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. VIII. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1825. 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.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

Olim memenisse juvabit.

Mr. Graham,

Will you be good enough to give room in your next paper to the following selections, which relate to one of the most important principles that has ever been set up and contested since the establisment of the present government in this state and country. They have a strong relationship to the present state of things, and ought to be remembered and considered in all times.

Your compliance will oblige a distant subscriber. Your's, H.

The following Preamble and Resolutions relating to a Congressional Caucus, passed the Legislature of this State on the 18th December, 1823.

The legislature of Maryland will view with concern any attempt to controol the election of president and vice president of the United States, by means of a congressional caucus.

The constitution of the United States has assigned to congress certain rights and duties in regard to that election, concerning the performance of which, at the proper time and in the proper place, it is unwise and injudicious for members of Congress previously to pledge or commit themselves.

To the people the same instrument has assigned other rights and duties, which the Legislature of Maryland believe they are perfectly competent to perform without the corrective interposition of any other tribunal, and more especially of that one which, of all others, should be most free from the influence of preconcerted arrangement.

When the people shall have failed to make the election, then, and not till then, will the period arrive for the members of Congress, acting as the representatives of the American people, to decide on the qualifications and merits of the respective candidates.

Therefore, *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That they disapprove of, and will discountenance any Congressional caucus nomination at this time of President and Vice President of the United States, and that the Senators and Representatives of this state in Congress, be requested to use their influence to prevent the same.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be forthwith transmitted by his Excellency the Governor, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Which was read.

By order, W. KILTY, Clk.

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 harmonising 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.

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 resolutions of the General Assembly respecting congressional caucus, we have the honour to send the enclosed from William Hayward, Jr. Esq. 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 utterly 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 honourable 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 candour compels me to the acknowledgment, from the respect alone which I entertained for 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 controled, 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 constituents, the trusts placed by them to my keeping; that the charge may be confided 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 people's 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 trammelled or controled.

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 land marks, 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 and 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 prodedure 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 and to me as their representative. I have though too much respect for the patriotism and intelligence of that honourable and enlightened body, to make this last and painful resort at 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 justified or 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.

From the Easton Gazette of Jan. 24.

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 would 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, thought proper "to request the Senators and representatives in Congress from Maryland to use their exertions to prevent such caucus"—and this was 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 over 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 attempts 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 at first more full and extended view of things than the people themselves, expressing their sense, in behalf of the people of the State, on national measures? or even of requesting, in a frank and respectful manner, that 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 comity which ought to exist between state legislatures and the federal legislature would countenance and approre of such an interchange 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 unpolluted 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 chief magistrate 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 authorise 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 cloathed 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 Rights in Maryland, 'no chancellor or judge can hold any other 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 wholy 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 inhibitions 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 wholy inconsistent with the public welfare and incompatible with a faithful discharge of official duties. CINCINNATUS

From the Maryland Republican.

RECEPTION OF GEN. LA FAYETTE,

By the Legislature of Maryland.

On Monday the 20th inst. the Committee of arrangement on the part of both branches of the Legislature waited upon Gen. Lafayette at the Government House, and agreeably to previous arrangement conducted him and his suite to the State House, for the purpose of introducing him to the Senate and House of Delegates. Upon the General's arrival at the State House, the committee conducted him to the Council Chamber, where he was received by Governor Stevens and the members of the Executive Council. After remaining a short time, he proceeded, attended by the committee of arrangement on the part of the Senate, to the chamber of the Senate. Upon his entrance into the chamber, the General was announced to the Senate and conducted by the committee to the spot whereon Washington stood, when he resigned his commission to Congress. The President of the Senate, Col. Wm. R. Stewart, then delivered to him the following address:—

GENERAL,

You are always welcome in every place, where liberty has a friend, or virtue an admirer.

The citizens of these free United States, all delight to manifest their gratitude and their love, to their early, and their constant friend.

Allow me in behalf of the Senate of Maryland, to assure you, that in no place, and by no portion of our citizens, are you welcomed with more heartfelt sincerity, than in this chamber, and by this body.

To You sir, in a distinguished degree, and to the other illustrious patriots whose fortunes and whose lives were consecrated to redeem the just claims of our countrymen to the rights of men and of nations, are we indebted under providence for all we enjoy.

In this legislative chamber half a century ago, your friend and fellow labourer, our immortal Washington; has illustrated the practical influence of those principles, which inflamed the bosom of our fathers.

Most of those who were the witnesses of that triumph of principle, and of virtue, have gone to receive the reward of their labours; but we their sons, have learned the story, and it is our highest boast to venerate, and with humble effort to imitate the glorious path of our sires.—General, our fondest recollections of your early devotion, to the cause of our struggling country, are rendered more dear to us, by the knowledge that you have in the interval of our separation, unceasingly directed your energies to the diffusion of those political blessings, to secure which excited your early labours in this country.

The mantle of our venerated Washington, has surrounded his surviving friend, and Europe, has been permitted to behold, in the person of Lafayette; that pure spirit of universal philanthropy, and that incorruptible & unyielding devotion to the rights of man, which has consecrated in our affections, the beloved name of the father of America.

That you may long live to enjoy the gratitude, and honors, which your character so justly claims, and to witness the accomplishment of every political anticipation, which your patriotism has prefigured, and that every domestic and personal happiness, which a good providence has reserved for the most favoured object of its bounty, may cheer the remaining days of our friend and benefactor, is most sincerely, and fervently, the aspiration of every member of the Senate of Maryland.

To which the General replied.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate.—The flattering welcome, the kind assurances with which the Senate of Maryland deign to honor me, excite in my breast feelings the more gratifying, as they mingle with a dutiful sense of the high favor conferred upon me forty years ago by a Maryland Assembly.

While the rights of the sovereignty of the people have been denied or betrayed by every sort of ancient and modern usurpers, it is pleasing to remember the day when on this floor the commission entrusted by the people to our great military chief was surrendered to that national legitimacy in the assertion of which the Maryland troops have acted under him, a most patriotic part, a part since rewarded by their having been blessed with sons fully worthy of their gallant and republican sires.

The approbation of this respected house for my conduct in another hemisphere is still enhanced by the sacred emblem under which you have been pleased in their names to express it. I most fondly join in your noble wishes for the triumph of universal philanthropy, and devotion to the rights and general welfare of mankind, and at the same time that I have the honor to thank you for your particular wishes in my behalf. I beg you, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the senate, to accept a tender of my everlasting attachment and respect.

The Senate, as soon as the General had finished adjourned. He was introduced by the President to each member of the Senate, and to such revolutionary soldiers and distinguished strangers as were present upon the occasion.

After his reception by the Senate, the committee of arrangement on the part of the House of Delegates, waited upon him and conducted him to the chamber of the House of Delegates. The general was received to the house and conducted by the committee to a seat, which had been previously prepared. The speaker of the house, Gen. Marriott, then addressed the General on the part of the members and after assuring him of their gratitude for his services, and of their joy at his presence, adverted to the happy situation in which he found our country, as it regarded her civil and religious institutions.*

General La Fayette replied in the following words:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—

Amidst the continued enjoyments which have delighted the heart of an adopted son of this American union, I am particularly gratified to find myself so kindly welcomed by the representatives of a state where I have been, at the close of our revolutionary contest, honored with a special vote of adoption.

Your affectionate mention of services rendered to our beloved America cannot but recall to my mind, not only the gallant Maryland line, in the ranks of whom I am proud to have fought my first battle, but also the Maryland volunteers of 1781, and the Maryland achievements of the last war: So when you speak of religious liberty, I am happy to observe that the sacred principle of equality in the freedom of worship, has been in Maryland from the first day of its settlement most liberally established.

May this state, sir, in the wonderful improvements of its agriculture, commerce and manufactures, as well as in all other circumstances of public and private welfare, more and more reap the advantages of republican institutions and republican feelings. Be pleased Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Delegates, with these warm and dutiful wishes, to accept the tribute of my high respects and most grateful acknowledgements.

The house then adjourned and the members were severally introduced by the speaker to the General. The reception on the part of the House of Delegates being over, the General accompanied by his suite and the committee of arrangement retired.—During his reception, a national salute was fired. The lobies of both chambers were crowded, particularly with ladies, all of whom were anxious to witness the interesting ceremonies of his reception.

After the General retired from the state house, he paid visits to several of our oldest inhabitants and devoted two hours for the purpose of being introduced to the citizens.

At five o'clock the General and his suite were conducted by the committee of arrangement to the Hall of St. John's college, where a dinner† was given in honor of him at the public expense. The governor of the state presided, and the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates acted as Vice Presidents. Captain Sprigg, late governor of Maryland and Col's. Mitchell and Kent and all the officers of the state and general government who were in our city as also the revolutionary soldiers were invited to attend. Many toasts were drank highly indicative of the respect and gratitude of the company for the character and services of Lafayette.

*I have not had it in my power to procure a copy of Gen. Marriott's address.

†The dinner was prepared by Mr. James Williamson and in justice to him, we must state that for propriety of arrangement and beauty of decorations it was highly creditable to his taste.

From the National Intelligencer of Dec. 22.

Gen. La Fayette, with his Son and Secretary, returned to this city yesterday afternoon, from his visit to Annapolis, escorted by Capt. Selby's troop of Anne Arundel cavalry, and accompanied by Messrs. Kent and Mitchell, of the House of Representatives of the United States, and by Col. Chambers, of the Senate of Maryland, and Col. Howard, of the House of Delegates of that state. The General was treated with the most marked respect and hospitality by the Legislature of Maryland, assembled at Annapolis, as well as by the inhabitants of that ancient metropolis, and he returns highly gratified with his visit. He spent last evening, by previous appointment, with the Mayor of the city and his lady, in company with a very numerous and brilliant assemblage of the officers of our Government, citizens and strangers, including the French Legation, and other foreigners of distinction.

The debate which took place in Congress upon the bill in favour of Gen. La Fayette served to elicit several interesting facts. The income of his estate at the commencement of our revolution, when he embarked in our cause was upwards of $28,000 per annum. He received neither pay nor emoluments for his services during the war, but on the contrary as the whole country knows, he distributed of his primary fortune to the extreme wants of our army—he literally clothed our soldiers and put shoes upon their bare feet out of his own purse. An investigation of his affairs took place at the time he was denounced by the Jacobins of France, and legal evidence was produced to their tribunals that he had spent in our cause 700,000 livres! about 140,000 dollars, which with interest to this date, would leave us immensely in debt yet, in an account of dollars and cents—but no such account exists between this friend of freedom and the freemen of this country.

Of the land which he received from congress after the confiscation of his estate in France, a portion was located in the vicinity of New-Orleans, and has now become immensely valuable, said to be estimated at 400,000 dollars. This land after the location, was by congress inadvertently granted to the city of Orleans, by which grant the city was immensely improved though La Fayette was impoverished. His claim was the best, but so far from maintaining it in such a case, he sent on his deed of relinquishment immediately, and had his location made where land is not now worth the having. The life and character of this man is replete with incidents which belongs to the cause of mankind—to the cause of republics—Europe knows not yet how to estimate such a man.—*Md. Rep.*

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 23.

Mr. *Herkimer* asked leave, for himself and others, who had been absent from the House yesterday, to record their votes on the bill concerning General La Fayette. Leave being refused, he expressed his cordial acquiescence in the bill.

MR. RANDOLPH'S LETTER.

Mr. *Randolph* then rose in his place, and addressed the chair. A letter which he had addressed to his constituents having been the subject of animadversion here, he felt it due to himself, as well as those he represented, to state to the House, as briefly as possible, the facts of the case. He had been appointed a member of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Ninian Edwards, of the 28th of April. A proposition had been submitted to this committee, which is in the recollection of the House. To that proposition he moved an amendment, which it is equally unnecessary to recite; when he was informed that a proposition similar to his had been agreed to by the committee. He asked to see the proposition referred to. It was handed to him. He saw a dissimilarity between the two, and pointed out the difference, in a manner which every member might comprehend. But that nothing might be left unexplained, he proceeded to enforce his proposition by such observations as he considered essential to the clearing away of any possible doubt.

During this discussion, the honorable member from Louisiana, on his right, entered the room. To him he stated the proposition before the Committee, and that honorable member coincided in the opinion that it was not easy to discover any other course which the Committee could pursue. Then, and not till then, there was a general acquiescence in his proposition. Then, and not till then, were all the members present. Then, and not till then, was his proposition adopted. It was unnecessary to say to the House, that nothing which he had written or said, could regard the ulterior decision of the Committee; and if proof were required, proof to satisfy the most incredulous could be found in the fact. It could be found in this fact, that, on the 11th of the ensuing month, a proposition was made by him to lay the minutes of the Committee, up to that day, before the House, which proposition was overruled. He had no wish to go further into the subject; but he had considered it his bounden duty to take the earliest opportunity to make this statement to the House.

The *Speaker* then began to call up the petitions, and Mr. *Cushman* had presented one, when

Mr. *Livingston* (having obtained the permission of the House) made a few observations. The facts which the gentleman from Virginia had stated, in relation to what passed before the Committee, were correct. He was there. The discussion took place in the precise manner stated by the gentleman from Viginia. The misunderstanding which had subsequently arisen upon the subject must, he presumed, have proceeded from a misconception of the phraseology of his letter. The words of that letter certainly justified the Committee in supposing that he meant to impute to them unfairness of conduct. The explanation of the gentleman from Virginia showed that such was not his intention, and he felt pleasure in bearing the testimony he now bore to the accuracy of his statements.

Mr. *Owen* rose to reply, to one part of the charge which had been made against the Committee, and which referred to the disposition of the Committee to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to reply. He wished to know if the gentleman from Virginia charged the Committee with refusing to receive such a reply. He, for one, was never opposed to it. When the gentleman entered the Committee room, a proposition was pending to that effect. He was satisfied that the gentleman's statement was correct, in that particular. The conversation which took place in the Committee room related to the manner in which this should be done. It was the opinion of some, that the language used was not the best that could have been adopted. It might not have been proper to call upon the Secretary; such a call might have been productive of personal inconvenience, or unpleasantness. Besides, if we had required him, to answer, it would have been necessary to embody the points for him to answer. He concluded with stating that he had, in the observations which he had made, relied entirely on his recollection.

Mr. *Webster* said, the impression which the letter had made upon his mind, was, that a majority of the Committee had been prevailed upon with difficulty to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to make a reply to the charges preferred against him. If that was not intended, or if no misconstruction of the letter had gone abroad, there would have been no cause for any of the observations which were made on the last day of the session. But the impression had been such as to render it imperative upon him to make those observations. If the charges contained in that letter were not intended to make such an impression, then all that was said, had been said under a mere misapprehension.

Mr. *Randolph* replied that he had made as clear a statement as he could of the facts which had occurred.

Mr. *M'Arthur* wished to know whether the gentleman from Virginia meant to have it understood that a majority of the committee did, with reluctance, consent to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to reply. If so, the impression of that gentleman, on the subject, was very different from that which he had received. He never knew that any single member had objected to this course. If the gentleman from Virginia never had such an impression, and had no such now, he would be satisfied if he would say so. But if he meant, what his letter seemed to purport, he would deny the position taken by the gentleman, as such was not the case.

Mr. *Floyd* made some observations in a low tone of voice. He was not in the House when Mr. Webster made his observations on the letter in question, on the last day of the session, nor was he aware of the fact until the observations had been made. He was then, as now, confident that there had been some misapprehension.

The statements made by his colleague were true. He recollected when he came into the House while the gentleman from Louisiana was speaking, that he heard something which seemed like an appeal to him, and to the gentleman from N. York, but he did not distinctly understand its object. He considered that his colleague had referred to general conversation only, and this was the ground of the misapprehension. He regretted much that any unpleasant feeling from one member of the committee towards another should have grown out of this business. He still retained the same impression on the subject which he had originally entertained. He had had some conversation with members of the committee, but had not referred to any documents, since his return to the city.

From the National Intelligencer of Dec. 24.

With a promptitude which enhances the value of the Proceeding, the act concerning Gen. Lafayette, which passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday, was taken up, read three several times, and finally passed, in the Senate, yesterday, without a dissenting voice. It now only wants the signature of the President, which it is known that it will give him sincere pleasure to affix to this bill, to make it a law. A single voice in the Senate could have prevented the bill's receiving even its second reading yesterday: but, the thing being resolved upon, forms were dispensed with, that the act of national gratitude might be speedily consummated.

The bill has at length passed the House of Representatives, which has been for several years on the tapis, for occupying the Mouth of the Oregon, or Columbia River. It has been so amended as not to contemplate, even prospectively, a civil or territorial form of government. The occupation will therefore, for the present, be purely military.

The aboriginal name of the River, Oregon, will be restored to it, if this bill passes the Senate in its present shape, and we are glad of it. It is a sonorous word, and significant—the meaning of it being, when translated, *The River that runs to the West.*

Neither house of Congress is to sit again until Monday.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

From the Maryland Republican.

Abstract of Proceedings.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

From Friday 10th to 17th inclusive.

PETITIONS.

From Wm. L. Stewart for a divorce, and a petition from Elizabeth Stewart, the wife, counter thereto;—A bill was reported and passed; G. L. Rawliegh, for special act of insolvency, on which a bill was reported in favor by Mr. Hopper, which was passed by both houses; from sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, for the appointment of a public measurer of Potatoes in the city of Baltimore; from the Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace Turnpike Company, praying they may terminate the same at Bush-Town; from Jesse Hughes and Alexander Jones, respecting a deed; from Martin Bowers of Baltimore for a special act of insolvency; from Benjamin Cromwell, for a divorce; from Peter Robertson for insolvency; from John C. King, for insolvency; from Osborn Sprigg, of Allegany county for insolvency; a bill reported in his favor; from sundry tobacco planters of Frederick county, praying a repeal of the inspection law of last session; from John Gamber, Spedden Orem, and Thomas Townsend, revolutionary soldiers for pensions; from Rosanna Crowl, of Baltimore county for a divorce; from Ann Evitt, for a divorce; from Christian and Catharine Hyatt of Washington county, respecting the property of an illegitimate child, deceased; from Samuel R. Smith of Baltimore, for compensation for losses in erecting a tobacco warehouse; from George W. Parker for revolutionary pensions; from Barbary Riley, widow of Wm. Riley a revolutionary soldier for same. Various petitions from poor persons for support from the counties were also referred; from Wm. Richardson, of Charles county; from Mary Pearson Cheezum, of Caroline county, for remission of a fine, a bill reported favourably by Mr. Brown thereto passed this house, but was rejected in the senate; from Eliza Strode, of Montgomery county, to be authorised to hold certain negroes.

On motion of the gentlemen named, leave given to bring in the following bills:—

Mr. Millard, to pay the Civil List. Mr. Boon, for the relief of Sarah Cheezum, of Caroline county. Mr. Boon, to report a bill to facilitate the administration of justice in this state. Mr. Jarrett, to regulate officers fees. Mr. Millard to ascertain and settle the salary of the members of the Council for the ensuing year. Mr. Dennis, to reduce the number of trustees to Washington Academy. Mr. Estep, for the revaluation of real and personal property in Anne Arundel county. Mr. Estep, to regulate Ferries. Mr. Tingle, to require certain days to be set apart for the transaction of chancery business in the 4th judicial district. Mr. Chapman, to alter the constitution as relates to the election of the Governor and Council. Mr. Ireland, for the relief of James Mungar, Kent county. Mr. M'Mahon, supplement to the act incorporating the Allegany county school. Mr. Worthington, to fix the salary of the Clerk of the Council. Mr. Garner, to provide for the education of poor children in this state. Mr. Tingle to amend the act concerning crimes and punishments. Mr. Thomas, to regulate salted fish. Mr. Barnes, to repeal the acts relating to lotteries. Mr. Turner, supplement to the act authorising a lottery for completing an Episcopal Church in Baltimore county. Mr. Roberts, relating to the emigration of free negroes into this state; Mr. Turner, to repeal the act of 1821, relating to the removal of criminal causes in Baltimore city and county courts. Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Speed, to amend the act taxing certain offices; Mr. Merrick, to allow Baltimore city the same number of delegates that the counties are entitled to; Mr. Kemp, for a lottery for the German Reformed church in Middletown.

The following bills have passed the house.—For the support of Mary and George Adkins, of Worcester county; to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners appointed to divide St. Mary's county into election districts; a further supplement to the act empowering the levy court of Cecil county to build a bridge over Octorara creek.

A bill from the senate to confirm the act of last session, changing the period of the meeting of the Legislature was read.

The usual messages proposing an interchange of the services of Chaplains took place.

The senate acceeded to the proposal of the house for a joint committee to consider and report on the constitution and laws of the state, intimating, however, at the same time, that they were not 'entirely satisfied of the uncertainty, difficulty and confusion suggested by the message of the house.'

On motion of Mr. Jarret an enquiry into the expediency of dispensing with the imparlance court and the right of supersedeas in all cases was referred to the committee of grievances.

Mr. Speed had leave to report a bill to repeal the act taxing certain offices passed last session. Afterwards the same gentleman had leave to report a bill to amend the act of taxing certain offices.

On motion of Mr. Eccleston, an enquiry into the expediency of taxing pleasure carriages, was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Speed, on Monday, an enquiry into the state and utility of the auditors' office, was referred to the committee of Grievances—next day, on motion of the same gentleman, this order was rescinded and a substitute passed requiring the auditor himself to report the condition, duties and perquisites of said office.

Mr. M'Mahon on the same day had the enquiry on the expediency of continuing in existence said office, referred again to the committee of Grievances.

Mr. Worthington reports a bill to continue in force the acts which would expire with the present session.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, a call was made on the Register of the Chancery court for the number of cases undetermined in said court, the length of time they have remained there, the number of cases in which the papers have been lost, and the number of decisions made within the last two years.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, the committee on the militia were instructed to enquire into the services required of the armorer of the state, and whether their salaries might not be reduced.

The bill which has passed the senate confirming the alteration of the constitution, so that the legislature shall in future meet on the last Monday in December, on motion of Mr. Carroll, has been made the order of the day for the 16th January.

Mr. Hoffman reports a bill to authorise two Justices of the Peace to receive and approve security in the cases therein mentioned. Mr. Wilson, for support of Elizabeth Gingle of Montgomery county. Mr. Barnes, to repeal the present lottery laws.

Mr. Millard from the committee on divorces, reports favorably in the case of Wm. L. Stewart, and a bill accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Gough, a call was made upon the Armorer, to report the condition and quality of the states property under his charge. Mr. Nicholson had the call amended so as to include the Armorer of the Eastern Shore also.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the following order was read and assented to:

Whereas the security of free representative government and the wealth and prosperity of states, mainly depend upon the general diffusion of useful knowledge. And whereas the improvement of agriculture, and the advancement of science, are pre-eminently essential to the happiness of the people, and the general welfare.

It is therefore ordered, that a committee to consist of seven members, be appointed by the speaker, to inquire into the present system of public instruction throughout this state, and to devise a system, the views of which shall embrace the primary or common schools as the basis; and that the said committee shall especially consider the interest of agriculture, as connected with education, that they have power to suggest the sources of revenue proper to sustain the charges of the desired system, and to procure all necessary information; and report the same to this house. Ordered, that Messrs. Teackle, Spencer, Garner, Maxcy, Boon, Weems and Gough, be the said committee.

Mr. Speed reports a bill entitled, 'an act to provide for, and continue to Jeremiah Towoly Chase, during his natural life, the same salary which he was entitled to under the commission he lately resigned, as chief judge of the third judicial district,' which is ordered to have a second reading on the 3d of January next.

On motion of Mr. Lee, the committee of Grievances was instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending executions, issued against real estate after the first of March next.

AMERICAN NOVELS.

A whisper has reached us from an authentic source, that another of our countrymen is about to enter on the literary course already so creditably pursued by Brown and Cooper. Like the latter of these gentlemen, his attention, it is said, will be confined to the embellishment of American history and the illustration of native manners.—His first essay, it is understood, will embrace the momentous scenes anterior and subsequent to, as well as a spirited sketch of the action on Long Island during the Revolutionary War. The incidents are of the most interesting nature, and cannot fail, if handled with even moderate ability, to render the proposed work a desirable acquisition to the novelist's library. The commencement, we are informed, will be placed in the printer's hands in a few days.—*N. Y. Patriot.*

From a late Lond

CURIOUS LEGA

We do not recollect a stance than the following ness (if we may use such a and ingenuity in an advoc

About seventy years a "Councellor" Costello w the Irish Bar, where he wit, acuteness, and pro His practice lay considera al Courts, where by his bled many deserving culp well earned punishment was one day summoned great hurry, and in a case cy. The safe or strong of Glendowr & Co. had an immense amount. S upon the deputy cashier, quence arrested and sent of the walls of which he minutes before he was low prisoner (whom on h conciliated by 'coming d to send for 'Counsello would, if any man coul was in obedience to his Counsellor' repaired to tice not very general he at all unusual in Dublin.

'I am told you are c loining 10,000 guineas Counsellor as he entere

'I am.'

'Are you guilty?'

'Sir!'

'Have you the *arogan*

'I don't understand y

'Did you do the thing

'Sir, you insult me by

'Then by J——s you'

the Counsellor took his

'Hold, Sir,' said the p a little hesitation conf able to pay the Counsell eas if he should procure bargain was struck, and his leave.

Costello immediatel Crown Office, as it was lin, from which his clier ted. The Sitting Mag the Bench.

'Good-morrow, Mr. A Counsellor, as he ente thing new to day—any way?'

'Yes, a most extraor curred. One of Glend stracted from the stron ten bags, each containi gold. He was arrested of the property was fou been sworn to. I ser about half an hour sinc ly swing after the nex Bailey Sessions.)

'The property sworn how can that be? One and—

'True, true; but wit stole some foreign gold a broad Dutch piece, w he was arrested; it ha the chief cashier; so y no chance of escape. handed the coin to the

Costello took the pi hands, looked at it mos it in h— hand, and, aft the air of a virtuoso, r derman, with 'Upon m a case as ever I met.' tant conversation he and by the packet, wh he dispatched a trust sterdam, with certai strict injunction to be in three weeks, at Commission of Oyer commence.—The mar ject of his mission, an on the very morning for the trial of his ma

The prisoner was principal Cashier of G the circumstances of t by the Alderman to the robber (who could oner) had substituted for those of gold whic Dutch piece was then by the Council for the hesitatingly identified his employers. This conclusive—the pri changed—the Jury in tures that they were was decending from t tello exclaimed—

'Stop, young man will thank you for that (to the Council for handed it to him) he on the sleeve of his then, turning to the the piece of money positively swear this of gold which was Glendowr & Co.

'I do.'

'Have a care, your said Costello, offer but, letting it fall before him on the ta don,' said he, takin coin to the witness— the identical piece o

'I am.

'You are positive

'I do; and swe piece.'

'And *this?*' said another and a simil

The witness was

Costello had at th ed upon his mind th gold piece shown

* The witness in their evidence from stand, and not from country.

From a late London paper.

CURIOUS LEGAL FACT.

We do not recollect a more striking instance than the following, of unscrupulousness (if we may use such a word,) assurance and ingenuity in an advocate.

About seventy years ago the celebrated "Councellor" Costello was in his zenith at the Irish Bar, where he was unrivalled for wit, acuteness, and propensity of brogue. His practice lay considerably in the Criminal Courts, where by his ingenuity he enabled many deserving culprits to avade the well earned punishment of the law. He was one day summoned to Newgate in a great hurry, and in a case of great emergency. The safe or strong box of the bank of Glendowr & Co. had been plundered to an immense amount. Suspicion had fallen upon the deputy cashier, who was in consequence arrested and sent to prison, inside of the walls of which he had not been ten minutes before he was advised by his fellow prisoner (whom on his entrance he had conciliated by 'coming down' handsomely) to send for 'Counsellor' Costello, who would, if any man could, save his life. It was in obedience to his summons that 'the Counsellor' repaired to Newgate—a practice not very general here, perhaps, but not at all unusual in Dublin.

'I am told you are committed for purloining 10,000 guineas my dear? said the Counsellor as he entered the cell.

'I am.'

'Are you guilty?'

'Sir!'

'Have you the *arogaun sheese?*'

'I don't understand you.'

'Did you do the thing?'

'Sir, you insult me by your suspicions.'

'Then by J——s you'll be hanged'—and the Counsellor took his hat.

'Hold, Sir,' said the prisoner—who after a little hesitation confessed that he was able to pay the Counsellor a thousand guineas if he should procure his acquittal;—the bargain was struck, and the Counsellor took his leave.

Costello immediately repaired to the Crown Office, as it was then called, in Dublin, from which his client had been committed. The Sitting Magistrate was still on the Bench.

'Good-morrow, Mr. Alderman,' said the Counsellor, as he entered—'is there any thing new to day—any thing stirring in my way?'

'Yes, a most extraordinary case has occurred. One of Glendowr's clerks has abstracted from the strong box of the bank ten bags, each containing 1000 guineas in gold. He was arrested this morning; some of the property was found on him, and has been sworn to. I sent him to Newgate about half an hour since, and he'll certainly swing after the next commission,' (Old Bailey Sessions.)

'The property sworn to! Why Zounds how can that be? One guinea is like another and—

'True, true; but with guineas the fellow stole some foreign gold coins; one of which, a broad Dutch piece, was found on him when he was arrested; it has been identified by the chief cashier; so you will admit he has no chance of escape. Here it is,' and he handed the coin to the Counsellor.

