress and regress through the very heart of our social circle.

The free navigation of the magnificent river on whose banks we write, is necessary to gratify American cupidity. Where will it stop? It will not be enough that the American flag, shall wave under our once august Cape—an American Fleet will soon be found necessary to protect American commerce in the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence—depots will be needed for that American Fleet—an American establishment on the banks of the St. Lawrence is contemplated, and with doubtless raised for in the same modest & unassuming style of request. Who that knows that people will hesitate to believe this? Who that loves his country, and feels for its national honor, but looks with anxiety to the issue of this negotiation, which in derision of our best feelings we are told, it is hoped will end "satisfactorily?"—There are many other parts of this Message which plainly indicate, that if the U. States pursue the policy which is but hinted at present, they will stand shortly in a very different situation with the members of the old European family. Is not their object to break asunder the ties which have until now connected the new with the old world? Are not we interested in this policy, who are necessarily connected with Great Britain? Is not this the beginning of a plan by which they hope to undermine our affections, since they cannot conquer our aversion? But we will defeat it. Our affections to the Mother Country are as deeply rooted as our aversion for Republican Government.

Let us for a moment forget the poor Cortes of Spain, let us cease to call Ferdinand by every scurrilous epithet in the dictionary of abuse, and turn our attention to things nearer home. It is time to be up and doing—if we can send agents at great expense to England, on a question which concerns us only in a secondary point of view, how much more incumbent is it on us to put on our armour betimes—to resist by every means in our power this encroachment on the part of our grasping neighbor—to call public meetings, to petition the government at home to do us justice, should it by any lamentable mischance (which God forbid!) contemplate for an instant such an idea as that of ceding the highest jewel of these Colonies. Better to sell us at once than to give us away—the mother country would then get something like value for our ruin. But we hope better things, for we are convinced that we may rely on the just generosity and paternal affection of the British Government, which while it would abhor a disgraceful sale, will be equally careful of our interests as of our honor. With us however, in Canada this claim admits of no discussion—a flat negative is the only answer we can give to it. We hope it will be echoed from one end of the country to the other.

Quebec Gazette.

FRANCE

The King of France appears to be drawing near his end. A letter in the London Times gives the following account of his deplorable situation: "His majesty has twice passed through a dangerous crisis since he made part of the procession to Notre Dame, to celebrate *Te Deum*. The fatigues of that day were too much for his exhausted frame. The flow from his legs ceased for a few hours, and he was in the most imminent danger. The same event happened towards the end of last week. In both cases the faculty succeeded in reopening the wound, and giving him the necessary relief. There are probably few instances of a patient living so long as his majesty in a state so deplorable. His chest is entirely filled with water; his body is a mass of corruption; and the flow from his lower extremities is so great that it necessitates, in a quarter of an hour, a double covering of flannel, besides a wrapping of bark and cotton, and passes to the foot-stool on which he rests them. He does not experience much bodily pain, but he is oppressed with a perpetual tendency to sleep. When left alone but for a few minutes, he is found in a kind of lethargic slumber. He even sleeps in his carriage when he takes his airing. He can scarcely move his legs, and has lost the usual

energy of his upon his shou power of volu time the smell dy in a state is painful to h powering to b and ministers room or the co It is not sup longer in this two, and by t his legs he ma

Gen. Jack Josiah Wats of Leut. W who was kil moralists sta firm, and fr duced in pov son was the deeming yet only support reduced to selves upon in whose se to be provid over parent d in the s ed States. The sena

Mr. D.C from sundy Penny, ran the Land. In parson Mr. Eaton manner of Senate, and tives Mr. Lof yesterday's sedation. Resolved and Canals the expedie to cause a qualified off or Popag for opening tween Bizz and to rep structing a separate and same, estimated elly that y es in tim on coasting time of pe such a can Rast in C water to M Sound to M progress t borders of M. Ken to be the erecting, e Resolved Lands be exco-dency the 1st an 21 March servat put 1820; so, tifiable y been abo by makin ded action so paid. The Su tion of t on Fild. Resolv and Can expedien employ a expiring of the A in asceri meted by t on from and would at depth of fish what w causal o would t Mr. when, question ted

Mr. D.C from sundy Penny, ran the Land. In parson Mr. Eaton manner of Senate, and tives Mr. Lof yesterday's sedation. Resolved and Canals the expedie to cause a qualified off or Popag for opening tween Bizz and to rep structing a separate and same, estimated elly that y es in tim on coasting time of pe such a can Rast in C water to M Sound to M progress t borders of M. Ken to be the erecting, e Resolved Lands be exco-dency the 1st an 21 March servat put 1820; so, tifiable y been abo by makin ded action so paid. The Su tion of t on Fild. Resolv and Can expedien employ a expiring of the A in asceri meted by t on from and would at depth of fish what w causal o would t Mr. when, question ted

Mr. D.C from sundy Penny, ran the Land. In parson Mr. Eaton manner of Senate, and tives Mr. Lof yesterday's sedation. Resolved and Canals the expedie to cause a qualified off or Popag for opening tween Bizz and to rep structing a separate and same, estimated elly that y es in tim on coasting time of pe such a can Rast in C water to M Sound to M progress t borders of M. Ken to be the erecting, e Resolved Lands be exco-dency the 1st an 21 March servat put 1820; so, tifiable y been abo by makin ded action so paid. The Su tion of t on Fild. Resolv and Can expedien employ a expiring of the A in asceri meted by t on from and would at depth of fish what w causal o would t Mr. when, question ted

Mr. D.C from sundy Penny, ran the Land. In parson Mr. Eaton manner of Senate, and tives Mr. Lof yesterday's sedation. Resolved and Canals the expedie to cause a qualified off or Popag for opening tween Bizz and to rep structing a separate and same, estimated elly that y es in tim on coasting time of pe such a can Rast in C water to M Sound to M progress t borders of M. Ken to be the erecting, e Resolved Lands be exco-dency the 1st an 21 March servat put 1820; so, tifiable y been abo by makin ded action so paid. The Su tion of t on Fild. Resolv and Can expedien employ a expiring of the A in asceri meted by t on from and would at depth of fish what w causal o would t Mr. when, question ted

Mr. D.C from sundy Penny, ran the Land. In parson Mr. Eaton manner of Senate, and tives Mr. Lof yesterday's sedation. Resolved and Canals the expedie to cause a qualified off or Popag for opening tween Bizz and to rep structing a separate and same, estimated elly that y es in tim on coasting time of pe such a can Rast in C water to M Sound to M progress t borders of M. Ken to be the erecting, e Resolved Lands be exco-dency the 1st an 21 March servat put 1820; so, tifiable y been abo by makin ded action so paid. The Su tion of t on Fild. Resolv and Can expedien employ a expiring of the A in asceri meted by t on from and would at depth of fish what w causal o would t Mr. when, question ted

Mr. D.C from sundy Penny, ran the Land. In parson Mr. Eaton manner of Senate, and tives Mr. Lof yesterday's sedation. Resolved and Canals the expedie to cause a qualified off or Popag for opening tween Bizz and to rep structing a separate and same, estimated elly that y es in tim on coasting time of pe such a can Rast in C water to M Sound to M progress t borders of M. Ken to be the erecting, e Resolved Lands be exco-dency the 1st an 21 March servat put 1820; so, tifiable y been abo by makin ded action so paid. The Su tion of t on Fild. Resolv and Can expedien employ a expiring of the A in asceri meted by t on from and would at depth of fish what w causal o would t Mr. when, question ted

Mr. D.C from sundy Penny, ran the Land. In parson Mr. Eaton manner of Senate, and tives Mr. Lof yesterday's sedation. Resolved and Canals the expedie to cause a qualified off or Popag for opening tween Bizz and to rep structing a separate and same, estimated elly that y es in tim on coasting time of pe such a can Rast in C water to M Sound to M progress t borders of M. Ken to be the erecting, e Resolved Lands be exco-dency the 1st an 21 March servat put 1820; so, tifiable y been abo by makin ded action so paid. The Su tion of t on Fild. Resolv and Can expedien employ a expiring of the A in asceri meted by t on from and would at depth of fish what w causal o would t Mr. when, question ted

Mr. D.C from sundy Penny, ran the Land. In parson Mr. Eaton manner of Senate, and tives Mr. Lof yesterday's sedation. Resolved and Canals the expedie to cause a qualified off or Popag for opening tween Bizz and to rep structing a separate and same, estimated elly that y es in tim on coasting time of pe such a can Rast in C water to M Sound to M progress t borders of M. Ken to be the erecting, e Resolved Lands be exco-dency the 1st an 21 March servat put 1820; so, tifiable y been abo by makin ded action so paid. The Su tion of t on Fild. Resolv and Can expedien employ a expiring of the A in asceri meted by t on from and would at depth of fish what w causal o would t Mr. when, question ted

Mr. D.C from sundy Penny, ran the Land. In parson Mr. Eaton manner of Senate, and tives Mr. Lof yesterday's sedation. Resolved and Canals the expedie to cause a qualified off or Popag for opening tween Bizz and to rep structing a separate and same, estimated elly that y es in tim on coasting time of pe such a can Rast in C water to M Sound to M progress t borders of M. Ken to be the erecting, e Resolved Lands be exco-dency the 1st an 21 March servat put 1820; so, tifiable y been abo by makin ded action so paid. The Su tion of t on Fild. Resolv and Can expedien employ a expiring of the A in asceri meted by t on from and would at depth of fish what w causal o would t Mr. when, question ted

Mr. D.C from sundy Penny, ran the Land. In parson Mr. Eaton manner of Senate, and tives Mr. Lof yesterday's sedation. Resolved and Canals the expedie to cause a qualified off or Popag for opening tween Bizz and to rep structing a separate and same, estimated elly that y es in tim on coasting time of pe such a can Rast in C water to M Sound to M progress t borders of M. Ken to be the erecting, e Resolved Lands be exco-dency the 1st an 21 March servat put 1820; so, tifiable y been abo by makin ded action so paid. The Su tion of t on Fild. Resolv and Can expedien employ a expiring of the A in asceri meted by t on from and would at depth of fish what w causal o would t Mr. when, question ted

energy of his arms.—His head reclines upon his shoulder, as if he had lost the power of voluntary motion. In the meantime the smell arising from his legs and bottom in a state of approaching dissolution, is painful to himself, and sometimes overpowers to his attendants. His servants, however, cannot long remain in the room or the cabinet where he receives them. It is not supposed that his Majesty can linger in this state more than a month or two, and by the stopping of the flow from his legs he may die in a day's illness."

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, January 5, 1824.

Gen. Jackson presented the memorial of Josiah Watson and wife, the aged parents of Lieut. W. H. Watson, late of the navy, who was killed by the pirates. The memorialists state that they are aged and infirm, and from misfortunes have been reduced to poverty—that their late deceased son was the only prop and support of their declining years, and part of his pay their only support—that, by his death, they are reduced to want, and they throw themselves upon the humanity of that country, in whose service their son died—and pray to be provided for in the same manner that other parents have been, whose sons have died in the service of the navy of the United States.

The senate then adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 6

Mr. Dickerson presented a petition from sundry citizens in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, praying for an increase of the tariff.

In pursuance of notice given yesterday, Mr. Eaton introduced a bill to regulate the manner of choosing the officers of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, submitted yesterday the following resolution for consideration, which was this day adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Roads and Canals, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President to cause a survey to be made by some duly qualified officer or officers of the Engineers or Topographical Corps of the best route for opening a navigable communication between Buzzard's Bay and Barnstable Bay, and to report on the practicability of constructing a canal through the isthmus which separates the said Bays, of sufficient depth and size to admit vessels of war to pass the same, on the obstacles thereto, and the estimated expense thereof, and on the benefits that would result to the public interests in time of war and to the domestic coasting trade of the United States, in time of peace, from the construction of such a canal; and after the completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware, and Raritan Canals, would extend an inland water communication from Albemarle Sound to Massachusetts Bay, passing in its progress through the territory or along the borders of one of the Atlantic States.

Mr. King, of Missouri, submitted, yesterday the following resolution for consideration, which was this day adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the 1st and 4th sections of an act passed 21 March, 1821, for the relief of purchasers of public land, prior to the 1st of July, 1820; so as to enable the holders of certificates, (in which an extended credit has been allowed) to relinquish the same, or by making cash payments to receive a deduction of 37½ per cent on the amount to paid.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, submitted on Friday last by Mr. Smith:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President to employ a part of the Engineer Corps in exploring the country between the waters of the Allegheny and the Susquehanna, and in ascertaining whether they can be connected by canals, so as to afford a navigation from one of those rivers to the other; and whether the streams so connected would afford means of transport; and the depth of water each mountain stream would furnish at different seasons of the year—what would be the probable cost of such canal or canals, and what obstructions would be in the way of perfecting them.

Mr. Findlay proposed an amendment, which he afterwards withdrew, when the question was put, and the resolution adopted. The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

Mr. Barbour offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate (if, in his opinion, it can be done without injury to the public interest) such information as will show the state of the relations between Spain and the United States, from the ratification of the Florida Treaty up to the present time; and the effect produced on those relations by the United States having established diplomatic intercourse with the independent governments of South and North America.

THURSDAY, January 8.

The Select committee of the Senate, to whom was submitted the several propositions for amending the constitution, made their report, which provides that the states shall be divided into as many districts as the number of Representatives in congress to which they are severally entitled, each of which shall choose one; that they shall be divided also into as many districts as the number of electors of President and Vice President to which they are severally entitled; that upon their assembling if any of them should fail to attend by noon on the day appointed, those who are present may supply their places; that the votes

shall be opened and read in joint meeting, and if no one shall have a majority of the whole number of votes, the two houses shall proceed to ballot, confining themselves to the three highest, and to make a choice. A majority of all present shall be necessary on the first ballot, after which a plurality shall be sufficient, and that no person who has been twice elected to the office shall be again eligible.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

Mr. Johnson, of Ken. from the committee on that subject, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. Read twice.

The amendments of the constitution, proposed by the select committee were read—and on motion this committee was discharged from the further consideration of the other amendments proposed.

Mr. Hayne then gave notice that he should call up the subject on Wednesday next, with a view to enable any gentleman to move any amendments he might deem important. He wished the Senate to have a view of the whole subject at once.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 5, 1824.

Mr. Webster, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred, on its third reading, the bill concerning costs in certain cases, reported the same with an amendment, in which the House concurred.

On the question being put for its third reading,

Mr. Webster gave the reasons which had induced the committee to make a distinction between the costs in patent cases, which was of necessity brought into the Circuit Court of the United States, and other cases which are taken into that court as a matter of option, and not of necessity. After some debate Mr. Clark, of N. Y. moved to re-commit the bill, with instructions to amend it and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

PARMENIO ADAMS.

On motion by Mr. Sloane, the other orders of the day were postponed, to take up the report of the committee on the petition of Parmenio Adams.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on that report—Mr. Bassett in the chair.

The report having been read, the question was put on the past resolution, namely, "Resolved, That Isaac Wilson is not entitled to a seat in this House."

[The facts of the case are briefly these:]

It appears that at the election to Representatives to Congress, Isaac Wilson and Parmenio Adams were candidates in opposition; and by the official certificate of the Clerk of Genesee county, it appears that Isaac Wilson, by the returns from the several towns, had 2093 votes, and that, by the same returns, Parmenio Adams had 2077 votes.—Mr. Adams rests his claim to a seat, solely on the ground that, in the towns of China, in said county, the board of inspectors made a mistake, by returning for the sitting member, Mr. Wilson, 67 votes, when in fact, the true number given for him, was only 45 votes and ought to have been so returned. Mr. Wilson, the sitting member, states that in the town of Attica, a similar mistake occurred, by which 93 votes were returned for Adams by the inspectors, when the true number was 93. The Committee of the Elections, upon a full view of the whole case are of opinion, that justice requires, that there be deducted from the aggregate number of 2093 votes, returned for Wilson, the 22 votes which were allowed to his poll by the mistake in the return from the town of China, which will make the whole number of votes to which he is properly entitled, 2071; and that, in like manner, a deduction ought to be made from the aggregate number of 2077, returned for Adams, on account of the mistake of 5 votes returned for him in the town of Attica more than were given for him and which will leave to his poll 2072 votes, being a majority of one vote over the sitting member, Wilson.]

After considerable debate a motion was made by Mr. Mallory, that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Lost—Ayes 68—Noes 100.

The question was then taken upon the amendment to insert the word "not," and lost—aye: 70—noes 104.

The question was then taken upon agreeing to the report of the Committee of Elections, that Parmenio Adams is entitled to a seat in this House, and it was carried.

The Committee then rose, and reported the resolution to the House.

A number of amendments were offered, which were successively negatived, when a motion to postpone the subject till to-morrow passed—Ayes, 92—Noes, 87.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House resumed the consideration of the question that Parmenio Adams is entitled to a seat in this House.

The question recurred on the amendment proposed by Mr. Little to insert the word "not."

Mr. Hogeboom spoke against the resolution.

The House then decided on the amendment—ayes 85—noes 112.

The question was then taken on the motion to agree with the resolution of the committee, when there appeared—ayes, 117—noes, 85.

The resolution was then concurred in, and Mr. Adams being admitted, was duly qualified and sworn.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 8.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Lane, from the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill authorizing the

commissioners of sinking fund to put the 7 per cent. stock of the United States in the year 1824, and a bill authorizing the creation of a stock not exceeding five millions of dollars, to provide for the award of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain of 22d February 1819.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17.

THURSDAY.—We are informed that on Wednesday last, the Dwelling occupied by Mr. Green Eccleston, in Cambridge, was destroyed by fire, and through the wind, at the time of a sale no further injury was sustained, owing to the prompt exertions of the citizens.

Lord Byron has in press a new drama called the Deformed Transformed. Characters 12, 13 and 14 of Don Juan, are also announced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Last night, being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, Mrs. Adams gave a splendid ball in honor of the occasion, when, as nearly as we can calculate, from 700 to 1000 persons were present. General Jackson entered the rooms about 8 o'clock, and proceeded with Mrs. Adams through all the suite of apartments which were thrown open to the company, to pay his respects, and receive the congratulations of his friends. As a splendid assemblage of society, as far as we have ever witnessed. After a short stay the General went to Carusi's Rooms, where there was also a splendid ball on the occasion. About half past nine, the supper room was thrown open, and the rush was irresistible towards the tables, which were covered with a superb cold collation, consisting of natural and candied fruits, pies, seasonings, tongues, game, &c. prepared in the French style, and arranged with the most exquisite taste. We refrain from a more detailed description, in the hope that our correspondents "Orlando," will furnish us with a communication on the subject.—*Republican.*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Extract to the Editor of the

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.

The meeting of the Legislature, last night in relation to the presidency, adjourned to meet on Friday evening, without coming to a decision. There was an evasive and decided majority in favor of a convention.

All the candidates for President have some friends; but it is astonishing that the friends of Mr. Crawford should entertain any hopes for him in Pennsylvania, as, upon strict examination, not more than five members of the House of Representatives can be found, who are willing to avow themselves in favour of the Treasury candidate.—*Franklin Gazette.*

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

MR. GADAM, I was very glad to see in the last Star a publication announcing the good progress of your Easton Academy, at whose examinations I have attended several times, some few years ago, and I really thought the improved state of the scholars, and the skill displayed by the professors, particularly the gentlemen at the head of the Classical School, entitled your Academy to the highest consideration.

The high price of board, as was remarked in that publication, is a fairly an injury for we in the country who live upon the produce of our farms get so little to that produce that we could have better afforded to have given twice the price formerly, when produce was high, then we can afford to give the present price in these times.—But there is a reasonableness in the remark that board for school boys should fall as well as house rent, provisions, &c. and all other things, and if you people in Easton take the hint, and speedily make a fair charge in this matter of board they will find it much to their interest and to the interest of the Academy.

When money was plenty and all produce very high and in great demand 110 dollars or 120 dollars was not thought of then—every body gave it for a boy's board and did not think about it, though it certainly was enough and a fair price—but now to ask the same is surely not suiting things to the times, and it will be a great obstacle to the progress of the Academy.

Yours, A COUNTRYMAN.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

I have just read in the Gazette, a paper addressed to the respective Editors of papers in the state of Maryland who may approve it, giving information that a petition has been sent to the Legislature of that state calling the attention of that body to the expediency of passing a law making it obligatory on all slaves who may in future be set free by will or manumission in the state of Maryland, to leave the state in a given time; otherwise to forfeit their right to freedom. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of A-kelah," that in this enlightened age, when so many parts of the world are struggling for emancipation from the iron grasp of tyranny and oppression; and whilst we are sounding loud plaudits in favour of the Greeks, South America, &c. &c. for their efforts to obtain their political rights, and even contributing our substance to assist them in their endeavours, an attempt should be made to rivet the chains of slavery still tighter on the poor defenceless negroes of our land.

I am very sorry to see the columns of the Gazette polluted with sentiments breathing such oppression, but I trust there is more virtue in the legislature of Maryland than to pass such an act.

The poor unfortunate free Negroes are in

industry, and are hereby warned against any further attempts to plunder the poor and plundered. Are there not many of our own colour who can boast of all the rights of citizens ship who not only encourage those poor degraded people to steal for them, but actually plunder their low citizens by wholesale? Do we not rob the poor slave of every thing that is near and dear to him? Is it not by the blood and sweat of this oppressed part of the workmanship of an Alabamian that many of us are enabled to live in luxury and ease? And yet we find some so hard-hearted as to wish to deprive those who, from conscientious motives would be willing to restore them to their natural rights, prohibit from receiving their manumission by the passage of a law which would amount to a prohibition; and that this measure has been sanctioned by the names of many of the most judicious and reflecting members of our community of all religious denominations amongst us, and not a single dissenting voice.

Some may say, send them to the colony in Africa; but a quarrelsome and such persons are just liberated from a state of bondage fit subject to be sent to the new colony? Every man of common sense will answer no. Such only who have enjoyed the blessings of liberty for some time, whose minds are in some degree cultivated, and who can produce and testify of their industry and good conduct are the proper characters for the place in its infant state. The land manumission because of the oppression exercised in these people and their groans are registered in Heaven: the Great Arbitrator of which will in his own time plead their cause and his heavy judgements will (I fear) be poured upon us for our cruelty to this poor degraded race of men. I call therefore on the wise and good of all denominations amongst us to use endeavours to avert the diabolical intentions of the persons who are praying for the law above alluded to and to foster that tender and compassionate regard for the poor oppressed sons of Africa which their unhappy situation entitles them to.

HUMANITAS.

P. S. It would be an act of humanity in all Editors who give the address to the printers in the state of Maryland an insertion; to insert this also.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Statesman relates the following circumstance.

HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE.

The Secretary of War and his lady, with one or two of their friends, had a narrow escape last evening (2d Jan.) In returning from a large party at Mr. Wright's, the coachman drove up to the door amidst a crowd of carriages and just as Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun were upon the point of stepping in, the horses took fright, and ran at full speed for about half a mile, when the driver was thrown from his seat, and the carriage dashed to pieces. The horses cleared the way, and have not since been heard of. Had the Secretary and his lady been a moment sooner, it is probable both of them would have lost their lives. The coachman was considerably injured, but not dangerously. I saw a carriage on its beam-ends, in the street yesterday, with the horses attached to it. Another wreck was found opposite the Department of State this morning.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 8th inst, by the Rev. Mr. John, Mr. John Shorter, to Miss Rebecca Robbins, all of Dorchester county.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. Roger Shorter, the father of the above, to Miss Polly Bramble, ad of Dorchester county.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 15th instant, Mrs. Mary Ann Bowers, wife of John Bowers, in this county, in the 63rd year of her age, of cancer in the face. The pain with which she bore her long sufferings occasioned by the disease, which for several months past progressed in a rapid and astonishing manner, was cause of wonder and astonishment to those who visited her, never being heard to utter a complaint at her affliction, she calmly waited upon its being the cause of her end, and viewed the gradual approach of the Great Messenger without the least alarm. Being fully assured of the truth of the evidence, but would not only put an end to her sufferings here, but introduce her through the merits of the gospel into the realms of eternal happiness and peace. Although deprived of speech for several years she remained perfectly in her senses and in a quiet and sweet state of mind breathed her last.

DEED.

At Cambridge, on Sunday morning 11th Jan. after a very long illness, Mr. Wilson, wife of Sojourner Wilson.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, sitting as a court of equity, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale on Monday the 9th day of February next, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at Wood's Stewart's Tavern in Cambridge, the Real Estate of Thomas Eccleston, are of Dorchester county, deceased, containing

355 ACRES.

It has lately been laid off in Lots of 53, 81, 101 & 120 acres each, which will be sold entire or in lots, the above land is situated on Little Choptank River, good soil and well timbered. A credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and after the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers. The creditors of said Thomas Eccleston, are notified that they must exhibit their claim to the Clerk of Dorchester county Court within six months from the day of sale. JNO. DONOVAN, Trustee.

Cambridge, Jan. 17 4w

solon, late of Dorchester, are hereby warned against any further attempts to plunder the poor and plundered. Are there not many of our own colour who can boast of all the rights of citizens ship who not only encourage those poor degraded people to steal for them, but actually plunder their low citizens by wholesale? Do we not rob the poor slave of every thing that is near and dear to him? Is it not by the blood and sweat of this oppressed part of the workmanship of an Alabamian that many of us are enabled to live in luxury and ease? And yet we find some so hard-hearted as to wish to deprive those who, from conscientious motives would be willing to restore them to their natural rights, prohibit from receiving their manumission by the passage of a law which would amount to a prohibition; and that this measure has been sanctioned by the names of many of the most judicious and reflecting members of our community of all religious denominations amongst us, and not a single dissenting voice.

Some may say, send them to the colony in Africa; but a quarrelsome and such persons are just liberated from a state of bondage fit subject to be sent to the new colony? Every man of common sense will answer no. Such only who have enjoyed the blessings of liberty for some time, whose minds are in some degree cultivated, and who can produce and testify of their industry and good conduct are the proper characters for the place in its infant state. The land manumission because of the oppression exercised in these people and their groans are registered in Heaven: the Great Arbitrator of which will in his own time plead their cause and his heavy judgements will (I fear) be poured upon us for our cruelty to this poor degraded race of men. I call therefore on the wise and good of all denominations amongst us to use endeavours to avert the diabolical intentions of the persons who are praying for the law above alluded to and to foster that tender and compassionate regard for the poor oppressed sons of Africa which their unhappy situation entitles them to.

Church Creek, Jan. 17 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal Estate of Henry Dickerson, late of said 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 30th day of June next: or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Debtors are particularly invited to call and settle their accounts without delay.

MARTIN L. WRIGHT.
Snow Hill, Jan. 17 3w

SPECULATORS LOOK OUT.

For Sale,

A sharp built Sloop, ER, now on the stocks & nearly ready to launch, of about two hundred tons burthen, is copper fastened and her motion is considered by judges to be equal to any schooner ever built—there can be no better materials than that of which she is built, except live oak. Persons wishing to purchase would have a better opportunity of viewing the vessel and judging of the workmanship, &c. she is now lying at the wharf of the above described vessel at the mouth of the month of March, she will then be taken to Baltimore and be there offered for sale.

JOHN D. WOOD.
Near Easton, Talbot Co. E. S. Md.
Jan. 17 3w

The Editor of the Federal Gazette at Baltimore and the Philadelphia Gazette, Philadelphia, will please publish the above three times and send their account to this office.

Public Vendue.

Will be offered at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, all sums over Five Dollars, at Easton Point, or Fourteen at the 22d instant, all the Personal Estate of Blaney E. Cross, late of said county of Dorchester and Kitchen Furniture, several good Work-Horses, some few Farming Implements, a quantity of Corn, Cattle, Hogs, Hay, and coarse Provender. Also 60 bushels Wheat seeded in B. Monmouth.

Sol. to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Attendance by

THOMAS HENRICK, Agent,
for Mary Cross, Adm'r. of B. E. Cross, dec'd.
Jan. 10 15

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1823.

Ordered that the sale of Lands, Real Estate and Premises made to Thomas H. Brown, by Mr. Alexander P. Harrison, Executor for the said of the lands, real estate and premises of Anna Ann Rowleson, Ferdinand Rowleson and Nicholas Rowleson, infants, in the case of James Gels on, petitioner, for the sale thereof, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 3d Monday in May next, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty four, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty four. The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$1000.

R. F. EATON,
J. M. PUNNEL,
ROBERT WRIGHT, Ck.

Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Ck.
Jan. 17 3w

\$70 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name of

PRUSS,

About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made, and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I have never living either in Queen Anns or Cal. I have a son, who I likewise have a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W. B. of Queen Anns, who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and who is the husband of a travelling French spirit into the state of Delaware; her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or to the Easton Jail.

Also,

Ranaway from the Subscriber about the 1st of November last, a dark mulatto girl, by the name of HETTY, of old negro stature, remarkably straight in her person and very tall, some, and from her appearance about 16 years of age and well grown; she took with her various articles of clothing, carrying principally of linen: She has an uncommon new appearance, and which is of a new dress some confusion and so awkward. I have a reward of \$20 to any person who will deliver the above described negro HETTY, or \$70 if with the above described negroes are delivered to me or lodged in the Easton Jail.

JAMES DENNY.
Near Easton, Talbot Co. Md.
January 17 1f

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvency laws of Maryland to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the 1st day of March after the 2d day of May next, to show cause (if any they have) why they should not have the benefit of said laws. The day before appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge.

JAMES BROWN,
FRANK COLLINS,
MURRAY ATKINSON,
JOSHUA DOWNS &
ESME RICHARDSON.

Jan 17 3w

FOR SALE.

A second hand CARRIAGE & HARNESS, in good order. Apply at this Office. Price sixty five dollars.
Jan 10 3w

POE

Sportive Effusions of the Season.
From the Washington Republican.

Wend you with the world to night?
Brown and fair—and wise and witty—
Eyes that float in seas of light—
Laughing mouths, and dimples pretty—
Belles and matrons—maids and madams—
All are gone to Mrs. Adams.
There the mist of the future—the gloom of the past,
All melts into light at the warm glance of pleasure,
And the only regret is, lest melting too fast,
Mammas should move off in the midst of a measure.

II.

Wend you with the world to night?
Sixty gay—and gaudy twenty—
Flirts and court—and prudes that slight—
Blade coquettes—and spinsters plenty,—
Mrs. Norton is there,
With all the charms that nature lent her;
Gay M. Ann, with only air;
And winning Gales, and Vandeventer,
Forsyth, with her group of graces,
Both the Crenshawlands in blue.
The Peaces with their heavenly faces,
And eyes, like sons, that dazzle thro'-
Belles and matrons—maids and madams—
All are gone to Mrs. Adams.

III.

Wend you with the world to night?
East and West, and South and North,
Form a constellation bright,
And pour a blinding brilliance forth—
See the tide of fashion flowing;
This the home of beauty's reign—
Festive, Hamiltons are going—
Eastern, Lyons, and Southern Hayne,
Western Thomas, gayly smiling—
Borland, nature's protégé—
Young D Wolf, all hearts beguiling—
Morgan, Belton, Brown and Lee—
Belles and matrons—maids and madams—
All are gone to Mrs. Adams.

IV.

Wend you with the world to night?
Where blue eyes are brightly glancing—
White, to measures of delight,
Fairy feet are dainty dancing—
Where the young Euphrosyne
Reigns the sovereign of the scene,
Chasing gloom, and courting glee,
With the merry tambourine.
Many a form of fairy birth—
Many a Hebe, yet unwon—
First, a gem of purest worth—
Lively, laughing Pleaunt—
Falls and Taylor, will be there—
Ga Mungue so debonaire—
Helen, plebeian's harbinger,
Ramsey, Cottringers, and Kerr—
Belles and matrons—maids and madams—
All are gone to Mrs. Adams.

V.

Wend you with the world to night?
June in her court presides—
Mirth and melody invite—
Fashion points, and pleasure guides!—
Haste away, then, seize the hour—
Shun the thorn, and pluck the flower—
Youth, in all its spring-time blooming—
Age, the guise of youth assuming—
We, through all its circle gleaming—
Glittering wealth, and beauty beaming—
Belles and matrons—maids and madams—
All are gone to Mrs. Adams!

ORLANDO.

January 6, 1824.

Fattening Cattle, &c.—Dr. Mitchell states, that he has made experiments upon an excellent piece of beef, forwarded by Peter Lorillard, Esq. member of the New York Agricultural Society. Mr. Lorillard's object was to show, that by a new and improved mode of feeding, cattle could be fattened in a much shorter time than the common way. The method is this: take a peck of shorts and half a pint of molasses, mix the two ingredients, and divide them into three meals per day; and the animal will become fat, producing the tenderest and finest beef. By the use of molasses, sheep and turkeys have also been fattened in a very short time; and not only so, but their flesh becomes exceedingly tender and fine flavoured. These experiments may be easily made, and are recommended to the attention of graziers and practical agriculturalists.

N. F. Statesman.

TOOTH ACHE

In consequence of having read an advertisement in the Federal Gazette a few evenings ago, respecting the discovery of a cure for the tooth ache, when produced by its decay, I was induced to obtain a small vial of the Elixir of Acacia, and on applying a portion of it, through the medium of a small piece of cotton saturated and placed in the hollow of the tooth, an instantaneous relief was obtained. I can only attribute this wonderful and certain remedy for a most intensely distressing pain to the powerful antiseptic and antiscorbutic qualities of the Elixir, and such I earnestly recommend it to the attention of the suffering, being convinced from experience that the cure is certain and effectual.

One of the Relieved.

Terrapins.

The subscriber wishes to purchase from one to three hundred Terrapins, for which he will give the highest price.

JOSEPH CHAIN,

Boston, Nov 15

John Tomlinson

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store to the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the house formerly occupied by Nicols Layton, where he has just opened a large and handsome

ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

Easton, Jan. 10 '3w

Coach-Making.



The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and solicits a share of the public patronage. He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't.

JOHN CARTER.

Easton, Jan 10 '3f

Negroes for Sale.

Two Negro Men and a Girl for sale on a credit of six months. Apply to

MATTHIAS GEORGE,

Near Wye Mills, Queen Ann's Co. Md.

January 10 '3f

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Richard Pattison, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of spring next, persons neglecting this notice will be sued and warranted after the above day.

JACOB & Wm. PATTERSON, Ex'rs.

Cambridge; Jan 3—4w

Notice

Is hereby given—that the certificates of sixteen half shares of the Union Bank of Maryland Stock, (number not recollected) have been lost, and that I intend to make application for their renewal.

MARY HOPKINSON,

Executrix of Jacob Hewitt.

The Herald at Fredericktown, Gazette at Easton and Torch Light at Hagerstown, will insert the above to the amount of one dollar, and forward their accounts to M. H.

Jan 10 '3w

J. Shinn's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered the composition of SWANN'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from \$3.50 to \$2.50, or by the dozen \$24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor, will be supplied gratis. If the citizens of the principal towns, will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases: scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially, from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swann's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swann in numerous instances, within the last three years and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of mistaken value.

W. GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823.

N. B. For sale at Smith & Parsons' N. E. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish the advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Jan 3

Insolvent Notice.

We the Subscribers, of Dorchester county, petitioners for the benefit of the acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors—do hereby give notice to our creditors that the first Wednesday after the first Monday of April next, is appointed for us to appear in Dorchester county Court, the same time is appointed for our creditors to appear and show cause if any they have, why we should not obtain the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

William W. LeCompte,

William Applegarth,

Edmondson Fitzlugh,

Benjamin Elliott,

Isaac Keene,

James Tregoe.

Dec 27 '3w

Blacksmithing.

PICKERING & BLADES

Return their sincere thanks to their customers and the public generally, for the encouragement they have received since they commenced the above business, and take the present opportunity of informing them that they still carry on, at the old stand, at the Long Woods, near Potts' Mill, where all orders will be thankfully received and immediately executed in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Talbot county, Md. Jan 10 '3w

REMOVAL.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop next door to the Post Office, and directly opposite the Union Tavern.

Easton, Jan 10

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

December Term, 1823

On application of James Cain, Administrator, de bonis non, with the Will annexed of Daniel Megninney, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of said proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of December, 1823.

J. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Daniel Megninney, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 15th day of July, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1823.

JAMES CAIN, Adm'r. de bonis non,

of Daniel Megninney, dec'd.

Jan 10 '3w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

December Term, A. D. 1823.

On application of Richard Baker, Administrator of John Tibbles, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of December 1823.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Tibbles, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of July, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1823.

RICHARD BAKER, Adm'r.

of John Tibbles, dec'd.

Jan 10 '3w

For Sale.

You that have long been in the habit of paying large bills to physicians, attend, a remedy is offered, come and look, purchase and settle on the farm now offered to you—The Farm known by the name of 'Maxwell Moore,' formerly the property of J. W. Banning, deceased, is handsomely situated on a branch of Fred Haven Creek, adjoining the lands of Jacob Lockerman, Esq. and the Dwelling of Dr. John Rodgers; this farm can vie with any one of the size for timber from Easton to the Bay Side, containing between two and three hundred Acres, only a small portion being cleared, yet the rents until within two years past, has paid more than the interest on the sum demanded.

Also, the FARM known by the name of 'Fishing Point' or the 'Mills' containing upwards of fifty Acres, this place has been considered amongst the handsomest situations in Talbot county, for health, produce one more so, and commanding such an extensive view of Fred Haven Creek, where the Steam Boat Maryland constantly passes within a few bounded yards in her route from Easton to Baltimore, and one of the best country stands for a Grocery Store of any in the county. A Wind Mill of the largest class, in good repair, with a large share of custom. The rent of this place will pay 8 per cent interest on the sum that would be demanded, the Dwellings on both of those places are such as are common for tenants. Baltimoreans attend, a beautiful retreat in a sickly season, perhaps such places for health, situation and bargains will not be offered shortly in this county for sale again.

THOMAS BANNING

Bannington, Talbot county, Md.

January, 3 '3f

The Baltimore Federal Gazette will please publish the above once a week for 8 weeks, and send his account to this office.

Masonic Library.

A few copies of the 'Masonic Library,' recommended by the Grand Lodge of Maryland are just received, and for Sale at this Office—Price \$3.50.

Dec 27

\$200 Reward.

Runaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.

of A. ROSS, dec'd.

Caroline county, Nov 29—tf

For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Chopank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 520 acres—This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Talley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Buckner, containing about 250 acres.

Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES P. WILLSON.

Nov 22—tf

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd. I have a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—the dwelling & other convenient out Houses are in good repair with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call & view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.

JAMES DENNY,

Oct 25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the certificate of a half share, No. 19,903 of the Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, has been lost and that application will be made for its renewal.

JAMES CARROLL, Ex'r.

of H. D. Gough.

Nov 29 4w

The editors of the Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light and Easton Gazette, will please insert the above four times, and forward their accounts, with certificates of publication annexed.

To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the

HOUSE

at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. Also, a good Country Blacksmith to hire—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Nov 15 '3f

\$30 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured servant man who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.

J. LOCKERMAN.

Dec 13 '3f

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. C. Burn,

Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.

Easton, Nov 15 '3f

Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.)

Public's Humble Serv't, &c.

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, a Weekly Journal to be entitled

THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

By MATTHEW K. STONE & Co.

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

The publishers, while they solicit the patronage of the public to a weekly paper to be called the CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE, are perfectly well aware of the hopeless nature of making magnificent promises in a prospectus. With the heat, confidence and enthusiasm of youth, relying on the generosity of their fellow citizens, on the long partiality of the American public, to foster and nourish the first efforts of native aspirations after favour, and ambitious to deserve it, perhaps they calculate too strongly; but they are no strangers to disappointment—they are not insensible how prone mankind are to distrust youthful exertions. They can nevertheless say, that they desire no patronage when they forfeit the confidence of the wise and the good—if their own actions condemn them, they will stand self-condemned. Under these fearful responsibilities it will be at least no less their pride, than their interest, to adorn the columns of the Chronicle with the highest effusions of American wit, and the rarest specimens of American genius within the range of their research, either original or selected—to collect, combine and condense, the earliest intelligence foreign and domestic—to invoke the naive muses of their country—to present the pages to their countrymen, as a mirror to reflect the features of the times, and the glimpses of passing events—to envenom the frowns of our ancestors, or resist foreign insolence in any shape, whether it assumes the character of learning or of arms; and in short, to preserve in our humble sphere, a unity of spirit with those heroes on the land or on the ocean, whose proudest boast is, that they are by principle and by feeling, no less than by birth the countrymen of the immortal WASHINGTON!!

To the Statesman the Man of Letters, and the Merchant, we can promise a useful and interesting sheet, and to the Agricultural community, we will only state, that to the department in which they are particularly interested, the utmost attention shall be paid. The state of the Baltimore markets will regularly appear in the Chronicle, and all other information which may be interesting to the farmer.

In regard to the ensuing Presidential contest, as well as every other political subject, we shall take a firm and independent stand. The columns of the Chronicle shall be open to all well written and temperate essays.

Upon the appearance of the first number of the paper, we shall open a correspondence with a newspaper office in Baltimore, which will enable us to lay before our patrons the earliest intelligence, both foreign and domestic.

Cambridge, Dorchester Co. Md. Dec. 26, 1823.

TERMS.

The CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE, will be published weekly, (on Saturday) on a Super Royal sheet, with a good type, and delivered to subscribers at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

This paper will be issued early in the ensuing Spring, provided Three Hundred subscribers can be obtained, which from the well known liberality of the residents of the several counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland is confidently expected.

Jan 3—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the

Farm called

"BARD'S GIFT"

beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills, it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and firewood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Harcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton.

J. G.

EASTON GAZETTE.

to Credit

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

VOL. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1824.

NO. 6.

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.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY Jan. 13.

Mr. Dennis presents a report from the trustees of the Washington Academy.
Mr. Hopper reports a bill entitled, an act to enlarge the bounds of Centreville, and for other purposes, and Mr. Steel reports a bill entitled, an act for the benefit of the Deer Creek Monthly Meeting of the people called Quakers in Harford county.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following letters

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS Jan. 13, 1824.

GENTLEMEN—In addition to the communications of some of our representatives in Congress, acknowledging the receipt of the preamble and resolution of the General Assembly respecting congressional caucuses, we have the honor to send the enclosed from William Hayward, Jr. and Henry R. Warfield, Esquires. We are with great respect, your obedient servants,
SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.

The Hon. the President of the Senate, and the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

To his excellency the Governor of Maryland—
SIR—It was not until several days after my return to this place, that I received a letter from Mr. Pinkney, which had been addressed to me in my absence; covering a preamble and a resolution adopted by the legislature of Maryland, on the subject of a congressional caucus.

I have given sir to this communication a serious and respectful consideration, and I profess myself to have been very unable to discover, by what provision of our constitution or of our law, the censorship over the servants of the people of Maryland charged by the people themselves, with the duties of representing them in the general government of the United States, has been confided to the legislature. The relation in which that honorable body and myself respectively stand towards the people of the congressional district, represented by me, are such as to forbid me for one moment to entertain the supposition, that the legislature could have designed by this act, any thing like the authority of an instruction—it was, though candidly compels me to this acknowledgment, from the respect alone which I entertain to the legislature of my native state, and not from any thing contained in the preamble and resolution, communicated to me through Mr. Pinkney that my mind was brought to this conclusion—I was unwilling to believe, nay, even to suffer myself for one moment to think, that so enlightened a body as the legislature of Maryland, could so far forget all the obligations of duty, and so disregard the solemn injunctions of the constitution, as to attempt to place itself between the people and the servants of the people or to usurp from the constituent the right of directing the representative by an assumption of the right to participate in the exercise of that power.

The doctrine that the representative is subject to the will of his constituent, and that by their will, when fully and fairly expressed he is to be directed and controlled, I have ever regarded as a canon of republican faith and to the will of the people of the congressional district of the state of Maryland represented by me, I shall ever most cheerfully bow with submission—or I will surrender unto my conscience its trusts placed by them to my keeping, that the charge may be conceded to some other person, who can with less violence to the independence of his own sentiments, represent those of the district.

But I consider it to be a sacred duty which the representative of the people owes to the people, a solemn obligation which the people themselves owe to their own power and sovereignty, to guard this right of instruction from all "attempts" which bodies of men delegated by the people for the discharge of certain purposes, and certain duties limited in their nature, and by the compact government expressed and defined, may offer in violation of its authority. If the right of instruction over the peoples representatives in congress, is conceded to the legislature of Maryland, the right of instruction by the people is violated and impaired, as the concession necessarily acknowledged an authority in the legislature, paramount to the authority of the people, by which the voice and will of the people may be trampled or controlled.