Costello took the piece of money into his hands, looked at it most attentively, turned it in his hand, and, after considering it with the air of a virtuoso, returned it to the Alderman, with 'Upon my conscience as clear a case as ever I met.' After some unimportant conversation he withdrew, went home, and by the packet, which sailed that night, he dispatched a trusty messenger to Amsterdam, with certain instructions, and a strict injunction to be back in Dublin within three weeks, at the end of which the Commission of Oyer and Terminer was to commence.—The man succeeded in the object of his mission, and returned to Dublin on the very morning of the day appointed for the trial of his master's client.

The prisoner was put upon trial. The principal Cashier of Glendowr & Co. proved the circumstances of the robbery as narrated by the Alderman to Costello, adding that the robber (who could be none but the prisoner) had substituted ten bags of half pence for those of gold which he had stolen. The Dutch piece was then handed to the witness by the Council for the prosecution; he unhesitatingly identified it as the property of his employers. This evidence was deemed conclusive—the prisoner's countenance changed—the Jury indicated by their gestures that they were satisfied; the witness was decending from *the table,** when Costello exclaimed—

'Stop, young man, a word with you. I will thank you for that gold piece, Mr. —— (to the Council for the prosecution, who handed it to him) he looked at it, rubbed it on the sleeve of his well worn coat, and then, turning to the witness, said, holding the piece of money in his fingers—'and you positively swear this is the identical piece of gold which was in the strong box of Glendowr & Co.

'I do.'

'Have a care, young man look at it again,' said Costello, offering it to the witness, but, letting it fall into his hat, which lay before him on the table. 'I beg your pardon,' said he, taking up and handing the coin to the witness—'You are sure that it is the identical piece of money?

'I am.

'You are positive? Look at it again.'

'I do; and swear it is the indentical piece.'

'And *this?*' said the Councellor, taking another and a similar piece from his hat—

The witness was petrified.

Costello had at the Crown Office impressed upon his mind the date and effigies of the gold piece shown him, and it was to procure some similar coins that he had sent to Holland.

'And *this?*' continued he—'and this—and this?' taking a fresh piece from his hat at each question.

The witness was struck dumb. The prisoner was immediately acquitted.

* The witness in the Irish Courts give their evidence from the table on which they stand, and not from witness boxes as in this country.

From the American Farmer.

VALUABLE EXPERIMENTS.

To show the difference between raw corn and corn meal cooked, as feed for hogs. Extract to the Editor, dated, Dec. 18th, 1824.

"Some two years ago, while I was confined to the fire-side by a cold, I amused myself with several experiments to find the increase by weight of corn, rye, shorts, &c. by boiling and cooking, with a view to economising hog food. I soon became convinced, that wonderful effects might be easily produced; and though I then made a regular record of what I did, strange to tell I have never till lately attempted to put my theory into practice. I have had since the first day of December, an actual experiment going on between raw corn and meal, made into good thick mush—two pigs of about one hundred weight each, have been eating seven pounds each of raw corn per twenty four hours; and two others of near the same size, have had exactly seven pounds of meal made into good mush between them. This seven pounds meal, cooked into the state of good stiff mush, weighs from twenty eight to thirty three pounds. I weighed my pigs accurately at beginning, and weighed again two days since, to mark the progress. The two eating fourteen pounds of corn per day, had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen days—The two eating seven pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased twenty four pounds in the same time. Here is a saving of one half the corn. I shall carry them on till early in January, when I shall kill them."

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1.

We call the attention of our readers to the "old times affairs" that we publish to day, at the request of a correspondent, in relation to the caucus and the doings of last year, between the general assembly and some members of congress—It is a good thing to look back occasionally and to remember things that are passed.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1824.

"The presence of the venerable and interesting Guest of the Nation created a momentary suspension of the intense and all absorbing interest, which swallows up every other matter here.

"Who will be the next President? The womb of futurity is still gravid and great with this all important event. If the vote were to be taken to-day, it is said, that General Jackson would carry eleven states on the first ballot—Mr. Adams nine; and the victim of the ill-omened Caucus four, to wit: Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and Delaware. After this cold compliment to Mr. Crawford, that Georgia and Virginia being most implacably anti-tariff, cannot touch the meek, and mild, and venerable old General, and must of necessity go to Mr. Adams. That Delaware—Mr. McLane grasps the little thunder bolt in his own red right hand, and is now in his single self an over match for twenty Virginians—nay, for thirty Yorkers, but he trembles under the weight of his own importance—and doubts whether the electricity of his bolt be positive or negative. It may subdue his opponents; but it may explode and discharge at the wrong end, and scath himself—he must surrender his first love—and may then be allowed to look at home and take a new offering—He is aware that General Jackson was scarcely named in the Delaware canvass; that the Crawford electors were very much the fruit of his own influence and exertions; without which the state would have come out wholy for Adams: He is aware too that Delaware is maritime, in her essential interests commercial and anti-tariff—And he is also perfectly aware that he must sustain her peculiar interests, or the bolt, which he must wield, will burst on his own devoted head, and reduce him, if not to ashes, at least to the humble dimensions of a private citizen.

"If matters come to this you perceive the veteran must be beaten. And North Carolina will be compelled to choose between Adams and Calhoun—If she can take the stand of producing a tie and has the nerve to hold it, without fearing the ferment here, or exciting too high old Macon's boys of tar and pitch, she will raise a most terrible and *dismal* smoke about the mighty hero of Orleans; but will let the reins of command fall snugly into the unsullied hands of the young Telemachus. There is however a powerful and governing sympathy between New York and North Carolina, which is little understood, and about which less is said, and upon the whole, the chances are in favour of the plain, unostentatious, deep, profound, and wily Yankee."

"P. S. The veteran General, with his family and retinue, made his entre from the west in prodigious style—The splendid equipage, which conveyed his own plain figure, and that of his still plainer companion, was drawn by four elegant, dashing dapple greys, said to be of the same blood of the famous white horse of the last war."

The Ex-empress of Mexico, Mad. Iturbide, has arrived in New Orleans from her residence in the country;—it is said she intends remaining permanently in the United States.

The Agent of the Mexican Government is about contracting with two Baltimore shipwrights, for the building of two frigates of the first rate.

We observe in an Albany paper that application will be made at the coming session of the New York Legislature, "to incorporate a company to improve the navigation of the Delaware river above the termination of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, as far as may be deemed proper in Delaware county, and *connect the same with the Susquehanna river, and to improve the navigation of the same, within the limits of the state of New York.*"

The editor of the Worcester Yeoman, makes the following remarks on the late exploit of Capt. Porter, at Porto Rico:—

In publishing the preceding article, we cannot avoid expressing our surprise that the conduct of Com. Porter, in this instance should be so generally applauded by the editors of newspapers. The press is degraded indeed, if its conductors do not dare to protest against such a gross usurpation of power, as that of which Com. Porter had been guilty. He has, upon his own responsibility, waged war against the subjects, and upon the territory, of a power with whom the United States are at peace. He has, of his own motion, assumed to exercise a prerogative of sovereignty—a prerogative of the people, which can be rightfully exercised only by their representatives in congress. It is no matter that the insolence of the Spaniards deserved chastisement—no matter that the achievement was a daring one—no matter that the honor of the navy is concerned. Com. Porter is no more justified in undertaking to avenge the wrong suffered, than he would have been in sailing up the river Thames and bombarding London, to avenge the "insult," offered by the British minister, Jackson. Every such act is an act of *war*, and, when unauthorised, is an "insult" on the *people*, which deserves to be severely "punished." Every reflecting reader will perceive the alarming tendency of such assumption of power by our naval officers, and will join with us in hoping that some member of congress will have the independence to call for an investigation of the conduct of Com. Porter. It is high time that the people's agents interpose to preserve the rights of the people from violation.

A rumour originated in a New York paper some days ago, and has had a general circulation, that, after the expiration of his present term of public service, our venerable President, Mr. MONROE, intended to take up his residence in the city of New York. Not crediting the rumour, we did not copy it. The New York American, duly authorized, now assures the public that the rumour is without foundation, and that, 'after the expiration of his present term, he will retire to his farm in Loudoun county, Virginia, about thirty miles from Washington, where, with the exception of occasional visits to his friends, he will spend the remainder of his days.' This accords with what has been always understood here to be the President's determination.—*Nat. Int.*

A petition is now pending before the Legislature of Virginia, praying that body to propose to the legislatures of the other states a constitutional amendment, dispensing with all Presidential Electors, and restoring the suffrages to the people direct. *Amer.*

From the Maryland Gazette.

Cambridge, Dorchester county, Dec. 16, 1824.

Mr. Jonas Green,

Sir,

The result of the election of the executive council has just reached me, by which I am apprised that I obtained the very respectable number of four votes. For such an honor I ought to cherish feelings of gratitude greater than ordinary, as it was to me truly unexpected. The members from this county, in conjunction with my friends in the house, withdrew me from the contest, which has my hearty concurrence, as I never intended to oppose Mr. Pridemux; whether I was a candidate or not depended entirely upon the event of his resignation. The morning on which the election took place it was generally determined upon by my friends, and understood by others, that I was *not* a candidate, and that their support should be bestowed upon whomever they thought proper. Immediately before the ballot commenced, a gentleman from Montgomery, with whom I have no acquaintance, and without any consultation with the members from this county, put me in nomination, (for what purpose he best can explain,) which caused the votes I received. To prevent any misconception in the public mind, and any injury which might arise to myself from this *unprecedented* affair, I respectfully request you, and other gentlemen who have inserted in their papers the number of votes given to each person at the election of the executive council, to publish a statement explanatory of the votes I received.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

JNO. R. W. PITT.

MARRIED

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. *Thomas Rowe*, to Miss *Jane S. Darden*, all of this county.

——— On Tuesday evening last, by the same, Mr. *Samuel K. Benson*, to Miss *Eliza Matilda Bradshaw*, all of this county.

DIED

In this county on Friday evening 24th December, very sudden, Mrs. ANN, consort of Mr. Henry Catrupe.

———In this county on Wednesday last Mrs. ANDREWS, consort of Mr. Thomas Andrews.

TO VICTUALLERS.

A beautiful stall-fed BEEF for sale, 6 years old—it was intended for a private gentleman's table, but not being wanted, it is offered for sale—Enquire at this office.

Jan 1

CALENDAR
For the year 1825.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
January							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
February	-	-	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March	.	.	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June	.	.	.	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August	.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November	.	.	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Caution.

Whereas a certain J. B. Norton, did on the 11th day of September, 1824, obtain from me two notes of hand made negotiable at the Farmer's Bank of Maryland; the one for one hundred and fifty four dollars and fifty cents, payable in 6 months after date, the other for one hundred and fifty nine dollars, payable 12 months after date, and both which said notes are endorsed by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and whereas the said J. B. Norton has neglected and failed in every respect to comply with the engagements for which the said notes were passed, & no valuable consideration whatever having been received for the same, I do hereby caution all persons from taking a transfer of or assignment on the said notes, or either of them, as I am determined not to pay the same or any part thereof, unless compelled by law, reserving to myself the right of setting forth at large all the circumstances connected with the aforesaid transaction, whenever the same may be so necessary.

JAMES MELONEY.

Easton, Jan 1

In Worcester County Court.

IN CHANCERY,

November Term, 1824.

George W. Purnell *vs.* Parker Lucas and Hetty Lucas his wife. } The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of James Bowen, late of Worcester county, deceased, for the payment of the debts of the said James. The court being satisfied that the defendants in this case do not reside in the state of Maryland, and that the process of this court cannot be served on them or either of them, it is therefore this the 12th day of November 1824, by this court ordered and directed that notice of the object of the bill filed in this cause be given to the defendants by advertisements inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and at the Court House door in Snow-Hill, at least three months previous to the 10th day of May next, for four successive weeks warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 10th day of May next, or that this court will hold jurisdiction of this case and will hear and determine the same as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as if the said defendants had appeared thereto.

True Copy.

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.
of Worcester County Court.

Jan. 1 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Alfred Hambleton, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, and Alexander B. Harrison; will be sold at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 11th January 1825, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate, of the said Hambleton, of, in and to the Farm where he at present resides, situate near St. Michaels in Talbot county, containing the quantity of fifty two acres of land, more or less, called Hambleton's Discovery, also eight head of cattle, one horse, 1 yoke of oxen, one cart and ten head of sheep, the land, goods and chattels of the said Alfred Hambleton.

Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

Dec 25 ts THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

For Sale for life, a first rate Cook—She is about 40 years of age and without children—she can be well recommended—a liberal credit will be given with security. Enquire of the editor.

Jan 1 4w

Notice.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 5th day of January next, at the late residence of Levi Dukes, deceased, the whole of his personal estate, consisting of some first rate horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JAMES DUKES, Executor
of Levi Dukes, deceased.

Jan 1 1w

Notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of the *Taxes* of Talbot county, due for the year 1824, in the course of the present winter, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in said county, who have not already paid said assessments, to call upon him at the office of the Easton Gazette, where he will attend on Tuesdays for the reception of the same—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on the subscriber, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies. Residents of Districts No. 3 and 4 can either pay to the subscriber, or to the deputies in those districts—those of District No. 2, will have an opportunity of meeting the subscriber in St. Michaels, where he will attend on Saturdays.

WM. FARLOW, Collector.

Jan 1 3w

FARMER'S BANK STOCK WANTED.

Wanted about 20 shares of Bank Stock in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland—a generous price will be given for the same.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Jan 1 3w

Cabinet Making.

THOMAS MECONEKIN has just returned from Baltimore with a very handsome and complete assortment of materials of every description in his line of business, which in addition to his former stock, will enable him to offer his furniture at very low rates—He makes use of this opportunity to return his acknowledgements for past favours, and begs a continuance of the public patronage.

Easton, Jan 1 3w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 3d December, a negro man named JESSE—about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, not very black, slow spoken; had on when committed a dark roundabout, kersey pantaloons half worn, a felt hat tolerable good with crape around it; somewhat troubled with the rheumatism; says he belongs to John Beard of Montgomery county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested forthwith to come forward, prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

Given under my hand this 13th of December, 1824.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Jan 1 8w.

Notice.

The Episcopal Clergymen of the Eastern Shore, will hold an association in Easton, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of January. There will be preaching in the Episcopal Church, on Friday and Saturday night. The object of this association is to adopt some measures for the revival of the decayed churches on the Eastern Shore.

Dec. 25

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF

New Goods.

William Clark,

Has just received and is now opening a further supply of seasonable Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINES,
TEAS, &c.—Also,
HARDWARE,
CHINA,
GLASS, STONE, and
WOOD WARE.

Which, in addition to his former stock, makes his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

Dec 25 w

New Goods.

Martin & Hayward

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWRAE,
CUTLERY, GLASS & CHINA,

All of which they offer at the most reduced prices, and solicit from their friends and the public an early call.

Dec. 11

WANTED TO HIRE BY THE YEAR, *FOR A TERM OF YEARS,*

TWO or THREE smart active colored boys or men, from 18 to 25 years of age—they will be learned the business of Caulking, and perhaps Sawing, and the use of other tools connected with the ship carpenter's trade, if found on trial to be so inclined, and to answer the above description.

WM. HARRISON, of Jas.
Near St. Michaels.

Any person or persons having slaves to put out, and wishing to embrace such an opportunity, will please to make immediate application by letter or otherwise; or free people, if a guarantee can be given for their remaining the time to be stipulated, say three to five years.

W. H.

Dec 25 3w

POETRY.

From the Italian of Parini.

TRADITION OF THE LAKE OF COMO.

There shone no star on Como's lake,
No Summer's breeze its surface curled;
But stormy waves across it swept,
And wave on wave with fury hurl'd.

And loudly dashed the billows white
'Gainst Touro's massy walls of stone;
Yet lo! upon its balcony
At midnight stood a maid alone.

And down upon the roaring waves
She bent her dark Italian eye;
With close knit brow and anxious gaze,
Intent some object to descry.

There bloomed no rose upon her cheek,
Though youth was hers, and beauty too;
One gem gleamed o'er her forehead fair,
'Mid clustering curls half hid from view.

And sadly, when the storm was o'er,
And winds had howled their dying lay,
And midnight's hour had long since struck,
Despairing turned the maid away.

"He comes not! and he will not come!
The storm hath driven his bark aside;
Beloved! on earth we meet no more,
For oh! morn sees me Rodolph's bride!"

She weeps, but lo! a soft sweet note!
One note upon a flute is heard!
Half wild with eager joy she bends
To gaze once more upon the lake.

And through the deepened shades of night
Dancing upon the foam, a bark,
And one tall form she dimly sees,
With snowy plume and mantle dark.

"Be swift!"—'tis Carlo's well known voice!
With trembling haste the maiden ties
The knotted cords o'er balustrade,
And "now I come!" she faintly cries.

Red, brief, and sudden came a flash
That moment from a casement low;
Down sunk the snow-white plume and on
Drifted the boat unsteered and slow.

Full well she knew her sires true aim,
His stern revenge, his watchful eye;
One shrill, long shriek rang through the air;
Ne'er in his ear that shriek shall die!

Then comes a brief, an awful pause,
And then a deep and sullen plash,
Twice 'gainst the castle's massy walls
With hoarser groan the billows dash.

Is it a whiter wreath of foam,
That on a wave's dark breast I see?
Is it a maiden's snowy robe?
'Tis gone!—'tis gone, whate'er it be!

THE MASON AND HIS SON.

The following fact occurred at Clagenfurt, when the French army occupied that town. The thunder had much injured the point of the very high steeple of the principal church, and the mason and his son were employed to repair it. A crowd of inhabitants assembled at the place to witness this perilous operation. The father a man of fifty years of age, still vigorous and active, ascended first; his son followed him; they almost reached the summit: the spectators tremblingly counted their steps, when they saw the son suddenly lose hold of the ladder and fall to the ground. A cry of terror arose. All crowded towards the unfortunate man, who lay shattered upon the pavement without a sign of life. In the meantime the father continued to ascend, performed his task; descended with sang froid and appeared with a melancholy but composed air before the spectators, who immediately surrounded him. All endeavoured to console him; but they soon learned with horror that the fall of his son was not accidental, for that he himself had precipitated him from the top of the steeple. 'Heavens!' exclaimed they, is it possible—what fury—what madness!' 'Listen to me,' replied the father, without emotion:—

'In our trade there are certain rules and customs. The oldest and most experienced ventures into danger the first, the younger follows. According as one ladder is secured by cords another is raised, which is at first fastened at the bottom to the top part of the other. Then the eldest ascends this ladder, which is only steadied at the bottom; and, assisted by his companion; who supplies him with cord, he proceeds to fasten it at the top. This is the work of the greatest danger. As I was occupied at the highest extremity of the ladder, I suddenly heard my son exclaim below me, Father, father, there's a cloud before my eyes: I know not where I am.' I instantly raised my right foot and gave him a kick, which struck him in the forehead, and he fell without uttering a word.'

'Infamous wretch! monster! what demon could urge you to such a crime?'—'Softly, gentlemen; I am assuredly to be pitied, much to be pitied; but I am far from believing myself guilty. In our trade it is well known, that if the head turns giddy in a dangerous position, where there is no means of assisting one's self, and of taking time to recover, that man is irretrievably lost. Now such was the case of my son. From the moment that his sight was gone, there was no hope for him; in two or three seconds more he must have fallen, but before that in his last agonies, he would have undoubtedly grasped at the tottering ladder I was placed on; he would have dragged it away, and we should have both fallen. In an instant I foresaw this inevitable result, and I prevented it by dealing the blow which precipitated him, and which—saved me, as you see. Now tell me, you who call me a monster, if I had killed myself at the same time with him who would have supported his unfortunate wife and children, who henceforward have nothing to look to but my labors?—To die for him would perhaps have been the duty of a father; but to die along with him, without any utility, is, I believe, what neither religion nor justice require.'

During some moments a profound silence reigned throughout the assembled crowd; but the clamours recommenced; the mason was arrested and delivered over to the tribunals. He there displayed the same firmness he had shown before the people. The judges, like the multitude, could not resist a first impulse of horror; but, upon reflecting on the situation in which he was placed, and the motive he had assigned for his conduct, they acknowledged that his reasoning, however horrifick, was just and exhibited a presence of mind to which though with shuddering, they could not refuse their admiration.

A DREADFUL SITUATION.

Much sensibility is expressed as to the distressing and miserable situation in which the Governor of Kentucky is placed by the conduct of his son. He is committed to prison, and under violent presumptions, accused of MURDER in the first degree. On looking at the constitution of Kentucky, we find that the Governor of that state is entrusted with the sole power, 'to grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of impeachment.' How deplorable will be the situation of the father, if the Governor shall be called upon to sign the death warrant of his son. Without the public, powerful and pressing considerations which moved Brutus, Gov. Desha is likely to be placed in nearly the same trying and heart-rending situation. He cannot now resign, because to resign would be to pre-judge his son's guilt, by presuming his conviction, which is the only thing which can compel him to act upon the case. His situation is indeed heart-rending and most pitiable.

Philadelphia Press.

STONINGTON, Con. Nov. 20.

A few weeks since a respectable gentleman of Plainfield, in this state had occasion to take a journey to the eastward; and not finding it convenient to take with him the whole of the "glittering dust" which composed a part of his earthly treasure, he deposited it, for safe keeping, in a desk in his bed room. Now it so happened, (strange as it may appear,) that a certain good-natured fellow, who had not an abundance of the 'root of evil,' determined to do his neighbour a kindness, and relieve him from the trouble of counting so much cash. Fearing that the owner might, from a desire not to give unnecessary trouble to his friends, decline his offered services, he resolved to improve this opportunity and execute his intended plan of benevolence in the absence of the master of the house.

The motives by which a man is actuated in the performance of a charitable action, may sometimes be inferred from the time and manner in which it is done. Our hero, determined 'not to let his left hand know what his right was doing,' commenced his operations in the silent watches of the night; lest some might say, that he did it 'to be seen of men.' He repaired to the house; placed himself at the window of the bed room; and attempted to effect an entrance but, owing to some unforseen circumstance, he was compelled to defer the further prosecution of his scheme, until the next night; when he returned with a fellow labourer in the good work. In the mean time, the lady of the house, having been alarmed by the visit of the preceding evening, resolved not to stay alone in the house the second night. She accordingly requested the assistance of a neighbouring Quaker, who, as the night advanced, took his station in the room containing the precious metals; while the lady occupied another part of the house.

As was anticipated, in the silence of the midnight hour the window of the apartment was raised, and the body of a man protruded about half its length into the room. At this critical juncture, while the man was struggling to gain complete admittance, the benevolent feelings of our friend, the Quaker, were called into exercise. He calmly rose from his bed; and like a man determined to render every assistance in his power, seized the struggling wight by the hair, and exclaimed in the enthusiastic fervour of his benevolent soul, 'Friend, I'll help thee in!' Now whether there was a preconcerted signal—as was the case with the veteran who entered the wolf's den—we are not able to say.—Be that as it may, however, our hero's associate, who was stationed without the window, taking instant alarm clung to the heels of his suffering friend, and endeavoured to extricate him from his perilous situation. And now, had some mischievous wag been present, who was a lover of fun, he might have enjoyed it to his heart's content. To see a Quaker at one end of a living man, & a stout Jonathan at the other both pulling with all their might, must have been rare sport indeed. For some time the issue of the contest remained doubtful—it was uncertain which would prove the strongest man. At length, however, the hair to which the Quaker had grappled his fingers, lost its hold of the skin and the man without gained the victory.

The next morning, a man was seen in the neighbourhood, who had suddenly became bald. The lock of hair left in possession of the Quaker, compared so exactly with the little remaining on the man's head, that he was immediately deposited in the Windham jail, till the proper authorities might ascertain with certainty the rightful owner of the fur.

YANKEE.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

REMOVAL.

James M. Lambdin

Has removed from his former stand, to the new store room, on Washington street, adjoining Messrs. Martin & Hayward, and the second door above Mr. Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, where he is opening

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE

Dry Goods,

Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising a general assortment of almost every desirable article, as well as to colour, pattern and style, as to price and substantial durability.—ALSO,

GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA,
QUEENS' & STONE WARE,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Of every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers or Corn shelled or in the ear. His friends and the public, are invited to give him a call.

Dec 25

New Goods.

Green & Reardon

Are now opening at their *real* cheap store, a new and beautiful assortment of fancy and staple articles which they are determined to offer at a very small advance for cash—They have the following good things

FOR CHRISTMAS,

Malaga Grapes	Cognac Brandy
Dried Currants	Real Old Holland Gin
Raisins	4th Proof Jamaica Spirit
Figs	Wines and
Prunes	Cordials.
Almonds and Filberts	

Dec 23

New Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has received a further supply of WINTER GOODS of various descriptions, which, with his former purchases makes his assortment general and complete; and will be offered at a very small advance for money, or in exchange for CORN in the Ear, KERSEY or FEATHERS.

Dec. 11 6w

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

New Goods.

William H. Groome

Has returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore

WITH AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Amongst which are some scarce and desirable articles, to wit.

Clothes for Ladies' Pelisses and riding dresses of various colours and qualities,
Fashionable Trimming for the same,
Figured and plain silks for dresses and Pelisses of various colours,
Figured and plain Bombazetts of various colours and qualities,
Tartan and Scotch Plaids and Stripes for cloaks and dresses,
Figured and plain Norwich Crapes,
Black Italian Lutestring of superior quality,
Elegant black Ostrich Feathers of various sizes,
White Merino Shawls 7-4 and 8-4 of superior quality,
White and black Lace Veils,
New and Fashionable Ribbons,
Barage, Gauze and other fashionable Handkerchiefs,
Black, white, brown, crimson and pink vellum Gauze for trimming Bonnetts, &c. besides a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO,

Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, Stone Ware, Groceries, Liquors, Castings, Nails, Spades, Shovels, Lamp Oils, Window Glass, Salt, Buckwheat, and other Flour, Seine Twine, Flax, Wooden Ware, Powder, Shott, Cheese, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or exchanged for country Kersey or Feathers.

Dec. 11 tf

NEW STORE.

Frederick Harrison

From Baltimore, having opened store in St. Michaels, in the house formerly occupied by Samuel and A. B. Harrison, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

Persons disposed to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine his goods, as they are purchased principally at the auctions in Baltimore, and flatters himself to sell them as low as may be had on this shore.

Dec. 18 4w

Female Academy.

To the Citizens of Talbot and the neighbouring counties.

The Trustees of the Easton Female Academy still voluntarily associated by their common interest in the proper education of their own children, notify the public that they have engaged Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, daughter of the Rev. James Thomas, to take charge of this institution, and that Mr. Thomas having taken the house heretofore occupied by the teachers of said academy, the school will again be opened on Monday the 13th instant, in which will be taught as follows:

Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing	$3	per quarter
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, including the above branches	4	do.
Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, History and Composition, including the above branches	5	do.
Chymistry and Ornamental Needle-work	6	extra
Drawing and Painting	6	do.
Music	12	do.
Use of Piano	2	do.

Easton, Dec. 11.

N. B. Mr. Thomas would take eight or ten young Ladies as boarders on moderate terms.

New and Cheap STORE.

Richard Martin & Thomas S. Hayward having formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

MARTIN & HAYWARD,

respectfully solicit the attention of their friends & the public generally to their stock of

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening in the New Store Room, nearly opposite the Market House—They are confident of having made such a selection as will meet the expectations of their numerous friends and acquaintances, and those who may favour them with a call.

Their assortment consists in part of

Extra super blue and black cloths	Super London fancy Prints
Super do do	Common do
Super brown, olive & mixed do	New style black and white do
Super milled drab do	Cambric Ginghams
Super blue and black Cassimeres	Cambric Muslins
Sup. fashionable mixed do	Plain and fig'd Jaconet do
Blue and mixed Cassinetts	Do and do Book do
Bocking Baise	Do and do mull do
White & red Flannels	Do and do Swiss do
Rose & point Blankets	Russia Sheeting
Bombazetts and Bombazines	Brown Holland
Worsted Hosiery	Irish Linens
Cotton do	Long Lawns & Linen Cambrics
Ladies' English silk do	Damask Table Linen
Do French do do	Bird's-eye and Russia Diaper
Mens English do do	Steam & power loom Shirtings
Do French do do	Bandanna & flag hdkfs
New style Gro D'Ete Robes	Madrass do
Brown and other fashionable colored Gro D'Ete	Bordered and figured Cravats
Black do	Gimps and Braids, assorted
White & black Sattin	Sewing Silks, Thread and Cotton
Black mode	Floss Cotton in spools and balls
White and black Italian Crapes	Worsted and cotton Suspenders
Black Canton & nankin do	Ladies' white & black Silk and Kid Gloves
Cut velvet Vestings	Do superior white, black and coloured Horse Skin do.
Black English silk Vestings	Mens superior Buck Skin & Beaver do
Do French do do	Do common do do do
Fash'able Valencia do	Domestic Plaids, stripes and checks
Swan's down do	Do Bleached & brown shirtings
Merino, Cashmere & Waterloo Shawls	Do do Sheeting
Fancy silk Handk'fs	Do Bed Tickings
Plaid merino do	Sacking Bottoms
Plain and fig'd Thulle	Cotton Yarn
Thread Laces & Edgings	Wool Hats
New style fancy Ribbons	
Ribbons, all colours	

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

TO WIT:

White & green Coffee	Blue and Copperas
Prime and common brown Sugar	Madeira, Dry Lisbon & Teneriffe Wines
Loaf and lump do	4th Proof Cognac Brandy
Superior white Havana do	Peach & Apple Brandy
Hyson and Young Hyson Teas	Holland Gin
Imperial and gunpowder do	Jamaica Spirit
Mould & dipt Candles	Old Rye Whiskey
Spanish and country Segars	Common do
Chewing Tobacco	N. E. Rum and Molasses
Scotch Snuff	Blown and Allum Salt
Almonds and Raisins	Allum and Salt Petre
Madder, Indigo, Fig	Switched and hackled Flax
	Powder and Shot

Together with a complete assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY
QUEENS' & STONE WARE
GLASS & CHINA
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.

All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Nov 6—tf

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house. JAMES GASKINS.

N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise. J. G.

Easton, July 24

A Teacher Wanted.

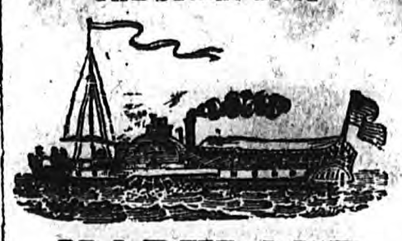
A young man of good character and steady habits, wanted as a Teacher of the English Language; to a single man well qualified, a liberal encouragement will be given, with board if required, by applying to

DR. JOHN AUSTIN,

Near Quantico, Somerset Co. Md.

Dec. 18 3w

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 10th of March at SEVEN o'clock A. M. from Commerce street wharf for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past ELEVEN o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th will leave Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis, and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis, at TWO o'clock and continuing to leave the above places as follow:

Commerce street wharf, Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays—and

Easton, on Sundays and Thursdays, at SEVEN o'clock, during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by NINE o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, the 15th day of March leaving Commerce street wharf, at NINE o'clock every Monday; and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Captain Levi Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriage for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge without expence. CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 13

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership at present existing under the firm of CAMPER & THOMPSON, will be dissolved on the first day of January next, by mutual consent—They therefore solicit all those indebted to the firm, to come forward and make immediate payment, as they are very desirous of winding up the business of the firm with the least possible delay—All those having claims against said firm will please present them for liquidation on or before that day—They are now finishing 6 or 8 new gigs and one first rate Coachee, which will be sold low for cash.

CAMPER & THOMPSON.

N. B. All kind of repairs will be done as usual until the end of the year at their shop.

Oct 30 tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers the following lands for sale, to wit: a farm situate within two miles of Queenstown and on the creek passing by said town, containing 380 acres or thereabouts—the soil of this farm is remarkably fine, and as large a proportion of it in a good state of cultivation as most farms in the neighborhood. The improvements are a tolerably convenient Frame DWELLING HOUSE, with two rooms below and two above stairs—All necessary out buildings which for a trifling expense can be put in good order.

Also 920 acres of land in Piny neck bounded on one side by the Eastern Bay—this land with the exception of about 300 acres is covered with heavy timber and wood, suitable for Baltimore market; and within eight or nine hour's sail with a good wind—The cleared land is of a kind soil and the immense quantity of sea-ooze that is constantly on the shores, affords great facility in improving and a never failing source of manure—the improvements are a small frame Dwelling House, with necessary out buildings—there being so large a proportion of this tract in timber, it would be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN L. THIGPMAN.

Bennett's Point, Queen Ann's Co.

July 31 tf

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year and possession given on the first day of January next, the dwelling House and Store House, situate at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the town of Easton, with the premises and appertenances to the same belonging, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson; this is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery Store on the Peninsula—A person possessed with a complete knowledge of the above business, and investing a moderate capital and using good economy will no doubt do a good business—the Store and Dwelling House (which is both comfortable and convenient,) with the premises and appertenances, are in tolerable repair—also a two story Brick House situate on the lower end of Washington street, late the residence of Peter Denny, Esq. to which is attached a kitchen, smoke house, stable, carriage house, two gardens and a well of excellent water.—Possession may be had of the above premises immediately—Whatever repairs are necessary to be done on any of the above buildings will be immediately furnished—persons desirous to rent will please to view the buildings, and for terms, apply to Edward Roberts, Esq. the owner, or to the subscriber

Oct. 9 tf JOHN STEVENS.

Notice.

Thomas Slocumb and *David Whetney* hereby notify their respective creditors to appear in Somerset county court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why they, or either of them, should not have the benefit of the insolvent laws, as prayed for in their petitions

Oct. 8—(Dec. 18 3w)

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 29th of October last, Augustus, who calls himself Augustus Davidson. Said Augustus is of a yellow complexion, about 20 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches high, has a scar on the inside of the left hand occasioned by a sickle; had on when committed a light brown coat much worn, white corded pantaloons and black fur hat, and says he is a free man—The owner of the above described property is requested forthwith to come forward, prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

Given under my hand this 15th November, 1824. THOMAS CARLTON, *Sheriff.*

November 20. 8w

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. VIII. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1825. 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.

AGRICULTURE
AND
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS
AND THEIR CURE.

Staggers.—This disease has been usually divided into two kinds; viz. the sleepy and the mad staggers. The latter disease is noticed under the head *Brain Inflamed*, the former under that of *Lethargy*. I have there observed, that the disease described by Mr. Poole under that name, as having occurred so frequently and proved so fatal, before the moors were enclosed, differs from the disorder which in the first volume of the *Veterinary Medicine* has been named Stomach Staggers, in the length of time it continued before the animal died, which was, he says, sometimes two months. The disorder, therefore, which he describes, though resembling staggers in some respects, is probably of a different kind, and caused by the narcotic or other poisonous qualities of ragwort, the operation of which is perhaps promoted by the cold and exposed situation in which the animals are kept. In vol. iii. p. 83, a disease is described, the symptoms of which nearly resemble those of stomach-staggers, which raged with great violence in Glamorganshire. 'In one year,' my correspondent at Swansea informed me, 'a neighbour of ours lost more than a hundred horses by it, and the next year we lost about 30. The symptoms you mention as distinguishing stomach-staggers are exactly such as occur here; and the distinction you point out between this and brain-staggers is correct; but, beside the symptoms you mention, the animal is subjected to a general convulsive affection, frequently attempts to stale, discharging a little urine at a time, by shoots, as if convulsed; and most commonly the horse's jaw is locked some time previous to his death.' Symptoms of stomach or symptomatic staggers: the horse hangs down his head or rests it in the manger; appears drowsy, refuses his food; the tongue and mouth are tinged of a yellowish colour; the membrane under the eye-lid is generally more deeply tinged, approaching to a dusky orange colour. There is a slight convulsive motion or twiching of the muscles of the chest, the fore legs appear suddenly to give way at times, as if the horse would fall, but this seldom happens; and he rarely lies down, unless the disease is going off, or death is approaching.—The pulse is never affected in the early stage of this complaint, but when the disease continues four or five days, inflammation of the bowels and lungs sometimes takes place. The disease is always attended with costiveness, and the dung that is drawn off by raking is generally hard and slimy. The urine is generally in small quantity; and in the latter stage of the disorder I have known a retention of urine take place, probably from a paralytic state of the bladder. I have sometimes observed that on opening the stable door, the horse appears to be roused for a time, pricks up his ears, and neighs. In the latter stage of the disease the jaw sometimes becomes locked. It has been clearly proved, by opening horses that have died of this complaint, that the symptoms arise from the stomach being crammed or distended with dry undigested food; but it has not been clearly ascertained what it is that causes this loss of power in the stomach, in consequence of which it becomes incapable of performing its functions. From considering the variety of circumstances and situations in which the disease takes place, it appears probable that different causes may produce the same disorder, but in various degrees.—The lethargy described by Mr. Poole, which appears to be caused by the plant ragwort, is perhaps the same disease as that which occurred near Swansea, only in a less acute form; and the cases that have come under my observation, though originating perhaps in a different cause from either of the former, is precisely the same disorder; in a more acute form than that caused by ragwort; but less so than the disease which appeared near Swansea. Mr. Poole appears to be an accurate observer, and it is to be regretted that he did not examine the horses and cows that died of this complaint, and prove, by an experiment, that ragwort really possesses that poisonous quality which he attributes to it. It is possible that the disappearance of the disease may have been occasioned by the improved state of the land, and a want of noxious exhalations in consequence of draining, &c. The staggers which proved so fatal in Glamorganshire, I am inclined to believe, were an epidemic, or rather an endemic and contagious disorder. The gentleman of Swansea, who favoured me with his observations on this disorder, says, "I strongly suspect it arises from some poisonous plants in our pastures, which flourish only to a poisonous extent at some particular times, and which have not hitherto been detected. I have mentioned our horses having been attacked the year following our neighbour's great loss, and when they were free from it.—Most of our horses were purposely kept in the stable; and I have some idea that they were fed upon hay of the same year that our neighbour's horses were fed upon the preceding year.' In another part of the letter, he says, 'Our neighbours firmly believe it is contagious: they took every precaution to prevent contagion, and the disease left them. I was incredulous, and at this time we had not suffered: a horse from their neighbourhood came to graze in some fields through which our horses passed; he died of this disorder, and was left unburied; from this time the disorder began with us; but not knowing the circumstance of the horse remaining unburied, I took no precaution. The valuable horse before mentioned was taken ill the next day, and soon died.' In the cases of staggers which I have seen, and they are numerous, the disease has never appeared to originate in contagion or infection. When it has occurred at grass, it is generally about autumn, and frequently in meadows adjoining rivers, and other situations where the grass at that time is rank, and possesses but little nutriment. The humid and cold atmosphere in such places may perhaps contribute, in no slight degree, to the production of the disorder. The cases of staggers I have met with which occurred in stables, have appeared to arise from the horse eating too greedily, swallowing his food when imperfectly chewed, or eating freely of food that is difficult of digestion. Young vigorous horses may digest the most unwholesome food; but such as have been debilitated by hard usage, and are rather advanced in age, become, like a modern bilious man, very weak in their digestive organs, and, when improperly fed, liable to apoplexy or staggers. I am convinced, that the only remedy for this disorder is a mixture of a powerful stimulant with a purgative. From whatever cause the disease may proceed, it has been clearly proved, that the stomach is loaded with undigested food, from a loss of vital energy; I would therefore advise, in the first place, the following ball to be given. It must be observed, however, that the veterinary practitioner is seldom consulted until the disease has made some progress; and it is owing, perhaps, more to the inattention of the proprietor of the horse, than the obstinacy of the disease, that it so often proves fatal.

The ball:—Calomel, three drams;
Carbonate of ammonia, 2 drams;
Ginger, three drams;
Aloes, 6 drams.—Syrup enough to form a ball.

The hard dung should be drawn from the rectum and opening clysters injected. The ball should be followed by some stimulating fluid, which should be frequently repeated. When the dung becomes soft, and the horse appears to be getting better, let him drink frequently oatmeal or wheat flour gruel; a little cordial medicine may also be given, but he must be fed with great care, and be allowed no hay, for a few days after his recovery. The stimulating fluid above mentioned may be composed of warm salt water, with a little compound spirit of ammonia or mustard.

LANDING OF THE FATHERS.

Boston December 25.—The 204th anniversary of the landing of the *Pilgrim Fathers* at Plymouth, was commemorated in that town on Wednesday, the 22d inst. with augmented demonstrations of gratitude and festivity, and by greatly increased numbers. On Tuesday evening, the town appeared thronged by visitors from every part of New England, many from New York, with the addition of several Ladies and Gentlemen of distinction from foreign countries. The evening being dark, the citizens spontaneously placed lights in their windows, and what was intended to prevent accidents, had the gratifying appearance of a splendid illumination of the whole town. We feel it a duty to add, that the exertions of the Committee of Arrangements were so efficient and successful, that after the hotels and inns were filled to overflowing, the mansions of the citizens were thrown open, and no one had cause to complain of the want of ample and hospitable accommodations.

A salute of artillery, and a peal from the bells, opened the anniversary. A procession was formed in the new *Pilgrim Hall*, (where the 'Landing of the Fathers,' an excellent picture from the pencil of Col. Sergeant, was suspended,) composed of the Pilgrim Society, at the head of which was the venerable John Watson, the only surviving member of the ante-revolutionary *Pilgrim Club*; many of the clergy, and a long line of citizens and strangers, many of them decendants from the Pilgrims, and which moved to the meeting-house, escorted by the *Standish Guards*, a handsome company of infantry. The house was crowded to excess by a brilliant, intelligent, and venerable assemblage. The services of the sanctuary commenced with a sacred song, read and sung, line by line, as in olden times. The throne of grace was addressed in prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kendall, in a strain of uncommon piety and appropriateness. The performance of the beautiful Hymn, '*Hail Pilgrim Fathers of our Race*,' sung in the tune of '*Old Hundred*,' preceded the Anniversary Address, by Professor Edward Everett.

The expectations of the citizens of the Old Colony, and of others from Boston, Salem, Providence, &c. from the high character of the Orator, were even more than realized. The characters, principles and efforts of the pilgrim Puritans were justly noticed, happily illustrated, and gratefully eulogised. The speaker referred to their adventurous spirit, their unsubdued constancy, their resolution, piety, patience under suffering, frugality, industry, self-denying virtues, and early institutions, with great felicity and effect: And from these stamina and these materials, showed how naturally arose the character of New Englanders, as an intelligent, hardy, free and industrious race. He alluded, in a most happy manner, to the time and place of the migration of the English Puritans, and to their national origin, as peculiarly favourable to the improvement, and superiority of the social state here formed, by this little company of *pious* adventurers. His reference to England, as the parent country of our fathers, where they had imbibed a love of civil and religious liberty, a supreme reverence for divine truths, habits of social and domestic order, was a just compliment to that land of learning, freedom and protestantism; and was received by the audience with universal applause. It was not, indeed, indiscriminate commendation of the government, or manners, or religious establishments of Great Britain—for this, no intelligent American can do. But it was a just and independent allusion to that country as the birth place of our fathers, and as the nation, much more than any other except our own, where literature is encouraged, where liberty has a strong hold and a resting place, and where sincere religion has many votaries. The view taken of the present destinies of our happy country was able, comprehensive, flattering, and, we believe, such as our past history and present prospects fully justify.

The Procession then returned to Pilgrim Hall, where over 500 persons partook of truly a Feast of Reason, and a flow of soul.' The venerable John Watson, Esq. presided at the board, assisted by the Hon. Perez Morton, Hon. E. H. Robbins, Judge White, of Salem, Joseph Head, Esq. of Providence, as vice presidents.—

In the evening a splendid Ball and Supper gave more than 300 of the fair descendants of the Pilgrims, an opportunity to unite in partaking of the festivity of the memorable occasion. The Hall was fancifully and beautifully decorated with evergreens by the Plymouth ladies.

Celebrations like these are calculated to afford great gratification to the mind of the patriot and christian. It serves to strengthen our recollection of important events; holds up worthy and useful characters for imitation; excites gratitude to Heaven and trust in providence, and leads at once to a just estimate of our privileges and a deep sense of our responsibility. We are led to think of men 'of whom the world was not worthy,' who were actuated by a supreme regard to conscience and to God, without being timidly attentive to the opinion or favor of man; and whose great sufferings and exertions were designed to promote the welfare and happiness of their posterity.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

From the Maryland Republican.

Abstract of Proceedings.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

From Monday 20th to 23d inclusive.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, praying that the jurisdiction of magistrates may be enlarged; from the president and directors of several banks in Baltimore, praying for relief to the holders of negotiable securities without notice that they were given for an usurious consideration; (Mr. Tyson reports a bill to that effect;) for the incorporation of a fire company in Middletown; to change the place of holding the election in the second election district of Anne Arundel county; (Mr. Gant reported the bill accordingly, which was twice read by special order, passed and sent to the senate:) from Roger Dunnington of Charles county for insolvency; from Samuel and Eleanor Robey, and Catharine Nally of Charles county, for pensions; from Thomas and Mary Oare of Frederick county, to compell the executors of Philip Juda to pay over to them a certain sum of money; (Mr. Barnes reports a bill in this case;) from John Goodwin and James Avis of Calvert county for support; from William Johnson for revolutionary pention; from Alexander Waters of Kent county for remuneration for timber furnished the bridge over Kent Island Narrows; from Hugh Jackson of Cecil county for authority to record a deed.

Leave given to report bills.

Mr. Speed, for a more summary mode of foreclosing mortgages; Mr. Eccleston, to limit the emoluments of the register of wills of Baltimore county; Mr. Spencer, to change the time of electing electors of the senate of this state; Mr. Tingle a supplement to an act giving the assent of the legislature to the devise of lands in the will of John Pasley; Mr. Montgomery, for directing that the sense of the people of this state be taken on the expediency of calling a convention to reform the constitution and for other purposes.

Mr. Kemp reports a lottery bill for the benefit of the German reformed Church, Frederick county, order of the day 17th January; Mr. Tyson, to make valid a deed executed by Robert Casey and others; Mr. Williams, relating to public roads in Worcester county; Mr. Steel to authorize John L. Jaques to cut a canal thereon mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Speed, the following order was read and ordered to lie on the table. Ordered that the committee of ways and means be requested to report to this house immediately, their views of the propriety of repealing by law an act entitled an act to tax certain offices, passed last session.

On motion of Mr. Worthington the Examiner General was called upon for a statement of the receipts of his office for the two last years.

Reports were received from the Auditor and the Examiner General, in compliance with the orders of the house.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the clerk to the commissioners of the tax for Anne Arundel county, exhibiting a statement of the number of acres of land in said county, and the value thereof per acre, together with the amount of personal property assessed therein; as also the amount of real and personal property in the city of Annapolis according to the latest assessment; in pursuance of a resolution passed at December session 1824, No. 41.

On motion by Mr. Lee, the following resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised, to invest in stock of the Bank of Baltimore the sum of four thousand one hundred and seventy nine dollars and twenty five cents, the same being so much cash reported by the treasurer to the credit of Montgomery county, as a part of the school fund due to said county, and place the same to the credit of the commissioners for the school fund in said county.

On motion by Mr. Howard, That the whole be stricken out from the words 'treasurer of the western shore,' to the words 'the sum,' inclusive, and insert 'that the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to purchase stock in the Bank of Baltimore to the amount.' The subject was laid on the table.

On the 23d December, the house adjourned to meet again on the 3d January.

REPORT.

Mr. Kemp from the committee of claims delivers the following report.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

Your committee beg leave to report, that they have examined the documents and proceedings of Benjamin Howard, Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, and find by an account settled by the committee of claims to the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, there was a balance of 133,717 dollars and 83 cents exchanged six per cent stock of 1812, 335,104 dollars and 74 cents funded three per cent stock, 3143 dollars and 95 cents of the emissions of bills of credit, made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March 1780, and the sum of 38,750 dollars and 67 1-2 cents-cash, remaining in the treasury.

That it appears to your committee by the accounts of the said treasurer, that he has received for taxes laid pursuant to an act of December session 1821, chapter 192, 11,046
For taxes laid pursuant to an act of December session 1822, chapter 139, 41,781 29
For taxes pursuant to an act, entitled, An act to tax certain officers, passed at December session 1823, chapter 146, 757 73
For money and stock loaned, 160
For confiscated property, 24 90
For tents and other camp equipage, sold pursuant to a resolution passed at December session 1823, 525 80
For negroes banished & sold, pursuant to act of November session 1795, chapter 82, 200
For amerciaments, 1,095 97
For fines and forfeitures, 1,636 89
For marriage licenses, 6,186 07
For ordinary and retailers of spirituous liquors, 21,910 63
For hawkers and pedlers licenses, 112 80
For licenses to retail dry goods, 3,310 91
For licenses granted to dealers in lottery tickets, 4,000
For taxes under the act to secure the salary to the chancellor, 329 91
For interest on fines &c. 249 51
From the treasurer of the Eastern Shore, 19,459 76 1-3
From the Bank of Baltimore for dividend on stock, 6,372
From the Union Bank of Maryland, 1,273
From the Farmers Bank of Maryland, 11,400
From the Hagers-town Bank, 1,500
From the Commercial & Farmers Bank of Baltimore, 1,000
From the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, 750
From the Marine Bank of Baltimore, 600
From the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, 900
From the Baltimore and York town turnpike road company, 150
From the Baltimore and Frederick town turnpike road company, 440
From Benj. Howard, trustee for dividend on stock, 18,076 12
For composition on escheats and vacant land, 440 28
From the Medical Professors of the University of Maryland, 1,500
From the directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, 1,397 36
From the lottery commissioners for prizes unclaimed in the State Lottery No. 1. 1,731 06
From the lottery commissioners the net proceeds of the State Lottery No. 2. 18,986 26
From Palmer Canfield the tax on the lotteries authorised by law to be drawn for the benefit of Saint John's and Washington Colleges $1,000 each, 2,000
From the Managers of the University of Maryland lottery, 284 31
From the Inspectors of the state warehouses for the inspection of Tobacco in the city of Baltimore, for duty on tobacco inspected, &c. 16,209 28

197,796 84 1-3

That it appears to your committee the said treasurer hath received from Thomas Kennedy, Esq. agent of the western shore, the sums following to wit:
For amerciaments 31 20
For fines and forfeitures 1205 86
For ordinary and retailers licenses 66 69
For taxes under the act to secure the salary to the chancellor,' 17 54
For interest on fines &c. 1337 05 — 2658 34

200,455 18 1-3

That it appears to your committee the said treasurer hath paid from the first day of December, 1823, to the first day of December, 1824, the sum of 167,519 dollars and 84 1-4 cts. for all which payments have been produced to your committee the necessary vouchers and receipts, and that there remains in the treasury the sum of 133,717 dollars and 83 cents exchanged six per cent stock of the United States, 335,104 dollars and 74 cents funded three per cent stock of the U. States, $3143 and 95 cts. of the emissions of bills of credit made by an act of congress of the 18th March, 1780, and the sum of 71,686 dollars and 1 1-2 cents cash, which last mentioned sum is appropriated in the manner following, to wit:
Balance of cash in the treasury 1st of December, 1824, 71,686 01 1-2
Deduct appropriations due to the 1st of December, 1824, then remaining unpaid.
For the payment of the civil list, 2,045 46
For the payment of the Judiciary, 4,458 59
For half pay due to officers and soldiers 20,808 93
For the payment of the journals of accounts 4,278 94
For the Indian annuities, 5
For the armorers of the eastern & western shore, 599 73
For the interest on loans to the state in 1821 & 1823, 1,316 22
For the payment of the salaries of the keeper, deputy, keepers, clerk, agent & physician to the Penitentiary, 1,348 34
For the payment of the claims liquidated pursuant to a resolution of December session 1822 relating to the unlawful obstruction of the navigation of the river Susquehanna, 569 75
For the journal of accounts at the present session estimated at 40,000 — 75,420 96
Deficit 3,734 94 1-2

All which is submitted to the honourable house. By order,
J. COCKEY, Jr. Clk.

Which was read.

A serious caution.—The Coroner was on Thursday morning called to view the body of a colored man found dead on board the sloop Hannah Ann, Capt. Chase, lying at Hamilton's wharf. Verdict of the jury, the deceased came to his death, by going below when the hold of the vessel was fumigated for the destruction of rats. It appeared in evidence that the deceased, as well as all the other hands, had been previously and repeatedly cautioned of the danger of entering the cabin, hold, &c. His name was Peter Long, of Snowhill, (Md.) aged 23 years. Capt. C. gave him a good character for honesty and sobriety.

American Centinel.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE,

Wednesday, December 29.

The principle business before the Senate was the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was taken up in Committee, at its second reading. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, opened the debate in its favour. He was followed by Mr. Barbour, of Va. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, and Mr. Mills, of Massachusetts. Its passage in the Senate is quite probable.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 29.

Agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Thompson, of Geo. called up for consideration, the subject of the Georgia Militia Claims. He spoke for a considerable time, in favor of the justice of the claim. When he had concluded, a motion prevailed to proceed to the orders of the day. The Bill for the relief of the Niagara sufferers, was then taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Tracy, of N. York, arose, and resumed the speech he commenced yesterday, in reply to Mr. P. P. Barbour's remarks and in opposition to a motion pending to strike out the enacting words, in order to destroy the bill.

Mr. Vance, of Ohio, rose next, and intimating that he wished to speak on the subject, moved that the Committee rise, &c. which was agreed to.

Among the bills announced to the House to day, as having received the President's signature, was that providing for Gen. Lafayette, which has now become a law.

The Affair of Faxardo.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. Everett, his private Secretary:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th inst. requesting information explanatory of the character and objects of the visit of the naval officer of the United States commanding in the West Indies, to the town of Faxardo, in the Island of Porto Rico, on the —— day of November last, I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of the Navy, with a letter from Commodore Porter, which contains all the information in possession of the Executive, on the subject. Deeming the transactions adverted to, of high importance, an order has been sent to Commodore Porter to repair hither without delay, that all the circumstances connected therewith may be fully investigated.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 28th Dec. 1824.

The Message was read and ordered to lie on the table; and then the House adjourned.

On Thursday the House of Representatives was chiefly employed in the adjourned debate on the indemnity proposed for the 'Niagara Sufferers.' The question was not taken.

On motion of Mr. Archer, it was,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to unite with a Committee of the Senate, in announcing to General Lafayette the passage of the act concerning him, which has just been approved; and to express to him the respectful request and confidence of the two Houses of Congress that he will add his acceptance of the testimony of public gratitude extended to him by this act, to the many and signal proofs which he has afforded of his esteem for the U. States.

A division took place on the adoption of this resolution—Ayes, 75—Noes 53. The number of the committee was then ordered to consist of three members. Mr. Archer, Mr. Van Ransselaer, and Mr. Markley, were appointed of this committee.

In the Senate, the resolution from the House of Representatives, in relation to General La Fayette, was received, concurred in, and a committee ordered to be appointed. Both houses adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Williams, chairman of the committee of claims, has reported against allowing compensation for vessels sunk at Baltimore, in defence of that port during the late war.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE AFFAIR AT FAXARDO.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
28*th December*, 1824.

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th inst. 'that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House any information in his possession, not improper to be communicated, explaining the character and objects of the visit of the Naval Officer of the United States commanding in the West Indies, to the town of Faxardo, in the island of Porto Rico, on the —— day of November last;' I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a letter from captain David Porter to the Department, dated 15th November, which is the only information on the subject in possession of this department.

An order has been given that captain Porter should return to this place without unnecessary delay; and an officer will sail from the United States to relieve him and take command of the squadron in a very few days, as soon as a vessel can be prepared for the purpose.

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

SAM'L. L. SOUTHARD.

The President of the United States.

U. STATES' SHIP JOHN ADAMS,
Passage Island, November 15, 1824.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that, on my arrival at St. Thomas, I was informed that lieut. com'dt. Platt, of the U. S. schr. Beagle, who had visited Faxardo, a town on the east coast of Porto Rico, about two miles from the sea, for the purpose of making inquiries respecting a quantity of dry goods supposed to have been deposited there by pirates, was, after being recognized as an American officer, by the proper authorities there, imprisoned and shamefully treated.

Indignant at the outrages which have been so repeatedly heaped on us by the authorities of Porto Rico, I proceeded to this place, where I left the ship, and taking with me the schooners Grampus and Beagle, and the boats of the J. Adams, with Capt. Dallas, and part of his officers, seamen, and marines, proceeded to the port of Faxyardo, where, finding preparations were making to fire on us from the battery on shore, I sent a party of seamen and marines to spike the guns, which was done in a few minutes, as the Spaniards fled on the landing of the party. I then landed with two hundred men, and marched to the town spiking on the way the guns of a small battery placed for the defence of a pass on the road, and reached the town in about thirty minutes after landing. I found them prepared for defence, as they had received information from St. Thomas's of my intentions of visiting the place. I halted about pistol shot from their forces, drawn up on the outskirts of the town, and sent in a flag requiring the Alcalde, or Governor, with the Captain of the Port, the principal offenders, to come to me and make atonement for the outrage, giving them one hour to deliberate. They appeared accordingly, and after begging pardon (in the presence of all the officers) of the officer who had been insulted, and expressing great penitence, I permitted them to return to the town, on their promising to respect all American officers who may visit them hereafter. We then returned to the vessels and left the harbor, after being at anchor about three hours.

As we were getting under way, a number of persons appeared on the beach bearing a white flag, and having with them some bullocks, and a number of horses apparently laden no doubt a present from the authorities of the place, which they informed me they should send me.

There is no doubt our persons and our flag will be more respected hereafter than it has been by the authorities of Porto Rico.

Every officer and man, on this occasion, conducted themselves in a manner to meet my entire approbation.

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

D. PORTER.

HON. SAMUEL SOUTHARD,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Vessels in Commission, 1825.

North Carolina, stationed in the Mediterranean, 74—Constitution, 44, do—United States, 44, Pacific—Constellation, 36, W. Indies—John Adams, 24, do—Cyane, 24, Mediterranean—Erie, 18, do; Ontario, 18, do—Peacock, 18, Pacific—Hornet, 18, W. Indies—Spark, brig, 12 do—Porpoise, Grampus, and Shark, 12 each, do—Dolphin, 12, Pacific—Nonsuch 12, Mediterranean—Decoy, 6, W. Indies—Sea Gull, Ferret, Beagle, Weasel, Fox, and Terrier, 8 each, W. Indies.

Vessels in Ordinary at the Navy Yards.

At Charleston, Ms.—Independence, and Columbus, ships of the line—These require an examination of their copper, and slight repairs before going to sea—Java frigate, much decayed, but worthy of repairs.