The powers and duties of the Legislature of Maryland, are all by the constitution of that state, defined, limited, and expressed—and the legislation of that enlightened body, within the scope and limits of those powers, is binding upon the citizens of that state as a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power of the government for the direction of all—But

the assumption of any authority by force of legislative enactment beyond their long established and well known constitutional landmarks, would be an 'attempt' according to the conviction of my mind, to subject our citizens to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unknown to our laws; and therefore 'dangerous to the rights and liberties of a free people,' and if quietly submitted to by the people may become the means whereby the 'ends of government' may be abused, perverted and destroyed. Entertaining as I do, for the legislature of Maryland the highest respect, and feeling for many of its members the sincerest personal friendship, I have held it but respectful to them, and due to the people whose servant I am, thus concisely to express my views & opinions of this legislative procedure of our native state. I have furthermore deemed it my duty to make this exposition, because I have apprehended the whole procedure to be susceptible of many equivocal constructions and dubious significations—and because, if necessary, I have held myself ready solemnly to protest against any interference by the legislature of Maryland with the rights of my constituents, as an usurpation alike disrespectful to them & to me as their representative. I have thought too much respect for the patriotism and intelligence of that honorable and enlightened body, to make this last & painful resort to all necessary or proper. But I have determined to give to the preamble and resolution above mentioned that construction only by which, alone, according to the conceptions of my understanding, the legislature can be justly excused to the people, viz. as the simple expression of the opinions and feelings of certain individuals of the legislature of Maryland, possessing under the bill of rights, the constitution and laws of the state, no greater privileges than one common to me and every other citizen, and nothing more.

With great respect, I am
WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.
Washington, Jan. 8, 1824.

SIR—I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter and the preamble and resolutions of the legislature of Maryland, on the subject of a congressional caucus—They will have my most respectful consideration. It is a high gratification to me to find from these resolutions that the General Assembly of Maryland disapprove and will discontinue any congressional caucus nomination of President and Vice President of the United States. I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

HENRY R. WARFIELD.
His Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

Which were read.
Mr. Pitt obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, an act to incorporate a company to cut a canal from Big Black water river to Parson's creek, in Dorchester county. Ordered, that Messrs. Pitt, Willis and L. be reported the same.

On motion by Mr. Mahon, the following message was read:—

By the House of Delegates,
January 14, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—
We have to acknowledge the receipt by transmission from your honorable body, of the reply of William Hayward, Esquire, to certain resolutions containing an expression of the opinion of the General Assembly of Maryland as to the propriety of a caucus nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President by the members of the National Legislature. Had it been transmitted to us directly from the hands of the writer of it it would probably have met with that reception from us and have found that place in our hall which, however high the respect we might entertain for the author of it, we could not but deem due to its intrinsic merit and delicacy, a place under our tables.

Although furnished with many professions of regard and esteem for the Legislature of Maryland and of respect for its opinions in all cases where respect is due to them, yet in our opinion these declarations only serve as so many reliefs to place in a more striking point of view and to render more glaring those expressions in it which would have impudently to us not merely an error in the performance of duty but even a criminal negligence or forgetfulness of it, or which would charge us with an attempt to usurp that right of instruction which resides exclusively with the people. As our resolutions were aimed against acts of a private and unofficial character, which however have been heretofore surreptitiously invested with the garb of official dignity, we cannot well conceal how the gentleman above named or any of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to whom the same were transmitted, could for a moment have regarded as instructions or imperative requests, or could have founded upon them a laboured declamation against legislative usurpation: nor can we see in such replies any thing else than a vain attempt to cast the cloak over their own illegal assumptions and exercises of power by raising the hue and cry against those which they would denominate the usurpations of the General Assembly of Maryland.

It is but too manifest, as the reply rather frankly confesses, that the construction therein placed upon the caucus resolutions as they are termed was not founded upon a candid and dispassionate consideration of them, but rather that in viewing them & in seeking for their purport, the author may be likened unto those who hearing, hear not, & seeing, see not. Had such a consideration been given to them it would have been evident that they regarded caucus nominations as heretofore made by virtue of an implied or express assent of the majority of the nation, with a view of concentrating their will and opinion and as illegal nominations in all cases, unless based upon such assent and that they contained nothing but a bare expression of the opinion of the General Assembly of Maryland, in relation to the legality of those in question at this moment. We cannot well divine in what new book of constitutions or article of rights the legislature of Maryland or any of the state legislatures are inhibited the expression of an opinion upon acts which are upon the very face of them flagrant atrocious usurpations or which would have been such, upon the rights of the smaller states. The respect which we owe to your honorable body impels us to a course of conduct, which we would not have pursued in relation to such a paper coming from a less authoritative source and urges it upon us to return it to you, leaving it with your honorable body to make such disposition of it as you may deem proper.

WEDNESDAY January 14.
The bill relating to the public roads in Somerset and Dorchester counties; read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Meconken, ordered that Mr. Boon be added to the committee appointed on a petition of sundry inhabitants of Hillsborough.

On motion by Mr. Millard, ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine and report the state and condition of the records in the office of the court of appeals for the western shore; ordered that Messrs. Millard, Gough and Edelin be said committee.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to exempt the servants of overseers of the county roads in Dorchester county from doing duty on said roads, endorsed, will pass, ordered to be engrossed; and delivers a bill entitled, an act to confirm an act entitled, an act to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States; endorsed, will pass, which was read.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, ordered that the bill to incorporate the Ohio and Chesapeake canal company have a second reading on Monday next.

On motion by Mr. Mahon, the bill to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States, was postponed until Tuesday next.

The message relative to the revision of the constitution, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Boon delivers the following report: The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the village of Hillsborough, in Caroline county, for the repeal of an act entitled, an act appointing commissioners for the regulation and improvement of said village, beg leave to report—

That they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that it is inexpedient to repeal said law, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

By order,
ISAAC HINES, Clk
Which was concurred with.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill entitled, an act to confirm an act passed at December session, 1822, entitled, an act to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the oaths to be taken by the members of the senate and house of delegates and also the officers therein mentioned; endorsed will pass; which was read; also the bill to repeal an act passed at November session, 1812; endorsed, will pass, ordered to be engrossed; and the following message:

By the Senate,
January 14, 1824.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—
We have received your message proposing a joint committee to revise and cause to be published, the constitution of the state. The senate are not prepared to commit themselves on the subject of the necessity for such a measure, but would concur in a proposal to submit the consideration thereof to a joint committee. If you shall agree with us in this view of the subject we would name Messrs. Chambers, Fenwick and Johnson, to unite with a committee to be named by you.

By order, W. KILTY, Clk.
On motion by Mr. W. G. D. Worthington the following message was read, assented to and sent to the senate:

By the House of Delegates,
January 14, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
We have received your message respect-

ing the appointment of a committee on the subject of the constitution of this state, we concur therewith and nominate on the part of this house Messrs. W. G. D. Worthington, Pitt, Loeckerman, Edmund B. Duvall and Kilgour, a committee to meet the gentlemen you have appointed.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

On motion by Mr. W. G. D. Worthington, the bill relative to a reform of the constitution, was referred to the joint committee appointed on that subject.

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

THURSDAY, January 15

The resolutions in favor of Thomas Chapman, Joseph Cresap, Standley Robinson, Robert Willmott, Henry Perry, Isaac Holland, Joseph Williams, James Raark, William Lewis, Elizabeth Armstrong, Benjamin West, Catharine Plane and James McCallister, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Nicholson obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, a supplement to the act entitled, an act relating to the village of Church Hill, in Queen Anne's county, passed at December session, 1817. Ordered, that Messrs. Nicholson, Hopper and Meconken, report the same.

Mr. Morris reports a bill entitled, an act laying duties on pleasure carriages.

Mr. W. G. D. Worthington reports a bill entitled, an act to provide for the improvement of the internal navigation of the state.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to authorize the levy court of Baltimore county to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over north east in said county, and he supplement to the act entitled, an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, endorsed, will pass, ordered to be engrossed. Also the resolution relative to the sale of camp equipage, endorsed, assented to; and the resolution relative to justices of the peace, endorsed, assented to, with the proposed amendment, which amendment was read.

The order relative to the purchase of an atlas, was read; Mr. Johnson offered the following as a substitute: Ordered That a committee of five to be appointed by the speaker, to purchase three copies of such American atlas as they deem most correct, one for the use of the executive, one for the senate and one for the house of delegates, and the question put on the substitute, resolved in the affirmative. The question was then put, that the house assent to the order. Determined in the negative.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16.
The bill for the relief of Robert Oliver, and the message relative to the letter of William Hayward, Esq. together with the letter, were sent to the senate.

The speaker laid before the house a return from the clerk of Talbot county relative to the attendance of the judges; referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

The bill to repeal an act entitled, an act concerning public worship, passed at December session 1816, chapter 152, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Dashiell presents a petition from the orphan court of Somerset county, praying that the records of said office may be completely read and referred to Messrs. Dashiell, Dennis and Jones.

On the second reading of the bill to provide for the support of the government of this state. On motion by Mr. Kemp, the question was put, that the word 'annually' be stricken out of the first clause directing the levy courts to levy annually. Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Steel, the question was put, that the word 'December,' be stricken out of the clause directing when the collection shall be completed, for the purpose of inserting 'January.' Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Steel, the question was put, that the following clause be stricken out, to wit: "And be it enacted, that the levy court of the several counties in this state, shall meet on or before the first Monday in May next, to levy and assess the sums mentioned in this act." Determined in the negative.

The question was then put shall the said bill pass. Resolved in the affirmative and the bill sent to the senate.

The bill to repeal the 4th & 5th section of an act entitled, an act to relieve the people of this state as far as practicable from the evils arising from demands made on the banks of this state for gold and silver by brokers, and to prohibit the officers of the several banks from buying and selling bank notes of the banks of this state at a less price than their nominal value, passed at December session, 1818, chapter 191, was read the second time passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Millard reports a bill entitled, an act to divorce Amelia Maddox and Samuel H. Maddox her husband, of Somerset county.

Mr. Pitt delivers the following report: The committee appointed to inspect the Penitentiary, report to the house that they understand that certain expressions contained in their report, have been construed

to impugn the motives of the directors in the management of the institution. The committee thus publicly disclaim any such intention.

JOHN R. W. PITT, Chairman.
On motion by Mr. Semmes, the following message was read and assented to:
By the House of Delegates,
January 16, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

We propose to appoint a joint committee of five, composed of three members from this house, & two from your honorable body to examine and inspect the Penitentiary, and to vest said committee with the power to examine such witnesses as they may deem proper and necessary to summon before them on oath. Should you assent to this proposal, we have appointed Messrs. Semmes, Pitt and Edelin, on the part of this house to join such gentlemen as you may name.

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

SATURDAY, Jan. 17.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to authorize the levy court of Queen Anne's county to pay the funeral expenses of paupers out of the poor house of said county, endorsed, 'amendment reconsidered and assented to.' Ordered to be engrossed. A bill entitled, an act to change the mode of electing electors of president and vice president of the United States, endorsed 'will pass,' which was read, and ordered to have a second reading on Thursday next.

On motion by Mr. Norris, the question was put, that the message of yesterday be reconsidered. Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, the question was put, that Mr. Pitt's name be placed as chairman to the committee. Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. W. Duvall, Mr. Edelin's name was placed next to Mr. Pitt. The message was then assented to, & sent to the senate.

Messrs. Chesley, Pitt, Millard, Ireland, Henderson, E. B. Duvall and Howard, present petitions from sundry citizens of their respective counties, praying that the patronage of the state may be given to the agricultural society; read and referred to Messrs. Chesley, Millard, Ireland, Henderson, Kemp, Hopper and Kilgour.

Mr. Moffit obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, an act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and for other purposes. Ordered, that Messrs. Moffit, Kilgour and McMahon, report the same.

The resolution relative to building an addition to the armory at Easton, was read the second time, assented to and sent to the senate.

The bill to provide for the building of a powder magazine at the seat of government was read the second time. On motion by Mr. Carroll, the question was put, that the bill be laid up with \$1750. Determined in the negative. Mr. Millard moved to fill it up with \$1200. Determined in the negative. Mr. J. I. H. Worthington moved to refer the same to the 1st of June next. Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Dashiell delivers the following report: The committee to whom was referred the petition of the judges of the orphan court of Somerset county, beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that the same is unreasonable, and ought not to be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

By order,
TRUEMAN CROSS, Clk

On motion by Mr. E. B. Duvall, the following resolution was read: Resolved, that the executive of this state be requested to sell the powder now belonging to this state.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill relating to public roads in Somerset and Dorchester counties, endorsed, will pass. Ordered to be engrossed. Also the further supplement to an act relating to the removal of causes for trial within the 6th judicial district, and the bill to abolish an useless expense attending jury trials, verbally endorsed, will pass with the proposed amendments; which amendments were read, assented to and the bills ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Millard, ordered, that the house will proceed to the election of bank directors on the 26th inst.

The supplement to an act relating to the village of Church Hill, in Queen Anne's county, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Bratton reports a bill entitled, an act for the promotion of literature in Somerset county.

Mr. Dashiell presents a petition from Samuel Bride and others, praying for the sale of the real estate of Jesse Wainwright; referred to Messrs. Dashiell, Dennis and Jones.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following letters:

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17, 1824.

Gentlemen—We send enclosed to the General Assembly, a letter from J. S. Spence, Esq. acknowledging the receipt of the preamble and resolution of the legislature, respecting congressional caucuses. We

L. STEVENS, Jr.

WASHINGTON, 15th Jan. 1824.

Sir—I have received, and will respectfully consider, the resolution of the legislature of Maryland, relative to a nomination of candidates, for the offices of President and Vice President, of the United States. Permit me to express, my respect for the legislature & executive council. I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. SPENCE.

N. PINKNEY Esq.

Which were read.

Mr. Dashiell reports a bill, entitled an act for the benefit of the infant children and heirs at law of Jesse Wainwright, late of Somerset county, deceased.

On motion by Mr. Millard the following resolution was read.

Whereas numerous individual injuries have occurred in this state from the elopement of slaves, and whereas, no sufficient means have been furnished to the citizens of this state, to recover the possession of such slaves, and therefore, the provision of the constitution of the national government on this subject, is rendered unavailing; and as outages of the most enormous character have been perpetrated on men, who were seeking their just rights in the state of Pennsylvania, associations having been formed to assail the claimant of any colored man, and have proceeded to unwarrantable personal attacks in subjecting to ignominious imprisonment honorable men, (which fact has come to the knowledge of many members of this house) upon the false and wicked pretence that they were kidnappers, and as the laws of Pennsylvania furnish no adequate remedy against this growing evil, and as the same difficulties exist, and the same dangers attend all persons pursuing their property. Therefore, ordered, that a committee of three be appointed to go forthwith to Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, who are hereby instructed to exert all their ability and diligence, to procure a law increasing the fine upon persons protecting and secreting slaves, the property of citizens of this state, and to aggravate the punishment upon persons resisting the execution of their laws in attacking the rightful owners of such slaves and that the county and borough constables, be required to render every assistance in arresting the runaway slaves from Maryland; and that a law be passed prescribing that each black man should have the record evidence of his freedom, or that the undisputed reputation of his neighborhood should establish it.

The house adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the American, dated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1824.

The Committee on Manufactures have just reported a bill for increasing the duties on sundry articles, which is ordered to be printed—in the meantime I have selected a few of the most prominent articles in the bill, which you will please to publish immediately for the information of the public; and when the bill is printed I shall send it to you.

On iron in bars or bolts not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, 112 cents per cwt

On iron spikes 4 cents per lb.

On iron nails, cut or wrought, 5 cents per lb.

On tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the 1000, five cents per 1000; exceeding 16 oz. to the 1000, 5 cents per lb.

On iron or steel wire not exceeding No. 18, 5 cents per lb.; over No. 18, 9 cents per lb.

On anvils and anchors 2 cents per lb.

On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, 3 cents per lb. and no drawback shall be allowed.

On mill saws \$1 50 each.

On cross cut saws 1 do.

On whip saws 1 do.

On hand saws 25 cents do.

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, 1 1/2 per lb.

On all other castings of iron, not specified, 1 cent per lb.

On frying-pans 25 cents each.

On all vessels of copper 10 cents per lb.

On tallow 4 cents per lb.

On spermaceti do. 8.

On wheat 25 cents per bushel.

On potatoes 10 do.

On coal 6 do.

On alum \$2 50 per cwt.

On refined saltpetre 3 cents.

On blue or Roman vitriol 4 cents.

On oil of vitriol 3 cents.

On gaulther salt 2 cents.

On opium do. 3.

On camphor crude 8.

On camphor refined 12 cents per lb.

On Prussian blue 10 do.

On copperas 2 do.

On pepper 10.

On Cayenne pepper 15.

On Pinetree 8.

On Chinese cassia 10.

On window glass not above 8 inches by 10, 83 per 100 square feet—10 by 12, 3 50 do—above that size \$4.

On folio and quarto post paper of all kinds, 20 cents per lb.

On tools cap and all drawing and writing paper, 17 cents do.

On sheathing paper, binders and box boards and wrapping paper of all kinds, 3 cents per lb.

On all other paper 15 cents per do.

On all foreign d. milled aprits 15 per centum upon the duties now imposed by law, and in addition thereto.

A drawback of 75 per cent. of the duties on tallow which may be manufactured into

candles or soap by, for or on account of the person or persons importing the same, upon the exportation thereof within 9 months after importation.

On woollens 30 per cent. until 1825; after that year 33 1/3—minimum to be estimated to the cost 80 cents per square yard—flannels the same, minimum 40 cents per square yard.

Cotton and silk goods 25 per cent. minimum 35.

All Leghorn hats and bonnets 50 per cent. minimum \$1 each.

The second section provides that all articles composed of mixed materials shall pay the highest duty to which articles manufactured from any such materials are subject.

The third section provides, that, from and after June 30, 1824, there shall be added to the duties on all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported, the full amount of such bounty or premium, as, on the exportation of similar articles, may be paid or allowed in the country from which the same shall be exported, or in which they shall be manufactured or produced.

The 4th section provides, that on all articles imported into the United States in foreign vessels, after the respective periods as above stated, there shall be imposed an additional duty of ten per centum; the vessels of those nations excepted in whose favor provision has been made by act of congress or treaty stipulations.

A Revolutionary New Year's Gift.

On Thursday, the first of January, Mr. CURTIS, of Arlington, presented to General JACKSON the Military Pocket Telescope used by the commander-in-chief of the Armies of Liberty in the War of the Revolution.

To this interesting memorial of our olden time, Mr. C. had affixed a silver plate, with the following inscription:

Erat auctoris, est conservatoris, Libertatis. 1775—1783.

Mr. CURTIS, on presenting the gift, observed, that, although it was in itself of but little value, there was attached unto it recollections of the most interesting character. It had been raised to the eye of the departed chief, in the most awful and momentous periods of our mighty conflict; it had been his companion from '75 to '83, amid the toils privations, the hopes, the fears and the final success, of our glorious struggle for Independence, and, as the memorial of the Hero who triumphed to obtain Liberty, it is now appropriately bestowed upon the Hero who triumphed to preserve it.—Mr. C. requested that, as he, the General, was childless, he would be pleased, at his decease, to leave the Telescope as Alexander left his kingdom—"to the most worthy."

General JACKSON, received the revolutionary relic in a manner peculiarly impressive, which shewed that, however time, hard service, and infirmity, may have impaired a frame no longer young the heart was still entire, and alive to the heroic and generous feelings of the soldier, the patriot, and the friend. The General replied, that he received the remembrance of the great Father of his Country with feelings not to be expressed by words. That, to this Chieftain, under Heaven, we were all indebted for the liberty and happiness which we now enjoy. That it was with pride and pleasure he found himself selected as the depository of any thing which had belonged to one whose memory is fondly cherished by the brave, the wise and good, of all nations, and continues to grow with the growth, and strengthen with the strength, of our happy country. That the very flattering marks of approbation and esteem which he received from his fellow citizens very far exceeded its merits. He could say that he had done his duty, and in the affections of his countrymen he experienced a most grateful reward for services which it was his fortune and happiness to have rendered. That the relic of the great and good, he should dearly prize: it would be treasured among the comforts and affections of his declining years, and, when he should be no more, descend to the most worthy.

From the Richmond Compiler.

Another Charge of Robbing the Mail.

Solomon Bellow, the sub-contractor and carrier of the Charlottesville mail, has been arrested, examined before the Mayor of this city, on a charge of robbing the mail, and committed for trial before the Federal Court in May next. What adds to the surprise and regret is, that he has been a mail carrier for nearly twenty years, has hitherto borne an unblemished character, and has a large family dependent upon him.

The principal circumstances are these: a few days since, Mr. Sterling I. Crump, of this city, received by a private hand from his correspondent at Lovington, Nelson county, a letter enclosing the half of a \$100 Virginia Bank note, and apprising him that the other half had been sent him by mail. On enquiring at the post office, he found that the Charlottesville mail had arrived, but no letter for him! He stated the fact to Mr. A. Robinson, jun., the paying clerk of the Bank of Virginia, left with him the marks of the half note he had received, and requested him to keep a sharp look out for the other half.

On last Friday night, the mail again arrived, but no letter. And on Saturday, the other half of the note was presented to the Bank for payment. The clerk's attention was immediately drawn to the circumstance—the marks were compared—the sundred parts completely corresponded. The man who presented the note at the bank was S. Bellow, the carrier of the mail. At Mr. R.'s request, the carrier accompanied him to Mr. Crump's; and another comparison made of the half

notes. A police officer was sent for—Bellow meanwhile requested permission to retire into the back yard, which was perfectly close. On his leaving it, the privy was searched—the scraps of some letters were found—a packet or two which had never been opened, with the post bill enclosed a large letter which contained bills of exchange, which had been opened and resealed—one not opened at all, which contained \$60 in notes—in fact, some 18 or 20 letters in all, in different conditions.

Bellow was conducted to the police office on Sunday, and examined before the mayor, at the request of the chief justice. He was committed to jail, to answer the charge of robbing the United States mail.

From the Franklin Gazette.

Extract of a letter from a democratic member of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated

WASHINGTON Jan. 6, 1824.

"I send you the circular of the greater number of the democratic part of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, to their constituents, explaining the reasons for the course they have determined to pursue, in relation to a Caucus for the nomination of President. You are aware that there are twenty democratic members belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation in both houses. 14 of whom have signed the circular. Of the remaining six; who have signed, two express their concurrence in the view, stated in the circular, and have preferred to communicate the same information to their constituents in a different way.

Three others are unqualifiedly opposed to attending any caucus whatever, unless specially instructed by their constituents; and one is not known to have expressed any opinion on the subject; so that, with the exception of one, you see that the democratic members of congress from Pennsylvania are united against a caucus, under existing circumstances.