At Brooklyn, N. Y.—Ohio, and Washington, ships of the line, require examination and probably some repairs—Franklin, do from a three years cruize, probably requires considerable repairs—Fulton Steam Ship, much decayed.

At Gosport, Va.—Delaware, ship of the line, requiring slight repairs before going to sea—Gurriere, Congress, and Macedonian frigates, requiring extensive repairs—Alert, receiving vessel—Asp, a small hulk, unworthy of repairs.

Ships Building.

One ship of the line, and one frigate, at Portsmouth, N. H. might be launched in 60 days.

Two ships of the line at Charleston, Ms. might be launched in 30, and 60 days.

Two frigates at New York, 30 and 90 days.

One ship of the line at Philadelphia, 150 days.

One frigate, at Philadelphia, 30 days.

Two frigates at Washington, 30 days.

One ship of the line at Gosport, Va. 60 days.

The *equipment* of these ships would require a considerable longer time.

Frames are deposited as follows:

For one frigate at Charleston, Ms.

For two steam Batteries, at New York.

For one Frigate at Norfolk—A considerable part of the copper, iron, lead, 2 steam engines, and other articles for these are procured.

For one Frigate and steam Battery, at Washington.

LAMENTABLE FOR LAWYERS.

In Norway a Commission, or Court of Reconciliation, over which the Sheriff or his Deputy presides, is established for the purpose of settling disputes and differences of every kind. Into this Court all civil actions must be brought in the first instance, and they cannot be tried at law before they have appeared there. It consists of a jury, formed of the principle and most respectable persons in the neighbourhood. These examine the merits of the case, hear what the plaintiff and defendant have to say, and give their advice accordingly. In nine cases out of ten the difference is here made up, and the necessity of going to law, with its heavy expenses, prevented. If the parties acquiesce in the advice or opinion of this Jury, there can be no appeal afterwards; but, if not satisfied, they are not in any way bound by their decision, but may proceed at law.—In this Court no expense whatever is incurred. It is of recent date, having been formed in the reign of CHRISTIAN VII.; and the good that it does is incalculable. In fact, in consequence of its beneficial effects, very few causes are referred to a higher tribunal.—DE CAPELL BROOK'S TRAVELS IN NORWAY, &c.

CURIOUS LEGAL CASE.

The following novel case was lately submitted to Mr. Gurney, the Counsel, for his opinion:—

'Case for the opinion of Mr. G.—Emma, the daughter of W. and A. G., was born after the house clock had struck and while the parish clock was striking, and before St. Paul's had begun to strike twelve, on the night of the 4th of January, 1815. As there are great estates in the family, it may be of some importance to ascertain whether the said Emma was born on the 4th or 5th of January. Your opinion is therefore requested whether the proper evidence is that given by the house clock, the parish clock, or the metropolitan clock.'

"ANSWER.—This is a case of great importance and some novelty, but I do not think I should be much assisted in deciding it by reference to the ponderous folios under which my shelves groan. The nature of testimony is to be considered with reference to the subject to which it is applicable. The testimony of the house clock is, I think, applicable only to domestic, mostly culinary purposes. It is the guide of the cook with reference to the hour of dinner, but it cannot be received as evidence of the birth of a child. The clock at the next house goes slower or faster, and a child born at the next house at the same moment may, according to the clock at the next house, be born on a different day. The reception of such evidence would lead to thousands of inconsistencies and inconveniences. The parochial clock is much better evidence, and I should think it ought to be received if there were no better, but it is not to be put in competition with the metropolitan clock; where it is present it is to be received with implicit acquiescence. It speaks in a tone of authority, and it is unquestionable testimony of great weight. I am therefore of opinion that Miss Emma G. was born on the 4th of January, 1815, and that she will attain her majority the instant St. Paul's clock strikes twelve on the night of the 3d of January 1836."

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The Packet ship *Pacific*, Captain Maxwell, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th of November. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of London papers to the evening of the 17th inclusive, with Lloyd's List, &c.

Greeks.—The news from Greece is of the most cheering character. The succession of victories which immediately preceded the abandonment of the naval operations of the Turks for the season, were more brilliant and decisive than we had supposed, as appears from the Constantinople accounts themselves. The Ottoman Ministry had circulated accounts of several advantages said to have been obtained by the Captain Pacha, but they were suddenly succeeded by the most disastrous news. A letter from Constantinople of October 11, says:—

"Equally unfortunate with all his predecessors, the Turkish Admiral, in a fit of rage and despair, has had the temerity to attempt a second attack on Samos. In consequence, he set sail from Mytylene with the Egyptian fleet, which had joined him, but he had scarcely put to sea when the intrepid Canaris appeared, and spread out his fleet, with great ability in his manœuvres. The Musselmans, on the contrary, in attempting to form, fell into dreadful confusion, which was increased when the Greeks advanced towards them with an intrepidity which was admired by the European seamen who were present at the action. It was of short duration; the barbarians shamefully took flight to seek refuge anew in the Port of Mytilene. But the brave defenders of the Cross arrived there as soon as they, and in a few minutes five or six Turkish or Egyptian frigates became a prey to the flames. The heroic Canaris, after invoking the name of our Saviour, threw himself into a boat to direct in person the terrible operations of the fire ships. He himself set fire to three of the ships of the barbarians.

"The Captain Pacha has arrived as a fugitive in the Dardanelles, having under his command one dismasted ship of the line and one frigate. Some say that he is sick, others that he is dead; at all events he is an undone man; the vengeance of Heaven has fallen on the executioner of Ipsara. It seems that the Sultan ascribes the disasters of his fleet to the relaxed devotion of the Musselmans. He has just published a firman, ordering the women to dress less indecently, and cast less wanton looks upon the men."

This last warlike measure must doubtless have a powerful effect in the next campaign!

The Turkish official account admits only that the Greeks burnt three transports, two frigates and five schooners, corvettes and brigs.

"They have not thought fit to say in this report how many vessels were taken; it is only added that the Captain Pacha was very fortunate to be able to save himself, and that he certainly would not have escaped if the Greeks had not believed that he was in one of the two frigates that were burnt. It is also stated, that the thirty transports were all Turkish, and that the European vessels which were hired were not present on the occasion."

The latest Smyrna date is October 8—only one day later than the advices received at Baltimore near a month ago. A paragraph from "the Dardanelles, Oct. 1," affirms that the Turkish squadron cast anchor at Tenedos on the preceding day. People talked openly of a great battle that took place at the end of September, between this squadron and the Greeks, in which the Turks lost ten or twelve vessels. The Captain Pacha, with a part of the squadron, was to repair to Constantinople as soon as the winds and the Grand Sultan would let him. The remainder of the squadron was to winter at Mytelene, under the command of Ibrahim Pacha. But perhaps they will not find secure winter quarters either in Mytelene or the Dardanelles, for one account states that Canaris has vowed that if the South wind continued, he would go and burn Kozzew, Pacha, even in the Channel of the Dardanelles.

[In confirmation of the above, we find a letter from Leghorn of Nov. 1, announcing the arrival of a Russian vessel from Constantinople in 20 days, the Captain of which stated that "on the 15th (nine days from the foregoing) of October, whilst he was quitting the Dardanelles he saw, towards Tenedos, the fleets of Constantinople and Alexandria, which were endeavouring to enter the Dardanelles, but the wind was against them. The Captain Pacha having attempted a second attack on Samos, failed, and was completely defeated, and was obliged to seek refuge with the remains of his fleet under the cannons of the fortresses of the Dardanelles. The particulars of the combat were not known." This is the latest news from the fleet, and winds up the naval concern of the winter.]

Under the head of Odessa, Oct. 15, we find a more connected view of the several battles fought near the close of September, gathered from Constantinople letters of the 9th and 10th of October.

'After the action off Samos, another battle took place on the 10th of September, near Stanchio and Boudreion, between the Greek and the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleets.—The Greeks burnt the fine frigate Africa, a corvette and two brigs, and took sixteen transports. Eight of the Greek ships were damaged and went to Samos to repair. They had 150 men killed and wounded. After this, there was a third battle off Patmos, between the Greeks and the two combined fleets, in which the Greeks burnt two frigates, and four brigs. Three days after this there was another battle, in which the Greeks burnt three frigates and took four brigs belonging to the Turkish fleet. Several transports also fell into their hands. In this battle they took prisoner the celebrated Ismael Gibraltar, Commander of the Tripolitan fleet, and brother-in-law of the Pacha of Egypt. The Turks have offered 200,000 Spanish piastres for the ransom of Ismael Gibraltar; but admiral Miaulis has demanded eight frigates, and whatever he had under his command. The Admiral continued to pursue the remainder of the combined fleets, and has so harrassed them that the Captain Pacha has with difficulty reached the Dardanelles, with his own ship, one frigate and ten transports.'

The success of the Greeks have been equally decisive and brilliant upon land. They have destroyed the Turkish army under Dervisch Pacha, who escaped dangerously wounded, with only 800 men, leaving all his artillery, baggage, &c. in the hands of the Greeks. By the last accounts from the Morea, all was tranquil there, and troops are collecting. Colocotroni being restored to favor, was placed at the head of 10,000 men, to attack Patras. Hydra is well fortified, and 10,000 men in arms are ready for the Egyptian fleet. The Turks have retired from before Athens to Negropont. Goura intended, it was said, to blockade Eubœa with 4,000 men, but he must first receive money from the Government to pay his troops. Relieved now for the season from any apprehension from the shattered remains of the Turkish Marine, it is said that an expedition is on foot to go to Crete, and assist the inhabitants in throwing off the Massulman yoke. The Bishop of Philippolis, who was brought to Constantinople, on a charge of corresponding with the Grecians, and exciting them to rebel against the Porte, has been exiled. It is said that 24 other Greek Bishops of Romelia are going to be exiled. The Mussulmans in garrison at Candia have quarrelled, and fought the troops of the Sultan, beat those of Mahomet Ali Pacha, and drove them out of the city; they are encamped on the plain.

Lord Strangford had embarked at Constantinople for Trieste—having received presents from the Sultan to the amount of 50,000 piastres.

It was said that a great officer of the Seraglio had been beheaded; and the disgrace of the Grand Vizier generally believed.

The following is the firman of the Grand Signior respecting the toilet of the Turkish women:—

'Since the women must never, when they go out, deviate from the rules of decency and honour, it is especially necessary to take care that none of their actions be contrary to the holy law.

An imperial firman has already been published to hinder them from wearing embroidered *feredges* and improper colours. The duty of the officers to whom that firman was addressed was to see its execution. They have not done so.—In these latter times, therefore, certain women have been seen to change the tone of decency and honour for manners least becoming Musselmans. They have not feared to wear embroidered *feredges*, and condemnable colours, and go to the public walks with extraordinary veils, which suffer their faces to be seen.

Such conduct is equally contrary to the divine law, and to my supreme will. It is evident that the Government must put a stop to such an irregularity, and that it is also the absolute duty of husband, to take care that their wives do not go out in a dress which, being irreconcilable to decency and honour, cannot be suitable to Musselman women.

Henceforward, therefore, the women shall not wear embroidered *feredges*, nor condemnable colours, nor veils artfully contrived to show their faces; whoever be the husband or relations of all those who may be seen in such a dress, they shall be made answerable, and punished for the conduct of their women.

You, my Cadi, will transmit the present order to all the Imans, to be published in all the quarters, and you will employ the greatest diligence to hinder the women from going out in a costume which our imperial will has prohibited.

'Given in the month of Muharren, the year 1240.'

September, 1824,

CANARIS, the Greek, has been called by some foreign journals an Admiral. He has never accepted that rank, from a notion generally very foreign to those to whom promotion is offered—viz: that he is not fit for it. Having burned two Turkish Commanders-in-Chief, and defeated a third, he is, as he was before, a Captain. Among a people who have, like more advanced and better established states, their full share of intrigue, and rapacity, he has offered a constant example of disinteredness; in other words, he has proposed to himself, as an end, to save his country, and not to rob it. —In going in his fire-boat against the Captain Pacha's ship in the canal of Scio, he was as he informed the English Commander, who saw him at Psara, becalmed in sight of two Turkish corvettes. His sailors were afraid that they would be observed and massacred, and became mutinous. 'What would you have?' he cried, 'if you are afraid, throw yourselves into the sea, and swim to Psara; for myself, I shall remain. Let not the calm frighten you,' he continued, 'it will detain the enemy's vessels as well as our own; at ten o'clock we shall have a wind.' At half past nine the breeze sprung up, and at midnight the Capt. Pacha was on fire. When he was seen at Psara by the Captain to whom we have alluded, his wife was employed, with other Greek women, in making cartridges; but though poor, he has steadily refused pecuniary rewards, as well as superior commands.

Missilonghi, Sept. 21.—The following is the new Manifest of the Greek Government.

POVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

'The President of the Executive power, the Greek Government having no other care than that of the preservation of the Greek nation, to avoid every thing that may lead to its destruction, published, on the information it had received the proclamation of the 27th of May, which concerned the European merchant ships which were freighted at Constantinople and Alexandria to convey the enemy's troops to Greece. But the Government having learned that the said vessels do not convey the enemy's troops but war like stores, provisions, &c. and as the Greek Government takes care that neutrality and the laws of nations are observed in commerce with all possible precision, and as far as the rights of war permit—order:

1. The European vessels freighted by the enemy to convey arms, ammunition, horses, provisions, any other article for the use of the enemy, are subject to the laws of neutrality, and shall be treated by our naval forces according to the usages existing under similar circumstances among the European powers.

2. The present Ordinance shall be communicated to the Admiral of the Greek naval force, and published in the Greek Government Gazette.—Copies shall be sent to all the Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Agents of the European Powers who are at the Greek Archipelago.

Napoli de Romani, 15th August, 1824.

The President, G. CONDURIOTTE.
The Provisional Secretary of State,
G. RIODIUS.

Portugal.—Private letters from Lisbon, Oct. 27, state that neither the arrest and imprisonment of the Queen, nor the arrest of a great number of persons of high rank, and other measures of severity, have been sufficient to check the Absolutists.

'They have just formed another conspiracy, which was to have broken out yesterday, and it is said the greater number of our regiments are implicated in it. Its object, like the former, appears to have been to murder the Ministers, and make the King resign in favour of Don Miguel—The conspiracy was discovered by one of the initiated. A great number of gentlemen have in consequence been arrested as well as Monks, Cures, and Officers of all descriptions, who have all been lodged in Fort St. George and the Tower of Belem, the most secure prisons of our country. The Government is quite unable to convoke the Cortes, which it was expected was to assemble in Lisbon this present month. Even in the month of December, it will be difficult to hold this assembly if I may judge from the innumerable obstacles which it has every moment to encounter in consequence of the great influence of the Queen and the Patriarch. A vessel loaded with cannon balls has just arrived from England at Lisbon, and it is said the Government had also ordered a considerable quantity of ammunition and warlike stores.'

From the National Gazette.

By the packet ship Montano, from Havre, arrived at New York, we have received the Paris *Journal des Debats* to the 25th November; and by the ship Corinthian, from Liverpool arrived at the same port, our file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 24th of same month, inclusive. Their contents are interesting, chiefly in relation to the glorious successes of the Greeks and the unparallelled situation of Spain.

Our Paris papers contain warm discussions respecting the evacuation of Spain by the French troops. It is acknowledged on all hands that the condition of that country, when the troops leave it, will be worse than it was when they entered. Ferdinand is stated to be as much of a prisoner in the hands of the *serviles*, as he ever was in those of the *liberals*.

The French legislature was convoked for the 22d December.

The King of Sweden has signed a convention with Great Britain, by which all proprietors of Sweedish vessels are strictly forbidden to freight their vessels for the slave trade.

Malte-Brun, the celebrated Geographer, has published a work entitled, 'Treatise of *Legitimacy*, considered as the basis of the public law of Christian Europe.'

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We have in our hands also, Caraccas papers to the 15th ultimo inclusive. The *Colombiano* of that date contains an address and decree of Gen. Paez, by which the departments of Venezuela, and Apure are declared under martial law, upon the ground of the danger of *invasion*. The General commences his address thus:—'The rumors which circulate in the public papers, *together with the more circumstantial information possessed by me*, seem to me to call on us to arm ourselves against a government, wearing an hostile attitude towards us, without waiting the moment of armed aggression to rise in defence of our independence and liberty. Should our suspicions unfortunately be verified, we shall thereby deprive the enemy of the advantage of surprising us.' The government alluded to must be that of *France*.—The information from Peru, contained in the Colombian papers, is of a tenor to heighten the incredulity which has been generally entertained with regard to the Boston account of Bolivar's defeat.

The first monthly packet from England arrived at La Guayra on the 4th December.

The *Colombiano* of Dec. 8th, contains the following article.

'By letters from Bogota of the 6th of October, we have received a confirmation of the intelligence published in our 81st number, which is as follows:—

The Chilian squadron has captured the Spanish line of battle ship 'Asia,' and a brig of war, proceeding from Spain.

Our squadron entered the port of Callao, burnt the frigate Ceres, and captured seven other vessels.

Six hundred horses, which the enemy possessed in the neighbourhood of Lima, have fallen into our hands. In consequence of these disasters the Spaniards have evacuated Lima.

The Peruvian campaign may be said to be concluded, since a happy commencement must produce a favourable issue.'

The Caraccas Colombiano announces the death on the 13th of W. D. Robinson, esq. a native of the state of Delaware, in the 52d year of his age. Mr. R. recently went from N. York, for the benefit of his health.

Extract of a letter from Laguira, dated Dec. 14.

"An insurrection took place among the blacks on the night of the 10th instant, at a small village called Petara, distant eight miles from Caraccas. It was suppressed without much difficulty. Eighteen were taken prisoners, and immediately condemned; two were shot yesterday, two more are to be shot to day. The object avowed in their declaration was the murder of the whites."

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We have received the British Traveller, a London paper, of the evening of the 24th November from which we copy the following articles.

The favourable intelligence from all quarters of the New World has given confidence to South American Bond-holders; Mexican have been 66 3-4, and Colombian 85. ex. dividend; a trifling re-action has taken place, but the market looks exceedingly well. The New Colombian Pearl Fishery Bonds, under the patronage of Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Rundell, were this morning brought into the market. At the commencement they were *three* premium, but when the holders began to reflect, it was an extraordinary circumstance that the above respectable firm should apply to the public for money to carry on an undertaking that had long been in their possession, and which promised so great a profit ultimately, they began to sell rapidly, and the Bonds soon fell to *par*; they, however, recovered to 0 3-8 a 5-8 Prem. and remain at that price.—Very little done in other Securities.

The Liverpool Cotton market remained in the same state as at last advices—the sales being extensive without alterations in prices.

The Glasgow Journal says there is no prospect at present of any agreement between the proprietors of cotton works and the operatives. The colliers who were so successful in their combination have proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the cotton spinners.

Lloyd's list of the 23d contains a long account of disasters on the coast, but we find only one or two American vessels mentioned. A vessel supposed the Marquis Wellington, Baxter, from Belfast for New Orleans, had been wrecked on the coast of Wexford, and it was feared that the crew and passengers, amounting to about thirty, had perished. Among the passengers were several respectable merchants.

The typhus fever was prevalent in Manchester and several individuals had fallen victims to its violence.

The case of Mr. *Fauntleroy* had been referred to the twelve judges. A postscript in the last paper announces that they had just decided against him, and that he was ordered to be executed on the following Tuesday. It is said the petitions in his behalf obtained but few signatures.

It is said that Sir Charles Stewart is to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Advices from Cape Coast Castle, to Sept. 7, state that the Ashantees had disappeared, but great mortality had prevailed in the garrison.

The King of Prussia had just been married to the Countess Augusta, of Harrack.

An ordinance has recently been published in Norway, abolishing the office of the Vice Royalty of the Prince Royal. It had caused some excitement in the public mind.

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Collision of General and State Governments.

It will be recollected by most of our readers that soon after the attempted insurrection of the Blacks in South Carolina in the year 1822, the Legislature of that state, passed an act more effectually to prevent free people of colour from entering the state. This act subjected masters of vessels entering the ports of that state, and having coloured seamen on board their vessels, to much inconvenience and vexatious detention, by depriving them of the services of such seamen during their stay in port, and compelling them to defray the expense of their confinement in prison during such stay, and to carry them away on the departure of the vessel, on a penalty of a fine not less than a thousand dollars, and imprisonment (of the Captain) not less than two months; and also, that such free persons of color should be sold into slavery. This act was at the time, declared to be unconstitutional, has been ever since a source of great inconvenience to American vessels in the ports of South Carolina, and has at length induced repeated remonstrances to the government of this country from the Agents of the British government against its provisions, which have in many cases subjected vessels of that nation to great loss and hazard. In consequence of these remonstrances the President of the United States, through the Secretary of State, referred the subject for his opinion on the constitutionality of the obnoxious law, to the Attorney General of the U. States, which is, 'that the section of the law under consideration is void, as being against the constitution, treaties and laws of the U. S. and incompatible with the rights of all nations in amity with the United States.' Where upon the President caused a note to be addressed to the Governor of South Carolina, enclosing the opinion of the Attorney General, together with the several remonstrances above aliuded to, and expressed a hope 'that the inconvenience complained of would be remedied by the Legislature of South Carolina itself.' At the late opening of the Legislature of South Carolina, Governor Wilson, in his message communicating this information, remarks:

"There should be a spirit of concert and of action among the slave holding States, and a determined resistance to any violation of their local institutions. The crisis seems to have arrived when we are called upon to protect ourselves. The President of the United States and his law adviser, so far from resisting the efforts of a foreign ministry, appear to be disposed by an argument drawn from the overwhelming powers of the General Government, to make us the passive instruments of a policy, at war, not only with our interests, but destructive also of our national existence. The evils of slavery have been visited upon us, by the cupidity of those who are now the champions of universal emancipation; to resist at the threshold every invasion of our domestic tranquility, and to preserve our independence as a state, is earnestly recommended; and if an appeal to the first principles of the right of self government be disregarded, and reasons be successfully combatted by sophistry and error, there would be more glory in forming a *rampart with our Bodies on the confines of our territory* than to be the victims of a successful rebellion, or the slaves of a great consolidated government."

In accordance with the spirit of the Governor's message, a string of resolutions full of froth and defiance have been introduced and actually passed the Senate of that state, for all which our limits do not allow, we therefore give the concluding one—in the following words:—

'Resolved, Therefore, that the Legislature of South Carolina protests against any claims of right, of the U. States to interfere in any manner whatever with the domestic regulations, and preservatory measures, in respect to that part of her property which forms the colored population of the State, and which property they will not permit to be meddled with, or tampered with, or in any manner ordered, regulated, or controled by any other power, foreign or domestic, than this Legislature.'

Whether the Executive of the U. States will close the subject and rest satisfied with this sort of reply to their peaceful requisition or whether our brethren of the south, in the language of their chief magistrate, shall be left to form a rampart with their bodies on the confines of their territories, time must determine, and we hope will determine, amicably and peaceably for the parties at issue.—*Bridgeport Courier.*

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FROM RUSSIA.—Capt. Smith arrived at Boston from Cronstadt, informs that the Emperor Alexander had issued an order for the departure of all Foreign Missionaries from the Russian Empire, and that many of them with their families, had arrived at Cronstadt, and were embarking for England.

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Great trotting feat.—On Saturday last, for a bet of $100, a horse of Mr. Van Buren was trotted before a wagon, without collar or traces, six miles in twenty eight minutes. The time allowed was 34 minutes, and the performance was done on the Jamaica turnpike, from the 12th to the 6th mile stone; and the horse came it without fatigue, although the whole of the tire came off from one of the wheels.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8.

The Delaware wit, who exhibits himself in the Delaware Gazette of the 24th ultimo, so profoundly versed in the law of wizzards as practised in the land of Onions and Pumpions, is a little mistaken in imputing to our truly venerable correspondent, Senex, the opinion, 'that congressional caucusses to elect presidents are dangerous, but that state caucusses to manage state concerns are innocent'—as such an opinion has never been uttered by Senex in our columns, nor have we any reason to believe that he entertains it—But we will not captiously take our friend the wit to task for a mistake so little when compared with that, of which he was unfortunately guilty, *when he mistook Mr. Crawford for the federal candidate for president.*

—

The present laws of Virginia prohibit the marriage of a man with a former wife's sister, or with a brother's widow. A bill was brought lately into the legislature for the repeal of this restriction. It was rejected. Ayes 87—noes 108.

—

The yearly Meeting of Friends in North Carolina, has come to the determination to send all the coloured persons under its care to the Haytien Republic. They are in all about 700, being persons whose unconditional emancipation is not permitted by the laws of North Carolina, and who have for many years been held in trust by the Society.

—

On the 27th ultimo, the Grand Lodge of Maryland gave a splendid dinner to Gen. La Fayette—among others the following toasts were drank:

Our illustrious brother, La Fayette—he relinquished the honors of the East, to assist in the labours of the West.

[General La Fayette now arose, and in his accustomed feeling manner expressed his gratitude for the many testimonies of esteem and friendship which had been extended towards him—and alluding to the persecutions which were now suffered by Masons in some parts of Europe, he concluded by offering the following toast:]

The memory of the illustrious patriot and mason, General Riego—may the day soon come when the anniversary of his martyrdom will be celebrated in Spain so as to atone for the base and ferocious celebration of the present year.

—

The Legistature of New Jersey have adjourned, having passed the Delaware and Rariton Canal bill. They have, we learn, acquired for the State Treasury about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars by the operation of the Canal and Bank acts. In the case of the Delaware & Rariton Canal, the company are to forfeit ten thousand dollars, already deposited, if they do not proceed with the work; and in the event that they obtain the sanction of the Pennsylvania Legislature, thirty thousand dollars, should they fail to execute the project. This is verbal information communicated by a gentleman who left Trenton on Friday afternoon.—*Nat. Gaz.*

—

The life of General La Fayette, composed by Mr. Waln, Jr. is in the press and will be soon published.—*Nat. Gazette.*

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The first two or three weeks of the legislative session is necessarily employed in considering and reporting the various subjects proposed for discussion, and obtaining the various documents relative thereto.

Congress have now before them, besides the valuable reports from the several departments, the subject of abolishing imprisonment for debt; the project of a settlement at the mouth of the Columbia or Origan River, on the Pacific, a bill for which has passed the House of Representatives; the Virginia Claims for interest on monies borrowed to advance to the United States during the late war; a limitation of the number of Cadets to that of the number of members of congress and a distribution of the appointments throughout the union, according to the members from each state, Mr. Macon proposed an alteration in the jurisdiction of the supreme court, and a bill for additional courts; the Niagara bill; the claim of the Marquis Maison Rouge to a very large and valuable tract of land in Louisiana, comprising nearly the Ouichita county &c. &c. The committee on the subject of Piracy are expected to propose some piping propositions very shortly, and which are looked for with anxiety, by the commercial community. The necessity of resorting to the authorities, occupying the shores whence the marauders come, and where they resort with their blood stained booty, becomes every day more obvious; *Piracy, when fostered on shore, cannot be suppressed at sea.* Let us strike at the root of the evil.—*Md. Rep.*

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From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

New York Forever.—Scarcely had the first explosion of the Chemical Bank subsided, when the New Yorkers were treated with a rowing match—then the mummy opened—and then, any thing, every thing, —something will be in motion with them; on Saturday, Mr. Van Beuren's horse trotted before a wagon, six miles, in twenty eight minutes on a bet of 100 dollars.

Oh what a town, what a wonderful variety,
Oh what a row, what a rumpus & a riot, there.

New York again.—We had set down to tell our readers in a few words that three confectioners in Richmond had each advertised for sale a Christmas cake, weighing about 250 lbs.—but what is Richmond with her 250 lbs. cakes—what even the mighty pie of old England, out of which the great Sir Geoffrey walked—what indeed can any thing, or any place, be to New York, where a cake of FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY pounds weight 'starts into existence.'—What must our citizens say to the trifling display, of Turks heads, Naples biscuit, jumbles, horse cakes, candy and belly g—s, (the word is in common use, and therefore, according to Walker, good) which are thinly scattered round our shops to make a show. Well may the editor of the National Advocate take up the song of exultation, and say—

"New York, thy celebrity is great among thy sisters in this western Republic. In this distinguished spot are to be found the fleetest horses, the longest canals, the wittiest editors, and the largest Christmas cakes.—We expend as much gaiety in a week as would last the 'Emporium' for a month, or the 'Athens' a quarter. We talk more, walk faster, and eat larger cakes. Where is a Niblo or a Sykes? In New York. Where is a Palmer? In New York. Where is an Eclipse? In New York. Where is an American Star? in New York. In short, if our neighbouring cotemporaries will permit us for once to drink a glass of egotism, we must say that if we have not such richly endowed literary institutions as the Emporium or the others have, we far excel them in boats, horses, and Christmas cakes.

—

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

I saw in your last paper a letter from Edward Lloyd, Esq. the Senator, in reply to the request made by the General Assembly of Maryland, to the Senators and Members of Congress from this State, *that they would use their influence to prevent a Congressional Caucus nomination of a Candidate for the Presidency*—and I learn too that just at this time the General Assembly are engaged in appointing a senator of the U. States for the State of Maryland, to succeed Mr. Lloyd's term of service which expires on the 4th March next. I do not know if they have elected the Senator yet, but as Mr. Lloyd is one of the candidates, I think they might take a piece of his letter and give it to him with great propriety as his letter of dismissal—In defending the intended caucus nomination, (even after the legislature had requested him to use his influence against it) as a very seductive argument in favour of the caucus addressed to the most corrupt feelings of the legislature, (if corrupt feelings they had) Mr. Lloyd tells them, that after the caucus nomination is made, "they will have to decide on the policy of *harmonising 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.*"

Now I would have the legislature just to give this same sentence as their answer to Mr. Lloyd's pretensions to be re-elected senator, by which would be meant, viz: As you sir and your caucus candidate for president are in a very small and hopeless minority indeed, our policy in electing so high an officer as senator, is to harmonise with the majority of the union, that we may obtain the states relative and due weight in the public councils of the nation, by means of a man who is with the great majority of the nation, and in favour with the administration that is to take place—and therefore, whatever personal predilections we have for you sir, they must all give way to securing the advantages to this state of *harmonising with the new administration and with the sentiment of an overpowering majority of this country.*

You Sir being full pledged to the Congressional Caucus—having risked *your* all and contrary to our wish and request, *our* all too on the throw of the caucus nomination, and in your attempt to dupe others into the belief that the caucus must prevail, having duped yourself into a paltry minority; we must consider you more unpopular with the great body of the citizens of this country who are decidedly Anti-Caucus—more obnoxious to the feelings and sentiments of the anti-caucus administration that is to rise up in the federal government on the 4th March next, than any other man we could select—and therefore it would be madness, according to your own principles and doctrines to re-appoint you to the station of Senator.

This it appears to me would be the true mode of convincing a man, by showing him that according to his own reasoning and maxims, that he is totally devoid of any thing like fair or just pretensions to the preferment he seeks.

COMMON SENSE.

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For the Easton Gazette.

OLD CHRISTMAS.

Many persons are often doubtful which is the true Old Christmas day—the fifth or the sixth of January.—Most, however, contend for the fifth very strenuously—this opinion is certainly erroneous—and the following is submitted to settle the question —According to St. Chrysostom, in the primitive times, Christmas and Epiphany were celebrated at one and the same feast. He observes it was but of a little while that Christmas had been celebrated at Autioch on the 25th of December, as a distinct feast; and that the use thereof came from the West. The Armenians made but one feast of them, as low as the 12th century. Epiphany is always on the 6th January.

In the year 1751 the style was changed in England, agreeably to the Gregorian computation, which had been adopted by all other nations in Europe.*

"By this new law it was decreed that the new year should begin on the 1st of January, *and that eleven intermediate nominal days* between the 2d and 14th days of September, 1752, should for that time be omitted, so that the day succeeding the 2d should be denominated the 14th of that month."

From the above, it is manifest, that Old Christmas day falls on the 6th of January.

*Smollett's History of England.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening, 28th ult. in the city of Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, *Alexander C. Bullitt*, Esq. to *Mary D.* daughter of Edward Denison, Esq. all of that city.

—— On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Scull Mr. *William Grace*, to Miss *Vashti Allen*, all of this county.

—— On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. *Joseph G. Wales*, to Miss *Mary Thomas*, all of this county.

DIED

On Friday, 31st ult. suddenly, *Arthur Holt* Esq. of this county.

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COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 17th December, at his late residence, in Somerset county, *Edward Austin*, Esq. in the 62d year of his age; after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation; he had the misfortune to receive but a slender education, but he possessed a vigor of mind and a quickness of thought which was rarely equalled or surpassed; his integrity was not to be shaken, and few men possessed a nicer sense of honour: as a parent he was kind in the extreme; as a husband, tender and affectionate; as a friend, sincere and disinterested; to the poor, he was a friend indeed, his hospitality was unbounded, and few there are, who ever visited Somerset, but have partaken of his bounty, or heard of his liberality.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, will please to lodge them in the office of the Register of Wills for said county.

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

Jan. 8 tf

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Gillis Croney, late of Talbot county, deceased, will please to lodge them in the office of the Register of Wills for said county.

JOSEPH TURNER, Adm'r.
of G. Croney, dec'd.

Jan 8 tf

To Rent,

Until the 1st of May ensuing, the two story Brick Dwelling House, on Washington street, late the residence of Mr. James Neall. For terms apply at this office, or to the subscriber, living near Cambridge Ferry.

WILLIAM MACKEY.

Jan 8 3w

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of Washington street, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction:—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN CAMPER.

Easton, Jan 8, 1825. tf

COACH AND HARNESS

Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coachees, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be waranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

New Goods.

Martin & Hayward

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWRAE,
CUTLERY, GLASS & CHINA,

All of which they offer at the most reduced prices, and solicit from their friends and the public an early call.

Dec. 11

POETRY.

EPIGRAM.

From the Italian of Pananti.

Old Thomas, on his death-bed lying,
And pretty certain he was dying,
Instead of summing his offences,
Began to reckon his expences,
For mixture, bolus, draught and pill,
A long apothecary's bill;
And guineas gone in paying doctors,
With fees t' attorneys and to proctors;
The sexton's and the parson's due,
The undertaker's reckoning too;
Alas! quoth Tom, with his last sigh,
'Tis a most fearful thing to die.

Table-Talk at a Boarding House.

BREAKFAST.

POLLY.—Ma, don't you think this is the most *beauchiful* morning ever *nachur projuced?*

MRS. PROUDFIT—'Tis very fine indeed. —Polly, why don't you ask the gentlemen if their coffee is agreeable?

BOARDERS.—Very good ma'am.

POLLY.—Gentlemen, if you don't find your breakfast *palatable* only *expound* your wishes, and we'll think ourselves *extremely* happy in gratifying them.

BOARDERS.—Hem—

DINNER.

POLLY.—Mr. FAIRCHILD, have you heard of the *juel?*—FAIR. What?—POLLY. Have you heard of the *juel* that was *contested* across the river this morning?—FAIR. O! I beg your pardon—I did not understand you—yes, I am told the parties were both severely wounded.—POLLY. O mercy! The very idea of a *jueller* quite *annihilates* me,—Ma, will you have a *churnip?*—Mrs. P. No dear, but I'll have a *pochatoe.*

TEA.

POLLY.—Ma, will you have some sugar for your tea?—Mrs. No dear—I *reckon* I don't fancy sweet tea like as you do, Polly. —POLLY. I confess my affection for the *saccharine dulcet. I opine the flavosity of the sugar abates the animosity of the tea, which is very inimical to my diabolical appetite*—FAIR. Pro-di-gious.

TRAITS OF INDIAN CHARACTER.

From the Southern Luminary.

Early in the morning of the 14th ult. I was informed that a murder was committed on a Choctaw Indian, the preceding night, and that the perpetrator, an Indian fellow, was to be executed according to their own custom at 12 o'clock that day. Prompted by curiosity, I set out about 10 o'clock, to the place of execution at a neighbour's house less than a mile. On my arrival, I found a number of neighbours collected, and from thirty to forty Choctaws; as I was acquainted with most of the Indians, I felt no dread in examining both the dead body and the culprit, and lost no time in making myself acquainted with the nature of the crime committed, and their custom on such occasions. The dead body was extended upon the ground, wrapped in his usual wearing apparel and blanket; two very old Indians, which I was told were his father and mother, were seated on the ground with their heads covered with blankets, mourning the loss of the deceased; I was informed that they had remained in that position ever since his death and continued a cry without intermission—they remained and kept it up until he was buried, say in all eighteen hours. A few feet from the corpse sat upon the ground, the fellow who had committed the deed—he was painted red in his face and over most of his arms & shoulders; he took but little notice of what had been done or of what was going on around him; he seemed to be lost in meditation. Shortly after my arrival, he arose & walked straight forward about ten paces, where he danced & whooped their war whoop for several minutes. He then made a considerable speech most of which I did not understand, nor could I get any one of them to inform me. I gathered this much, however, that he was going to die at 12 o'clock, for killing his fellow; that he was a brave man, feared neither death nor the world of spirits to which he was going, that his friends had collected to see him die, and that they should see he was 'a brave man.' At the conclusion of his speech a gun was put into his hand, which he snapped several times and at length fired her, and expressed his dissatisfaction with her. He turned round and took leave by shaking hands, with all present, saying they were his friends; he returned to his former seat and eat very hearty. I was told he went through those manœuvres of dancing and whooping, speaking and shooting several times before my arrival; he repeated these three or four times afterwards, each time condemning the gun; at length a second gun was brought him; he fired her off clear and smote his breast expressing himself satisfied; he then walked up to where a grave was digging, accompanied by their principal men; all of whom alternately spoke to him frequently, in what I thought to be cheering him, and urging him to die; he assented to all they said; at the grave a piece of white cloth about two yards long was brought, a hole torn in the middle and put over his head, and a felt taken from his blanket and put around him. This cloth answered for a shirt during the short interval between him and the grave, and for his winding sheet after death. He returned with the head men to where the corpse lay, and was there supplied with homany, peas and whiskey, and afterwards smoked his pipe with a great deal of composure. At the appointed hour, the corpse was taken to the grave and laid in, and in a few minutes the criminal came—he looked into the grave and, retiring a few steps, went through his devotion; when done, two men took hold of him, one by each hand, and led him to the side of the grave; he sat down, they still holding his hands, when the executioner shot him in the breast, about one inch above the mark which had been made for the purpose about the pit of the stomach. The blood gushed out to the distance of nearly two feet, and in an instant as many Choctaws as could get to him were upon him. One of them thrust his thumb into the bullet hole. He made no struggle but died very soon. As soon as the gun was presented he caught the eye of the executioner, and darted one of the most piercing looks I ever saw. As soon as he fell each Indian sat up as hedious a yell as they were capable of, which was continued until he was laid in the grave. The grave I supposed to be about three feet deep. Three pieces of rail were put across it, and let down about 18 inches. Both dead bodies were put into it and boards then placed upon those pieces of rails so that no dirt came in contact with them from above, forming a kind of vault. The Indian that had been murdered was first laid in, and then his property was brought and put in likewise, as he died without any will, they said they knew not what to do with it; the one that was shot disposed of his before his death, so none of it was buried with him, upon questioning some of their surviving friends after it was all over I obtained the following information:—

I asked if they were angry at each other on account of the murder, they said they had been and continued so until some one died for it, but as the one who had committed the crime had died like a man and had been buried in the same grave together, that all animosity and bad feeling was buried also. I then inquired where the murderer had gone after death; to which they replied he had gone amongst his friends, a long journey, further they seemed ignorant; I asked if he would have privilege to hunt, when his long journey was completed, they replied 'may be so.' I then explained to them the doctrine of future rewards and punishments, and told them he would be burnt, they said 'may be so.' So that if their belief was ever, that after death they go to good or bad hunting ground, according to their merit, I infer that at this time it is shaken.

For Sale for life, a first rate Cook—She is about 40 years of age and without children—she can be well recommended—a liberal credit will be given with security. Enquire of the editor.

Jan 1 4w

Cabinet Making.

THOMAS MECONEKIN has just returned from Baltimore with a very handsome and complete assortment of materials of every description in his line of business, which in addition to his former stock, will enable him to offer his furniture at very low rates—He makes use of this opportunity to return his acknowledgements for past favours, and begs a continuance of the public patronage.

Easton, Jan 1 3w

Notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of the *Taxes* of Talbot county, due for the year 1824, in the course of the present winter, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in said county, who have not already paid said assessments, to call upon him at the office of the Easton Gazette, where he will attend on Tuesdays for the reception of the same—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on the subscriber, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies. Residents of Districts No. 3 and 4 can either pay to the subscriber, or to the deputies in those districts—those of District No. 2, will have an opportunity of meeting the subscriber in St. Michaels, where he will attend on Saturdays.

WM. FARLOW, Collector.

Jan 1 3w

FARMER'S BANK STOCK WANTED.

Wanted about 20 shares of Bank Stock in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland—a generous price will be given for the same.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Jan 1 3w

Caution.

Whereas a certain J. B. Norton, did on the 11th day of September, 1824, obtain from me two notes of hand made negotiable at the Farmer's Bank of Maryland; the one for one hundred and fifty four dollars and fifty cents, payable in 6 months after date, the other for one hundred and fifty nine dollars, payable 12 months after date, and both which said notes are endorsed by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and whereas the said J. B. Norton has neglected and failed in every respect to comply with the engagements for which the said notes were passed, & no valuable consideration whatever having been received for the same, I do hereby caution all persons from taking a transfer of or assignment on the said notes, or either of them, as I am determined not to pay the same or any part thereof, unless compelled by law, reserving to myself the right of setting forth at large all the circumstances connected with the aforesaid transaction, whenever the same may be so necessary.

JAMES MELONEY.

Easton, Jan 1

In Worcester County Court.

IN CHANCERY,

November Term, 1824.

George W. Purnell *vs.* Parker Lucas and Hetty Lucas his wife. } The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of James Bowen, late of Worcester county, deceased, for the payment of the debts of the said James. The court being satisfied that the defendants in this case do not reside in the state of Maryland, and that the process of this court cannot be served on them or either of them, it is therefore this the 12th day of November 1824, by this court ordered and directed that notice of the object of the bill filed in this cause be given to the defendants by advertisements inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and at the Court House door in Snow-Hill, at least three months previous to the 10th day of May next, for four successive weeks warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 10th day of May next, or that this court will hold jurisdiction of this case and will hear and determine the same as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as if the said defendants had appeared thereto.

True Copy.

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. of Worcester County Court.

Jan. 1 4w

REMOVAL.

James M. Lambdin

Has removed from his former stand, to the new store room, on Washington street, adjoining Messrs. Martin & Hayward, and the second door above Mr. Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, where he is opening

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE

Dry Goods,

Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising a general assortment of almost every desirable article, as well as to colour, pattern and style, as to price and substantial durability.—ALSO,

GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA,
QUEENS' & STONE WARE,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Of every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers or Corn shelled or in the ear. His friends and the public, are invited to give him a call.

Dec 25

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF

New Goods.

William Clark,

Has just received and is now opening a further supply of seasonable Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINES,
TEAS, &c.—Also,
HARDWARE,
CHINA,
GLASS, STONE, and
WOOD WARE.

Which, in addition to his former stock, makes his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

Dec 25 w

New Goods.

Green & Reardon

Are now opening at their *real* cheap store, a new and beautiful assortment of fancy and staple articles which they are determined to offer at a very small advance for cash—They have the following good things

FOR CHRISTMAS,

Malaga Grapes, Dried Currants, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Almonds and Filberts } Cognac Brandy, Real Old Holland Gin, 4th Proof Jamaica Spirit, Wines and Cordials.

Dec 23

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

New Goods.

William H. Groome

Has returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore

WITH AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Amongst which are some scarce and desirable articles, to wit.

Clothes for Ladies' Pelisses and riding dresses of various colours and qualities,
Fashionable Trimming for the same,
Figured and plain silks for dresses and Pelisses of various colours,
Figured and plain Bombazetts of various colours and qualities,
Tartan and Scotch Plaids and Stripes for cloaks and dresses,
Figured and plain Norwich Crapes,
Black Italian Lutestring of superior quality,
Elegant black Ostrich Feathers of various sizes,
White Merino Shawls 7-4 and 8-4 of superior quality,
White and black Lace Veils,
New and Fashionable Ribbons,
Barage, Gauze and other fashionable Handkerchiefs,
Black, white, brown, crimson and pink vellum Gauze for trimming Bonnetts, &c. besides a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO,

Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, Stone Ware, Groceries, Liquors, Castings, Nails, Spades, Shovels, Lamp Oils, Window Glass, Salt, Buckwheat, and other Flour, Seine Twine, Flax, Wooden Ware, Powder, Shott, Cheese, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or exchanged for country Kersey or Feathers.

Dec. 11 tf

NEW STORE.

Frederick Harrison

From Baltimore, having opened store in St. Michaels, in the house formerly occupied by Samuel and A. B. Harrison, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

Persons disposed to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine his goods, as they are purchased principally at the auctions in Baltimore, and flatters himself to sell them as low as may be had on this shore.

Dec. 18 4w

New Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has received a further supply of WINTER GOODS of various descriptions, which, with his former purchases makes his assortment general and complete; and will be offered at a very small advance for money, or in exchange for CORN in the Ear, KERSEY or FEATHERS.

Dec, 11 6w

New and Cheap STORE.

Richard Martin & Thomas S. Hayward having formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

MARTIN & HAYWARD,

respectfully solicit the attention of their friends & the public generally to their stock of

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening in the New Store Room, nearly opposite the Market House—They are confident of having made such a selection as will meet the expectations of their numerous friends and acquaintances, and those who may favour them with a call.

Their assortment consists in part of

Extra super blue and black cloths	Super London fancy Prints
Super do do	Common do
Super brown, olive & mixed do	New style black and white do
Super milled drab do	Cambric Ginghams
Super blue and black Cassimeres	Cambric Muslins
Sup. fashionable mixed do	Plain and fig'd Jaconet do
Blue and mixed Cassinetts	Do and do Book do
Bocking Baise	Do and do mull do
White & red Flannels	Do and do Swiss do
Rose & point Blankets	Russia Sheeting
Bombazetts and Bombazines	Brown Holland
Worsted Hosiery	Irish Linens
Cotton do	Long Lawns & Linen Cambrics
Ladies' English silk do	Damask Table Linen
Do French do do	Bird's-eye and Russia Diaper
Mens English do do	Steam & power loom Shirtings
Do French do do	Bandanna & flag hdkfs
New style Gro D'Ete Robes	Madrass do
Brown and other fashionable colored Gro D'Ete	Bordered and figured Cravats
Black do	Gimps and Braids, assorted
White & black Sattin	Sewing Silks, Thread and Cotton
Black mode	Floss Cotton in spools and balls
White and black Italian Crapes	Worsted and cotton Suspenders
Black Canton & nankin do	Ladies' white & black Silk and Kid Gloves
Cut velvet Vestings	Do superior white, black and coloured Horse Skin do.
Black English silk Vestings	Mens superior Buck Skin & Beaver do
Do French do do	Do common do do do
Fash'able Valencia do	Domestic Plaids, stripes and checks
Swan's down do	Do Bleached & brown shirtings
Merino, Cashmere & Waterloo Shawls	Do do Sheeting
Fancy silk Handk'fs	Do Bed Tickings
Plaid merino do	Sacking Bottoms
Plain and fig'd Thulle	Cotton Yarn
Thread Laces & Edgings	Wool Hats
New style fancy Ribbons	
Ribbons, all colours	

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

TO WIT:

White & green Coffee	Blue and Copperas
Prime and common brown Sugar	Madeira, Dry Lisbon & Teneriffe Wines
Loaf and lump do	4th Proof Cognac Brandy
Superior white Havana do	Peach & Apple Brandy
Hyson and Young Hyson Teas	Holland Gin
Imperial and gunpowder do	Jamaica Spirit
Mould & dipt Candles	Old Rye Whiskey
Spanish and country Segars	Common do
Chewing Tobacco	N. E. Rum and Molasses
Scotch Snuff	Blown and Allum Salt
Almonds and Raisins	Allum and Salt Petre
Madder, Indigo, Fig	Switched and hackled Flax
	Powder and Shot

Together with a complete assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY
QUEENS' & STONE WARE
GLASS & CHINA
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.

All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Nov 6—tf

Female Academy.

To the Citizens of Talbot and the neighbouring counties.

The Trustees of the Easton Female Academy still voluntarily associated by their common interest in the proper education of their own children, notify the public that they have engaged Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, daughter of the Rev. James Thomas, to take charge of this institution, and that Mr. Thomas having taken the house heretofore occupied by the teachers of said academy, the school will again be opened on Monday the 13th instant, in which will be taught as follows:

Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing	$3	per quarter
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, including the above branches	4	do.
Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, History and Composition, including the above branches	5	do.
Chymistry and Ornamental Needle-work	6	extra
Drawing and Painting	6	do.
Music	12	do.
Use of Piano	2	do.

Easton, Dec. 11.

N. B. Mr. Thomas would take eight or ten young Ladies as boarders on moderate terms.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Alfred Hambleton, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, and Alexander B. Harrison; will be sold at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 11th January 1825, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate, of the said Hambleton, of, in and to the Farm where he at present resides, situate near St. Michaels in Talbot county, containing the quantity of fifty two acres of land, more or less, called Hambleton's Discovery, also eight head of cattle, one horse, 1 yoke of oxen, one cart and ten head of sheep, the land, goods and chattels of the said Alfred Hambleton.

Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

Dec 25 ts THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house. JAMES GASKINS.

N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise. J. G.

Easton, July 24

TO VICTUALLERS.

A beautiful stall-fed BEEF for sale, 6 years old—it was intended for a private gentleman's table, but not being wanted, it is offered for sale—Enquire at this office.

Jan 1

WANTED TO HIRE BY THE YEAR, *FOR A TERM OF YEARS,*

TWO or THREE smart active colored boys or men, from 18 to 25 years of age—they will be learned the business of Caulking, and perhaps Sawing, and the use of other tools connected with the ship carpenter's trade, is found on trial to be so inclined, and to answer the above description.

WM. HARRISON, of Jas.
Near St. Michaels.

Any person or persons having slaves to put out, and wishing to embrace such an opportunity, will please to make immediate application by letter or otherwise; or free people, if a guarantee can be given for their remaining the time to be stipulated, say three to five years. W. H.

Dec 25 3w

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year and possession given o the first day of January next, the dwelling House and Store House, situate at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the town of Easton, with the premises and appertenances to the same belonging, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson; this is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery Store on the Peninsula—A person possessed with a complete knowledge of the above business, and investing a moderate capital and using good economy will no doubt do a good business—the Store and Dwelling House (which is both comfortable and convenient,) with the premises and appertenances, are in tolerable repair—also a two story Brick House situate on the lower end of Washington street, late the residence of Peter Denny, Esq. to which is attached a kitchen, smoke house, stable, carriage house, two gardens and a well of excellent water.—Possession may be had of the above premises immediately—Whatever repairs are necessary to be done on any of the above buildings will be immediately furnished —persons desirous to rent will please to view the buildings, and for terms, apply to Edward Roberts, Esq. the owner, or to the subscriber

Oct. 9 tf JOHN STEVENS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership at present existing under the firm of CAMPER & THOMPSON, will be dissolved on the first day of January next, by mutual consent—They therefore solicit all those indebted to the firm, to come forward and make immediate payment, as they are very desirous of winding up the business of the firm with the least possible delay—All those having claims against said firm will please present them for liquidation on or before that day—They are now finishing 6 or 8 new gigs and one first rate Coachee, which will be sold low for cash.

CAMPER & THOMPSON.

N. B. All kind of repairs will be done as usual until the end of the year at their shop.

Oct 30 tf

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 3d December, a negro man named JESSE—about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, not very black, slow spoken; had on when committed a dark roundabout, kersey pantaloons half worn, a felt hat tolerable good with crape around it; somewhat troubled with the rheumatism; says he belongs to John Beard of Montgomery county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested forthwith to come forward, prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

Given under my hand this 13th of December, 1824.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Jan 1 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 29th of October last, Augustus, who calls himself Augustus Davidson. Said Augustus is of a yellow complexion, about 20 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches high, has a scar on the inside of the left hand occasioned by a sickle; had on when committed a light brown coat much worn, white corded pantaloons and black fur hat, and says he is a free man—The owner of the above described property is requested forthwith to come forward, prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

Given undr my hand this 15th November, 1824. THOMAS CARLTON, *Sheriff.*

November 20. 8w

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. VIII. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1825. NO. [illegible]

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.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

Stomach.—The horse's stomach is very small, considering the bulk of the animal, and in form somewhat like a bagpipe. It is situated behind the diaphragm, principally on the left side, with its expellant orifice extending across the spine to the right. It has two surfaces, which may be called its sides, though one is posterior and the other anterior; and two extremities, a large and small; the superior surface of the latter receives the œsophagus or gullet, and is termed its Cardiac Orifice: while the former ends in the duodenum, and is termed its Pyloric Orifice: this extremity, when the stomach is distended, is the most posterior of the two. The situation of the stomach varies in some degree with its distention: when moderately filled, it lies in an oblique transverse direction, with its great extremity a little forwards, and its two orifices superior, but the cardiac most so; but when the stomach is much distended, the left extremity will press upon the diaphragm, and the right will be carried more posteriorly. In oxen and sheep, where the first stomach is very large, it is found, when distended, to have its left extremity carried quite up into the left lime region, that is, between the last rib and the hip, in which part it is punctured when a bullock is blown or hoven; but such an idea of the horse's stomach would be very erroneous; for this animal has a very small one, and therefore its situation can never be such. The stomach has externally a covering from the peritoneum, which adheres closely to it by means of its cellular membrane: its middle portion consists of muscular fibres, which are stronger in the horse, than in oxen and sheep. These fibres run in various directions, but are principally longitudinal and circular; the latter are very thick and strong around the cardia, or that extremity in which the gullet terminates. The inner covering of the stomach consists of two portions, a cuticular and a villous. This kind of cuticular covering to nearly one half of the stomach is peculiar to such animals as appear destined to live on grain, as horses, asses, rats and mice. It may be considered in a slight degree as a species of gizzard, resembling the structure of those animals who have organs to make up for the want of teeth. For a horse has not the means of re-mastication which oxen and sheep possess; nor does he usually masticate his food sufficiently; the wants of the constitution stimulate him to swallow it hastily; he therefore devours his food greedily, and if there was not some other structure than the one common to stomachs in general, it would not be sufficiently digested. The insensibility of this cuticular coat may allow it to press in some degree on the food, and perform a slight trituration upon it. It is in consequence of this cuticular and insensible coat covering nearly one half of the horse's stomach, that many medicines, of great activity and power in the human body, have but little effect on this animal: among these are sugar of lead, emetic tartar, white and blue vitriol, verdigris, arsenic, &c: and it is to the same cause, perhaps, we may attribute his being incapable of vomiting. The cuticular coat ends abruptly by a fringed end, and is very distinct from the villous coat. The villous coat being much larger in extent than the muscular, is thrown into folds, which are more considerable than those of the cuticular coat, and are largest towards the great extremity; towards the duodenum they become less, and when at the pylorous they form a fold that makes a kind of valve to this part of the stomach, preventing a return of the food, and its too speedy passage out. The folds not only hinder the too hasty passage of the food, but, by this means, apply the gastric juice more certainly to all the parts: but the principal end is to increase the secreting surface, which is here essentially necessary, as only one half of the horse's stomach has the power of secreting gastric juice. We have likewise see the utility of the saliva: for were the food to come into the stomach nearly dry the gastric juice, being but a mucus, would not pervade all its parts, but it would be lost upon some, nor would the mass be soft enough to be spread in between the folds, which is the case by the pulp into which it is formed by the moist mastication. Blaine's Outlines of the veterinary art. Animals that ruminate or chew the cud have generally four stomachs; it is taken into the first and second stomach very little chewed; from this it is returned to the mouth to be more completely masticated, and when swallowed again passes into the third and fourth stomachs; in the latter the digestive process is principally performed.

Stomach, Inflammation of.—The Stomach sometimes becomes inflamed, in consequence of poisons or improper medicines being given, and sometimes, but rarely, from the irritation of both. As in all other internal inflammations, bleeding is here the essential remedy. If the inflammation arise from the improper use of medicine, oily and mucilaginous liquids will serve to dilute it, and sheath the sensible parts from their action. If corrosive sublimate be the cause, a solution of soap perhaps will be useful, as it will decompose any of the medicine which may remain; in short the only thing that can be done, besides bleeding, is to drench the horse with infusion of linseed. Fortunately inflammation of the stomach is a disease that does not often occur in horses, except from the improper use of strong medicines, and then the remedies above mentioned, if seasonably given, will generally be found effectual. No hay should be allowed for several days after the horse's recovery. It is asserted in Boardman's Dictionary, that 'hellebore in the dose of half a dram will bring on sickness and efforts to vomit.' It may be seen in vol. iii. p. 67, experiment 11, that half an ounce was given twice a day without any violent effect. In the same dictionary it is stated, that 'four ounces of emetic tartar have been given without exciting nausea, and eight ounces of sugar of lead without any perceptible effect.'

'*Opium*,' the same writer observes, 'has no particular power on the horse (this I deny;) *four ounces* have been given and have caused pain and inflammation in the stomach; but it has no apparent influence over the nervous system, nor does it alleviate pain. Tobacco in every form has been employed even an infusion of three pounds has been given without effect.' I have known an instance of a horse having been killed by taking a dose of tobacco infused in beer; and I have no hesitation in asserting, that opium, in the dose of one dram, has a very beneficial effect upon the nervous system of the horse; how else can it cure locked jaw and the spasmodic or flatulent colic?

Oxen and sheep are liable to distention of the first stomach or paunch from feeding greedily when first put into a rich pasture of clover; they are then said to be blown or hoven, and require immediate assistance.

Horses often injure themselves by feeding greedily; in such cases the corn is very imperfectly masticated, and consequently difficult of digestion. I have known three instances of the stomach having been ruptured by eating a large quantity of oats. The most acute and painful, and, at the same time, a dangerous kind of colic, is often produced by the same cause. This not unfrequently happens to post and coach horses, which are often driven hard upon a full stomach.

From the Virginia Argus.