"I give you a list of the states, with the number of members from each, who are generally understood here to be for and against a caucus:

For a Caucus.	Against a Caucus.
Maine 2	7
New-Hampshire 2	8
Massachusetts 15	15
Rhode-Island 4	4
Connecticut 7	7
Vermont 1	1
New-York 21	15
New-Jersey 1	27
Pennsylvania 1	7
Delaware 1	7
Maryland 4	9
Virginia 15	5
North Carolina 10	11
South Carolina 9	14
Georgia 9	11
Kentucky 14	13
Tennessee 11	13
Ohio 3	4
Louisiana one Senator vacant.	3
Mississippi 3	5
Indiana 2	5
Illinois 1	5
Alabama 5	3
Missouri 3	

68 190

One hundred and ninety members are against a caucus, and only sixty-eight for that measure.

I have put down the whole number of members, including federalists, because it is difficult in some states to ascertain the difference, and because when they are ascertained, the proportion for and against a caucus is not materially different from the above. None of the twenty republican members of Pennsylvania would go into a caucus with the sixty-eight.—It would only swell there number to 88; but the voice of the twenty, the voice of Pennsylvania, would have no weight in the decision of such a caucus, and they would come out of it bound hand and foot, perhaps, to vote for the man of all others whom Pennsylvania least approves."

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, sitting as a court of equity, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale on Monday the 9th day of February next, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at Woolford Stewart's Tavern in Cambridge, the Real Estate of Thomas Eccleston, late of Dorchester county, deceased, containing

855 ACRES.

It has lately been laid off in Lots of 53, 81, 101 & 120 acres each, which will be sold entire or in lots, the above land is situated on Little Choptank River, good soil and well timbered. A credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and after the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers. The creditors of said Thomas Eccleston, are notified that they must exhibit their claims to the clerk of Dorchester county Court within six months from the day of sale.

JNO. DONOVAN, Trustee.

Cambridge, Jan. 17 4w

FOR SALE,

A second hand CARRIAGE & HARNESS, in good order. Apply at this Office. Price sixty five dollars.

Jan 10 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Henry Dickerson, late of said 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 30th day of June next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of December, 1823.

PARKER DICKERSON, Adm'r.

Snow Hill, Jan 17 3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

For the Eastern Gazette

TO THE FREEMEN OF MARYLAND.

The subject of a Congressional Caucus for the selection of a President of the United States is the predominant topic of the day. This question has given rise to a correspondence, through the Executive of Maryland, between the General Assembly of the State and its Senators and Representatives in Congress, in which an entire difference of opinion is exhibited between them. It will be well to examine this question deliberately and see which is right.

The General Assembly, anticipating that an attempt will be made by the members of Congress, whilst officially engaged in their public duties at the seat of Government, to hold a caucus for the purpose of selecting and recommending and thus instrumentally employing themselves in a choice of a President of the United States, have thought proper "to request the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Maryland to use their exertions to prevent such caucus"—and this is done as well because the General Assembly thought that such a caucus was a direct violation of a special injunction of the Federal Constitution, as because they considered it to be of bad tendency.

To this request a Senator and a Representative have replied at length, denying the constitutional right of the General Assembly to trammel them with any such requests. The Senator offers some very high party reasons in favor of the caucus, and claims for himself the privilege common to every citizen of the state to take part in the election of a President.

The Representative calls the request a censorship upon the members of Congress—he says he expounds it by means of his respect for the General Assembly, not from the contents of the request—he is unwilling to believe that the General Assembly would forget all the obligations of duty and disregard the injunctions of the constitution, and attempt to usurp rights that belong to the constituent—that it is the duty of the Representative to guard the right of instruction from all at emps which bodies of men of delegated purposes and limited duties may offer in violation of its authority.—That the powers of the Legislature of Maryland are, by the Constitution, defined, limited, and expressed, &c.

The fierce spirit which breathes throughout these two communications has nothing to do with the argument or illustration of the question, and therefore nothing, of course, will be said upon that point.

There is between the powers of Congress and those of the General Assembly of Maryland this important difference, viz: that the former are all enumerated, limited and prescribed—whilst the latter are unrestrained except in certain specifications. Congress can do nothing but what is expressed or defined, or what is necessary to give effect to what is expressed or defined—but the legislature of Maryland can do, if not specifically prohibited, whatever it considers salutary for the welfare of the state.—The one is a body acting under specified powers, the other is a body acting under general powers except in certain enumerated cases.—The Congress look into the federal constitution to see what they may do—the General Assembly of Maryland look into the constitution of the state to see what they may not do.

All interference on the part of a State Legislature with the Federal Legislature to hinder it in the constitutional exercise of its powers, is inadmissible.—But should congress usurp powers, or act in violation of those given to it, a state legislature has not only the right to express its opinion as the Representatives of the People and the state against such measures, but they would be faithless to their duty if they did not do it.—For if a state Legislature are the Guardians of the rights and privileges and welfare of the people? they are not only to make laws for the government of the state, but they are to act as Centinels to apprise the people of approaching danger, and in their behalf to use every exertion in their power, not invading the defined rights of others, to ward off and prevent such dangers. A contemporaneous exposition of a public charter must always be revered, and a course of proceeding that began with the adoption of a constitution and has been steadily persevered in through a series of years down to the present time, is not now to be questioned as illegitimate or usurpatory after it has been fortified by time and sanctioned by universal acquiescence.

The right of state legislatures to express their approbation or disapprobation of the proceedings and policy of the federal government has been claimed, exercised and conceded as often and as long as the revolution of years from the establishment of the federal government to the present day, and the Republicans of these times would be lost to all orthodoxy in political faith not even to go further and to admit the right of state legislatures to pass resolutions, not only to controul the measures of the federal government, but to work a revolution in the men who are called to discharge its various duties.—To support which they would cite Mr. Madison's famous resolutions in the Legislature of Virginia, which were principally instrumental to the overthrow of the federal party in this country.

If state rights are dear and worthy to be maintained—if State legislatures are the immediate Representatives of the People—and Senators and Representatives in Congress are also Representatives of the State and People in the National Legislature, can there be, under the view just taken, any wrong inflicted or any usurpation discovered in the Representatives in a state legislature, who from their situation have a more full and extended view of things than the people themselves, expressing their sense, in behalf of the people of the State,

ing, in a frank and respectful manner, their Representatives in Congress would promote or impede a particular measure? Has not this been universally the course adopted in every state? and is it not a course of things necessarily growing out of representative government, embracing independent state sovereignties and a confederated Union of the whole? But if this has been the established usage, the universal practice among all the states, founded upon state sovereignty, representative duty and state concern in all that regards the confederated welfare, surely when a state thinks she sees a measure about to be adopted which lays waste an important precautionary provision in the constitution of the country, she may claim and exercise the right of respectful interposition, by means of her friendly council and advice, to save the charter of the federal compact from injury. Without touching the threadbare question of instructions, the committee which ought to exist between state legislatures and the federal legislature would countenance and approve of such an inter-change of views, and whatever may be the lofty pretensions of personal independence, the sense of a large majority of a state legislature presents an imposing aspect in the state of things, which merits something more of kindness than contumely and denunciations of usurpation.

But let us see upon what grounds the General Assembly of Maryland could stand in regarding a congressional caucus for the nomination of a President as an unconstitutional proceeding.

The Federal Constitution says "no Senator or Representative in Congress, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be an elector of the President"—Why prohibit a Senator or Representative in Congress from being an elector of President? Every commentator and expounder of the federal constitution from Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay, down to the present time have said, because the situation of members of Congress in relation to the President is such, that the purity of the public councils and the avoidance of all probability of intrigue or corruption forbid it. Besides this, in case of no election of President by the people, the Representatives in Congress are called on in the last resort to make the election—and if they are the constitutional tribunal of last appeal, they ought to be unpolled by prejudices or partialities, they ought not to have prejudged the case, and to that end they should be kept entirely free from any previous agency or concern in the election in the first instance when it is intended to be placed exclusively in the hands of the people.

But the senator and representative before alluded to claim a right which they say is common to them with every citizen of the country of taking part in the election of a President of the United States.—Can any claim be founded upon more mistaken grounds? can a pretension to a right be more directly in hostility with an express and cautious exclusion by the constitution? By forbidding a Senator or Representative in Congress from being an Elector, the Constitution intended to prevent them from being the active agents or from being known at all to be the instruments in any degree to promote the election of a President in the first instance—in truth it intended to exclude them altogether, in the first instance, from any participation in the choice—this exclusion also extends to office holders under the United States, but to no other citizens. How then can the Senator or Representative set up an equal right with all other citizens to take part in the election of a President? To be known to be instrumental to the elevation of a monarch is the direct means to become the object of his patronage—for this reason the Constitution forbade members of Congress from being electors of a President, yet for this reason we are to be bewildered with every species of sophistry to authorize that indirectly which is directly prohibited. Is it to be less known or to be less instrumental in the election of a President, to be of a caucus that shall select the man that party influence is to elect, than to be a candidate for an elector? They say, that after the caucus selects, the election still rests with the people—but if the intention and the effect of the caucus is not to give an adventitious influence to the man selected by them, to force him down by the dint of party adhesion, of what avail would the caucus be? or would there be any caucus at all? To this it is replied, that they do not act in caucus in their official capacity, but in the character of private citizens—neither would they act in their official capacity as electors, yet they are prohibited from being electors. The idea that a senator or representative in Congress, during the session, can throw off his official character at will, by which he is as well clothed with certain immunities as divested of certain rights, is a pretence too flimsy for serious men to give ear to.—Such a position would lead to this, that notwithstanding the constitution exempts a senator or representative in Congress from arrests during their attendance in Congress, yet in caucus they might be liable to arrest, inasmuch as they were not then in their official character which alone granted them the exemption.—But would not a man be scorned who should put forth seriously such an opinion as this? yet it is not more absurd than the other pretence set up.

The doctrine is neither novel nor to be doubted that official station draws after it disabilities as well as confers honors, privileges, and emoluments, and gentlemen who accept such stations do deprive themselves of many of the rights of citizens on account of their honors, emoluments, and immunities. Thus according to our

Bill of Right or judge can military, or holding of on hold another bing a man office, but tfering in any objects? By no Senator council can Governor ca person hold ceiving prob Minister of the Genera we see are In consequence count of th tain offices hour under So in th that no Sen appointed time, or the created in office unde member of office of t ent, emolu or state, w but a priv holding an elector of With can be tions plac tain disal wholly fre neither t commun The con and the take care not circu or made with par al stat leges, th certain other ci those in consist compatia cial dut

Friend Self-nature, ermen establish self-will you know of Frie one ha nately gard to tion, & not a not a la not la insupe people wheth expres Good you do the st ings h foref record that s were alavely incun such usefu rious fore cons salut to and such final ment in the unde scier spir as a tion on t pow trat you have get for twe of Th ed, reg an an nua sus wh eol hig yo up an w qu no It c gi di is

Bill of Rights in Maryland, "an chancellor of the court, or judge can hold any office civil or military, or receive fees of any kind—the holding of one office creates a disability to hold another—and what is meant by disabling a man from serving in a particular office, but the preventing him from interfering in any way in its purposes and objects? By the Constitution of this state no Senator, delegate or member of the council can hold any office of profit—No Governor can hold any office of profit—no person holding any place of profit, or receiving profits from any agency—and no Minister of the Gospel, can have a seat in the General Assembly or Council—Here we see are numerous disabilities created in consequence of official station, or on account of the incompatibility between certain offices—yet private citizens do not labour under these disabilities, they are confined exclusively to men in official station.

So in the Federal Government we find, that no Senator or Representative can be appointed to any office created during his time, or the emoluments of which were increased in that time—no person holding office under the United States can be a member of Congress—no person holding office of trust or profit can receive a present, emolument, &c. from a foreign Prince or state, without the consent of Congress, but a private citizen can do all these things—no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit can be elector of President.

With these examples no position can be clearer than that official stations place men who hold them under certain disabilities which private citizens are wholly free from, and men in such stations neither have nor can they lay claim to a community of rights with private freemen. The constitution designed this for wise and wholesome purposes, and the People and the "Trustees of the People" should take care that these useful prohibitions are not circumvented by sophistical pretences or made of little account in competition with party views. If the rewards of official station are honors, profits, and privileges, they are enjoyed at the surrender of certain rights which are common to all other citizens, the exercise of which by those in such stations would be wholly inconsistent with the public welfare and incompatible with a faithful discharge of official duties.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. TO HUMANITAS.

Friend—Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and ought to be of every wise government. This is a principle so well established, that it is presumed, humanity itself will not pretend to controvert it! Now you know and every member of the Society of Friends know, that this State and nearly one half of the United States are unfortunately as well as unhappily situated in regard to a large proportion of their population, & you certainly do know, that there is not a thinking man in this State, who does not lament, that we have such a population, the colour of whose skins makes an insuperable barrier to our becoming one people, so much so that the black man, whether free or a slave feels and too often expresses his hatred to the white man. Good friend, do you not know all this, if you do not, tell it in Gath, publish it in the streets of Jerusalem! This race of beings have been introduced among us by our forefathers, and it has been left upon the records of the memory of some now living that some of the people called Quakers were traffickers in human flesh as well as slaveholders!!! Thus circumstanced, it is incumbent upon us to dispose of them in such manner as will make them the most useful and at the same time the least injurious to the community at large. But before we proceed a step further, do you in conscience believe, it would be a wise and salutary measure to set them all at liberty to "steal by wholesale" as well as retail, and to add a long catalogue of other crimes, such as murders, rapes, insurrections and finally the destruction of our happy government? Tell it not in —, publish it not in the streets of our cities! Would you under the direction of well-guided conscience, not such a conscience as a wild spirit of — would dictate, but such as a sound thinking judgment would sanction, turn all the people of colour loose upon the community, if you had it in your power? I am sure, you would not! The real truth is this, the rules of your society forbid you to hold slaves, neither do they allow you to hire them as labourers, though many have and do hire such, when they cannot get the free negroes to hire by the year, for it is well known that nineteen out of twenty of these poor creatures become pests of society, and live by stealing in "retail." Thus circumstanced, it is generally believed, you wish them to be free without any regard to consequences, that you may have an opportunity of making the most of them, and that the runaways may be increased in numbers to supply "Friends" in Pennsylvania!! "Tell it not in Gath," it is shrewdly suspected, these are the leading motives, why "Friends" are to a man opposed to the colonization system!! Perhaps, it would be highly gratifying to the public to hear from you as a man of humanity the real truth upon this subject, which is becoming more and more interesting every day.

As to your friendship and good will towards the "African Race," it is rather questionable, for this plain reason, you do not make them members of your religious "society," of course they cannot derive any benefit from you as a society of Christians!! It is known, that every other religious society of Christians are disposed to instruct them in the principles of the Christian religion and to make them members of their different churches with a hope, that a door is opened to send them gradually to the

land of their Forefathers, where they may become the Providential means of bringing the heathen to the knowledge of Christ's redeeming love.

Permit me now, who, I do assure, am not unfriendly to you as a religious Society, to advise you; that you and others of your sect will be less pragmatic than is your custom, and that you will not exercise your dogmatical principles to the annoyance of the community, and above all not to meddle with the affairs of others, in which you can feel no interest but what is selfish and dangerous to the State, submitting like good Christians to the "higher powers," who are delegated by a majority of citizens to manage the affairs of the Public to the best advantage; knowing also that you make less than a hundredth part of even the white population, who hold slaves in the State.

FARMER.

Talbot County, Jan. 19th.
P. S. The Editor of the Star will not forget the FARMER, who it is expected, will not be an unwelcome guest any where, though he should be found following close upon the heels of Humanitas' alias mistaken humanity, whenever he forces his way by an overbearing zeal, and that every farmer will not be unmindful of the great importance of preserving peace and good will among men, whether white or black.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

MR. GRAHAM,
A publication in your last paper under the signature of Humanitas, intended as a sort of reply to Agricoltur upon the manumission of Slaves, is a disingenuous, irrefragable and highly irritating performance, and such a one as no man who professes himself a friend to the cause of Humanity or of social order ought ever to have written.

The subject of the conditions of manumission by last will and testament, may excite a difference of opinion which prudent and good men may discuss, but for a man to catch at such an occasion to preach forth firebrand doctrines, under pretence of taking sides with what he cantingly terms an 'oppressed race of beings' is as far from acting the part of a good Citizen as it is from serving the cause of Humanity. In truth Sir, he does not do good who tries to excite discontent any where, it is the part of a good man to make all mankind contented in this world with their condition, under the assurance, that this life is short and is a scene of trial, and that he who acts his part most submissively and best in that condition of life, whatever it may be, that it has pleased God to place him, stands the best chance for eternal happiness hereafter in that life which is to come.

Nothing Sir, is more despicable than these pretended bewailings about the condition of men in life, for ninety-nine times in a hundred they are hypocritical, and are intended to serve the worldly interests of those who write them. The conditions of masters and servants, free men and bond men, are natural relations in Society, permitted by the Great Author of the Universe in the same way that He permits rich and poor, men in power and men in obedience, and these conditions cannot be altered by man—Our duty is to act well our part in whatever state we are—the master is responsible to God for his conduct in life, so is the servant—and if the servant owes himself on earth with fidelity and obedience and truth, it not only makes him happier here, but ensures him an eternal life of happiness hereafter.

I hope Mr Graham, that this will close all discussion upon this subject and that instead of exciting discontent among any class of men by writing, we shall all endeavour to use our utmost exertions to produce satisfaction, contentedness and humility in all ranks and degrees of life.

A FRIEND TO SOCIETY.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Easton and Talbot county, convened at the Court House according to adjournment, for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Society to the Parent Society at Washington, for Colonizing the free people of colour of the United States on the Coast of Africa—John Leeds Kerr, Esq. was called to the chair, and James Parrott appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the chairman—Nicholas Hammond, Esq. the chairman of the committee appointed at the meeting on the 9th December last, presented to the Chair, a constitution which had been previously agreed upon by the said committee, and offered some explanatory remarks on the general objects of the Parent Society—Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. proceeded also further to elucidate the subject for the satisfaction of the assembled citizens.

The Constitution and Regulations offered by the chairman were twice read and unanimously adopted; after which the following Resolutions were passed, to wit:

Resolved, That subscription papers be placed in the hands of each of the committee appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the forming of an Auxiliary Society, for the purpose of obtaining members for this association.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman and Secretary for their services during the present and late meeting of the citizens upon the subject of a Colonization Society.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Chairman.

Attest,
JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.
Easton, 16th January, 1824.

The following is a copy of the bill to change the mode of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, in this state, which has passed the Senate and is now before the House of Delegates.

AN ACT to change the mode of electing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

That the present mode of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, in this state, although the best adopted by the other states in the union, is under existing circumstances calculated materially to diminish the influence of the state in the choice of a President and Vice President—

Therefore,
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Delegates, shall meet on the second Monday in November next, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, at the respective places for holding elections for members of the House of Delegates, and vote by ballot for eleven persons to be electors of President and Vice President of the United States, which said persons so voted for, shall respectively be residents of the electoral districts for choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, as now established, that is to say, one a resident of the first district; one a resident of the second district; two residents of the third district; two residents of the fourth district; one a resident of the fifth district; one a resident of the sixth district; one a resident of the seventh district; one a resident of the eighth district; and one a resident of the ninth district.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the eleven persons qualified as aforesaid, who shall obtain the greatest number of legal votes as electors of the President and Vice President of the United States, shall be considered duly elected, and if two or more of them being residents of the same district shall have an equal, and the highest number of votes, the Governor and Council shall determine by lot who shall be the elector or electors, as the case may be, of such district.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the election of said electors shall be conducted in the same manner and be subject to the same rules and regulations as such election is now, subject to, except so far as the same are changed by this act.

MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

Mr. Mitchell, of this State, offered the following joint resolution, in the House of Representatives, on the 13th inst. which lies one day on the table.

"Whereas that distinguished champion of freedom, and hero of our Revolution, the friend and associate of Washington, the Marquis de La Fayette, a volunteer general officer in our Revolutionary war, has expressed an anxious desire to visit this country, he independence of which his valor, blood, and treasure, were so instrumental in achieving: Wherefore,
"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Marquis de La Fayette the expression of those sentiments of profound respect, gratitude, and affectionate attachment which are cherished towards him by the government and people of this country; and to assure him that the execution of his wish and intention to visit this country will be hailed by the people and government with patriotic pride and joy.

"And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to ascertain from the Marquis de La Fayette, the time when it may be most agreeable for him to perform his visit; and that he offer to the Marquis a conveyance to this country in one of our national ships."

MR. RODNEY AND CAPT. BIDDLE.

The following resolution passed both Houses of the Legislature of Delaware on the 19th instant by an unanimous vote.

"The General Assembly of the State of Delaware have learned that Cesar A. Rodney, a distinguished citizen of this State, who was recently appointed by the President of the United States, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Buenos Ayres, and for whose accommodation and that of his family, the United States frigate Congress was specially appropriated, after a series of studied insult and contumely on the part of the Commander, Capt. James Biddle, during the voyage, has been compelled by the conduct of that commander, to leave the ship with his family at the Port of Rio Janeiro, 1200 miles distant from the place of his destination.

The affection and respect they are proud to cherish for a fellow citizen whose public services and private worth are recorded in the heart of every Delawarean, induce this General Assembly publicly to declare the indignation they feel at the conduct of the commander of the frigate Congress. They regard it also as a solemn duty they owe to the Union, of which the State they represent is a member, to express a conviction, that the unprecedented and disrespectful conduct of the Commander of the Congress, towards a citizen invested with the high character of a representative of this nation, is an insult offered to the national dignity & sovereignty, which requires a prompt and ample atonement.

Be it therefore unanimously resolved by the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met: That the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to use their best efforts to have an inquiry instituted into the conduct of Captain James Biddle, Commander of the United States frigate Congress, during her late voyage from the United States, to Rio Janeiro.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these proceedings be transmitted by the Governor of this State, to each of the Senators and to the Representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States."

It is stated by the Washington correspondent of the New York Statesman that on the 8th January Gen. Jackson ate a table from the identical plate, which General Washington used at his dinner. "It was sent from Virginia expressly for the purpose." What next?—Nat. Gaz.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Papers of Thursday.

The following piece of news is solemnly given in two papers of repute in Paris, the Journal des Debats, and the Courier Francais:

"Late accounts from North America announce that General Jackson has been elected President of the United States—over Mr. Williams, by 35 votes against 25."

At Wilts assizes, England, two guineas damages and costs were obtained from a person who had slandered the character of the plaintiff's horse.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several communications on the subject of the petition, now before the Legislature of this state, respecting the manumission of Negroes, two of which, (being the most moderate) we insert to-day—We are inclined to follow the advice of our correspondent, "A Friend to Society" and let the subject drop, or as some of our delegates are in the habit of doing, when a question of rather a delicate nature arises, in which their popularity might possibly be effected, referring it to some future day when the subject may be discussed with more temper.