Mr. Pleasants.—I have long thought of communicating to the public a remedy for the rot and scab in sheep, which I have made use of with very great success. In the year 1806, my flock was so very indifferent, that from ninety sheep I sheared only 130 weight of wool, so sorry as to be barely fit to make clothing for young negroes. Immediately after shearing, I made use of the following mixture:—Three gallons of tar, and three do. of train oil, boiled together, to which was added three pounds roll brimstone finely powdered and stirred in. This quantity was sufficient for the above number, and was poured on with a kitchen ladle, from the top of the head along the back bone to the tail. At the next shearing (in 1807) from 78 of the same sheep, I sheared 360 pounds of very good wool, and instead of 20 to 25 sorry lambs, commonly raised from my flock, I raised 65 as fine as ever I saw. Since this application I have frequently been asked by my neighbours, where I got such fine sheep from. This remedy was taken from an old eastern paper, which I am sorry to say I have lost or mislaid. It may be necessary to add, that I have continued to make use of this application with the same success, and that when train oil is difficult to be had, any kind of grease, such as is used for plantation leather will answer.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. NELSON.

Mecklenburg, 15th June, 1808.

From a late London paper.

RESTORATION AFTER HANGING.—Dr. Glover, surgeon, in Doctors' Commons, London, relates the case of a person who was restored to life, after twenty minutes hanging, and continued in good health for many years after. The principal means used to restore this man to life, were opening the temporal artery and the external jugular, rubbing the back, mouth and neck, with a quantity of volatile spirits and oil, administering the tobacco clyster by means of lighted pipes, and strong frictions of the legs and arms. This course had been continued for about four hours, when an incision was made into the wind-pipe, and air blown strongly through a canular into the lungs. About twenty minutes after this, the blood at the artery began to run down the face, and a slow pulse was just perceptible at the wrist. The frictions were continued for some time longer, his pulse became more frequent, and his mouth and nose being trimmed with spirits of hartshorn, he opened his eyes. Warm cordials were then administered to him, and in two days he was so well as to be able to walk eight miles.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1825.

The house met. The proceedings were read.

The supplement to an act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county, passed at December session, 1821, and the message relative to printing the journal, were sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Steele, the reference of the auditor's report was reconsidered, and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Sullivane presents a petition from Sophia Pitt, of Dorchester county, praying a divorce; referred to the committee on similar petitions. Mr. Steele presents a petition from Frances Baker of Dorchester county, praying for a law to authorise her to alter a road, referred to Messrs. Steele, Travers and Sullivane. Mr. Steele presents a petition from James Layton, of Dorchester county, praying indulgence in paying a debt due the state; referred to Messrs. Steele, Sullivane and Eccleston.

On motion by Mr. Speed, Ordered, That the bill relative to judge Chase, have a second reading on Monday next.

Mr. Tyson obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to abolish imprisonment of females for debt.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the clerk of Caroline county, referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Tingle presents a petition from William Standford and others, praying the judge of the land office of the eastern shore may be directed to have placed to their credit any sums of money that he may be satisfied they have paid to Lambert Clayland as caution money.

The bill to make valid a deed of lease executed by Robert Casey and others, to John Stecie Baddon and others; and the bill to authorise Jesse Hughes, of Somerset county, to execute a deed to Alexander Jones, of the same county, were twice read and will not pass.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the following resolutions were read:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the western shore be required to sell and transfer so much of the states' capital as consists of 3 per cent stock of the U. S. provided that not less than at the rate of 88 dollars for every 100 dollars of the nominal value of the said stock, free and clear of all charges, may be obtained therefor, and of the avails of such sale, that the said treasurer be required to subscribe and to make the proper payment of dollars for shares of stock in the Bank of Baltimore, being the number of shares remaining for which the state may sub-cribe, by virtue of the charter of the said bank; and that the balance, being not less than dollars, the said treasurer be required to invest as provided for in the preceding resolution, in the capital stock of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Further resolved, That the said treasurer be authorised and required to sell and transfer to the Bank of Baltimore, the entire amount of the states' capital, provided that not less than at a rate of premium of per centum may be obtained therefor, and that the avails of such sale and transfer, the said treasurer be further required to invest, by subscription, or purchase, at a rate not exceeding dollars, per share, in the said Farmers Bank of Maryland.

And further resolved, That so much of the actual gain of interest or dividends on the proposed investment of the avails of the three per cent stocks of the United States, as may exceed the actual revenue now derived from that portion of the states' capital, as the said gain may accrue, shall be successively invested by the treasurer of the western shore, with the advice of the executive, and the chancellor, for the time being, who shall be styled the commissioners of the redeeming fund, in some safe and productive fund, and that all successive accumulations, which may result therefrom, shall in like manner be reinvested with a view to the replacement of so much of the states' capital as has been diminished since 1812, and to provide for the extinguishment of existing debts, and for the reduction of such loans as may hereafter be authorized for the promotion of internal improvement and other objects of public utility.

ILLUSTRATION.

$335,104 44 U. S. 3 per ct. a 88	$294,892 17
180,000 capital in the Bank of Baltimore, premium estimated at 25 per cent	45,000 00
Capital to be invested	339,892 17
$339,692 17 a 6 pr. ct.	20,393 53
335,100 44 a 3 pr. ct.	10,053 12
Annual gain to the state	$10,340 41

$100,000—annually invested in a capital, drawing at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, with the interest thereon accruing, re-invested in succession, will produce at the end of twenty four years $534,000 more than sufficient to replace so much of the states' capital as has been diminished since 1812.

On motion by Mr. Alsop, the same were referred to the committee of ways & means.

Mr. Ireland presents a petition from Elizabeth Spangles, of Kent county, praying relief; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the register of wills of Kent county, relative to the school fund; and a report from the clerk of Somerset county, relative to the attendance of judges.

Mr. Tingle obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act relating to the treasurers of the eastern and western shores, the clerks of the court of appeals, the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the City Court of Baltimore, the register in chancery, and the registers of wills in the several counties in this state.

The bill requiring the judges of the county courts of the fourth judicial district of this state, to set apart certain days for the transaction of chancery business in said courts was read the second time and passed.

The resolution relative to the school fund in Montgomery county was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. Lee, the same was withdrawn.

Mr. King presents a petition from col. Richard Waters, of the city of Baltimore, soliciting the appointment of register of wills for Baltimore county, and setting forth his claims; read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lee obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.

Mr. Thomas reports a bill, entitled, An act to require the judges of the levy court of Cecil county to publish their proceedings.

On motion by Mr. King, the following message was read and assented to.

By the House of Delegates Jan. 4.

Gentlemen of the Senate—The memorial of col. Richard Waters, of the city of Baltimore, has been received by this house, and read, and we now transmit the same to your honourable bo[illegible]

By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

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

WEDNESDAY, January 5.

Mr. Brown presents a petition from John Vance, of Caroline county, praying a change in his name. And a petition from Elizabeth Carroll, of Caroline county, for a divorce; referred to the committee on petitions of a similar nature. Mr. Brown presents a petition from John Boggis, of Caroline county, praying for support; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, Ordered, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying an act, entitled, An act to prevent the issuing of small bank notes, passed at November, session, 1812, chap. 134, and an act supplementary thereto, passed at December session, 1820, chap. 150.

On motion by Mr. Steele, Ordered, That all the reports of the academies and commissioners of the school fund, in the different counties in this state, be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the speaker.

Mr. Merrick reports a bill, entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution so as to allow to the city of Baltimore a representation equal to that of the several counties of this state.

Mr. Duvall obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to prevent the transportation of runaway slaves from this state to Hayti, or elsewhere.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year. On motion by Mr. Millard, the question was put, That the blank be filled up with $500?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:—Yeas 40—Nays 19.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The bill was then passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, the bill to increase the number of delegates from the city of Baltimore, was recommitted.

Mr. Garner presents a petition from David Middleton, of Charles county, praying compensation for riding express during the last war; referred to Messrs. Garner, J. Edelen and Rogerson.

Mr. Steele obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, An act to empower the levy court of Dorchester county to appoint a bailiff for the town of Vienna in said county.

On motion by Mr. Eccleston, Ordered, That the committee of ways and means be and they are hereby directed, to enquire into the expediency of taxing all property acquired by last wills and testaments, or in any other manner, from deceased persons, except the person or persons receiving the same be connected by blood or marriage with the deceased.

On motion by Mr. Carroll, the following order was read:—Whereas it is required by the constitution, that the members of the legislature, in many elections of high importance to the people, particularly of the governor and council, shall vote, by ballot, whereby the votes of the [illegible] cannot be known, and that responsibility which should exist of the Representatives to the constituent, become greatly [illegible] ed:

Therefore, Ordered, That a committee of three be named by the speaker to report a bill to amend the constitution, so as [illegible] ding that the election of the governor and council shall be name viva voce, and [illegible] the name of each member voting, and the person or persons for whom he votes, shall be entered upon the journal of the house of which he is a member, and shall be published, with the journal, for the information of the people.

Mr. Merrick reports a bill entitled, An act for the more effectual protection of public worship in this state.

The speaker laid before the house the following report:—To the Honourable the Legislature of Maryland;

The State Agent for the western shore, in compliance with the provisions of the act of assembly appointing an agent passed at December session 1816, chapter 211, respectfully submits this second annual report, with sundry statements of debts due to the state, valid and invalid.

The statement marked A shows a list of balances due from sheriffs on the western shore, prior to the year 1823, which are considered good; also the balances due from county clerks and sheriffs for the years 1822, 1823 and 1824; and also the balances due from the collectors of the several counties, for taxes levied under the acts of December sessions 1822 and 1823, providing a revenue for the support of government and which are as follows:

Balances due prior to 1823,		$12,208 42
1822, 1823, 1824,		17,120 92
		$29,329 34
Taxes of 1823,	3702 68	
1823,	40,139 03	
		43,841 71
		$73,171 05
To which may be added the amount received into the treasury from the 1st to the 3d Dec. 1824.		
From clerks & sheriffs,	$2227 92	
Taxes,	4141 94	
		6369 86
Total amount due 1st Dec. 1824,		$79,540 91

Or nearly eighty thousand dollars, as stated in the agent's first report.

The statement B is a list of debts due for confiscated property, stock, and money lent, which may be considered doubtful; the amount due on this list amounts, with interest, to between fifty and sixty thousand dollars. Of this amount upwards of forty-four thousand dollars is due by the President and Directors of the Potomac Company. The agent had ordered a suit for the recovery of this debt in 1822; but at the December session of that year the legislature passed a resolution granting the company a further indulgence of two years, which has nearly expired. The agent had also ordered suit on another debt due on this list, and would have recovered upwards of sixteen hundred dollars from the executors of Francis Deakins, security for Gustavus Scott, but the legislature, at the session of 1822, released the claim.

The statement C, is a list of old balances due chiefly from 1781 to 1786, on bonds for confiscated property considered invalid. The debts due on this list, with interest, would amount to about seventy-five thousand dollars.

The statement D, is a list of bonds for the emissions of 1769 and 1773, and of other debts due from sundries, considered invalid. The debts on this list would amount, with interest, to about three hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Of this sum, a large amount is owed to public roads in Frederick county, Baltimore county, and westwardly of Fort Cumberland, and the poor house in Baltimore county.

With regard to the amount charged to public roads in Frederick county, the agent has lately met with a correspondence, which took place on that subject in the year 1810, between Thomas Johnson, Esq. of Frederick, and Randolph S. Latimer, Esq. then state agent, which satisfactorily shows that the account ought to be stated on the treasury books; and the agent then expects to receive such information, with regard to the claim against Baltimore county, which with interest, will amount to about fifty thousand dollars, as will enable the legislature, during the present session, either to close the account to be closed, or to adopt measures for the recovery of the same. Fifty years have almost elapsed since the debt was contracted, and the claim was in the hands of several agents twenty five or thirty years ago, and it is desirable that it should be finally settled.

The statement E shows a list of balances due from Sheriffs, &c. from the year 1792 to 1800, which are also considered invalid, and amount, with interest, to about forty eight thousand dollars. On this list is a debt due by John E. Gibson, formerly clerk of Harford county, accruing from 1795 to 1800, and amounting with interest to about eight thousand dollars. He is dead, and his estate insolvent; and the agent has not been able to find any bond given by him for the faithful performance of the duties required by law.

It is much to the honour of the county clerks of Maryland, that the above appears to be the only instance where the trust has

lost by those officers on the western shore, since the commencement of the government in 1776 to this time; and there is not now any one of them in arrears for debts due previous to 1823, and the total amount due by all of them, to this time, does not amount, as per statement A, to two thousand dollars.

By sheriffs a considerable loss has been already incurred, and of debts considered valid, they owe about twenty seven thousand dollars. But it is not the state alone that has suffered by the default of sheriffs, many of their securities have been totally ruined, and it behoves the legislature to adopt such measures as will remedy those evils, as far as is practicable.

The act of December session 1822, chapter 217, entitled, 'An act for the speedy collection of the public revenue,' has not only lessened the annual expences of collection, but has caused payments to be made more punctually into the treasury, as in event of default, for three months after monies become due and payable, the clerks or sheriffs lose their commission, of six per cent. Still in regard, to sheriffs particularly, and their securities, some further measures might be adopted, and the revenue arising from licences granted to retailers of spirituous liquors should be made payable to the county clerks, who receive payment of all other licenses.

The aggregate amount of debts due to the state on the western shore, which can be considered good, amounted, as the agent has already observed, on the first day of December 1824, to about eighty thousand dollars; and the total amount of invalid debts due to the state on the western shore from the formation of the government to this time, with interest would amount almost to five hundred thousand dollars, as will appear from the estimates made of the several statements hereunto annexed.

Recapitulation.—Valid debts.

Due to 1st December 1824, per statement A		$79,840 91
Invalid Debts.		
Statement B	say*	$55,000 00
C		75,000 00
D		320,000 00
E		48,000 00
Total invalid debts,		$498,000 00

Probably the real amount, justly due, would be considerably less than the above sum, still it will be found large enough to call forth the vigilant attention of the present and every future legislature. *

The state had agents from the year 1790 until 1801, both inclusive as will appear from the statement marked F. There was not any agent from 1801 until 1822, when the present agent was first appointed. The commissions of the former agents, and the amount he has received for the last three years, also appears on the same statement.

When the present agent was first appointed in February 1822, the total amount of valid debts then due to the state, from clerks and sheriffs, amounted to about thirty thousand dollars. He has collected and paid into the treasury, on account of their old debts, upwards of twenty one thousand dollars; and of revenue due in 1822, upwards of eight thousand dollars, upon which he has not charged any commission, and as a proof that the debts are again beginning to accumulate, he need only refer to the statement A, which shews that there is now due to the state, chiefly from sheriffs, upwards of twenty nine thousand dollars, being nearly as much as when he was first appointed. Over the debts becoming due since February 1822, it is not considered that he has any control.

The agent will with pleasure give any further information in his power to the legislature, or to the members individually, the subject is one of great importance to the people of Maryland, for although past losses cannot be retrieved, future losses may be prevented. All which is respectfully submitted. THO. KENNEDY,

State Agent, Western Shore, Md.

January 1st, 1825.

Mr. Steele reports a bill, entitled, An act to empower the levy court of Dorchester county to appoint a bailiff for the Town of Vienna, in said county; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Millard obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate divorces, so as to vest the power in the county courts of this state.

On motion by Mr. Eccleston, Ordered, That the committee of ways and means, be and they are hereby directed to enquire into the expediency of taxing steam boats and public coaches.

Mr. Tingle reports a bill, entitled, An act declaring the assent of the legislature to the devise of lands in the will of John Postly, late of Worcester county, deceased, to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Lee reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named.

And Mr. Tingle reports a bill, entitled, An act to amend an act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments.

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

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

The speaker laid before the house reports from the clerks of Saint Mary's and Calvert counties, a report relative to the school funds for Cecil county; and a report from the trustees of Washington Academy, Somerset county.

Mr. Dennis presents a petition from Thomas Humphreys, praying for the sale of a lot of ground in the town of Salisbury, the property of a minor, for the benefit of the said minor.

Mr. Jones presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, that a road therein mentioned, may be made public.

On motion by Mr. Speed, the following message was read.

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 6.

Gentlemen of the Senate—This day having been heretofore fixed upon by both houses, for the election of a Register of Wills of Baltimore county, we will, with the concurrence of your honourable body, proceed to that election at 12 o'clock. No additional candidate is put in nomination by us.

The message was then assented to, and sent to the senate.

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 6.

Gentlemen of the Senate—We return you the bill, entitled, An act to ascertain and fix the salary of the clerk of the council, which was rejected by your honourable body on the 5th instant, with a full hope, that on mature reflection, you will reconsider and pass the same.

On motion by Mr. Dalrymple, Ordered, That the executive be requested to communicate to this house as far as they can ascertain, the quantity of wood annually purchased for the legislature, and that department, as also the terms on which such purchases are made, and whether any part of said wood is consumed by any other of the departments of the government, if so, by whom, and on what authority, and any other information relative to the fuel and its consumption, which they may be enabled to communicate.

Mr. Steele delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Frances Baker, of Dorchester county, for a law to authorise her to open a certain road therein mentioned, report unfavourably on said petition, on the ground, that the act of assembly of last session, chapter 73, fully provides for this case, and gives the levy court of Dorchester county fully and explicitly all the power necessary to enable them to hear and decide on this case. They respectfully recommend, therefore, that the petitioner have leave to withdraw her petition.

Which was concurred with.

Ordered, That the supplement to an act to tax certain officers, have a second reading on the 12th inst.

The bill to alter and abolish so much of the constitution and form of government of the state of Maryland as relates to the oath to be taken by the senators and delegates previous to the election of governor and council, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Thomas, the bill to require the levy court of Cecil county to publish their proceedings, was recommitted.

Ordered, That the order appointing a committee to alter the constitution so as to provide that members shall vote for governor and council viva voce, have a second reading on Monday next.

Mr. Merrick obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the election of delegates to the general assembly of this state. Ordered, That the committee appointed to report a bill to increase the delegation of the city of Baltimore, report the same.

Mr. Hopper presents a memorial from Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, praying the sheriff of Baltimore county to bring into court in Queen Ann's county, certain witnesses.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the following resolution was read.

Whereas it appears by the report of the treasurer of the western shore, that there are large sums of money laying in the treasury, 'due from the state to sundry persons, overpaid by them on their bonds for confiscated property,' and 'to sundry persons for allowances on the journal of accounts from October 1780 to 1st December 1824,' which have not been claimed for many years; Therefore, Resolved, That all over payments, and all appropriations for the journal of accounts, unclaimed, shall revert to the state, and that the treasurer, with the advice of the executive and chancellor, for the time being, be required to invest the same in some productive capital for the public benefit.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, Ordered, That the committee on the militia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of dispensing with five of the six annual musters of militia, except in the case of volunteer associations.

Mr. Merrick obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, An act to enable illegitimate children to inherit and transmit property in the maternal line.

Mr. Worthington presents a memorial from James P. Heath, late register in chancery, setting forth the reasons why he did not record the papers of said court.

Mr. Hooper presents a petition from Levin Briddle, of Worcester county, praying for support.

The house proceeded to ballot for a register of wills for Baltimore county. The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired to the conference room, and after some time returned and reported, that David M. Perrine was elected.

Whereupon Resolved, That David M. Perrine be and he is hereby recommended to the governor to be commissioned as register of wills for Baltimore county.

Mr. Brown reports a bill, entitled, An act to change the name of John Vane, of Caroline county, to John Clinton Cooper; which was twice read by special order and passed.

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

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

Mr. Merrick reports a bill, entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution so as to allow to the city of Baltimore a representation equal to that of the several counties of this state.

The supplement to an act, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named, was read the second time, amended, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Travers presents a petition from Henry Nichols, collector of Dorchester county, to be relieved from the payment of interest on a debt due to the state; referred to the committee on ways and means.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Teackle, relative to balances in the treasury, was read the second time and referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion by Mr. Duvall, the following message was read.

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 7.

Gentlemen of the Senate,—We propose, with the concurrence of your honourable body, to go into the election of a United States senator on the last Tuesday of this month. The term of service of one of the present senators will expire on the 4th March next; assented to and sent to the senate.

Mr. Merrick reports a bill, entitled, An act to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the election of delegates to the general assembly of this state. Ordered, That the same have a second reading on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

Mr. Tingle delivers the following report,

The committee to whom was referred the petition of William Stanford, & others, of Worcester county, praying that the judge of the land office of the Eastern Shore may be directed to have placed to their credit, such sums of money as he may be satisfied they have paid to Lambert Clayland, late register of that office, as caution money, have had the same under consideration and are of opinion that it would be inexpedient to legislate upon the subject; they therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition. By order,

ISAAC HINES, Clk.

Which was twice read and concurred with.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill authorising John Hackett, of Queen Ann's county, to sell the lands therein mentioned, endorsed 'will not pass.' Also the the supplement to an act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county, passed at December session 1821, endorsed 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed. Also the supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the establishment and regulation of the levy courts of the several counties in this state, endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendments;' which amendments were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Brown reports a bill for the relief of Mary Cheezum, of Caroline county; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the supplement to the act declaring the assent of the legislature to the devise of lands in the will of John Postly late of Worcester county, deceased, to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; endorsed, 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed.

And the following message:

By the Senate, Jan. 7.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,—We have received your message proposing to go into the election of a senator of the United States at one o'clock to day.

The senate are not prepared to go into the election at so early a period, and respectfully propose, that Tuesday the 25th instant, be named as the day of that election; which was assented to.

Mr. Thomas obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to alter all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so as to have the senate elected immediately by the people. Ordered, That Messrs. Thomas, Jarrett and Maxey, report the same.

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

SATURDAY, January 8.

Mr. Eccleston reports a bill, entitled, An act to limit the number of justices of the peace in the several counties of this state.

Mr. Lee reports a bill, entitled, An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Mr. Spencer presents a petition from Nathan Porter, of Talbot county; referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

On motion by Mr. Beall, the following message was read assented to, and sent to senate.

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 8.

Gentlemen of the Senate,—We propose, with your concurrence, to dissolve the committee on the penitentiary, believing that no possible good can result to the state from the investigations of said committee.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

Mr. Worthington obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the law concerning runaways.

Mr. Worthington reports said bill.

Mr. Hopper delivers the following report:

The committee on special acts of insolvency, to whom was referred the petition of Charles Lecompte, of Dorchester county have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report,—That they think his case amply provided for by the existing laws; they therefore recommend that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

By order, ISAAC HINES, Clk.

Which was twice read & concurred with.

Mr. Grason moved for leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to reduce the per diem of the members of the legislature of this state, and for other purposes.

The house adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

THE LAFAYETTE DINNER AT WASHINGTON.

According to previous arrangements, the Dinner given by the Members of both Houses of Congress to General LAFAYETTE, took place on Saturday, the first of January. At four o'clock, the whole range of front rooms, at Williamson's extensive establishment, (now occupied by private families) was thrown open for the reception of the company; and, at six o'clock, the company, in number exceeding two hundred, sat down to a sumptuous and elegant Dinner, prepared in Mr. Williamson's best style.

Mr. GAILLARD, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and Mr. CLAY, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, presided at the feast.

On the right of the President of the Senate, sat our venerable chief magistrate, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, who graced, by his presence as a guest the most memorable feast that has ever taken place in this country. On the left of the chair sat THE NATION'S GUEST, supported by several of his brethren of the Revolution, among whom were recognized Gen. SAMUEL SMITH, Gen. JACKSON, Mr. RUFUS KING, and Messrs. CHANDLER & D'WOLF, of the Senate, and Gen. UDREE of the House. The Speaker was supported, on his right, by the Secretary of State and the Post Master General, and on his left by the Secretary of War and Judge THOMSON, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Among the invited guests were also recognized General DEARBORN, our late minister to Portugal, GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, and the General's friend, Mr. LA VASSEUR—also, Generals SCOTT, MACOMB, BERNARD and JESUP, of the Army, and Commodores BAINBRIDGE, TINGEY, STEWART, and MORRIS, of the NAVY, with many other public officers civil and military of high rank in the various departments of our government.

The hall was adorned with pictures and flags, arranged with great elegance and taste. The flags, from the WAR and NAVY Departments were obtained for the occasion, and contributed to revive in the mind associations dear to the heart of every American.

After the cloth was removed, the following Toasts were drank, accompanied by appropriate Music from the excellent band attached to the Marine Corps. The sentiments were received by the company with great enthusiasm. When the health of Mr. MONROE was proposed, the company rose with one accord, and seemed to pay him the homage, not merely of the lips, but of devoted hearts. The President was deeply affected by these marks of regard, and returned thanks in the feeling and appropriate terms noticed below. The presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, on this grateful occasion, was an incident, which seemed to spread satisfaction through the whole assembly.

1. *The Day*, which exhibits the PATRIARCH OF LIBERTY, surrounded by his brethren and in the midst of his children.

2. *The memory of Washington.*

3. *The President of the United States.*—Our respectability abroad and prosperity at home are the best eulogy of his administration.

On the toast being drank, the PRESIDENT rose and said—'I cannot but be deeply affected by the generous sentiments which you have expressed in favor of my conduct, in the high trust which I have so long held from my country. In our respectability abroad and prosperity at home, no one can take a more profound interest than I do. It is to the virtue and intelligence of our fellow citizens that we owe this success, and I see in it the most decisive proof of the excellence and stability of our republican institutions. That I have exerted my best faculties in a long course of public service to support these institutions and to promote the welfare and happiness of our union, is most certain. To receive this public acknowledgement from so distinguished an assembly on an occasion so highly interesting and honorable to the nation, affords me a gratification which I shall forever cherish.'

4. The *Statesmen* who proclaimed, and the *Heroes* who achieved, our Independence—Unspeakable gratitude for unspeakable benefits.

5. *A Nation's Gratitude*—The tribute of the heart which millions of freemen are paying to one of the most generous of their benefactors.

6. *The Constitution of the United States*—The happy result of mental energy and moral excellence.

7. *The Union of the States*, cemented by the blood of our martyrs, endeared to us alike by the trophies of war, and the blessings of peace—It rests on the immutable basis of our common glories and interests.

8. Gen. LAFAYETTE, the great Apostle of rational Liberty, unawed by the frowns of Tyranny, uninfluenced by the blandishments of Wealth, and unseduced by popular applause—the same in the Castle of Olmutz as in the active scenes of his labour, and the height of his renown.

[When this Toast was drank, Gen. LAFAYETTE rose, and said—'Gentlemen of both Houses; I want words to express the respectful and grateful sense I have of all the favors and kindnesses you are pleased to confer on me. I hope you will do justice to the warm feelings of an American heart; I beg leave to propose the following Toast:

'Perpetual Union among the United States: it has saved us in our times of danger; it will save the world.']

9. *The Army of the United States*—New Orleans, Bridgewater, and Chippewa; appropriate continuations of the history of Bunker's Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown.

10. *The Navy of the United States*—It has nobly won the garlands that adorn it; may it flourish, like its own oak, in invincible strength and perpetual verdure.

11. *The People*, the only legitimate source of political power—While rulers are responsible agents, they can never long abuse their authority, or be unmindful of their trust.

12. *Public Opinion and a Free Press*—the cherubim and flaming sword which keep the way of the Tree of Liberty.

13. *The memory of* KOSCIUSKO *and* STROGANOFF, PULASKI *and* DE KALB—Illustrious compeers of our Illustrious Guest.

14. *The Republics of South America and Mexico*—Instructed by our example, may they participate in our success.

15. *Greece*—May the glories of antiquity be rekindled amidst her desolate groves and broken altars, and Athens and Sparta be retouched into life with fresh associations of splendour and renown.

16. *Woman*—Her virtues are at once the highest reward and the best security for our own.

After the regular toasts had been drank, Mr. GAILLARD, the President of the Senate, rose, and gave the following toast.

May every generous and gallant defender of a nation's rights meet with the noblest reward that can be received by man—a nation's admiration, gratitude and affection.

Mr. CLAY then rose, and said, he wished, in a parting glass, to propose a sentiment, for which he anticipated a cordial reception from both their illustrious guests, and from every other gentleman present. It has indeed been, as it was impossible it should not be on this pleasing occasion, alluded to in the toasts prepared with so much judgement and taste by the excellent Committee of Arrangement, and which had already received, as they merited, unqualified approbation. But the sentiment deserved repetition, he hoped without arrogance, that he might say a distinct and emphatic expression from him.—Whilst we are enjoying, in peace, plenty, and safety, the blessings of those free institutions, which the valor and the patriotism of our sires and their gallant companions now present have established, and freely and gratefully indulging in our Revolutionary Recollections, can we forget that our neighbors and friends, on the same continent, are now struggling to achieve that freedom and Independence which here happily was so successfully vindicated? In their behalf no foreign nation no generous and disinterested Lafayette has risen—unaided, they have sustained their glorious cause alone, conscious of its righteousness; and with no other helps than those which their courage, their morasses, and their Andes, have supplied. If the monarch of miserable Spain had ever displayed any extraordinary moral fitness—if he possessed any superior wisdom for governing—if, situated beyond the Atlantic, within his contracted European Peninsula, all mankind was not obliged to confess the folly and the presumption of his vain effort to regain his lost dominion over the greater part of America, we might moderate our sympathies and feel a less lively interest in the final issue of the war. But wretched Spain, governed itself by a foreign power—infatuated Monarch, yet to cherish the impracticable hope of maintaining a rule in the New World for which he is utterly incompetent in the Old—He would no longer detain the Company. He proposed

'Gen. Bolivar, the Washington of South America, and the Republic of Colombia.'

As soon as this toast had been drank, the President and the General retired, and the company soon afterwards separated, at an early hour, greatly delighted. The Entertainment began and ended without the occurrence of a single circumstance to mar the pleasure of a celebration which, in all its circumstances, can hardly admit of a parallel.—The only regret that could be felt on the occasion was, that the large number of the members of Congress, necessarily prevented the general extension of invitations.

The scene was so impressive, so well calculated to excite and preserve patriotic sentiments and feelings, that it was desirable it should have been enjoyed by the whole community. With the best arrangements, however, and the greatest possible economy of space the committee found themselves compelled to limit the invited guests to the number for which suitable accommodation could be provided.

The committee of arrangements for the Lafayette Festival consisted of Messrs. Hayne, R. M. Johnson, and Mills, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hamilton, Van Rensselaer, and McArthur, of the House of Representatives.

GHENT TREATY & ST. PETERSBURGH CONVENTION.

The Norfolk Herald states the number of slaves for which claims for indemnity have been presented to the Board of Commissioners now setting at Washington, is from 3,600 to 3,700; and that the claims, inclusive of other property coming within the provisions of the treaty, amount to nearly three millions of dollars.

The same paper adds—

'The interest which many of our readers & others have in the subject for which compensation is provided by this treaty and convention, has induced us to procure a state of the business now before the Commissioners. From a source which we consider correct, we present our readers with the following summary:

On the 13th of September last, the Board after a candid and laborious investigation of evidence, collected in the states, from Maryland to Louisiana, agreed upon the average value of slaves, for whom indemnification may be due under the Convention.

This agreement saved the necessity of referring the subject to the Minister of the Emperor of Russia; it saved time and was in every way more desirable; and we are informed, the claimants in Maryland and Virginia, have no cause to complain, except in particular cases, of this average value, which is two hundred and eighty dollars for each slave:

The average value being agreed on, the Board adjourned to the 8th of the present month, in order to give time for the definitive list, to be completed, and furnished by the Department of State. Pursuant to their adjournment, the Board met and on the 9th the definitive list was received by the commissioners, and no time was lost in arranging the claims of examination, which was a work of more time and labour than would be imagined by persons who have not possessed the means of knowing the facts of the case—and it may not be improper to notice some complaints, which have been made, of the dilatory proceedings of this Commission, and others which have been made against the Department of State—These complaints are equally unfounded as to both.

The definitive list was not under the Convention to be furnished until the average value was fixed, which could only be done by a mutual agreement between the British and American Commissioners or a reference to the Russian Minister. We are assured this enquiry was pursued with all imaginable patience, harmony and candour. As respects the Department of State no blame can be fairly imputed, to not sooner returning the definitive list; it was a delay calculated for the benefit of the Claimants, as facts prove; for notwithstanding the delay, or more correctly speaking, the indulgence, a number of Claimants have presented their claims after the definitive list was returned, and they have been in consequence not admitted.

Yesterday the Commissioners were to have proceeded to the examination of such

* Doubtful in part.

claims as the Claimants or their Agents thought ready, and decision on such, have, or will be immediately made.

We are informed that on the part of the Claimants, sundry preliminary motions or requests were made at the present session of the Board. By the third article of the Convention it is stipulated as follows: "And his Britannic Majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before "the Commission as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidence of which "his Majesty's government may be in possession, by returns from his Majesty's "officers or otherwise of the number of "slaves carried away, &c."

The Claimants by their Agents, requested the Commission to lay before them such evidence as they might be in possession of, and as referred to by the above extract from the third article. To this it was answered, that the Commission were not in possession of such evidence as that required by the Agents, who then requested the Commissioners to procure from his Britannic Majesty's government, the evidence alluded to: this last request was very full and special. On granting this application, our informant (who was not present) says he understood, the Commissioners stated, it should be by them communicated to their respective governments.

We further understand, that as at present advised, the Claimants and their Agents, do not incline to proceed with the examination of their cases, until the application is granted, or its rejection is more distinctly understood; to them, it can make no difference in what manner the evidence is procured, but without it they cannot with justice to themselves proceed; and it is also obvious that in whatever way this evidence is procured delay of some months is unavoidable.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

The bill for the relief of the Niagara Sufferers, to day, underwent a long discussion before the House, when a variety of amendments were offered, only some of which were adopted. In the end, a motion of Mr. Mercer prevailed, to lay the bill on the table, in order to afford time for the receipt of certain information called for yesterday by sundry resolutions from the Executive. On motion of Mr. Webster, the House went into committee, on the bill for the punishment of certain offences against the United States. Mr. Webster explained his views on the several sections of the bill, in which he pointed out the present defective state of our criminal law. The bill was then read by sections for the purpose of amendment, when, on reaching the third section, a motion for the committee to rise prevailed, and, the amendments, on motion of Mr. Webster, were ordered to be printed. A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Dr. Everett, his private Secretary and read by the clerk.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States,

As the term of my service in this high trust, will expire at the end of the present session of Congress I think it proper to invite your attention to an object very interesting to me, and which in the movement of our government, is deemed, on principle, equally interesting to the public. I have been long in the service of my country, and in its most difficult conjunctures, as well abroad as at home, in the course of which I have had a controul over the public moneys to a vast amount. If, in the course of my service, it shall appear, on the most severe scrutiny, which I invite, that the public have sustained any loss by any act of mine, or of others, for which I ought to be held responsible, I am willing to bear it. If, on the other hand, it shall appear, on a view of the law, and of precedents in other cases, that justice has been withheld from me in any instance, as I have believed it to be in many, and greatly to my injury, it is submitted whether it ought not to be rendered. It is my wish that all matters of account and claims between my country and myself, be settled with that strict regard to justice which is observed in settlements between individuals in private life. It would be gratifying to me, and it appears to be just, that the subject should now be examined, in both respects, with a view to a decision hereafter. No bill would, it is presumed, be presented for my signature, which would operate either for or against me, and I would certainly sanction none in my favour. While here I can furnish testimony applicable to any case, in both views, which a full investigation may require; and the committee to whom the subject may be referred, by reporting facts now, with a view to a decision after my retirement, will allow time for further information, and due consideration of all matters relating thereto. Settlements with a person in this trust, which could not be made with the accounting officers of the government, should always be made by Congress, and before the public. The cause of the delay in presenting these claims will be explained to the committee to whom the subject may be referred. It will, I presume, be made apparent that it was inevitable; that from the peculiar circumstances attending each case, Congress alone could decide on it; and that from considerations of delicacy it would have been highly improper for me to have sought it from Congress at an earlier period than that which is now proposed—the expiration of my term in this high trust. Other considerations appear to me to operate with great force in favour of the measure which I now propose. A citizen who has long served his country, in its highest trust, has a right, if he has served with fidelity, to enjoy undisturbed tranquility and peace in his retirement.—This is cannot expect to do, unless his conduct, in all pecuniary concerns, shall be placed, by severe scrutiny, on a basis not to be shaken. This, therefore, forms a strong motive with me for the inquiry which I now invite. The public may also derive considerable advantage from the precedent, in the future movement of the government. It being known that such scrutiny was made in my case, it may form a new and strong barrier against the abuse of the public confidence in future.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington 5th Jan. 1825.

A motion to refer the paper and documents to a select committee was made by Mr. Ingham, which he subsequently withdrew for a motion by Mr. Bartlett to lay them on the table—After an ineffectual motion to adjourn over to Monday, by Mr. Livingston, the House at a quarter past three o'clock, adjourned to 12 o'clock on Friday.

National Penitentiaries.—Mr. Cook, of Illinois, presented the following resolution:

'*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more National Penitentiaries for the confinement and punishment of persons convicted of offences against the laws of the United States, to be located at such place or places as shall be most convenient to the different sections of the Union.'

On Friday, the bill for the relief of the Niagara Sufferers, was called up and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday, by—ayes 81—noes 67.

The same day the bill to amend the criminal law of the United States, was taken up in committee of the whole, at the third section, as far as which it was considered on Thursday. Several amendments were proposed, on which a discussion ensued that appeared to be interesting, and which was more particularly participated in by professional gentlemen of the House. Mr. Webster, as Chairman of the Committee that reported the bill, promptly met objections and sustained its provisions.—The Committee rose, with leave to sit again on the subject, and about half past two o'clock, the House adjourned until Monday.

Congressional Library Room.—In the National Intelligencer of Saturday, we find the following description of the new Library room at the Capitol, Washington.

The Room for the permanent accommodation of the Library of Congress, has been completed in a style of great beauty and elegance, which entitle it to particular commendation. It occupies nearly the whole west front of the centre building—is 90 feet in length, 30 in width, and about 35 in height. It is divided into twelve arched alcoves, ornamented with fluted pilasters, copied from the pillars in the celebrated Octagon Tower at Athens. At the entrance, in the centre of the room, which is approached from the great central *rotundo*, are two columns of stone, with capitals corresponding with those of the pilasters; and immediately opposite, and fronting the window which leads into the western colonade, stand two similar columns of stone. Those pillars, with the alcoves, support two galleries, extending nearly the whole length of the room, on both sides, and divided into the same number of shelved recesses as the lower apartment. From these recesses springs the arch which forms the ceiling, elegantly ornamented with rich stucco borders, pannels, and wreaths of flowers. On the roof, which is about ten feet above the ceiling, are three sky-lights, the walls of which are also beautifully decorated with stucco ornaments. Through these, and the windows on the west, the lights is admitted into the room, and can be lessened or increased at pleasure, by means of Venitian blinds. The principal apartment, as well as the reading rooms on the north, attached to it, is handsomely furnished with sophas, mahogany tables, desks, Brussels carpeting, &c. At each corner of this splendid apartment, is a staircase leading to the galleries above, which are calculated to contain several thousand volumes, and which are so arranged as to enable any one to read or write in them with perfect convenience. This room opens into a magnificent colonade, or *logia*, formed by ten pillars of the Corinthian order; between which runs an iron railing, to protect as well as to ornament this fine promenade.

The new Library Room is admitted, by all who see it, to be as a whole, the most beautiful apartment in the building. Its decorations are remarkably chaste and elegant, and the architecture of the whole displays a great deal of taste.

PHILOSOPHIC COURTSHIP.

Sir Isaac Newton was persuaded by some of his friends to marry; he excused himself in saying he had no time to court a wife; his friends said they would assist by sending to his apartment a woman of worth. He thanked them for their offer, and promised to receive a visit from her; his friends applied to the woman, and requested her to dispense with the usual ceremonies of courtship, and wait on the philosopher, which she consented to do. When she came to his apartment and produced her letter of recommendation, he received her politely; filled and fired his pipe; sat down by her side; took hold of her hand and conversed on the subject. Before they had brought the points to a close, some questions about the magnitude of the heavenly bodies struck his mind with such force, that he forgot what he was about—he turned his eyes up to heaven, took the pipe out of his mouth with his left hand, and being lost in his study, without design, took the lady's hand, which he held in his own, and with one of her fingers crowded the tobacco in the bowl of his pipe; held it there so long, that her beau! as well as her finger took fire, and she in a huff sprang up and went off, leaving the philosopher to finish his studystone.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1825.

"An attempt was made to-day to bring on the election of a United States Senator, the proposition to that effect, which was made in the House of Delegates, passed by a considerable majority—A message in conformity thereto was sent to the senate to go into the election at 1 o'clock. The senate in reply refused to agree to the message; but proposed Tuesday the 25th inst. for that purpose, which was concurred in by the house—Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Chambers were put in nomination.

"Mr. Perrine was yesterday elected Register of Wills for Baltimore county, in place of Mr. Buchanan, deceased—Mr. N. F. Williams, his opponent, was beaten by a majority of 13 votes."

The New York papers of Friday 7th inst. contain the Message of Gov. Clinton to the Legislature of that state—It occupies ten columns in small type, of course too long for insertion in this Gazette—We extract the following paragraph from it which we deem worthy of attention.

"A respectable portion of our fellow citizens recommended to our favourable notice by their virtuous lives, exemplary habits of industry, and their zealous co-operation in all benevolent undertakings, are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and to the payment of fines imposed for non-attendance in the militia. A complete relief can only be effected by the interposition of congress, or by an alteration of the constitution; and that it ought to be granted, I entertain no doubt. A sufficient equivalent is already rendered to the state by the exclusive support of their own poor, besides their full participation in the maintenance of the poor in general. In this enlightened age, when the rights of man are fully understood and practically asserted, it is surely not compatible with the tolerant and liberal spirit of the times, to wound the conscience of our unoffending fellow-men. At all events, it lies in your power to guard against abuses in the penal inflictions, which it is believed, have in some instances been carried to oppressive lengths."

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

If agreeable to you, I mean to be a correspondent—a very irregular one, probably very miscellaneous, and most likely an uninteresting one—but as I have always endeavoured in all my rambles through the world, to make people acquainted with each other, it has been equally my study to keep myself unknown, and now for the first time I divulge my history.

I had good and tender parents who educated me and bred me up as well as they could, and left me to commence life upon a comfortable little independence. I became early enamoured of a beautiful woman, who was kind to me in every look. I pursued my fortunes with her and gained upon her good will; but a young man of wealth, who drove a tandem in style, supplanted me in the preference of the mother, since which, I have felt no disposition to fall in love again, but spend my time occasionally with the finest women I can select, as the most interesting and chaste companions—but love has forsaken me.

I had a friend too in whom I confided, but he was ambitious, and as he manifested a desire to sacrifice me in the pursuit of his own views, I gently glided off from him with a memento, that ambition will as soon feed on friendship as on victories.

The ordinary results of events like these are to throw a man into a state of misanthropy, but better philosophy says, fix your happiness chiefly on things that you can controul—The happiness which depends upon external things will always be fluctuating—that alone is stable which flows from the mind. There was once an old fashioned gentleman by the name of Epicletus, (to be sure he was once a slave) who taught philosophy of this sort, with whose writings I was familiar in my youth, and to whom I owe the debt for having taught me all the forbearance I may possess, and all the expectations I may form of the deceptiousness of external things. I would recommend him to the acquaintance of all those who suffer frequent disappointments from sources of expected pleasure.

I never found in life that irritation answered any good purpose, as it neither served to prevent subsequent misconduct in others, or to relieve the difficulty in which I was placed—it seemed more like a hasty determination to do wrong before we correct an error, that disabled us in some degree from effecting what we wished.

But Sir, as I intended nothing more than merely to introduce myself to your acquaintance and to ask occasionally a little room in one of your columns, I will not go on to the exclusion of better matter from others further than to say, that I shall seldom trouble you through the mail, but shall leave my communications for the most part to the chance of conveyance from stores, tavern bar-rooms, blacksmith shops, churches, chapels, meeting-houses, and such places of great public resort, that I may the better remain concealed from suspicion, and yet I should regret that any worthy gentleman should bear the blame of my poor thoughts and still poorer language.

A TRAVELLER.

WEST INDIA SQUADRON.—We learn (says the Norfolk Beacon of the 4th ult.) that Captain WARRINGTON, who has been appointed to the command of the U. States Naval Forces in the West India seas and Gulph of Mexico, in the room of Com. POINSETT, who has been recalled in consequence of the affair of Fazardo, will leave this port in the course of the next week, in the U. S. schooner *Shark*, Lieut. Com. GALLAGHER, to enter upon the duties of his new appointment.

From the National Intelligencer.

You will confer a favor on a subscriber to your paper, by publishing the following account of Sporting, which I take the liberty to communicate.

On Wednesday, 22d December, a party of five gentlemen, Severn Teackle, James Polk, Samuel McBryde, Robert J. H. King and Henry P. C. Wilson, assembled in Somerset county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, at Arlington, the residence of John C. Wilson, Jr. for the purpose of Partridge Shooting. They returned in *two hours* having bagged forty-four brace of Partridges.

Shots of each person.—H. P. C. Wilson 26; Severn Teackle 20; James Polk 20; Samuel McBryde 12; R. J. H. King 10;—Total 88.

The Washington Journal furnishes us with the following interesting items, abstracted from the documents accompanying the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress.

Public Lands—Of the public lands there were sold at the several land offices, during the year 1823, 653,319 acres, for the gross sum of $850,136 26. The gross amount received in 1823, for land sold prior to 1st July, 1820, was $148,423 09; making the total amount received $998,559 35—The expenses of sales, including commissions and salaries, $71,812 87; the payments for land erroneously sold, was $2,153 20; and the payments into the treasury were $916,523 10.

During the two first quarters of 1824, the quantity sold, was 357,160 acres; for which the gross amount received was $456,507 36

Moneys received for land from Jan. 1, to June 30,		505,472 58
Incidental expenses of sales,	36,437 25	
Repayments to individuals	493 77	
		36,931 02
Nett proceeds in first two qrs. of 1824,		468,541 56
Amount paid into the treasury in first two quarters,		357,410 70
Do. do. third quarter,		411,394 40
Total paid into the treasury in three quarters of 1824,		768,805 10

Amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, &c. of bounties and allowances on Salted Fish, and of expenses of collection, &c. during the year ending Dec. 31, 1823.

Duties on Merchandise,	22,376,725 25
Tonnage & light money	88,896 10
Passports & clearances,	12,376 00
Debentures issued	4,552,665 70
Drawback on domestic refined sugar, and domestic spirits,	5,799 28
Bounties and allowances,	187,644 58
Gross revenue,	17,734,114 79
Expenses of collection,	723,543 99
Nett revenue,	17,008,570 80
Payments made into the Treas'y,	19,088,433 44

The following statement exhibits the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1823, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year, from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

931,271	dollars at	7½	per cent.	69,845 32
18,933,703	do	15	do	2,090,055 45
6,120,269	do	20	do	1,224,053 80
15,467,941	do	25	do	3,866,985 25
1,645,610	do	30	do	493,683 00
38,098,794	do	20 3	average	7,744,622 82

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

1. Wines	1,730,105 gal	av. 22.8	394,416 25
2. Spirits	3,702,132 do	44.7	1,655,326 43
Molasses	10,284,451 do	5.0	664,222 55
3. Teas	6,796,364 lbs.	30.9	2,105,955 66
Coffee	18,603,330 do	5.0	930,165 50
4. Sugar	43,302,475 do	3.02	1,311,004 79
5. Salt	4,449,740 bush.	20.0	889,948 00
6. All other articles			1,813,750 90
			$9,764,792 05

From which deduct, Duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, & difference of calculation	57,011 09
	17,452,403 78
Add 2 1-2 per cent. retained on drawback	126,359 15
Extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	25,915 42
Discriminating duty on French vessels	7,183 58
Interest on bonds	90,865 18
Storage received	3,714 86
Duties on merchandise	17,636,441 97
Duties on tonnage	71,847 94
Light money	17,038 16
Passports and clearances	12,376 00
	17,737,914 07
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar exported	2,281 68
Do do domestic distilled spirits do	3,517 60
Gross revenue	17,732,114 79
Expenses of collection	723,543 99
Nett revenue, per statement A	17,008,570 80

Wines.—The wines imported during the year amounted to 1,730,105 gallons, the duty upon which was $394,416 25. The different quantities were of Madeira, 68,207 gallons; Burgundy, &c. 4,038; Sherry and St. Lucar, 9,252; Lisbon, Oporto, &c. 35,741; Teneriffe, Fayal, &c. 185,111; Claret, 70,795, all others, 1,357,211.

Spirits.—The spirits imported was 3,702,132 gallons, paying a duty of $1,655,326 43. From grain of 1st proof, there were 195,133 gallons; 2d proof 32,928; 3d proof, 40,360; 4th proof 15,955; 5th proof 548; from other materials of 1st and 2d proof, 431,878 gallons; 3d proof 1,112,062; 4th proof, 1,270,470; 5th proof, 1,315; above 5th, 630.

Teas.—Of Teas there were of Bohea 388,864 lbs. Souchong 1,503,114; Hyson Skin, 1,067,866; Hyson and Young Hyson 2,384,142; Imperial 265,325; making a total imported during the year 1823, of 6,796,364 lbs.

Sugars.—The imports of sugars amounted to 43,302,475 lbs. of Brown, and 1,172,034 lbs. of White Clayed.

Salt.—The whole amount of Salt imported was 3,435,449 bushels.

FAT PIGS.—Three pigs, raised by Mr. *Absalom Wroe*, living on 7th street, in this City (Washington) aged between 11 and 13 months were killed on Thursday, and the nett weight of them was found to be as follows: No. 1, 327 lbs; No. 2, 360½ lbs; No. 3, 419 lbs. These Pigs were of exactly the same breed as that which obtained the premium at the Maryland Agricultural exhibition a few weeks ago.—Nat. Int.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of a worthy fellow-citizen, *William McDonald*, Esq. formerly Sheriff of Caroline county, who died at Denton, on the 7th instant. It has been too often the practice to eulogise the dead, but when a good man dies it is but a small tribute to his virtues, to express sentiments of respect for his memory which must ever be cherished by his surviving friends. It was the peculiar lot of the deceased to possess a sweetness of disposition which endeared him to the world; a sympathy for the feelings of others too often led him into that which proved an injury to himself. But a short time since his family was afflicted by the loss of a very promising son, this bereavement he bore with christian fortitude, and bowing with submission to the will of Heaven. It became an important case to look to his interest in the coming year, but alas! just at its dawn, which was probably to develope the future prospects of his young family, the slender cord of life is cut and an amiable wife and children are left to bedew the turf which covers the remains of an affectionate husband and father, amidst the sympathies and consolations of numerous friends.

Died in this county on Tuesday night last, Mr. *William Parrott*.

——— in this county on Thursday last, Mr. *John Golahon*.

D. ASHER,
Dentist,

Will remain for some time in this town to CLEANSE TEETH, extract the broken parts and remaining roots, and remove all complaints of the teeth with care and safety.

He will fit in *artificial* teeth by the set, or single, which will have the appearance of *natural* teeth.

He also possesses an ARCANUM which will CURE the TOOTH ACHE in a very short time without drawing. He cures all kinds of CORNS and NAILS that grow in the FLESH, without pain, and that stubborn and disagreeable disease, the SCURVY.—Persons desirous of availing themselves of the relief now offered them, will please apply without delay, at Mr. Lowe's Easton Hotel.

Jan 15.

New Establishment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends & the public generally, that he has commenced business on Mr. Thomas Hemsley's farm, near Dr. Harris' Mill, on the mail road from Wye Mill to Queenstown, where he intends to manufacture and keep on hand a constant supply of farming Utensils, such as Carts, Waggon wheels, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs of all description and sizes; the Pennsylvania Bar Shear, Carey, Connecticut, Peacock, Dutch left hand and Hill Side Ploughs—Cultivators of all kinds, the Scarifier, Stubble Rake; all Manufactured of the best materials and ten per cent cheaper than they can be purchased at any other Establishment on this shore. From his long experience in the city of Baltimore and the last two years with Wm. Harper & Son, Centreville, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

P. B. HORGAN.

Any orders for this Establishment will be thankfully received by Green & Reardon, Easton, and Thomas Kent, Centreville, where a constant supply of said articles will be kept on hand.

Jan 25 3w

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having now in his employ one of the best Blacksmith's on this shore, informs Agriculturists and the public generally, that any work in the above line will be neatly executed at his shop, adjoining Mr. Horgan's, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Near Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county, Md.

Jan 15 3w

Wanted.

A person to take charge of a Schooner; he must produce good recommendations as to honesty and sobriety, and must be well acquainted with the navigation of the Chesapeake bay—to such a person liberal wages and constant employ will be given by applying at this office.

Jan 15 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 26th inst. at the residence of the late Thomas Martin, deceased, the balance of the Personal Estate of the said Martin, consisting of about 30 barrels of Corn, a parcel of Hay, some Wheat—Beds, Bedsteads, and other articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, but before the removal of the property the purchaser or purchasers will be required to give their note on bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

R. P. EMMONS, Agent

for Elizabeth Martin, adm'rx of Thomas Martin, deceased.

Jan 15 2w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 21st of February next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of lands in Queen Ann's county (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 acres of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the first day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing; a liberal credit will be given, the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Jan 15 4w

POETRY.

From the Providence Journal.

THE MONKEY JUG.

Can't you give *some sort of a description of it*, Jonathan?

Yankee. "I guess I'AM TRY."

The fact that you have seen the thing,
There can be little doubt of;
On one side there's a hole to fill,
On t'other, to pour out of,
Within the larger of these holes
There usually a plug is,
And above, a handle of the same
Materials that the jug is.

Some jugs are little known: and some
Have acquaintance more extensive.
Some Jugs are kept at little cost;
And some are more expensive.
Some Jugs are always used, without
Excuses or evasions;
And some are never used, but on
Particular occasions.

You'll sometimes find a *Monkey Jug*
Where you would not suppose it;
Kept very cosily and snug,
Within the deacon's closet.
Some *Jugs* are used by candle light;
Some just as day is dawning,
Some are always *filled on Saturday*,
And *empty, Monday morning*.

No harm, from a *Monkey Jug*, can flow,
If cautiously you use it:
But every *blessing* proves, you know,
A *curse*, if you abuse it:
The Minister may keep a Jug,
And scandal still be dumb too,
But if, too oft he draws the plug,
You see just what he'll come to.

Some people handle Jugs, *at home*,
As soldiers do their rations:
But, *when in public*, treat them, as
They do their *poor relations*.
A Jug will do no injury
To men in any station;
If it is only used with care
And decent moderation.

Fire, Wives, and *Monkey Jugs* are much
Alike, for many reasons:
All three are blessings unto man
At proper times and seasons,
For if you manage them aright,
They'll be—just what you make 'em,
But, if they get *the upper hand*,
Why, then—the Devil take 'em.

From the Bellefonte Patriot of Dec. 17.

A great day's Hunt.—Mr. Mitchell, the representative elect from this congressional district, for the sake of recreation, set out on a hunting excursion on the eighth instant. On the North side of the Bellefonte and Philipsburg turnpike road about twenty-five miles from this place, he routed a large buck which he fired at and wounded in the shoulder. The buck ran off, and he pursued for some distance, when he perceived the animal about forty yards ahead of him lying on the ground upon his back, and an uncommonly large panther having him by the throat. Mr. Mitchell immediately levelled his rifle, and shot the panther through the heart. The beast let go its hold of the buck and made several leaps towards Mr. Mitchell and fell lifeless.

Mr. Mitchell then charged his gun, believing the panther he had shot to be dead, and cast his eyes towards the wounded buck, which remained in the same position, when to his great astonishment, he observed another large female panther having hold of the buck by the neck, on the opposite side from Mr. Mitchell. He levelled his gun at the head of the animal, and the ball entered her right eye. An awful silence prevailed for some minutes, when the panther surrendered her claims to the buck, considering it a vain attempt to contend with so powerful an antagonist as a congressman, and was about to retire in a modest and respectful manner before her superior—but Mr. Mitchell thought proper to detain her for farther examination, which he did by shooting her through the body several times.

In the interim the buck thought proper to absent himself from the scene of action, considerating that his presence was not required; and left Mr. Mitchell and the panthers to settle the right of ownership to his carcase at their leisure, feeling himself altogether disinterested in the matter. Mr. Mitchell however, having despatched the panthers, considering the buck's departure rather unceremonious, went in pursuit of him and overhauled him about a mile from the scene of action with the panthers, and shot him. It was by this time beginning to grow late in the evening, and Mr. Mitchell thought it most advisable to withdraw from the sporting scene to his lodging. On his way thither he shot another very large buck, which terminated that day's hunt.

Mr. Mitchell, during his hunting excursion, which lasted four days, killed four bucks and two large panthers.

BARBER'S GHOST—A FACT.

A gentleman travelling some years since in one of the southern States, called at an inn, and requested entertainment for the night. The host informed him that it was out of his power to accommodate him, as his house was already full. He entreated him to lodge him, as he was almost exhausted with travelling, as well as his beast. After much solicitation, the host consented to entertain him, provided he would sleep in a certain chamber, that had long remained unoccupied, in consequence of a belief that it was haunted by the ghost of a barber, who was reported to have been murdered in that room a number of years since. 'Very well,' said the guest, 'I am not afraid of the ghost; take care of my horse and prepare me some supper.' After taking some refreshment, he enquired of the host how, and in what manner the chamber in which he was to lodge, was haunted? The host replied, that those who had lodged in the room, stated that shortly after they retired to rest an unknown voice was heard, in a trembling and protracted accent, saying, '*Do you want to be sha-ved?*' 'Well,' replied the guest, 'if he comes I will let him shave me.' He then requested that he might be shown to the apartment; in going to which he was conducted through a long room, where were seated a great number of persons at the gambling table. Feeling a curiosity, which almost every one possesses, after having heard 'ghost stories' he carefully searched every closet in his apartment, but could discover nothing but a large basin. He then went to bed; but feeling much fatigued he did not close his eyes to sleep immediately, (which is often the case when one is excessively tired) and in a few moments he imagined he heard the voice as represented to him by the host. He arose from his bed, and searched every part of his chamber, but could discover nothing. He then went to bed—but no sooner had he began to compose himself to sleep, than the question was repeated. He then arose and went to his window, the sound appearing to proceed from that quarter, and stood a while silent. After a few moments of suspense, he again heard the sound distinctly. Convinced that it was from without he opened his window, when it was repeated full to his ear. On a closer examination, he observed the limb of 'a venerable oak,' which stood under his window, projected so near to the house, as on every breath of wind to grate against the shingles, creating a sound resembling the interrogation, '*Do you want to be sha-ved?*' Having satisfied himself that this ghost was nothing more or less than the limb of a tree coming in contact with the house, he again went to bed, and attempted to go to sleep; but was now interrupted by peals of laughter in the room below, where the gamblers were assembled. Thinking he could turn this discovery to his own advantage, he took the sheet from the bed and wrapped it around him, and taking the basin in his hand, descended to the room of the gamblers, and suddenly opening the door, rushed in, exclaiming in a tremulous voice, "Do—you—want—to—be—shaved?" Terrified at this sudden interruption, they left the room in the greatest confusion, some tumbling down stairs over the heads of others. He then deliberately put his basin under the table, and gathered an immense sum of money into it, which had been left thereupon, secured it, and retired peaceably to rest.