"Humanitas" by calling at the office may learn the reason why Agricoltur has not answered his communication, which, we believe, will satisfy him of the propriety of letting the subject rest for the present.

In order to find room for the able communication of "Curtius" we were forced to leave out our regular summary of Congressional matter this week.

"Howard" was not received until last evening.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tuff, Mr. William Tins, to Miss Mary Starkey, all of Queen Anne's county.

On Tuesday, 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. James Merrick, to Miss Mary Thomas, only daughter of Col. Tristram Thomas, of Queen Anne's county.

On Thursday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Durgan, Mr. Thomas Bruff, to Miss Eliza Kemp, all of this county.

On Thursday, 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Samuel Kerby, to Miss Mary Carville of Queen Anne's county.

On Tuesday, 13th, by the Rev. Mr. V. lemontes, Mr. Robert B. A. Tate, late of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Louisa Cray, daughter of Dr. Cray, of Kent Island, Queen Anne's county.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Marmaduke Goodhand, to Miss Ann Tolson, of Queen Anne's county.

On Thursday, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. Samuel Chaffinch, to Miss Catharine Ross, second daughter of Mr. P. Ross, all of Dorchester county.

At Friends Meeting House, on Thursday last, Thomas Hopkins of Caroline county, to Martha M. Edmondson, of this town.

DIED.

In Trappe, on Thursday the 15th inst. after a short illness Mrs. Julia Bowdle, wife of Mr. William Bowdle.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the 15th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Orem, consort of Mr. Spedden Orem, of this County, in the 62d year of her age. By the death of this amiable old Lady, Society is deprived of a cheerful associate—her husband an inestimable friend and loving companion, her children of a kind and tender parent, and her servants of an attentive and indulgent Mistress—For a number of years, she was a pious member of the Methodist Church. Her affliction was lingering, but she murmured not at the dispensation—Her last days were her best days—And the calmness with which she met the Grim Messenger, evidenced her confidence, in the redemption of her Saviour.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$5 25
Howard-street wagon	5 75
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 9
Do white do	1 15
Rye bushel	43
Indian Corn bushel	36
Oats do	33

By his Excellency, Samuel Stevens, Junior, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received by the Executive of the said state, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the tenth instant, in Worcester county, on a certain William Veazey, by Robert H. Johnson, of said county, and that the said Johnson has fled from justice: And whereas, it is of the first importance to society that perpetrators of such offences should be brought to punishment, I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of council, offer a reward of one hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend the said Robert H. Johnson and deliver him to the sheriff of Worcester county, provided he be taken in said county, or two hundred dollars if taken elsewhere and delivered as aforesaid. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Description of Robert H. Johnson:—He is about five feet five or six inches high, has dark skin and eyes, about forty years of age, and is mild in conversation; a farmer by profession; it is probable he will make his way to Fredericksburgh, Virginia, or Washington city, as he has relations in both places. He has been to sea and perhaps may endeavor to get aboard of some vessel.

To be published in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette; National Intelligencer; the Patriot and American at Baltimore; and the two papers at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Jan. 24 4w

For Sale.

A light WAGON and an excellent set of gear—Persons wishing to purchase can see it by applying at Mrs. Charlotte L. Edmondson's, Easton.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give Notice, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, that the subscriber of Talbot county, Maryland, Widow of Henry Morgan, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Henry Morgan, late of Talbot county aforesaid, 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 26th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of January, A. D. 1824.

REBECCA MORGAN, Ex'x.
of Henry Morgan, dec'd.

Jan 24 3w

Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of Dorchester county Court, at October term, eighteen hundred and twenty three, directed to us, will be offered at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 25th day of February next, in New-Market, at Peter H. Lowber's Tavern, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, part of the Real Estate of which Henry K. Steel, deceased, was seized and possessed, to wit: Three Farms situated in the upper part of said county, lying on the West side of the North West Fork of Nanticoke River, near Joseph Evert's Mill, and containing in said three Farms nine hundred and eighty-nine Acres, with a sufficient quantity of Timber laid off to each Farm—Also a tract of Land lying on the East side and binding on the aforesaid river, well timbered and containing five hundred and seventeen Acres—Also a tract of Land lying near Hicksborough, containing about three hundred Acres. The above mentioned lands will be divided and laid off so as to suit purchasers, and sold on the following terms, to wit:

- 1st. One fifth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale.
- 2d. One half of the purchase money remaining after deducting the one fifth as specified above, payable in 12 months from the day of sale, with interest thereon.
- 3d. The remaining half of the purchase money payable in two years from the day of sale with interest thereon.
- 4th. The Commissioners to take bonds with approved securities, payable to the several representatives their proportions.

ARTHUR BELL,
WILLIAM W. E. CLESTON,
THOMAS ENNALLS
Commissioners.

Dorchester county, Jan 24 3w

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at the shop formerly occupied by Mr. James Burgess, next door to John W. Sherwood, opposite the Market House. He has on hand a large supply of materials, selected with care in Baltimore—together with the best workmen, he flatters himself he can furnish any work in his line superior to any work executed here, or equal to any in Baltimore: He has also brought a large supply of Ladies' and Children's Morocco Shoes, &c.—He will Manufacture all kinds of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Morocco, Silk, Satin, Prunelle, &c. Shoes and Boots, and from the experience he has acquired in working in different parts of the Union, he flatters himself if to be able to yield general satisfaction, as his whole attention will be regularly paid to his business. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to by

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN GRACE.

Easton, Jan. 24—1f
N. B. Six journeymen Shoe Makers that are first rate workmen can have steady employment.

Clock and Watch MAKER.

John M. Laws,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house immediately opposite Nichols Layton's where he has commenced the above business, and intends keeping a general assortment of Clocks and Watches. Also, gold, gilt and steel Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c. Clocks and Watches of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted. He having served a regular Apprenticeship to the business, in Phila. de lphia, flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom.

Easton, January 24 1f

COACH & HARNESS MAKING.



The Subscribers return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the very liberal encouragement they have been pleased to favor them with since their commencement in the Coach and Harness Making business. They have just received an additional supply of the first rate materials from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in their line, which will enable them to execute their work in the most approved style, at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms; all new work made by them, will be warranted twelve months and repairs done on the most reasonable terms, and with despatch.

GAMPER & THOMPSON.

Easton, Jan 24 1f

Notice.

The creditors of James Colston, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby warned to present their claims against said deceased to the subscriber legally authenticated for settlement on or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Debtors are particularly invited to call and settle their accounts without delay.

MARTIN L. WRIGHT.

Church Creek, Jan. 17 3w

DI-EASES OF THE MIND.

Extract from a Review of Rush's observations and inquiries on diseases of the mind.

Dr. Rush illustrated the disease, as he considers it, of Reverie or absence of mind by the history of the Rev. George Harvest, late minister of Thames Ditton, in England. As this biographical fragment may afford amusement to such of our readers as have not heretofore had an opportunity of perusing it, we shall make no apology for introducing it to their notice.

Mr. George Harvest, minister of Thames Ditton, was one of the most absent men of his time; he was a lover of good eating almost to gluttony, and was further remarkable as a great fisherman; very negligent in his dress and a believer in ghosts. In his youth he was contracted to a daughter of the Bishop of London, but on his wedding day, being gudgeon-fishing, he oversteered the canoe at low water, and the lady justly offended at his neglect, broke off the match. He had at that time an estate of 20000l per annum, but from inattention and absence suffered his servants to run him in debt so much that it was soon spent. It is said that his maid frequently gave balls to her friends and fellow servants of the neighborhood, and persuaded her master that the noise he heard was the effect of the wind.

In the latter part of his life no one would lend him his horse, as he frequently lost his beast from under him or at least out of his hands, it being his practice to dismount and lead his horse, putting the bridle under his arm, which the horse sometimes shook off, and sometimes it was taken off by the boys, and the person seen drawing his bridle after him.

Sometimes he would purchase a penny worth of shrimps, and put them in his waist coat pocket; among toad, worms, gentles for fishing and other trumpery; these he often carried about with him till they stunk so as to make his presence almost insupportable. Such was his absence and distraction that he frequently used to forget the prayer days, and to walk into the church with his gun to see what could have assembled the people there.

In company he never used to put the bottle round, but always filled when it stood opposite to him; so that he very often took half a dozen glasses running. That he alone was drunk and the rest of the company sober, is not therefore to be wondered at.

One day, Mr. Harvest being in a punt on the river Thames with Mr. Ostom, began to read a beautiful passage in some Greek author, and throwing himself backwards in an ecstasy, fell into the water, whence he was with difficulty fished out.

Once being to preach before the clergy at the visitation, he had three sermons in his pocket—some wag got possession of them, mixed the leaves and sewed them all up as one; Mr. Harvest began his sermon and soon lost the thread of his discourse and got confused; but nevertheless continued, till he had preached out first all the church warden's, and next the clergy, who thought that he was taken mad.

One act of this description is to be met with in every country. We have ourselves been intimately acquainted with a clergyman of great talents and erudition, the Rev. James A. Donald, of North Carolina, who in absence of mind was scarcely inferior to the celebrated Mr. Harvest.

This gentleman never, perhaps in the whole course of his life, dressed himself completely without some one to act as a monitor and as an assistant. His coat and his cravat or some other article of clothing was always omitted. On rising in the morning even during cold weather, he frequently forgot to put on his shoes and stockings, till reminded of it by his wife or some other member of his family. He sometimes wore stockings of different colors, such as a blue and a grey, or a black and a white, and went sometimes abroad with a boot on one foot & a shoe on the other. He lived about six miles from the place where he was accustomed to preach. We have known him frequently to walk that distance, having, through forgetfulness, left his horse standing saddled at the door. At another time he would ride to church and return on foot leaving his horse near the place of worship, tied to a bush or the limb of a tree. By a third act of inadvertency, he would occasionally lead his horse to church and home again without ever recollecting to mount him.

It was not the custom in the part of the country where this gentleman resided, for the congregation to provide a church bible. The officiating clergyman always brought his bible along with him. The custom proved a source of no little inconvenience to Mr. Archibald. Frequently on his arrival at church, sometimes even after ascending the pulpit, he found himself without a bible, and was obliged to dispatch a messenger to a house in the neighborhood to borrow one. We once witnessed a scene at a baptismal ceremony, under the direction of this gentleman, of so ludicrous a nature as to discompose the gravity of the whole congregation. The water to be used on the occasion was given him in a basin containing not less than a quart. Instead of dipping his hand in the water and sprinkling the face of the infant, he suddenly emptied on the whole contents of the vessel, to the great annoyance of its clothes, and the no small danger of strangulation.

When warned with preaching, we have frequently seen him with a view to himself, pull off first his coat, then his waistcoat, and lastly his cravat. These articles of clothing he would lay down in the pulpit, and unless reminded of it, seldom think of putting them on again when the service was finished.

When riding through the country his reveries were productive of great inconvenience and loss of time. On halting at the

house of a friend to breakfast, dine, or pass the night, he would frequently on setting out again give his horse's head a wrong direction, and never discover his error till made sensible of it by his arrival at his own door. When on these tours he always rode the same horse, a very sagacious animal, to which he had given the name of Old Dun. This beast had an excellent memory, and seldom passed a stable at which he had been formerly fed without paying it a visit. But his master was as forgetful as he was retentive of places and favors.

This discrepancy of character between the horse and his rider was often times a source of ludicrous occurrences, and once of an incident somewhat serious. When Old Dun would halt at the stable, his master supposing him still pursuing his journey, frequently retained his seat, sometimes even in the midst of rain, until discovered by the hostler or some other person, & requested to dismount. On one occasion the horse finding the stable door open, entered without ceremony, and struck his head with such force against the wall, as brought him with considerable injury to the ground. When setting out from a tavern where several travellers had halted as well as himself, he mounted by mistake, another gentleman's horse instead of his own, and was pursued and actually arrested for felony. As soon, however, as recognised, he was set at liberty, for no man sustained a more spotless reputation.

This gentleman being an excellent scholar, taught for a while a respectable grammar school, at which we were ourselves in the number of his pupils. When plunged into a reverie, we once recited to him an entire lesson of Horace, giving him in the mean time a Homer to look over, without his being at all sensible of the trick. When at table he ate voraciously of whatever dish stood immediately before him, seldom ever looking at any thing else. At his own table, unless reminded of his duty by his wife, he rarely paid any attention to the guests, but wrapt within himself, allowed them to snuff for themselves. If a plate was handed to him to be passed for a third person, he would frequently set it down, and, if not prevented, hastily devour its contents.

Many other instances might be mentioned of the inadvertency and blunders of this character. His absence of mind proved ultimately fatal to him. Travelling in the western part of South Carolina he came to a stream, a branch we believe of the Broad River, fordable in common time but swollen then by a fall of rain. Unconscious of the change, although he had frequently crossed the stream before he plunged in, was swept from his horse and drowned.

REMOVAL.

John Tomlinson

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store to the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the house formerly occupied by Nicols Layton, where he has just opened a large and handsome

ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES.

Which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.
Easton, Jan. 10 3w

Coach-Making.



The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and solicits a share of the public patronage. He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't.
JOHN CARTER.

Easton, Jan 10 1f

To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. Also, a good Country Blacksmith to hire—For terms apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS.

Nov 15 1f

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Richard Pattison, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next, persons neglecting this notice will be sued and warranted after the above day.
JACOB & WM. PATTISON, Ex'rs. of R. Pattison, dec'd.
Cambridge; Jan 3—4w

Blacksmithing.

PICKERING & BLADES
Return their sincere thanks to their customers and the public generally, for the encouragement they have received since they commenced the above business, and take the present opportunity of informing them that they will carry on, at the old stand, at the Long Woods, near Potts' Mill, where all orders will be thankfully received and immediately executed in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
Talbot county, Md. Jan 10 3w

Notice

Is hereby given—That the certificates of sixteen half shares of the Union Bank of Maryland Stock, (number not recollected) have been lost, and that I intend to make application for their renewal.

MARY HOPKINSON,
Executrix of Caleb Hewitt.
The Herald at Fredericktown, Gazette at Easton and Torch Light at Hagerstown, will insert the above to the amount of one dollar, and forward their accounts to M. H.
Jan 10 3w

REMOVAL.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,
Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop next door to the Post Office, and directly opposite the Union Tavern.
Easton, Jan 10

For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Chopank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 520 acres—This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Buckner, containing about 250 acres.

Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber
CHARLES P. WILLSON.
Nov 22—1f

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Clover—I have a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—The dwelling & other convenient out Houses are in good repair with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call & view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.
JAMES DENNY,
Agent for Thomas Denny.
Oct 25

For Sale.

You that have long been in the habit of paying large bills to physicians, attend, a remedy is offered, come and look, purchase and settle on the farm now offered to you—The Farm known by the name of Maxwell Moore, formerly the property of J. W. Banning, deceased, is handsomely situated on a branch of Fred Haven Creek, adjoining the lands of Jacob Louckerman, Esq., and the Dwelling of Dr. John Rodgers; this farm can vie with any one of the size for Timber from Easton to the Bay Side, containing between two and three hundred Acres, only a small portion being cleared, yet the rents until within two years past, has paid more than the interest on the sum demanded.

Also, the FARM known by the name of 'Fishing Pond' or the 'Mills' containing upwards of fifty Acres. This place has been considered amongst the handsomest situations in Talbot county, for health, produce one more so, and commanding such an extensive view of Fred Haven Creek, where the Steam Boat Maryland constantly passes within a few hundred yards in her route from Easton to Baltimore, and one of the best country stands for a Grocery Store of any in the county. A Wind Mill of the largest class, in good repair with a large share of custom. The rent of this place will pay 8 per cent interest on the sum that would be demanded, the Dwellings on both of those places are such as is common for tenants. Baltimoreans attend, a beautiful retreat in a sickly season, perhaps such places for health, situation and bargains will not be offered shortly in this county for sale again.
THOMAS BANNING
Bannington, Talbot county, Md. 3
January, 3 1f

The Baltimore Federal Gazette will please publish the above once a week for 8 weeks and send his account to this office.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called "WARD'S GIFT" beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Great Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.
It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Hardcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,
J. G. THOMAS.
Nov 15 1f

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. C. Burn,

Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.
Easton, Nov 15 1f

Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 19 years.)
Public's Humble Serv't, &c.
SAM. CHAPLIN.
Centreville, June 14—

Negroes for Sale.

Two Negro Men and a Girl for sale on a credit of six months. Apply to
MATTHIAS GEORGE,
Near Wye Mills, Queen Ann's Co. Md. 3
January 10 1f

Masonic Library.

A few copies of the "Masonic Library," recommended by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, a price just received, and for Sale at this Office—
Price \$3.50.
Dec 27

\$200 Reward.

Runaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r. of A. ROSS, dec'd.
Caroline county, Nov 29—1f

\$30 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—whenever he takes up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.
J. LOCKERMAN.
Dec 13 1f

\$70 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name of PRISS, About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Anns or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W. Bordley, of Queen Anns,) who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware: her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton jail.
Also,
Runaway from the Subscriber about the 1st of November last, a dark mulatto girl, by the name of HETTY, of ordinary stature, remarkably straight in her person and very handsome, and from her appearance about 16 years of age and well grown; she took with her various articles of clothing, consisting principally of lincey: She has an uncommon neat appearance, and when spoken to evinces some confusion and speaks quick. I will give a reward of \$20 to any person who will deliver the above described negro Hetty, or \$70 if both the above described negroes are delivered to me or lodged in the Easton jail.
JAMES DENNY.
Near Easton, Talbot Co. Md. 3
January 17 1f

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Equity,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1823.
Ordered that the sale of Lands, Real Estate and Premises made to Thomas H. Dawson, by Alexander E. Harrison, Trustee for the sale of the lands, real estate and premises of Almiria Ann Rowleson, Ferdinand Rowleson and Nicholas Rowleson, infants, in the case of James Colston, petitioner, for the sale thereof, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 3d Monday in May next, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty four; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-four. The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$1000.
R'd. T. EARLE,
JEM'L. PURNELL,
ROBERT WRIGHT.
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Jan. 17 3w

SPECULATORS LOOK OUT.

For Sale,

A sharp built SCHOONER, now on the stocks & nearly ready to launch, of about two hundred tons burthen, she is copper fastened and her model is considered by judges to be equal to any schooner ever built—there can be no better materials than that of which she is built, except live oak. Persons wishing to purchase would have a better opportunity of viewing the vessel and judging of the workmanship before she is launched: should the above described vessel not be sold before the month of March, she will then be taken to Baltimore and be there offered for sale.
JOHN DAWSON.
Near Easton, Talbot Co. E. S. Md. 3
Jan. 17 3w

The editor of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore and the Philadelphia Gazette, Philadelphia, will please publish the above three times and send their account to this office.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

December Term, 1823.
On application of James Cain, Administrator, de bonis non, with the Will annexed of Daniel Megninney, late of Talbot county, deceased: it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court: I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 23d day of December, 1823.
J. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Daniel Megninney, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 13th day of July, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1823.
JAMES CAIN, Adm'r. de bonis non, of Daniel Megninney, dec'd.
Jan 10 3w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

December Term, A. D. 1823.
On application of Richard Baker, Administrator of John Tibbles, late of Talbot county, deceased: it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court: I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of December 1823.
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county
Jan 10 3w

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Tibbles, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of July, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1823.
RICHARD BAKER, Adm'r. of John Tibbles, dec'd
Jan 10 3w

In Council,

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 16, 1823.
Ordered, That the following resolution be published twice a week until the 18th of March, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald at Frederick Town; Maryland Herald at Hager's Town: the Bond of Union, in Bell-Air, Rockville True American, in Montgomery county; the Easton Star and Easton Gazette and the National Intelligencer.
By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Whereas, the Governor in his communication hath recommended that a day should be set apart by the General Assembly to be observed throughout the state for the purpose of Humiliation and Prayer, in which our citizens may collectively entreat the Divine Being who has promised, that he will be entreated of his people, to stay his chastening hand, and restore to our suffering population the blessings he hath withheld, and make us who are spared, more deserving his fatherly care than we have hitherto been—Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, that the 18th day of March next be set apart and recommended to the people of the state, to be observed as a day of Humiliation and Prayer, and that this resolution be published in such newspapers throughout the state, as the Governor and Council may direct, for the information of the citizens thereof.
Dec 27

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the 1st Saturday after the 2d Monday of May next, to show cause (if any they have) why they should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge.
JAMES BROWN,
PETER COLLINS,
MILHEE ATKINSON,
JOSHUA DOWNS &
ESME RICHARDSON.

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

NO. 7.

object of this general sketch is, to advise other gentlemen, who will doubtless unite in setting to the community, and to our agricultural societies, an example so praiseworthy and patriotic; of the particular subjects already selected for distinction, by offer of volunteer premiums.

Gentlemen of the Senate—
We have received your message at this moment announcing the death of Mr. McCubin and cannot but regret the loss of that valuable officer. We accede to your propositions to wear crape for two

by the said register, find that the probable cost of recording such papers as ought to have been recorded by Samuel Harvey Howard, esq. late register in chancery is estimated at four thousand five hundred dollars. The probable cost of such

on the subject of the subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, beg leave to report—That by the act of the legislature of Maryland eighteen hundred and twelve, chapter eighty four, the treasurer, is authorised and

Wright, former Clerk of said county—and
whereas the State from time to time have

granted indulgence to the said parties, until Henry Darden, one of the parties above named, has departed this life; and whereas the creditors of said Darden may be much injured by a delay of the settlement of the estate of Henry Darden, which delay must take place unless the Legislature will agree to release the estate of Henry Darden, so that Philemon B. Hopper, executor of said Darden, deceased, may proceed to settle the said estate, that the creditors of the said estate may not suffer damage in consequence of the indulgence of the State heretofore given, they would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Thomas Wright, Robert Wright, Thomas Wright, administrator of Clayton Wright, and the estate of Henry Darden, deceased, is severally released from any liability on the States' claim against them as securities to Samuel F. Wright, former Clerk of Queen Anne's county, upon their severally complying with the conditions of a Resolution passed at December Session, 1822—that is to say, when Thomas Wright shall pay into the Treasury the one-fourth part of said debt, interest and costs, and one other fourth part as administrator of Clayton Wright and Robert Wright; when he shall pay into the Treasury one-fourth part of said debt, interest and costs, according to the condition of said Resolutions passed December Session, 1822, and not otherwise. By order,

JOHN DOUGLAS, Ck

The supplement to an act entitled, an act relating to the village of Church Hill in Queen Anne's county, passed at December Session, 1819, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

The house adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to inspect the Penitentiary of this state.

The committee appointed on the part of the house of delegates to inspect the Penitentiary and report the situation of that institution, beg leave to submit the following as the result of their investigation:

In the discharge of the duties assigned them, your committee encountered the difficulties always attendant upon a scrutiny of the administration of public institutions. — However zealous they may have been to perform faithfully the functions entrusted to them, and however anxious to disclose to the Legislature the real condition of the Penitentiary, they have to lament that the information to be derived from an actual inspection of the institution, is vague and unsatisfactory, and that the knowledge of its internal administration to be acquired by an examination of its officers, is interested, and consequently deceptive. After an examination however of the various reports and documents connected with the subject, and a candid and deliberate review of all the information they have obtained from sources private and official, they are enabled to present to the Legislature the following view of the true situation of the Penitentiary.

There are more than three hundred convicts in the Penitentiary, engaged in various mechanic arts, none of which, sawing and smithing excepted, are calculated to operate as a punishment upon persons who had lived before their confinement in habits of idleness and vice. Their employments are chiefly of a sedentary kind, requiring little of that hard bodily labor which is the punishment most dreaded and severe to a majority of the criminals, who when abroad in society were too lazy to earn an honest livelihood, but led a vagrant kind of life until they were detected in some one of the vices to which they owed their subsistence. On this class of offenders, hard labour with coarse diet is the severest punishment, less than capital, which can possibly be inflicted.

From the first of December 1822, to the 30th of November 1823, inclusive, one hundred and thirteen convicts were received into the Penitentiary, only one of whom was sentenced to confinement for a greater term than ten months. This fact alone is the opinion of your committee, will account in a great measure for the enormous expenditure of the public money upon the Penitentiary, and its total inefficiency as an institution for the reformation of offenders.

Their term of confinement is too short to inure them to labour, to instruct them in some active trade, by which to gain an honest subsistence when discharged, but yet is sufficiently long, thoroughly to inure them in the arts of villany, and to destroy all remaining sensibility to shame. It may be remarked, that unless previous to their confinement, they had been instructed in some mechanic art, or accustomed to hard labor, (which is rarely the case) they cannot by their work repay to the institution the expense of their maintenance. It is obvious that all such prisoners must be a source of loss to the state; as beside the expense of their subsistence, they return to society with habits unchanged, and principles unreformed. As a practical illustration of the truth of this opinion, your committee will observe, that of upwards of fourteen hundred criminals who have been confined in the Penitentiary, since its establishment, more than one hundred have been sent there twice, some three and four times, which incontrovertibly demonstrates that as a place of punishment it has no terrors. Indeed so lax is its discipline, so mild its punishments, and so comfortable its diet, that in every and scarce seasons, it has become the winter quarters of the thieving, vagrant and gypsy population

of the state. All those who by idleness might be the means, judiciously managed, of producing a salutary effect upon the criminals a few months before they were discharged and turned loose upon society.

As to the internal administration of the Penitentiary, other punishments for misbehaviour ought to have been devised, such as corporal punishment, harder work and diminished allowance. Your committee will observe that the cells prepared for solitary confinement are too large, admit too much light and differ in no respect from an ordinary apartment. They are not adapted to effect the purposes of confinement as contemplated by the sentence of the courts. Indeed so entirely unsuited to such purposes are they, the keeper informed your committee, that the criminals preferred confinement in the cells, where they could sleep as much as they pleased, to the performance of their daily tasks, and he believed many were refractory in order to be punished according to the police of the directors. — Yet the directors assert the cells are necessary to enforce their internal regulations, and that "the most powerful influence of the house over the conduct of the prisoners consists in the punishment by solitary confinement. The absurdity of transferring a criminal from his work, to confinement in a cell by way of punishment when he prefers the latter to the former must be apparent. Your committee believe, that the criminals when confined in the cells are not treated as the law prescribes in regard to diet, and hence it cannot excite surprise, that they prefer dozing in the cells to working in the shop. Their confinement is entirely a matter of internal police, and regulated as the directors may think proper to require.

Your committee are also anxious to attract the attention of the house to another fact, which they discovered in the administration of the penitentiary, which is scarcely less injurious to its interests, than the non execution of the sentences of the courts relative to solitary confinement in the cells on low and coarse diet. Upon inquiry how the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment. Had the legislature designed by the establishment of a penitentiary to erect a school where the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment. Had the legislature designed by the establishment of a penitentiary to erect a school where the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment. Had the legislature designed by the establishment of a penitentiary to erect a school where the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment.

Your committee wish in the most emphatic manner to call the attention of the house to one fact which has existed from the first organization of the Penitentiary, and which alone is sufficient to defeat the great objects of its institution. In no case, however enormous may have been the crime committed by the prisoner, has the sentence of the court, relative to solitary confinement upon low and coarse diet, been carried into complete effect; it ought not to excite the astonishment of the public, if the Penitentiary has failed to accomplish the main purpose of its institution. It has been asked, have violations of our laws diminished? have offenders been reformed by the Penitentiary, and as they have not, but rather as offences have augmented, and the vicious part of the population become emboldened in the commission of crimes since its establishment, to the supposed inherent and incurable defects of the system itself, such effects have undoubtedly been ascribed. The Penitentiary system, as as yet never been fairly tested neither in this state, nor in any country. — Unless the sentence of the court, which commands the prisoner to be confined a part of his time in solitary confinement on low and coarse diet, be rigorously enforced, the Penitentiary is nothing more than an ordinary, well regulated manufacturing establishment. In confirmation of the fact that the judgments of our courts in criminal cases, are entirely disregarded, your committee will refer to a letter from the directors of the Penitentiary, dated January 28, 1823, and contained in the votes and proceedings of last session of the house of delegates, pages 141 and 2. In the letter referred to the directors expressly declare, "That the subject of confinement as part of the sentence of the law had been early investigated by the present board for their own satisfaction and justification, when it appeared the non execution of that part of the sentence of the court, was founded on an unbroken usage since the establishment of the house, and considered only as authority to inflict solitary confinement to the extent prescribed in the sentence, as offences given in the institution might require; and to dispense with it so far as no such occurrences in the conduct of the prisoner would admit or his good conduct merit an exemption from it altogether—in fine as an affair belonging to the police of the house. On this construction the present board might not have rested themselves in the first instance, but as uniform usage, they have felt unwilling to disturb it for the following reasons: That the most powerful influence of the house over the conduct of the prisoners consists in the punishment by solitary confinement, which of course would be weakened, if not obviated entirely by the sentences which would comprehend as much of such confinement as the prisoner's health could well bear, and which if added to by similar police punishments also, would cripple his utility and acquirement of mechanical knowledge to an extent undermining those leading objects of the institution.

Thus it is manifest, the directors of the Penitentiary have erected themselves into a court of revision, not only to decide upon the intentions of the Legislature in the establishment of the Penitentiary, but to interpret the decisions of our courts of justice in criminal cases, as they may deem fit; setting at naught the most important part of the sentence passed upon criminals, or viewing it as mere authority vested in them to enforce their police regulations by confinement, as a punishment for their infraction. The directors also declared that the utility and acquirement of mechanical knowledge (of the criminals) are the leading objects of the institution.

That the Penitentiary from its foundation to the present time has been conducted on such principles, not a doubt exists in the minds of your committee. It has been considered and carried on as a state manufactory, and consequently from 1809 to the present time no criminal code has existed in this state except on paper. There are twenty-two cells, which as your committee believe are entirely inadequate to carry into complete effect the sentences of the courts; yet if used only for the purposes intended by law, they would be sufficient to enforce the sentences of the courts on the most hardened and atrocious of the criminals, those who had committed crimes of the highest grade, and as the terms of the

not expire at the same time, the cells might be the means, judiciously managed, of producing a salutary effect upon the criminals a few months before they were discharged and turned loose upon society.

As to the internal administration of the Penitentiary, other punishments for misbehaviour ought to have been devised, such as corporal punishment, harder work and diminished allowance. Your committee will observe that the cells prepared for solitary confinement are too large, admit too much light and differ in no respect from an ordinary apartment. They are not adapted to effect the purposes of confinement as contemplated by the sentence of the courts. Indeed so entirely unsuited to such purposes are they, the keeper informed your committee, that the criminals preferred confinement in the cells, where they could sleep as much as they pleased, to the performance of their daily tasks, and he believed many were refractory in order to be punished according to the police of the directors. — Yet the directors assert the cells are necessary to enforce their internal regulations, and that "the most powerful influence of the house over the conduct of the prisoners consists in the punishment by solitary confinement. The absurdity of transferring a criminal from his work, to confinement in a cell by way of punishment when he prefers the latter to the former must be apparent. Your committee believe, that the criminals when confined in the cells are not treated as the law prescribes in regard to diet, and hence it cannot excite surprise, that they prefer dozing in the cells to working in the shop. Their confinement is entirely a matter of internal police, and regulated as the directors may think proper to require.

Your committee are also anxious to attract the attention of the house to another fact, which they discovered in the administration of the penitentiary, which is scarcely less injurious to its interests, than the non execution of the sentences of the courts relative to solitary confinement in the cells on low and coarse diet. Upon inquiry how the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment. Had the legislature designed by the establishment of a penitentiary to erect a school where the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment. Had the legislature designed by the establishment of a penitentiary to erect a school where the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment.

Your committee wish in the most emphatic manner to call the attention of the house to one fact which has existed from the first organization of the Penitentiary, and which alone is sufficient to defeat the great objects of its institution. In no case, however enormous may have been the crime committed by the prisoner, has the sentence of the court, relative to solitary confinement upon low and coarse diet, been carried into complete effect; it ought not to excite the astonishment of the public, if the Penitentiary has failed to accomplish the main purpose of its institution. It has been asked, have violations of our laws diminished? have offenders been reformed by the Penitentiary, and as they have not, but rather as offences have augmented, and the vicious part of the population become emboldened in the commission of crimes since its establishment, to the supposed inherent and incurable defects of the system itself, such effects have undoubtedly been ascribed. The Penitentiary system, as as yet never been fairly tested neither in this state, nor in any country. — Unless the sentence of the court, which commands the prisoner to be confined a part of his time in solitary confinement on low and coarse diet, be rigorously enforced, the Penitentiary is nothing more than an ordinary, well regulated manufacturing establishment. In confirmation of the fact that the judgments of our courts in criminal cases, are entirely disregarded, your committee will refer to a letter from the directors of the Penitentiary, dated January 28, 1823, and contained in the votes and proceedings of last session of the house of delegates, pages 141 and 2. In the letter referred to the directors expressly declare, "That the subject of confinement as part of the sentence of the law had been early investigated by the present board for their own satisfaction and justification, when it appeared the non execution of that part of the sentence of the court, was founded on an unbroken usage since the establishment of the house, and considered only as authority to inflict solitary confinement to the extent prescribed in the sentence, as offences given in the institution might require; and to dispense with it so far as no such occurrences in the conduct of the prisoner would admit or his good conduct merit an exemption from it altogether—in fine as an affair belonging to the police of the house. On this construction the present board might not have rested themselves in the first instance, but as uniform usage, they have felt unwilling to disturb it for the following reasons: That the most powerful influence of the house over the conduct of the prisoners consists in the punishment by solitary confinement, which of course would be weakened, if not obviated entirely by the sentences which would comprehend as much of such confinement as the prisoner's health could well bear, and which if added to by similar police punishments also, would cripple his utility and acquirement of mechanical knowledge to an extent undermining those leading objects of the institution.

Thus it is manifest, the directors of the Penitentiary have erected themselves into a court of revision, not only to decide upon the intentions of the Legislature in the establishment of the Penitentiary, but to interpret the decisions of our courts of justice in criminal cases, as they may deem fit; setting at naught the most important part of the sentence passed upon criminals, or viewing it as mere authority vested in them to enforce their police regulations by confinement, as a punishment for their infraction. The directors also declared that the utility and acquirement of mechanical knowledge (of the criminals) are the leading objects of the institution.

That the Penitentiary from its foundation to the present time has been conducted on such principles, not a doubt exists in the minds of your committee. It has been considered and carried on as a state manufactory, and consequently from 1809 to the present time no criminal code has existed in this state except on paper. There are twenty-two cells, which as your committee believe are entirely inadequate to carry into complete effect the sentences of the courts; yet if used only for the purposes intended by law, they would be sufficient to enforce the sentences of the courts on the most hardened and atrocious of the criminals, those who had committed crimes of the highest grade, and as the terms of the

not expire at the same time, the cells might be the means, judiciously managed, of producing a salutary effect upon the criminals a few months before they were discharged and turned loose upon society.

As to the internal administration of the Penitentiary, other punishments for misbehaviour ought to have been devised, such as corporal punishment, harder work and diminished allowance. Your committee will observe that the cells prepared for solitary confinement are too large, admit too much light and differ in no respect from an ordinary apartment. They are not adapted to effect the purposes of confinement as contemplated by the sentence of the courts. Indeed so entirely unsuited to such purposes are they, the keeper informed your committee, that the criminals preferred confinement in the cells, where they could sleep as much as they pleased, to the performance of their daily tasks, and he believed many were refractory in order to be punished according to the police of the directors. — Yet the directors assert the cells are necessary to enforce their internal regulations, and that "the most powerful influence of the house over the conduct of the prisoners consists in the punishment by solitary confinement. The absurdity of transferring a criminal from his work, to confinement in a cell by way of punishment when he prefers the latter to the former must be apparent. Your committee believe, that the criminals when confined in the cells are not treated as the law prescribes in regard to diet, and hence it cannot excite surprise, that they prefer dozing in the cells to working in the shop. Their confinement is entirely a matter of internal police, and regulated as the directors may think proper to require.

Your committee are also anxious to attract the attention of the house to another fact, which they discovered in the administration of the penitentiary, which is scarcely less injurious to its interests, than the non execution of the sentences of the courts relative to solitary confinement in the cells on low and coarse diet. Upon inquiry how the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment. Had the legislature designed by the establishment of a penitentiary to erect a school where the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment. Had the legislature designed by the establishment of a penitentiary to erect a school where the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment.

Your committee wish in the most emphatic manner to call the attention of the house to one fact which has existed from the first organization of the Penitentiary, and which alone is sufficient to defeat the great objects of its institution. In no case, however enormous may have been the crime committed by the prisoner, has the sentence of the court, relative to solitary confinement upon low and coarse diet, been carried into complete effect; it ought not to excite the astonishment of the public, if the Penitentiary has failed to accomplish the main purpose of its institution. It has been asked, have violations of our laws diminished? have offenders been reformed by the Penitentiary, and as they have not, but rather as offences have augmented, and the vicious part of the population become emboldened in the commission of crimes since its establishment, to the supposed inherent and incurable defects of the system itself, such effects have undoubtedly been ascribed. The Penitentiary system, as as yet never been fairly tested neither in this state, nor in any country. — Unless the sentence of the court, which commands the prisoner to be confined a part of his time in solitary confinement on low and coarse diet, be rigorously enforced, the Penitentiary is nothing more than an ordinary, well regulated manufacturing establishment. In confirmation of the fact that the judgments of our courts in criminal cases, are entirely disregarded, your committee will refer to a letter from the directors of the Penitentiary, dated January 28, 1823, and contained in the votes and proceedings of last session of the house of delegates, pages 141 and 2. In the letter referred to the directors expressly declare, "That the subject of confinement as part of the sentence of the law had been early investigated by the present board for their own satisfaction and justification, when it appeared the non execution of that part of the sentence of the court, was founded on an unbroken usage since the establishment of the house, and considered only as authority to inflict solitary confinement to the extent prescribed in the sentence, as offences given in the institution might require; and to dispense with it so far as no such occurrences in the conduct of the prisoner would admit or his good conduct merit an exemption from it altogether—in fine as an affair belonging to the police of the house. On this construction the present board might not have rested themselves in the first instance, but as uniform usage, they have felt unwilling to disturb it for the following reasons: That the most powerful influence of the house over the conduct of the prisoners consists in the punishment by solitary confinement, which of course would be weakened, if not obviated entirely by the sentences which would comprehend as much of such confinement as the prisoner's health could well bear, and which if added to by similar police punishments also, would cripple his utility and acquirement of mechanical knowledge to an extent undermining those leading objects of the institution.

Thus it is manifest, the directors of the Penitentiary have erected themselves into a court of revision, not only to decide upon the intentions of the Legislature in the establishment of the Penitentiary, but to interpret the decisions of our courts of justice in criminal cases, as they may deem fit; setting at naught the most important part of the sentence passed upon criminals, or viewing it as mere authority vested in them to enforce their police regulations by confinement, as a punishment for their infraction. The directors also declared that the utility and acquirement of mechanical knowledge (of the criminals) are the leading objects of the institution.

That the Penitentiary from its foundation to the present time has been conducted on such principles, not a doubt exists in the minds of your committee. It has been considered and carried on as a state manufactory, and consequently from 1809 to the present time no criminal code has existed in this state except on paper. There are twenty-two cells, which as your committee believe are entirely inadequate to carry into complete effect the sentences of the courts; yet if used only for the purposes intended by law, they would be sufficient to enforce the sentences of the courts on the most hardened and atrocious of the criminals, those who had committed crimes of the highest grade, and as the terms of the

not expire at the same time, the cells might be the means, judiciously managed, of producing a salutary effect upon the criminals a few months before they were discharged and turned loose upon society.

As to the internal administration of the Penitentiary, other punishments for misbehaviour ought to have been devised, such as corporal punishment, harder work and diminished allowance. Your committee will observe that the cells prepared for solitary confinement are too large, admit too much light and differ in no respect from an ordinary apartment. They are not adapted to effect the purposes of confinement as contemplated by the sentence of the courts. Indeed so entirely unsuited to such purposes are they, the keeper informed your committee, that the criminals preferred confinement in the cells, where they could sleep as much as they pleased, to the performance of their daily tasks, and he believed many were refractory in order to be punished according to the police of the directors. — Yet the directors assert the cells are necessary to enforce their internal regulations, and that "the most powerful influence of the house over the conduct of the prisoners consists in the punishment by solitary confinement. The absurdity of transferring a criminal from his work, to confinement in a cell by way of punishment when he prefers the latter to the former must be apparent. Your committee believe, that the criminals when confined in the cells are not treated as the law prescribes in regard to diet, and hence it cannot excite surprise, that they prefer dozing in the cells to working in the shop. Their confinement is entirely a matter of internal police, and regulated as the directors may think proper to require.

Your committee are also anxious to attract the attention of the house to another fact, which they discovered in the administration of the penitentiary, which is scarcely less injurious to its interests, than the non execution of the sentences of the courts relative to solitary confinement in the cells on low and coarse diet. Upon inquiry how the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment. Had the legislature designed by the establishment of a penitentiary to erect a school where the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment. Had the legislature designed by the establishment of a penitentiary to erect a school where the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment.

Your committee wish in the most emphatic manner to call the attention of the house to one fact which has existed from the first organization of the Penitentiary, and which alone is sufficient to defeat the great objects of its institution. In no case, however enormous may have been the crime committed by the prisoner, has the sentence of the court, relative to solitary confinement upon low and coarse diet, been carried into complete effect; it ought not to excite the astonishment of the public, if the Penitentiary has failed to accomplish the main purpose of its institution. It has been asked, have violations of our laws diminished? have offenders been reformed by the Penitentiary, and as they have not, but rather as offences have augmented, and the vicious part of the population become emboldened in the commission of crimes since its establishment, to the supposed inherent and incurable defects of the system itself, such effects have undoubtedly been ascribed. The Penitentiary system, as as yet never been fairly tested neither in this state, nor in any country. — Unless the sentence of the court, which commands the prisoner to be confined a part of his time in solitary confinement on low and coarse diet, be rigorously enforced, the Penitentiary is nothing more than an ordinary, well regulated manufacturing establishment. In confirmation of the fact that the judgments of our courts in criminal cases, are entirely disregarded, your committee will refer to a letter from the directors of the Penitentiary, dated January 28, 1823, and contained in the votes and proceedings of last session of the house of delegates, pages 141 and 2. In the letter referred to the directors expressly declare, "That the subject of confinement as part of the sentence of the law had been early investigated by the present board for their own satisfaction and justification, when it appeared the non execution of that part of the sentence of the court, was founded on an unbroken usage since the establishment of the house, and considered only as authority to inflict solitary confinement to the extent prescribed in the sentence, as offences given in the institution might require; and to dispense with it so far as no such occurrences in the conduct of the prisoner would admit or his good conduct merit an exemption from it altogether—in fine as an affair belonging to the police of the house. On this construction the present board might not have rested themselves in the first instance, but as uniform usage, they have felt unwilling to disturb it for the following reasons: That the most powerful influence of the house over the conduct of the prisoners consists in the punishment by solitary confinement, which of course would be weakened, if not obviated entirely by the sentences which would comprehend as much of such confinement as the prisoner's health could well bear, and which if added to by similar police punishments also, would cripple his utility and acquirement of mechanical knowledge to an extent undermining those leading objects of the institution.

Thus it is manifest, the directors of the Penitentiary have erected themselves into a court of revision, not only to decide upon the intentions of the Legislature in the establishment of the Penitentiary, but to interpret the decisions of our courts of justice in criminal cases, as they may deem fit; setting at naught the most important part of the sentence passed upon criminals, or viewing it as mere authority vested in them to enforce their police regulations by confinement, as a punishment for their infraction. The directors also declared that the utility and acquirement of mechanical knowledge (of the criminals) are the leading objects of the institution.

That the Penitentiary from its foundation to the present time has been conducted on such principles, not a doubt exists in the minds of your committee. It has been considered and carried on as a state manufactory, and consequently from 1809 to the present time no criminal code has existed in this state except on paper. There are twenty-two cells, which as your committee believe are entirely inadequate to carry into complete effect the sentences of the courts; yet if used only for the purposes intended by law, they would be sufficient to enforce the sentences of the courts on the most hardened and atrocious of the criminals, those who had committed crimes of the highest grade, and as the terms of the

not expire at the same time, the cells might be the means, judiciously managed, of producing a salutary effect upon the criminals a few months before they were discharged and turned loose upon society.

As to the internal administration of the Penitentiary, other punishments for misbehaviour ought to have been devised, such as corporal punishment, harder work and diminished allowance. Your committee will observe that the cells prepared for solitary confinement are too large, admit too much light and differ in no respect from an ordinary apartment. They are not adapted to effect the purposes of confinement as contemplated by the sentence of the courts. Indeed so entirely unsuited to such purposes are they, the keeper informed your committee, that the criminals preferred confinement in the cells, where they could sleep as much as they pleased, to the performance of their daily tasks, and he believed many were refractory in order to be punished according to the police of the directors. — Yet the directors assert the cells are necessary to enforce their internal regulations, and that "the most powerful influence of the house over the conduct of the prisoners consists in the punishment by solitary confinement. The absurdity of transferring a criminal from his work, to confinement in a cell by way of punishment when he prefers the latter to the former must be apparent. Your committee believe, that the criminals when confined in the cells are not treated as the law prescribes in regard to diet, and hence it cannot excite surprise, that they prefer dozing in the cells to working in the shop. Their confinement is entirely a matter of internal police, and regulated as the directors may think proper to require.

Your committee are also anxious to attract the attention of the house to another fact, which they discovered in the administration of the penitentiary, which is scarcely less injurious to its interests, than the non execution of the sentences of the courts relative to solitary confinement in the cells on low and coarse diet. Upon inquiry how the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment. Had the legislature designed by the establishment of a penitentiary to erect a school where the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment. Had the legislature designed by the establishment of a penitentiary to erect a school where the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment.

Your committee wish in the most emphatic manner to call the attention of the house to one fact which has existed from the first organization of the Penitentiary, and which alone is sufficient to defeat the great objects of its institution. In no case, however enormous may have been the crime committed by the prisoner, has the sentence of the court, relative to solitary confinement upon low and coarse diet, been carried into complete effect; it ought not to excite the astonishment of the public, if the Penitentiary has failed to accomplish the main purpose of its institution. It has been asked, have violations of our laws diminished? have offenders been reformed by the Penitentiary, and as they have not, but rather as offences have augmented, and the vicious part of the population become emboldened in the commission of crimes since its establishment, to the supposed inherent and incurable defects of the system itself, such effects have undoubtedly been ascribed. The Penitentiary system, as as yet never been fairly tested neither in this state, nor in any country. — Unless the sentence of the court, which commands the prisoner to be confined a part of his time in solitary confinement on low and coarse diet, be rigorously enforced, the Penitentiary is nothing more than an ordinary, well regulated manufacturing establishment. In confirmation of the fact that the judgments of our courts in criminal cases, are entirely disregarded, your committee will refer to a letter from the directors of the Penitentiary, dated January 28, 1823, and contained in the votes and proceedings of last session of the house of delegates, pages 141 and 2. In the letter referred to the directors expressly declare, "That the subject of confinement as part of the sentence of the law had been early investigated by the present board for their own satisfaction and justification, when it appeared the non execution of that part of the sentence of the court, was founded on an unbroken usage since the establishment of the house, and considered only as authority to inflict solitary confinement to the extent prescribed in the sentence, as offences given in the institution might require; and to dispense with it so far as no such occurrences in the conduct of the prisoner would admit or his good conduct merit an exemption from it altogether—in fine as an affair belonging to the police of the house. On this construction the present board might not have rested themselves in the first instance, but as uniform usage, they have felt unwilling to disturb it for the following reasons: That the most powerful influence of the house over the conduct of the prisoners consists in the punishment by solitary confinement, which of course would be weakened, if not obviated entirely by the sentences which would comprehend as much of such confinement as the prisoner's health could well bear, and which if added to by similar police punishments also, would cripple his utility and acquirement of mechanical knowledge to an extent undermining those leading objects of the institution.

five years, the courts of justice be authorized to sentence the offenders to fine and close imprisonment in the county jail; but few offences are committed for which confinement in the penitentiary five years would be a disproportionate punishment.

Your committee also recommend that for all offences committed by free negroes, new punishments be devised, that they be sold for terms of years or for life, according to the degree of the offence, and banished—such punishments will operate more completely to deter them from the commission of crimes, than confinement in the penitentiary for life.

Your committee further recommend that a treadmill on a small scale, to cost about 1500 dollars, be erected in the penitentiary, to answer two purposes—first, to serve as a punishment for the most refractory and ferocious of the criminals—and secondly, it may be made to turn a mill by which all the grain used in the establishment may be ground. If the legislature should deem it inexpedient to erect a treadmill of the above description, the committee would suggest the propriety of employing the most robust of the criminals on the public roads or digging canals. None but females and males of weak and infirm constitutions, or those advanced in years, ought to be employed in sedentary manufactures.

The power of pardoning or commuting the sentences of criminals should be taken from the executive, not that your committee believe that branch of the government who abuse such a prerogative, but they are well convinced, that pardons are granted upon ex parte statements and sometimes extorted by bold and harassing importunity and solicitation.

The above alterations with others of interior note which might be suggested, (which your committee deem it unnecessary to explain and enforce in detail, as they come more immediately within the duties of the committee appointed for the purpose,) your committee believe would be salutary, and that the Penitentiary may be rendered a cheap and useful institution, that by reorganizing it entirely, and if the attention of the legislature be directed to it sedulously for the purpose of reforming, instead of a nursery of crime, as it now is, it may be made the engine by which the state may carry into complete effect and practical operation its existing mind system of laws respecting crimes and punishments. On the other hand the Penitentiary is to remain in its present situation, your committee recommend that it be immediately abolished. All which is submitted.

JOHN R. W. PIERCE, Chairman.

Jan. 14, 1824.

Caprice of Public Opinion.

It is but a few years since Bonaparte was considered as a military chief, who had gained his fame and held his power by a disregard of the rights of man, of national and individual suffering; but since O'Meara and Las Cases have blazoned his virtues, from his own mouth, and have made large books to show that "black is not so very black"—nor "blood so very bloody"; this warrior, who wrote the late of nations with an iron pen, and sealed his best contracts with the best blood of opposing hosts, is now thought a saint; who died by cruelty and neglect at St. Helena; and his fame find apologists, with tears of pity glistening in their eyes, who were once his direct oppressors.—So goes the world, Gen. Jackson too seem to have, while living, (a much more fortunate case) experienced something of a similar fate—Once an anathema on his head, for supposed or real outrages upon civil authority were re-vengered through the halls of Congress, where now the sibilant whispers of congratulations meet him. He seems at present, a star of the first magnitude in the galaxy of Presidential candidates, whose bright and glorious light puts his competitors out of sight; but we hope they will not be bid for a long time from the vision of the people, for they have an interest in seeing men less dazzling. Gen. Jackson has had his apoplexy, and we are willing that he should be put in the same constellation with the warriors of the revolution—and this we think is fame enough for any mortal. In dwelling upon the growth of our country we often go back to Rome for examples and illustrations; then let us remember that she had a long, proud, classical age, before her Emperors were chosen for their military prowess alone; many ages elapsed before the armed legions demanded that the tallest soldier should govern the Empire; and we humbly trust in God, that our nation will not take a leader by acclamation, because his laurels are yet fresh, and dripping with blood and because he wears a dagger not yet wiped dry. Admiration of military talent has been the destruction of more than one country: let us profit by the lessons which history teaches us—send Caesar to Gaul, or elsewhere, to conquer provinces, but elect Cato, or some other wiser prudent gowman, to administer the affairs at home.

Boston Gaz.

A WONDERFUL SHIP.

Extract of a letter, dated Quebec, December 29, 1823.—"Do you know I came out to Canada to take the command and carry home an extraordinary ship, of a new construction, and immense magnitude. She is now building by Mr. Charles Wood, of Port Glasgow. Dimensions as follows: Length of keel, 294 feet (with a flat bottom); breadth of beam 50 feet; depth of hold, 32 feet; length on the upper deck, 300 feet; and will admeasure 3600 tons, or thereabouts, with a fine clear run fore and aft, and I have no doubt she will sail well. She is to be rigged with four masts and bowsprit, and is expected to be ready for crossing the Atlantic about the latter end of June. Her name is the Columbus, in honor of the first discoverer of the New World."

Your committee are also anxious to attract the attention of the house to another fact, which they discovered in the administration of the penitentiary, which is scarcely less injurious to its interests, than the non execution of the sentences of the courts relative to solitary confinement in the cells on low and coarse diet. Upon inquiry how the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment. Had the legislature designed by the establishment of a penitentiary to erect a school where the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment. Had the legislature designed by the establishment of a penitentiary to erect a school where the prisoners were lodged at night, your committee were informed that ten and twelve slept in one apartment.

Your committee wish in the most emphatic manner to call the attention of the house to one fact which has existed from the first organization of the Penitentiary, and which alone is sufficient to defeat the great objects of its institution. In no case, however enormous may have been the crime committed by the prisoner, has the sentence of the court, relative to solitary confinement upon low and coarse diet, been carried into complete effect; it ought not to excite the astonishment of the public, if the Penitentiary has failed to accomplish the main purpose of its institution. It has been asked, have violations of our laws diminished? have offenders been reformed by the Penitentiary, and as they have not, but rather as offences have augmented, and the vicious part of the population become emboldened in the commission of crimes since its establishment, to the supposed inherent and incurable defects of the system itself, such effects have undoubtedly been ascribed. The Penitentiary system, as as yet never been fairly tested neither in this state, nor in any country. — Unless the sentence of the court, which commands the prisoner to be confined a part of his time in solitary confinement on low and coarse diet, be rigorously enforced, the Penitentiary is nothing more than an ordinary, well regulated manufacturing establishment. In confirmation of the fact that the judgments of our courts in criminal cases, are entirely disregarded, your committee will refer to a letter from the directors of the Penitentiary, dated January 28, 1823, and contained in the votes and proceedings of last session of the house of delegates, pages 141 and 2. In the letter referred to the directors expressly declare, "That the subject of confinement as part of the sentence of the law had been early investigated by the present board for their own satisfaction and justification, when it appeared the non execution of that part of the sentence of the court, was founded on an unbroken usage since the establishment of the house, and considered only as authority to inflict solitary confinement to the extent prescribed in the sentence, as offences given in the institution might require; and to dispense with it so far as no such occurrences in the conduct of the prisoner would admit or his good conduct merit an exemption from it altogether—in fine as an affair belonging to the police of the house. On this construction the present board might not have rested themselves in the first instance, but as uniform usage, they have felt unwilling to disturb it for the following reasons: That the most powerful influence of the house over the conduct of the prisoners consists in the punishment by solitary confinement, which of course would be weakened, if not obviated entirely by the sentences which would comprehend as much of such confinement as the prisoner's health could well bear, and which if added to by similar police punishments also, would cripple his utility and acquirement of mechanical knowledge to an extent undermining those leading objects of the institution.

CO
HOUSE O
Mr. Crow
on Naval A
ize the bui
of War, wh
time, and c
Mr. Mit
whom the s
amendment
Marquis La
amble and
solved," and
"That t
ing express
country, the
communica
grated to
and people
and be
mark of n
cause to b
line, and i
sage there
visit this c
On mot
from Marq
let of New
expres
also anoth
of Washing
After s
valiancy
resolution
adoption
unanimous
resolution
engrossed
The hou
mittee of
which occ
The en
an inten
Fayette
third time
for concu
The H
whole, M
siderat on
agent to
Mr. Sil
floor in a
the resol
Mr. C
tion to
Mr. B
tee in fav
had conc
Mr. C
committee
And th
Mr. C
which he
servatio
ing appro
ment, he
ment exp
wards of
nally; y
our Na
look a
view to
plied.
olution,
Res
much of
ditures
Navy,
speciali
in the
1817, i
1833, d
in each
On r
ther re
resolut
send o
in the
The
mend
sidera
ported
E
SA
THE
Mo
tions
dates
look
some
see, y
woul
briar
Rep
requ
adop
most
sens
beco
ly r
the
ing
take
I
the
ses
reb
let
are
mi
pea

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 20.

Mr. Crowninshield from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the building of ten additional Sloops of War, which was read a first and second time, and committed.

Mr. Mitchell, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported an amendment to the resolution respecting the Marquis La Fayette, striking out the preamble and all that follows the word "Resolved," and substituting the following:

"That the Marquis De Lafayette having expressed his intention to visit this country, the President be requested to communicate to him the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment which have been tendered to him by the government and people of the United States."

And be it further resolved, That, as a mark of national respect, the President cause to be held in readiness a ship of the line, and invite the Marquis to take passage thereon, whenever his disposition to visit this country be signified."

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, a letter from Marquis La Fayette to Colonel Willer of New York, was read, in which he expressed his wish to visit this country; and also another received by Mr. Brannan of Washington.

After several members had made observations on the subject, favourable to the resolutions, the question being put on the adoption of the amendment, it passed unanimously in the affirmative; and the resolution as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Greek question, which occupied the remainder of the day.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

The engrossed resolution in relation to an intended visit of the Marquis de La Fayette to the U. States, was read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, the consideration of the resolution to send an agent to Greece, when

Mr. Silas W. of New York, took the floor in a speech against the adoption of the resolution. He was followed by

Mr. Carey, of Georgia, also in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Baylies next addressed the committee in favor of the resolution: When he had concluded,

Mr. Cook of Illinois, moved that the committee rise and report progress.

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 22.

Mr. Coke rose to submit a resolution, which he wished to preface with a few observations. On looking into the acts making appropriations for the Naval Department, he had discovered that the amendment expended in Contingencies was upwards of two hundred thousand dollars annually; and now it is proposed to increase our Navy. He thought it necessary to look a little into this expenditure, with a view to discover in what manner it is applied. He then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on so much of the Public Accounts and Expenditures as relate to the Department of the Navy, be instructed to inquire and report, specially touching the contingent expenses in the Navy Department, in the years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822 and 1823, designating the object of expenditure in each year separately, and to whom paid.

THE GREEKS.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the House resolved itself into a committee on the resolution to authorize the President to send out an agent to Greece, Mr. Taylor in the chair.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Poinsett, when after considerable debate the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

Moved by no peculiar personal predilections in favour of any of the reputed candidates for the Presidential Chair, we have looked not without all concern but with somewhat more of curious expectation to see, what course the Senate of Maryland would take to relieve itself from the opprobria cast upon it by the Senator and Representative who rebelled against their request. The House of Delegates, by the adoption of Mr. McMahon's message, have most expressively signified their wounded sensibility, and with a decorum not more becoming than courteous, have scrupulously refrained from any intervention between the Senate and its imperious duty, by leaving the argument in support of the measure taken, to that House in which it originated.

If the Senate were right in the measure, they are bound to defend it—If the responses of the Senator and Representative in rebellion have convinced them of an error, let them magnanimously confess it—there are no other alternatives for honourable minds bent upon a just cause. The appeal has been in effect and (should we be

wrong in saying) intentionally made to the People, and before that tribunal the parties now stand, in an attitude militant, pledged to defend their respective and conflicting opinions. The question has already produced much excitement, and is earnestly enquired into by all.

It is not our part to advise, nor do we attempt it—all that we could say would be unavailing and it ought to be so—for statesmen are not to learn doctrines or duties from newspapers; they may serve in some sort as Barometers to indicate the state of popular feeling, but statesmen, in the legitimate acceptance of the term, carry their own Store Houses about them, they are armories of political materials—but in the exercise of opinion, common to all, we pronounce, if the matter terminates here, the victory is decisive, and the Senate of Maryland will not only have to account for the setting forth a measure which they dare not defend, but they will be responsible for the surrender of the rights and duties of that body of which they are now the living spirit, whose powers they have no right to surrender, but are bound by the nature of their office to assert, maintain and protect them.

We can have no reason to believe, or desire to find, that the senate will prove recreant in this affair; but if in intending to do right they act with impolicy or mistake the case, the result will be the same, for the object aimed at will be lost and the public sense will hold them cheaply. To let this matter go off, after what has occurred, with an assumed dignified retirement or supposed silent contempt, would be to mistake the case most egregiously—such silence would be construed by a majority of the people into a concession that the right of the matter was against the measure of the General Assembly—by all the people it would be interpreted as timidity in council. If there was any doubt fairly to be entertained as to the bare question of the right of the legislature of Maryland to express its opinion on that great and powerfully influential question, a Congressional Caucus, then indeed discretion might dictate the course of retiring from the contest, which though not flatteringly illustrative of republican frankness, might possibly be received in the light of an apology. But if we read the book of events as they arise, we shall find the expression of opinion by legislative bodies not only a usual and universal occurrence, but every reflection that we can bestow upon the subject proves to us that it is the natural result of the constitution, the purpose, and the bearing of a deliberative assembly. We can't look into a debate which embraces the policy of measures and the general constitution of things, but we see this right of the expression of opinion, either directly reserved or asserted, or exercised with all the confidence of its being an axiomatic truth. In the pending debate before Congress on what is called "The Greek question" we see one of the ablest men in this country (Mr. Webster) maintaining the position in this strong and unequivocal language, viz: "It is my opinion, that in any government which contains a popular branch, it is the duty of that popular portion of the government as much to express its opinions, as to pass the necessary laws."

Passing by the right of the matter which involves the means, we go to its purport which looks to the man that is wished for as President.—Is the case less imperious on the legislature? by no means—whom the legislature would prefer, we know not; but it is evident enough that they prefer a different man from the one that the Senator and Representative aim at. Will they yield their opinion in this too to the persuasive remonstrance of the two gentlemen? be it so—and let them go home and tell their story, viz: that they had an honest opinion which they had attempted to maintain in behalf of the good people of the state, but being told, that they had forgotten their own duties; that they were usurpers; that they were dictators; that they knew not their own powers; that they were intermeddling in those of others; they wrapt themselves up in silence, and in a state of most humiliated abjection yielded up themselves and their pretensions.

If any will suppose that we want to urge on a breach between men of the same party for sinister views, we admire the little cunning of their notions, and still more should we admire the little wise pretence to hide that, which is, and has been, long obvious to all. Such divisions are immaterial to us, we knew they must happen, we know that they exist—they require not our aid to hurry them along—the same sentiment which gave them existence will

carry them on to completion—in this alone there is but little to give pleasure—This is not therefore our purpose, we rather desire to ascertain and to exhibit the true powers of the state legislature and its connexion with measures which govern and controul the destiny of the Union. All subjects which involve constitutional questions, and the rights and powers of the different branches of the Government, are matters that deeply concern us, and every man in this nation—If we take no interest in the object aimed at, viz. the man who is to be the next President, we are deeply interested in the means that may be adopted for that end—Exiled by the furious fanaticism of party from any hope to participate in public concerns—robbed of common rights by the unrelenting vengeance of power, we neither complain of the wrong nor supplicate its redress, but in the constitution itself, and in the rightful exercise of power by the respective branches of the government, we have the interest of life, personal security and property; and when they are about to be invaded or surrendered, whilst the press is free, we will be heard in defence of that charter and those rights, which are our only refuge against the wrath and violence of more evil times.

CELEBRATION OF 23d FEBRUARY.

It is hoped that the Gentlemen of Easton will meet at a very early day to make arrangements for a Cotillion Party on the 22d February, in honor of the occasion.

A Cotillion Party is suggested as the kind of entertainment most agreeable to the Ladies, and best adapted to the state of the times. Mr. Lowe's beautiful room, tastefully decorated for the occasion by the Managers, will give much eclat to the scene, and an early attention to arrangements will ensure a splendid assemblage and a most appropriate celebration—not less than eight managers is suggested as the best number. A FARMER.

THE FIRST MEETING

Of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore was held at St. Aubins, the seat of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. on Thursday last the 29th inst. Owing to several Members of the Board being absent, upon public business, and to the circumstance of others being unfortunately detained by the indisposition of their families, a single member wanting to constitute a majority, which by the rules of the association is necessary to transact the business. The company however spent a most agreeable and useful day, engaging themselves in conversations on agricultural matters, and in the interchange of opinions, intelligence and suggestions upon Husbandry and its kindred concerns.

The attention of the company was drawn to Mr. Hammond's fine stock of different kinds, which were very beautiful, and did great credit to the management and care bestowed upon them—to his enclosures, which are neat and durable—and to his grounds which are in an admirable state of culture, and exemplify this important maxim in agriculture, that a small piece of ground well manured and cultivated, will yield three or four times the quantity of product, with half the expence and labour, that double the quantity of land now gives under the common mode of cultivation. The farm yard and buildings at St. Aubins are particularly worthy of the attention of agricultural gentlemen, as they constitute an establishment far superior to any thing of the kind that any of the company ever witnessed in Maryland.

After the most hospitable entertainment, the Board adjourned to meet at Mr. Samuel T. Kennards, in the next month. A.

COLONIZATION.

By appointment, a meeting of the Citizens of Dorchester County was held at the Court House, in Cambridge, on Saturday the 24th inst. to receive the report of a Committee previously appointed to prepare a constitution for the proposed Auxiliary Colonization Society of the county.

Dr. Muse, the chairman, of the committee appointed at the first meeting, reported a constitution which had been considered and agreed on by the committee.

The constitution reported by the chairman, was read and freely discussed, and with a few inconsiderable alterations, unanimously adopted.

Most of the members of the meeting proceeded to subscribe their names to the adopted constitution; when a sufficient number being obtained, an election was held, and a board of managers was chosen to serve until the regular annual election to be held in April.

Cambridge, Jan. 26, 1824.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—It was affirmed a few days since in some of the city newspapers, that a bill was before the Legislature of Delaware to withdraw the subscription of the State to this work. We are sure that it will gratify our readers to know that the assertion was entirely unfounded. The act in contemplation was to alter a section of the law relative, not to the subscription of the State, but to the investment of the same sum if the Canal could not be executed. Even this however has been withdrawn, and in lieu of it there is now a bill before the assembly, with every prospect of success, to facilitate in the best manner other views of the company.—Phil. Ad. Gaz.

We understand that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Commissioners have agreed upon a course for the contemplated work:—our informant states, that it will commence opposite the *Pea Patch* and enter the Chesapeake at *Back Creek*. We do not give this as official intelligence, but merely upon the dictum of a gentleman well acquainted with the operations of the Company.—Freeman's Journal.

In a paragraph in the National Intelligencer the editors, in speaking of the probability of Congressional non-confirmation of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, say:—"That there will be a meeting for that purpose, is as certain as that the opponents of it will seek in vain to drown the voice of the people in their clamors against it."

The VICE PRESIDENT of the United States arrived at Washington on Tuesday last, and took the chair of the Senate on Wednesday. The National Intelligencer says that of the whole number of members of the House of Representatives, every member is in attendance, except one. (Mr. TATNALL, of Georgia) who is detained from his sea by indisposition. Perhaps general attendance has never before been, and may never again be witnessed.

NEW-YORK, January 19.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL. We mentioned some time since that a Naval Court Martial was about to be held at Norfolk, for the trial of Captain S. Smith, and Lieut. B. Kenyon, and that the departure of Com. Porter had been delayed in consequence. This affair has been kept as a great secret at Washington and Norfolk; but one of our invisible correspondents at Washington informs us that the Court will soon be organized at Norfolk, and that the following officers will compose it, viz: Captains Bambridge (President), M'Donough, Spence, Reid, and J. O. Healey, W. F. Jones, Judge Advocate. This court will probably be the most important of any one that has been held for a number of years, and will excite more interest than any one for the last fifteen years. Com. Adv.

We have a report, to which our feelings lead us to give an immediate circulation, viz.—that the U. S. ship of the line North Carolina is to be sent directly to France, in order to convey to this country General La Fayette.

This act of national courtesy will undoubtedly be in unison with the feelings of every American—and we agree with the editor of the Norfolk Beacon, that scarcely any fervent would diffuse more general joy through our country, than the arrival among us of this soldier of the Revolution. U. S. Gazette.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The Quebec Gazette states that there is now living at L'Islet, a woman whose age does not exceed 88 years, whose grand daughter is a grand mother.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$5 37 1-2
Howard-street wagon	5 62 1-2
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 10
Do white do	1 20
Rye bushel	43
Indian Corn bushel	35
Oats do	32

MARRIED

On Tuesday Evening last, by the Rev. Walter Fountain, Mr. Joseph Livingdale to Miss Mary Scott, all of this county.

DIED

At Annapolis on Tuesday 20th inst. much regretted, Mr. CHARLES C. MACCUBBIN, Assistant Clerk of the Senate of this state. He was frank, generous and friendly in disposition, and ever willing to contribute to the relief of the necessitous and unfortunate. His body was on Wednesday committed to the grave with masonic and military honors.

Dissolution.

The Co-partnership, heretofore existing under the title of HOPKINS & MOORE, was by mutual consent, dissolved on the 31st ult. All persons indebted to the late firm will please settle with JOHNS HOPKINS, who is duly authorised to settle up the affairs of the house, and who will pay all claims against it: JOHNS HOPKINS. BENJ. P. MOORE.

1 mo. 1st, 1824.

JOHNS HOPKINS.

In continuing the GROCERY BUSINESS at the old stand of Hopkins and Moore, has taken in partnership his two Brothers—the business will be conducted under the firm of HOPKINS & BROTHERS. Baltimore Jan. 31—4w

Bible Society.

A stated meeting of the Managers of the "Eastern Shore Bible Society," will be held at the House of James Rue, in Easton, on the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock. T. H. DAWSON, R. Secretary. Jan 31

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Groom & Lambdin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—And as it is desirable to close the concern, all persons indebted are respectfully solicited to make payment as speedily as possible, to either of the parties, both of whom are duly authorized to settle the business of said firm. SAMUEL GROOM. JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

Easton, Jan. 31—3w

The Editors of the Federal Gazette in Baltimore, and the Philadelphia Gazette in Philadelphia, will please copy the above once a week, for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Business will be continued at the old stand opposite the Bank by Samuel Groom, who invites a share of patronage from the friends and customers of the old concern, and from the public generally, where they may expect goods at fair prices. Jan. 31—4w

New Dry Goods STORE.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the corner Store opposite Messrs. Thomas & Groom, and lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Co. as a Drug Store; where he has opened and intends keeping a general ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c. All which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash. JAMES M. LAMBDIN. Easton, Jan 31 4

Negroes for Sale.

The Subscriber will sell at Public sale at Easton Point on Saturday the 7th of February next, about 11 o'clock A.M. on a credit of one month, the terms of service of a number of VALUABLE NEGROES, who are to serve till the age of thirty-five years respectively, and then to be free.

THOMAS HENDRIX, Agent, for Mary Cross, adm'x. of Blaney E. Cross dec'd. Jan. 31—2w

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living near New-Market, in Dorchester county, Maryland, on the first day of January 1824, a negro man called SHADRACH; He is a bright mulatto, twenty or twenty one years old, five feet, six or seven inches high, slender made, thin lips, and a down look when spoken to, and is fond of drink; Had on when he ran away blue country make over jacket and trousers and a wool hat, but may have changed his clothes. Who ever takes up said Negro and delivers him to the subscriber, if taken on the state of Maryland shall receive a reward of fifty dollars, but if taken out of the state aforesaid, the above reward and all reasonable charges paid when delivered, by ISAAC WRIGHT. Dorchester County, Jan. 31.

Notice.

The respective State Debtors, whose Money is made payable in the Eastern Shore Treasury, will please to take notice that, if their respective balances are not paid into said Treasury on or before the first day of March 1824, immediately thereafter legal means will be taken to enforce the payment. WILL. RICHARDSON, Treasurer, Eastern Shore, Md. Jan 31 4w

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of Onedian C. Snow, of 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 several supplements 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, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the Jailor having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody to debt only, and the said petitioner having given a bond with 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 Onedian C. Snow, be discharged from his imprisonment, and he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Eastern newspapers four weeks successively, at least three 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 recommending a Trustee for the benefit of said creditors and to shew 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 thereto.

Given under my hand this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1823. LAMBERT REARDON.

Jan 31 4w

SPECULATORS LOOK OUT.

For Sale,

A sharp built SCHOONER, now on the stocks & nearly ready to launch, of about two hundred tons burthen, she is copper fastened and her model is considered by judges to be equal to any schooner ever built—there can be no better materials than that of which she is built, except live oak. Persons wishing to purchase would have a better opportunity of viewing the vessel and judging of the workmanship before she is launched: should the above described vessel not be sold before the month of March, she will then be taken to Baltimore and be there offered for sale. JOHN DAWSON.

Near Easton, Talbot Co. E. S. Md. Jan. 17 3w

The editor of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore and the Philadelphia Gazette, Philadelphia, will please publish the above three times and send their account to this office.

GOVERNMENT OF THE U. STATES.
From 1789 to 1824.
The following Chronological List of the principal Officers of the United States Government under the constitution, has been compiled from authentic sources, and may be interesting to many, as a convenient document for reference.

PRESIDENTS.
George Washington, of Va. appointed 1789
John Adams, of Massachusetts, 1797
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, 1801
James Madison, of Virginia, 1809
James Monroe, of Virginia, 1817

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
John Adams, of Massachusetts, 1789
Thomas J. Burr, of New-York, 1797
Aaron Burr, of New-York, 1801
George Clinton, of New-York, 1805
Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 1813
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New-York, 1817

SECRETARIES OF STATE.
Thomas J. Jefferson, of Virginia, 1789
Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, 1791
Timothy Pickens, of Pennsylvania, 1795
John Marshall, of Virginia, 1800
James Madison, of Virginia, 1801
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 1809
James Monroe, of Virginia, 1811
John Quincy Adams, of Mass., 1817

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.
Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, 1789
Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut, 1795
Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, 1801
Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, 1802
George W. Campbell, of Tennessee, 1814
Alexander J. Dallas, of Penn., 1815
William H. Crawford, of Georgia, 1817

SECRETARIES OF WAR.
Henry Knox, of Mass., appointed 1789
Timothy Pickens, of Penn., 1795
James M. Henry, of Maryland, 1796
Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, 1800
Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, 1801
Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, 1801
William Easton, of Massachusetts, 1809
John Armstrong, of New-York, 1813
William H. Crawford, of Georgia, 1815
Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, 1817

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.
Note.—This Department was not established until 30th of April, 1798, being prior to that date a branch of the war department.
George Cabot, of Mass., appointed 1794
Benjamin Stoddard, of Maryland, 1799
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 1802
Jacob Crowninshield, of Mass., 1805
Paul Hamilton, of S. Carolina, 1809
William Jones, of Penn., 1812
Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Mass., 1814
Smith Thompson, of New-York, 1818
Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, 1823

POST-MASTERS GENERAL.
Samuel Osgood, of Mass., appointed 1789
Timothy Pickens, of Penn., 1791
Joseph Habersham, of Georgia, 1795
Gideon Granger, of Connecticut, 1802
Return J. Meigs, of Ohio, 1811
John McLean, of Ohio, 1823

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
John Jay, of New-York, appointed 1789
William Cushing, of Mass., 1796
Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, 1796
John Jay, of New-York, 1801
John Marshall, of Virginia, 1801

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.
Edmund Randolph, of Va., appointed 1789
William Bradford, of Penn., 1794
Charles Lee, of Virginia, 1795
Levi Lincoln, of Mass., 1801
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 1805
John Breckinridge, of Ky., 1809
Caesar A. Rodney, of Delaware, 1817
William Pinkney, of Maryland, 1811
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1814
William Wirt, of Virginia, 1817

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.
First Congress, 1st and second Sessions, held at New York 30 Philadelphia.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pa., 1789
Second Congress held at Philadelphia.
Jonathan Trumbull, of Conn., 1791
Third Congress, held at Philadelphia.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pa., 1793
Fourth Congress held at Philadelphia.
Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, 1795
Fifth Congress, held at Philadelphia.
Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, 1797
Sixth Congress 1st Session at Philadelphia—2d at Washington.
Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass., 1799
Seventh Congress held at Washington.
Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina, 1801
Eighth Congress.
Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina, 1803
Ninth Congress.
Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina, 1805
Tenth Congress.
Joseph B. Varnum, of Mass., 1807
Eleventh Congress.
Joseph B. Varnum, of Mass., 1809
Twelfth Congress.
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1811
Thirteenth Congress.
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1813—until January the 17th.
Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, for residue of the Congress.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS.
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1815
FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1817
SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, during the first session 1819
John W. Taylor, of New York, during the second session 1820
SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.
Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, 1821
EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1823

Notice.
The creditors of James Colston, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby warned to present their claims against said deceased to the subscriber legally authenticated for settlement on or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Debtors are particularly invited to call and settle their accounts without delay.
MARTIN L. WRIGHT.
Church Creek, Jan. 17 3w

Notice to Creditors.
This is to give Notice in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, that the Subscriber of Talbot county, Maryland, Widow of Henry Morgan, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Henry Morgan, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at or before the 26th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of January, A. D. 1824.
REBECCA MORGAN, Ex'x.
of Henry Morgan, dec'd.
Jan 24 3w

Land for Sale.
By virtue of an order of Dorchester county Court, at October term, eight hundred and twenty three, directed to us, will be offered at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 25th day of February next, in New-Market, at Peter H. Lowther's Tavern, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, part of the Real Estate of which Henry K. Steel, dec'd, was seized and possessed, to wit: Three Farms situated in the upper part of said county, lying on the West side of the North West Fork of Nantuxoke River, near Joseph East's Mill, and containing in said three Farms one hundred and eighty-nine Acres, with a sufficient quantity of Timber land off to each Farm. Also a tract of Land lying on the East side and bordering on the aforesaid river, well timbered and containing five hundred and seventy Acres. Also a tract of Land lying near Hicksonborough, containing about three hundred Acres. The above mentioned lands will be divided and laid off so as to suit purchasers, and sold on the following terms, to wit:
1st. One fifth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale.
2d. One half of the purchase money remaining after deducting the one fifth as specified above, payable in 12 months from the day of sale, with interest thereon.
3d. The remaining part of the purchase money payable in two years from the day of sale with interest thereon.
4th. The Commissioners to take bonds with approved securities, payable to the several representatives of the county.

For Sale.
A light WAGON and an excellent set of gear—Persons wishing to purchase can see it by applying at Mrs. Charlotte L. Edmondson's. Easton, Jan 11

Land for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, sitting as a court of equity, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale on Monday the 9th day of February next, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at Woolford Stewart's Tavern in Cambridge, the Real Estate of Thomas Eccleston, late of Dorchester county, deceased, containing
835 ACRES.
It has lately been laid off in lots of 53, 81, 101 & 120 acres each, which will be sold either in lots, or the above Land is situated on Little Choptank River, growing on soil and well timbered. A credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and after the expiration of the said term, the payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers. The creditors of said Thomas Eccleston, are notified that they must exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Dorchester county Court within six months from the day of sale.
JNO. DONOVAN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Jan. 17 4w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Henry Dickinson, late of said 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 30th day of June next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of December, 1823.
PARKER DICKERSON, Adm'r.
Snow Hill, Jan 17 3w

To Rent.
For the next ensuing year, the HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. Also, a good Country Blacksmith to hire—For terms apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS.
Nov 15 if

Notice.
The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years) Public's Humble Serv't, &c.
SAM. CHAPLIN.
Centreville, June 14—

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at the shop formerly occupied by Mr. James Burgess, next door to John W. Sherwood, opposite the Market House. He has on hand a large supply of materials, selected with care in Baltimore—together with the best workmen, he flatters himself he can furnish any work in his line superior to any work executed here, or equal to any in Baltimore: He has also brought a large supply of Ladies' and Children's Morocco Shoes, &c.—He will Manufacture a kinds of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Morocco, Silk, Satin, Prunelle, &c. Shoes and Boots, and from the experience he has acquired in working in different parts of the Union, he flatters himself to be able to yield general satisfaction, as his whole attention will be regularly paid to his business. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to by
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN GRACE.
Easton, Jan. 24—1f
N. B. Six journeymen Shoe Makers that at first rate workmen can have steady employment.

Clock and Watch MAKER.
John M. Laws,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house immediately opposite Nicos Layton's where he has commenced the above business, and intends keeping a general assortment of Clocks and Watches. Also, gold, gilt and steel Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c. Clocks and Watches of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted. He having served a regular Apprenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom.
Easton, January 24 1f

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
Wm. C. Burn,
Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.
He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. B. in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.
Easton, Nov 15 1f

COACH & HARNESS MAKING.
The Subscribers return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the very liberal encouragement they have been pleased to favor them with since their commencement in the Coach and Harness Making business. They have the pleasure to inform them that they have just received an additional supply of the first rate materials from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in their line, which will enable them to execute their work in the most approved style, at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms; if new work made by them will be warranted twelve months and repairs done on the most reasonable terms, and with despatch.
CAMPER & THOMPSON.
Easton, Jan 24 1f

Coach-Making.
The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken by stand on Washington Street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and solicits a share of the public patronage—He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's obt. serv't.
JOHN CARTER.
Easton, Jan 10 1f

REMOVAL.
Joseph Chain,
HAIR-DRESSER.
Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop next door to the Post Office, and directly opposite the Union Tavern.
Easton, Jan 10

Notice
Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvency laws of Maryland to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the 1st Saturday after the 2d Monday of May next, to show cause (if any they have) why they should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge
JAMES BROWN,
PETER COLLINS,
MILBEE ATKINSON,
JOSHUA DOWNS &
ESME RICHARDSON.
Jan 17 3w

Negroes for Sale.
Two Negro Men and a Girl for sale on credit of six months. Apply to
MATTHIAS GEORGE,
Near Wye Mills, Queen Ann's Co. Md. }
January 10 1f

Masonic Library.
A few copies of the "Masonic Library," recommended by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, are just received, and for Sale at this Office—
Price \$3 50.
Dec 27

For Sale,
The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Chopank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 320 acres—This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

Also—For Sale,
The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Buckner, containing about 250 acres.
Also—For Sale,
THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber
CHARLES P. WILLSON.
Nov 22—1f

Land for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm where he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear its produce abundance of Timothy and Herd. I have a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees are in good repair with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call & view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.
JAMES DENNY,
Agent for Thomas Denny
Oct 25

For Sale.
You that have long been in the habit of paying large bills to physicians, attend, a remedy is offered, come and look, purchase and settle on the farm now offered to you—The Farm known by the name of Maxwell Moore, formerly the property of J. W. Banning, deceased, is handsomely situated on a branch of Fred Haven Creek, adjoining the lands of Jacob Lockerman, Esq. and the Dwelling of Dr. John Rodgers; this farm can vie with any one of the sage for Timber from Easton to the Bay Side, containing between two and three hundred Acres, only a small portion being cleared, yet the rents within two years past, has paid more than the interest on the sum demanded.
Also, the FARM known by the name of "Fishing Pond" or the "Mills" containing upwards of fifty Acres, this place has been considered amongst the handsomest situations in Talbot county, for health, produce one more so, and commanding such an extensive view of Fred Haven Creek, where the Steam Boat Maryland constantly passes within a few hundred yards in her route from Easton to Baltimore, and one of the best country stands for a Grocery Store of any in the county. A Wind Mill of the largest class, in good repair with a large share of custom. The rent of this place will pay 8 per cent interest on the sum that would be demanded, the Dwellings on both of those places are such as is common for tenants. Baltimoreans attend, a beautiful retreat in a sickly season, perhaps such places for health, situation and bargains will not be offered shortly in this county for sale again.
THOMAS BANNING
Bannington, Talbot county, Md. }
January, 3 1f

The Baltimore Federal Gazette will please publish the above notice a week for 8 weeks and send it account to this office.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE
The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called "WARD'S GIFT," beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills it contains about four hundred and twenty four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and firewood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little draining. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a dock well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.
It is unnecessary to say any thing further, I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Handcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,
J. G. THOMAS.
Nov 15 1f

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
Sitting as a court of Equity,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1823.
Ordered that the sale of Lands, Real Estate and Premises made to Thomas H. Dawson by Alexander F. Harrison, Trustee for the sale of the lands, real estate and premises of Annora Ann Rowleson, Ferdinand Rowleson and Nicholas Rowleson, infants, in the case of James C. Iston, petitioner, for the sale thereof, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 3d Monday in May next, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty four; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty four.
The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$1000.
R. T. EARLE,
L. M. FURNELL,
ROBERT WRIGHT.
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Jan. 17 3w

\$200 Reward.
Runaway from the farm of Anthony Bass, late of Talbot county, deceased on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high stout and well made pleasant in his manners when sober but when intoxicated much more insolent Nace is a negro mulatto, twenty two or three years old 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose. Very stout and well made rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.
of A. BASS, dec'd.
Caroline county, Nov 29—1f

\$30 Reward.
Runaway from the Subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last an indentured servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON, he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new dark colored great coat since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who is settled in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—who very likely take up said runaway and deliver him to the coal in Easton or Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.
J. LOCKERMAN.
Dec 13 1f

\$70 Reward.
Runaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name of
PRISS,
About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made, and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some who have, living either in Queen Ann's or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. J. W. Banning, of Queen Ann's) who is a very small man, by the name of Joseph, and who is in the habit of travelling from this state, and the state of Delaware; her clothing is unknown, I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Eastern Jail.
ALSO,
Runaway from the Subscriber about the 1st of November last, a dark mulatto girl, by the name of HETTY, of ordinary stature, remarkably smart in her person and very handsome, and from her appearance about 16 years of age and well growing; she took with her various articles of clothing, consisting principally of Linsey; She has an uncommon appearance, and when spoken to evinces some confusion and speaks quick. I will give a reward of \$20 to any person who will deliver the above described negro HETTY, or \$70 if both the above described negroes are delivered to me or lodged in the Eastern Jail.
JAMES DENNY.
Near Easton, Talbot Co. Md. }
January 17 1f

In Council,
ANNEAPOLIS, Dec. 16 1823.
Ordered, That the following resolution be published twice a week until the 15th of March, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald at Frederick Town, Maryland Herald at Hager's Town, the Bond of Union, in Bel Air, Rockville True American, in Montgomery county, the Eastern Star and Eastern Gazette and the National Intelligencer.
By order,
NINIAN PINNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Whereas, the Governor in his communication hath recommended that a day should be set apart by the General Assembly to be observed throughout the state for the purpose of Humiliation and Prayer, in which our citizens may collectively unite at the Divine Being who has promised, that he will be entreated of his people, to stay his chastening hand, and rescue us from our suffering population the blessings he hath withold, and make us who are spared more desirous by his fatherly care than we have hitherto been—Therefore, he is resolved by the General Assembly that the 18th day of March next be set apart and recommended to the people of the state, to be observed as a day of Humiliation and Prayer, and that this resolution be published in such newspapers throughout the state, as the Governor and Council may direct, for the information of the citizens thereof.
Dec 27

By his Excellency, Samuel Stevens, Junior, Governor of Maryland.
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS information has been received by the Executive of the said state, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the tenth instant, in Worcester county, on a certain William Veazey, by Robert H. Johnson, of said county, and that the said Johnson has fled from justice: And whereas it is of the first importance to society that perpetrators of such offences should be brought to punishment, I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of council, offer a reward of one hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend the said Robert H. Johnson and deliver him to the sheriff of Worcester county, provided he be taken in said county, or two hundred dollars if taken elsewhere and delivered as aforesaid. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.
SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Description of Robert H. Johnson.—He is about five feet five or six inches high, has dark skin and eyes, about forty years of age, and is mild in conversation; a farmer by profession; it is probable he will make his way to Frederickburg, Virginia, or Washington city, as he has relations in both places. He has been a sea and perhaps may endeavor to get aboard of some vessel.
To be published in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette; National Intelligencer; the Patriot and American at Baltimore; and the two papers at Easton.
By order,
NINIAN PINNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

By his Excellency, Samuel Stevens, Junior, Governor of Maryland.
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS information has been received by the Executive of the said state, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the tenth instant, in Worcester county, on a certain William Veazey, by Robert H. Johnson, of said county, and that the said Johnson has fled from justice: And whereas it is of the first importance to society that perpetrators of such offences should be brought to punishment, I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of council, offer a reward of one hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend the said Robert H. Johnson and deliver him to the sheriff of Worcester county, provided he be taken in said county, or two hundred dollars if taken elsewhere and delivered as aforesaid. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.
SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Description of Robert H. Johnson.—He is about five feet five or six inches high, has dark skin and eyes, about forty years of age, and is mild in conversation; a farmer by profession; it is probable he will make his way to Frederickburg, Virginia, or Washington city, as he has relations in both places. He has been a sea and perhaps may endeavor to get aboard of some vessel.
To be published in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette; National Intelligencer; the Patriot and American at Baltimore; and the two papers at Easton.
By order,
NINIAN PINNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

By his Excellency, Samuel Stevens, Junior, Governor of Maryland.
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS information has been received by the Executive of the said state, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the tenth instant, in Worcester county, on a certain William Veazey, by Robert H. Johnson, of said county, and that the said Johnson has fled from justice: And whereas it is of the first importance to society that perpetrators of such offences should be brought to punishment, I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of council, offer a reward of one hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend the said Robert H. Johnson and deliver him to the sheriff of Worcester county, provided he be taken in said county, or two hundred dollars if taken elsewhere and delivered as aforesaid. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.
SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Description of Robert H. Johnson.—He is about five feet five or six inches high, has dark skin and eyes, about forty years of age, and is mild in conversation; a farmer by profession; it is probable he will make his way to Frederickburg, Virginia, or Washington city, as he has relations in both places. He has been a sea and perhaps may endeavor to get aboard of some vessel.
To be published in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette; National Intelligencer; the Patriot and American at Baltimore; and the two papers at Easton.
By order,
NINIAN PINNEY,
Clerk of the Council.