The next morning, on going below, he found the house in the utmost confusion. They immediately asked him if he enjoyed a good night's rest. He replied in the affirmative. "Well, no wonder," said the host, "for the ghost instead of going to his usual place, made a mistake, came into our room and carried off our money." The guest without being the least suspected quietly ate his breakfast, and departed with his valuable treasure. S——

The above may be relied on as a *fact*—the author had it from the mouth of a very respectable aged gentleman in Massachusetts—to whom it was reported by the person himself.

EAST INDIA BURIAL SERVICE.

During the funeral ceremony, which is solemn and affecting, the Brahmins address the respective elements in words to the following purpose:

O Earth! to thee we commend our brother: of thee he was formed, by thee he was sustained, and unto thee he now returns.

O Fire! thou hast claimed our brother; during life he subsisted by thy influence in nature; to thee we commit his body, thou emblem of purity. May his spirit be purified on entering a new state of existence.

O Air! while the breath of life continued, our brother respired by thee: his last breath is now departed; to thee we yield him.

O Water! thou didst contribute to the life of our brother: thou wast one of his sustaining elements. His remains are now dispersed; receive thy share of him who has now taken an everlasting flight.

Female Academy.

To the Citizens of Talbot and the neighbouring counties.

The Trustees of the Easton Female Academy still voluntarily associated by their common interest in the proper education of their own children, notify the public that they have engaged Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, daughter of the Rev. James Thomas, to take charge of this institution, and that Mr. Thomas having taken the house heretofore occupied by the teachers of said academy, the school will again be opened on Monday the 13th instant, in which will be taught as follows:

Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing	$3	per quarter
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, including the above branches	4	do.
Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, History and Composition, including the above branches	5	do.
Chymistry and Ornamental Needle-work	6	extra
Drawing and Painting	6	do.
Music	12	do.
Use of Piano	2	do.

Easton, Dec. 11.

N. B. Mr. Thomas would take eight or ten young Ladies as boarders on moderate terms.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN CAMPER.

Easton, Jan 8, 1825. tf

COACH AND HARNESS

Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coachees, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be waranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, will please to lodge them in the office of the Register of Wills for said county.

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

Jan. 8 tf

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Gillis Croney, late of Talbot county, deceased, will please to lodge them in the office of the Register of Wills for said county.

JOSEPH TURNER, Adm'r.
of G. Croney, dec'd.

Jan 8 tf

Caution.

Whereas a certain J. B. Norton, did on the 11th day of September, 1824, obtain from me two notes of hand made negotiable at the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, the one for one hundred and fifty four dollars and fifty cents, payable in 6 months after date, the other for one hundred and fifty nine dollars, payable 12 months after date, and both which said notes are endorsed by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and whereas the said J. B. Norton has neglected and failed in every respect to comply with the engagements for which the said notes were passed, & no valuable consideration whatever having been received for the same, I do hereby caution all persons from taking a transfer of or assignment on the said notes, or either of them, as I am determined not to pay the same or any part thereof, unless compelled by law, reserving to myself the right of setting forth at large all the circumstances connected with the aforesaid transaction, whenever the same may be so necessary.

JAMES MELONEY.

Easton, Jan 1

To Rent,

Until the 1st of May ensuing, the two story Brick Dwelling House, on Washington street, late the residence of Mr. James Neall. For terms apply at this office, or to the subscriber, living near Cambridge Ferry.

WILLIAM MACKEY.

Jan 8 3w

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year and possession given o the first day of January next, the dwelling House and Store House, situate at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the town of Easton, with the premises and appertenances to the same belonging, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson; this is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery Store on the Peninsula—A person possessed with a complete knowledge of the above business, and investing a moderate capital and using good economy will no doubt do a good business—the Store and Dwelling House (which is both comfortable and convenient,) with the premises and appertenances, are in tolerable repair—also a two story Brick House situate on the lower end of Washington street, late the residence of Peter Denny, Esq. to which is attached a kitchen, smoke house, stable, carriage house, two gardens and a well of excellent water.—Possession may be had of the above premises immediately—Whatever repairs are necessary to be done on any of the above buildings will be immediately furnished—persons desirous to rent will please to view the buildings, and for terms, apply to Edward Roberts, Esq. the owner, or to the subscriber

Oct. 9 tf JOHN STEVENS.

REMOVAL.

James M. Lambdin

Has removed from his former stand, to the new store room, on Washington street, adjoining Messrs. Martin & Hayward, and the second door above Mr. Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, where he is opening

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE

Dry Goods,

Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising a general assortment of almost every desirable article, as well as to colour, pattern and style, as to price and substantial durability.—ALSO,

GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA,
QUEENS' & STONE WARE,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Of every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers or Corn shelled or in the ear. His friends and the public, are invited to give him a call.

Dec 25

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF

New Goods.

William Clark,

Has just received and is now opening, further supply of seasonable Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINES,
TEAS, &c.—Also,
HARDWARE,
CHINA,
GLASS, STONE, and
WOOD WARE.

Which, in addition to his former stock, makes his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

Dec 25 w

New Goods.

Green & Reardon

Are now opening at their *real* cheap store, a new and beautiful assortment of fancy and staple articles which they are determined to offer at a very small advance for cash—They have the following good things

FOR CHRISTMAS,

Malaga Grapes, Dried Currants, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Almonds and Filberts, Cognac Brandy, Real Old Holland Gin, 4th Proof Jamaica Spirit, Wines and Cordials.

Dec 23

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

New Goods.

William H. Groome

Has returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore WITH AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Amongst which are some scarce and desirable articles, to wit.

Clothes for Ladies' Pelisses and riding dresses of various colours and qualities,
Fashionable Trimming for the same,
Figured and plain silks for dresses and Pelisses of various colours,
Figured and plain Bombazetts of various colours and qualities,
Tartan and Scotch Plaids and Stripes for cloaks and dresses,
Figured and plain Norwich Crapes,
Black Italian Lutestring of superior quality,
Elegant black Ostrich Feathers of various sizes,
White Merino Shawls 7-4 and 8-4 of superior quality,
White and black Lace Veils,
New and Fashionable Ribbons,
Barage, Gauze and other fashionable Handkerchiefs,
Black, white, brown, crimson and pink vellum Gauze for trimming Bonnetts, &c. besides a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO,

Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, Stone Ware, Groceries, Liquors, Castings, Nails, Spades, Shovels, Lamp Oils, Window Glass, Salt, Buckwheat, and other Flour, Seine Twine, Flax, Wooden Ware, Powder, Shott, Cheese, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or exchanged for country Kersey or Feathers.

Dec. 11 tf

New Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has received a further supply of WINTER GOODS of various descriptions, which, with his former purchases makes his assortment general and complete; and will be offered at a very small advance for money, or in exchange for CORN in the Ear, KERSEY or FEATHERS.

Dec. 11 6w

New Goods.

Martin & Hayward

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS & CHINA,

All of which they offer at the most reduced prices, and solicit from their friends and the public an early call.

Dec. 11

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office, is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house. JAMES GASKINS.

N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise. J. G.

Easton, July 24

Cabinet Making.

THOMAS MECONEKIN has just returned from Baltimore with a very handsome and complete assortment of materials of every description in his line of business, which in addition to his former stock, will enable him to offer his furniture at very low rates—He makes use of this opportunity to return his acknowledgements for past favours, and begs a continuance of the public patronage.

Easton, Jan 1 3w

Notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of the *Taxes* of Talbot county, due for the year 1824, in the course of the present winter, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in said county, who have not already paid said assessments, to call upon him at the office of the Easton Gazette, where he will attend on Tuesdays for the reception of the same—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on the subscriber, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies. Residents of Districts No. 3 and 4 can either pay to the subscriber, or to the deputies in those districts—those of District No. 2, will have an opportunity of meeting the subscriber in St. Michaels, where he will attend on Saturdays.

WM. FARLOW, Collector.

Jan 1 3w

For Sale for life, a first rate Cook—She is about 40 years of age and without children—she can be well recommended—a liberal credit will be given with security. Enquire of the editor.

Jan 1 4w

TO VICTUALLERS.

A beautiful stall-fed BEEF for sale, 6 years old—it was intended for a private gentleman's table, but not being wanted, it is offered for sale—Enquire at this office.

Jan 1

FARMER'S BANK STOCK WANTED.

Wanted about 20 shares of Bank Stock in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland—a generous price will be given for the same.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Jan 1 3w

In Worcester County Court.
IN CHANCERY,
November Term, 1824.

George W. Purnell *vs.* Parker Lucas and Hetty Lucas his wife.

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of James Bowen, late of Worcester county, deceased, for the payment of the debts of the said James. The court being satisfied that the defendants in this case do not reside in the state of Maryland, and that the process of this court cannot be served on them or either of them, it is therefore this the 12th day of November 1824, by this court ordered and directed that notice of the object of the bill filed in this cause be given to the defendants by advertisements inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and at the Court House door in Snow-Hill, at least three months previous to the 10th day of May next, for four successive weeks warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 10th day of May next, or that this court will hold jurisdiction of this case and will hear and determine the same as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as if the said defendants had appeared thereto.

True Copy.

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.
of Worcester County Court.

Jan. 1 4w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 30 December, a negro man named JESSE—about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, not very black, slow spoken; had on when committed a dark roundabout, kersey pantaloons half worn, a felt hat tolerable good with crape around it; somewhat troubled with the rheumatism; says he belongs to John Beard of Montgomery county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested forthwith to come forward, prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

Given under my hand this 13th of December, 1824.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Jan 1 8w

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. VIII. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1825. 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.

Monday, Jan. 10, 1825.

On motion by Mr. Speed, the bill relative to Judge Chase was postponed until Thursday next, and the same ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lee presents petitions from sundry inhabitants of Charles and Queen Anne's counties, praying agricultural relief; referred to the committee on agriculture.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, Ordered, That the bill to alleviate the pressure of pecuniary distress, and to provide for the amelioration and progressive improvement of this state, have a second reading on the 22d inst.

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 10.

Gentlemen of the Senate,—We have received your message proposing a committee of conference on the bill to ascertain and fix the salary of the clerk of the council, and a correspondent disposition on the part of this house to harmonize and conciliate on all important matters pending before the two houses, has induced us to concur therein. We therefore have appointed Messrs. Worthington, Teackle, John Edelen, Jarrett and Norris, to join such gentlemen as may be named by your honorable body.

And the question put, That the house assent to the substitute? Resolved in the affirmative and sent to the senate.

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

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Maxcy delivers the following report:

The committee of ways and means beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised and directed, forthwith to pay to the Farmers Bank of Maryland the sum of eighty thousand dollars, it being a part of the debt due that institution on the loan of 1821, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, and that the certificates redeemed be by him immediately cancelled.

By order, T. CROSS, Clk.

Mr. Thomas reports a bill, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that the senate may be elected immediately by the people.

Mr. King reports a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of George Dashiell, late sheriff of Somerset county, and Beacham Ackworth, John Fowler and Benjamin Dashiell; their securities, which was read the first and second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. King, the following resolution was twice read by special order, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Resolved, That further proceedings in Somerset county court, against Charles Jones late sheriff of said county, on account of defaults entered against him in two cases against George Dashiell, the former sheriff, and his securities, be suspended until the first day of January next.

On motion by Mr. Maxcy, Ordered, That the Treasurers of the western and eastern shore, report to this house the amount of revenue received into the treasury during the year ending December 1, 1824, which accrued during the said year, specifying each particular branch of revenue; also the amount received for revenue accruing previous to the said year, specifying for what years the same did accrue; and also the amount of revenue accruing during the said year, which has not yet been received into the treasury, and specifying the names of clerks and sheriffs from whom returns have not been made for the year ending December 1, 1824.

On motion by Mr. Lee, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the sum of 300 dollars be and is hereby appropriated, annually, to be applied by the chancellor towards the purchase of a library for the use of the legislature, the court of appeals, and the executive department of the state, and that the clerk of the council do take charge of said library.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, the following order was read:

Ordered, That the committee of ways and means be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a general assessment of property throughout the state, in order to an equal and fair distribution of the public burthens.

Mr. Teackle moved the following as a substitute:

Ordered, That a special committee, to consist of seven members, be appointed by the chair, to report a bill for a general assessment of property throughout this state, in order to an equal and fair distribution of the public burthen? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put on the original order by Mr. Merrick? Resolved in the affirmative.

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

Wednesday, January 12, 1825.

On motion by Mr. Nicholson, the following message was read.

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 12th.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

Believing that there never was a time when less legislation was necessary than at the present, and that the best interest of the good people of this state will be consulted by the early rising of this legislature, we propose, with the concurrence of your honourable body, to close the session on Saturday the 5th day of February next.

Mr. M'Mahon moved to strike out "February," to insert 'March,' when Mr. Gough moved to refer the message to the 1st of June? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the following order was read.

Ordered, That the honourable Thomas Kell, attorney general of this state, be requested to furnish to this house, so soon as practicable, his opinion upon the constitutionality of the law passed at last session taxing certain officers in this state, for the information and satisfaction of its members.

Mr. M'Mahon moved to strike out 'the honourable Thomas Kell, attorney general of the state,' and insert 'the committee of grievances and courts of justice.' Resolved in the affirmative. The order was then assented to.

On motion by Mr, Ireland, the following message was read and assented to.

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 12.

Gentlemen of the Senate.—We have appointed, on the part of this house, Messrs. Ireland, Boon, Bowles, Landsdale, Turner, Bennett and Wilson, to act 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.

Mr. Hodges presents a petition from Elizabeth Worton, of Kent county, for support; referred to the committee on similar subjects.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to empower the levy court of Dorchester county to appoint a bailiff for the town of Vienna in said county.

The bill for the relief of George Dashiell, late sheriff of Somerset county, and Beacham Ackworth, John Fowler, and Benjamin Dashiell, his securities.

The bill to change the name of Thomas Gorrell, of Hancock, and the bill to change the name of John Vaine; the bill for the relief of Mary Cheezum, of Caroline county, severally endorsed 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution in favour of Charles Jones, endorsed 'assented to.' And the following message:

By the Senate, Jan. 11.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.—We have received your message, concurring in a proposition from this house to appoint a committee of conference on the bill to ascertain & fix the salary of the clerk of the council, and have appointed Messrs. Tilghman, Bowie and Thomas, to unite with the gentlemen from your body.

By order, WM. KILTY, Clk.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, the following message was read, assented to, and sent to the senate:

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 12.

Gentlemen of the Senate.—Before the late recess, we forwarded to your honourable body, a message in reply to one received from your house, proposing the appointment of a committee of conference to contract for the printing of the journals of the two houses. Both in that message, and the original message of this house, we have omitted the mention of the terms of the contract for this purpose previously formed by our committee of claims, under our order; and as this information cannot but be acceptable to you, inasmuch as you have ultimately to pass upon this contract, we beg leave to inform you, that the contractor, under that contract, Mr. Jonas Green, has stipulated to print the daily journal, and fourteen hundred copies of the Votes and Proceedings of the present session: for the sum of 300 dollars. This house, whilst it can find no cause for self accusation, nor impute to itself any design to impugn any of your prerogatives, cannot but regret the misunderstanding which appears, at present, to prevail between the two houses on this subject, and the yet more unfortunate consequence resulting from it—the want of the daily journals of your house. With the same spirit of comity and respect for your privileges, which has actuated us throughout this controversy, we again venture to hint a hope, that you will concur with us in carrying this contract into effect, and put us in possession of your daily proceedings, by placing them in the hands of the gentleman with whom the contract has been formed.

Mr. Tingle reports a bill, entitled, An act supplementary to the act entitled, An act relating to the treasurers of this state on the eastern and western shore, the clerks of the court of appeals, the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the city court of Baltimore, the register in chancery, and the registers of wills in the several counties in this state.

Mr. Dennis reports a bill entitled, An act to reduce the number of the board of trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county.

Mr. Hoffman reports a bill, entitled, An act to authorise two justices of the peace to judge and approve of the security in cases therein mentioned.

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

Thursday, Jan. 13.

Mr. Hopper presents a petition from sundry citizens of Queen Anne's county, praying support for John Rodness; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

The resolution relative to extinguishing the debt due the Farmers Bank of Maryland, was read the second time.

Mr. Steele offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, in ten annual instalments, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars loaned to this state in 1821, by said bank. Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the original resolution proposed by Mr. Maxcy? Resolved in the affirmative, and the resolution sent to the senate.

Mr. Carroll delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the honourable the judges of the court of appeals, relative to a room for conference and consultation, and to a library for the use of the said court, respectfully report. That upon examination they find, that a room in the state house adjoining to the room in which the court of appeals sits, and very convenient for conference and consultation, can be fitted up at an expense not exceeding four hundred dollars. Your committee further report, that there is no library belonging to the court of appeals, whereby it appears as is set forth in the memorial, that the court of appeals is put to great inconvenience and difficulty. Your committee recommend that a moderate annual appropriation be made for purchasing a library for the use of the court, they therefore offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the governor be requested to have the room adjoining the room now occupied by the court of appeals, fitted up *in a suitable manner for a conference and* consultation room, and that for this purpose the treasurer of the western shore pay to the order of the governor a sum of money not exceeding four hundred dollars.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay anually to the order of the judges of the court of appeals, a sum of money not exceeding two hundred dollars, to be by them expended in the purchase of a library for the use of the court.

By order, I. HINES, Clk.

Mr. Turner presents a petition from sundry persons in Baltimore county, praying that no compensation be allowed to owners of negroes executed for capital crimes; referred to Messrs. Turner, Tyson, Hopper, M'Mahon, John Edelen, Hope, Thomas, Steele and Woolton.

Mr. Peach obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to repeal so much of the militia laws of this state, as subject the cavalry to be called out upon brigade or regimental meetings of infantry. Ordered, That Messrs. Peach, Chapman and Beall, report the same.

The supplement to an act, entitled, An act to tax certain officers, was read the second time.

On motion by Mr. Barnes, that the following be inserted after the words 'general assembly of Maryland:' 'That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the registers of wills and clerks of the several counties of this state, and they are hereby required, to make a semi-annual return to the levy court of the county in which they reside, in the same manner as they are now required to make a return to the treasurer of the western shore, by the second section of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said levy courts, immediately upon the receipt of the said returns or accounts, to examine the same, and whenever the amount of monies stated (in said returns or accounts) to have been received, shall exceed the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to charge the said officers fifty per cent on the amount of such excess, and receive and apply the same to the improvement of the roads and bridges of such county, or to the education of poor children, at their discretion.

Mr. Lee moved to strike out of the same '$1500' and insert '$2000.' Determined in the negative.

Mr. Dennis moved to refer the whole to the 1st of June next.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Mr. Speaker, Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Maxcy, John Edelen, Chapman, Rogerson, Garner Shower, Worthington, Turner, Bennett, Reynor, Dennis, Teackle, King, Jones, Steele, Sullivane, Henderson, R. C. Edelen, Peach, Wootton, Duvall, Hopper, Nicholson, Wright, Hope, Norris, Montgomery, Hardcastle, Brown, Boon, Howard, Tyson, Bowles, White, Wilson, Beall, Lee, Landsdale, M'Mahon, Lantz—44.

Negative——Millard, Harris, M'Clean, Ireland, Hodges, Gantt, Estep, Beckett, Farrao, Dalrymple, Spencer, Eccleston, Thomas, Ewing, Grubb, Williams, Tingle, Hooper, Barns, Cromwell, Farquhar, Kemp, Jarrett, Barwick, Fouke, Merrick, Hoffman, Klipstine—28.

Mr. Chapman reports a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for amending and reducing 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.

Mr. Willson obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the mode of taxing billiard tables, so as to bring the money into the state treasury. Ordered, That Messrs. Willson, Beall, J. Edelin, Merrick and Jarrett, report the same.

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

Friday 14th and Saturday 15th instant.

Petitions read and referred.

By Mr. Thomas, from Mary Snowden of Cecil county, for divorce; Mr. Eccleston, from inhabitants of Dorchester county, for repeal of the law prohibiting sale of liquor to people of colour; Mr. Howard, from proprietors of William's and O'Donnell's tobacco warehouse, for remuneration; Mr. Merrick, from inhabitants of Washington county, for sale of the present poor house and purchase of a tract of land, &c.; for a levy on Washington county to build a bridge over the Conococheague; Mr. Lee, from inhabitants of Montgomery county for Agricultural relief; Mr. Barnes, from Frederick county for the same; Mr. Farquhar, another to the same purpose; Mr. Beal, from Wm. Clarke, an alien, that he may hold real property; Mr. Tyson, against imprisoning females for debt; Mr. Willson, from Daniel Callins for relief; Mr. Lansdale, from Elizabeth Barrett, same; Mr. Norris, from Thomas Chenoworth for revolutionary pension; Mr. Howard, from the devisees of the late James Calhoun on the tobacco warehouse subject; Mr. Edelin, to change the time of holding the courts in Charles county.

Bills reported.

Mr. Thomas to regulate the inspection of salted fish—order for 29th Jan. Mr. Shower, for a bridge over the Great Falls of Gunpowder; Mr. Barnes, incorporating a company to make a turnpike road from Frederick to Harper's Ferry; Mr. Tyson, to regulate Pilots, ordered a second reading the 7th February; Mr. R. C. Edelin, for the revaluation of property in Prince Georges county; Mr. Eccleston, to repeal an act therein mentioned; Mr. Tyson, relating to justices of the peace in the city of Baltimore; Mr. Barnes, to enable purchasers to obtain possession of lands, &c. sold by sheriffs; Mr. Gough, authorising a levy on St. Mary's for purposes therein mentioned: Mr. Willson to tax billiard tables.

Leave granted.

Mr. Speed, for a bill to provide greater security against trespasses on new and uninhabited land; Mr. Garner, to regulate constables' fees in levying distresses; Mr. Barnes, supplement to the Incorporation of Westminster General Meeting House; the bill reported accordingly; Mr. Merrick, for the relief of Samuel Yakle and Jacob Yakle; Mr. Hope, respecting the removal of Lunatic paupers to the hospital, bill reported; Mr. Gantt, to circumscribe the jurisdiction of constables in the city of Annapolis; Mr. Barnes, to authorise the orphans' court to order the sale of real estates in certain cases.

Bills passed and sent to the Senate.

To authorise two justices of the peace to judge and approve of securities in cases therein mentioned.

To incorporate the United Beneficial Society of Baltimore; to reduce the number of the trustees to Washington Academy; for the benefit of Thomas Lynch and Barnover Kean; for the benefit of Michael Lynch of Frederick county; for the relief of Beal Stinchecomb; respecting the bonds of clerks, registers, and treasurers.

Bills passed both houses.—For the relief of Catherine Hyatt; incorporating Port Deposit; for the relief of Osborns Sprigg.

Bills rejected by the Senate.—For the relief of Arthur Wise; to authorise Hugh Jackson to record a deed.

The resolutions to pay the state debt to the Farmers Bank, and to invest in the Bank of Baltimore, have passed both houses.

Bills passed the Senate, originating there.—For the relief of John Ritchie, of Prince Georges county; to enable Simon Frazier of Prince Georges county to hold real property.

On motion of Mr. Maxcy, a call was made on the treasurer for a classified statement of payments made during the last fiscal year.

On motion of Mr. M'Mahon, a call was made on the governor for information upon the subject of the disputed divisional line between Virginia and Maryland.

Mr. Kemp from the committee of claims reported that the Sergeant at Arms had received $140 02 cts. at the close of last session for the purpose of paying therewith for sundry newspapers had by members, of which only $9 18 cts. had been applied to that purpose, and that the remainder remained yet unpaid. That the Sergeant at Arms, states as his reason for the neglect, that he had given up to the committee of claims at the end of the session, the accounts, without taking a memorandum of their amounts; and that he had no means afterwards of ascertaining the respective amounts. An order passed requiring him to pay over the balance to the committee of Ways and Means who are required to address a circular to the editors for their accounts forthwith.

Mr. Ireland reported upon some revolutionary petitions, which were ordered a second reading on the 26th.

A communication from the executive enclosing resolutions of the state of Georgia on the subject of Ohio propositions respecting slaves, was received and referred to Messrs. Spencer, Lee, Carroll, Gantt and Duvall.

On Friday the house was occupied on the bill reported by Mr. Speed respecting Judge Chase, without coming to a decision. Mr. Speed proposed a substitute for his bill, which instead of an annual salary of $2200, contemplated to pay Judge Chase $3,800 with interest as a compensation for his extra services. A motion made by Mr. Nicholson to refer the whole question to the 1st June, was pending when the house adjourned. On Saturday Mr. Speed moved to recommit the bill, which was done, and he afterwards reported it as modified. It was ordered a second reading this week.

The resolution on the memorial of the judges of the courts of appeals for fitting up a conference room &c. after various propositions to amend and fill the blanks, was ultimately referred to the 1st of June.

Mr. Millard from the committee on divorces reported that the case of Margaret West, did not require legislative interference.

On motion of Mr. Teackle, the committee of ways and means were instructed 1st. To enquire into the expediency of abolishing the present system of lotteries, and adopting the contract system pursued in in New York; 2d. of adapting the patent plan of lotteries; 3d. of incorporating a company of lottery contractors.

Mr. Dennis offered a resolution directing the treasurer to pay 200 dollars annually to the Salisbury Academy.

On Saturday upon the second reading of the bill reported by Mr. Speed giving compulsory process after summons in cases of proceedings in chancery—a debate arose, in which Mr. Tingle, Mr. M'Mahon, and Mr. Speed, Mr. Jarrett, Mr. Wright partook, on a motion of the latter to strike out the clause, 'or shall answer them in a manner not satisfactory to said commissioners.' It was contended that this clause would give most arbitrary and unprecedented power to any commissioner, which even the highest judicial authority of the state was not entrusted with, and would never dare to exercise. The bill was finally recommitted upon motion of Mr. Jarrett.

The bill reported by Mr. Speed, respecting writs of inquiry, upon a second reading, was also recommitted for amendment, on motion by Mr. Tingle, after some discussion.

From Travels in the Republic of Colombia in 1822-3.

By G. Mollien.

SANTA-FE DE BOGOTA.

"Compared with the other branches of art cultivated in Colombia, architecture has made the greatest progress: and the improvement of the inhabitants in this respect is the more surprising, as they have had no other guides to follow than whatever books and prints they may have been able to procure. The huts of the peasants are generally built of mud, roofed with straw, and the doors made of hides. The furniture is of the same simple description. They are usually divided into two rooms, one for a kitchen, and the other in which the family resides. Round these little dwellings is a small garden planted with vegetables, and banana trees, the favorite plant of the South Americans. The villages are in general constructed with more taste. The church is large and neatly built, and is commonly furnished with an organ.

All the towns in South America are built nearly upon the same plan. Their founders have, in almost every instance, observed the form of a cross, in the centre of which stand the church and the principal square. The Capital possesses several advantages which are not to be met with in the other towns. Its want of cleanliness must be attributed to the climate, and to the great circulation which is constantly going on in its streets. Santa-Fe de Bogota is built in the plain of that name, at the foot of two mountains of considerable height. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 80,000 souls. The climate is generally very rainy and cold, the thermometer seldom being higher than from 12° to 14°, and frequently not exceeding from 6° to 7°. The sky is constantly overcast, and the inhabitants enjoy very few of those delightful days which are occasionally seen in Europe even in the severest winters.—Notwithstanding the great humidity that reigns in the houses, the climate is by no means unwholesome, and very few of the inhabitants are afflicted with epidemic disorders.

"The houses in general are constructed with very little taste, or regard to convenience, those, however, which have been lately built, bear a more respectable appearance, and give evidence of a great improvement in this branch of art among the inhabitants. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun, and the greater part of them are covered with tiles, and whitewashed on the outside. The interior presents a very mean appearance to the eye of the European stranger. Very small windows,

secured with large wooden bars, are placed by the side of other windows of much greater dimensions; the rafters are seldom concealed by a ceiling; the walls are covered with enormous rude knobs; the doors are indifferent of all heights, and the use of locks is scarcely known, at least those which are made in the country do not afford any security to the houses. The use of glass in the windows has been only lately introduced; however a degree of more refined taste and considerable improvements are remarked in the construction of some houses which have been recently built. To wide and heavy galleries, have succeeded light and more convenient balconies; the ceilings are no larger deformed by the projection of the beams; the windows are without gratings, and the street doors are better painted; a degree of cleanliness, in a word, is beginning to appear in the houses of the inhabitants. None of the houses are without carpets; the ancient mats of the Indians are no longer used by people of fashion but are replaced by carpets of European manufacture. Both are intended, in the absence of fire, to warm the apartments, and to conceal the unevenness of the floors, in which the negligence of the servants leaves the most disgusting insects to swarm. Some of the inhabitants cover the walls of their rooms with stained paper; but the majority have them rudely painted with garlands of flowers and with figures of genii, the style of which evinces at once the bad taste of the artist and of the person who employed him. With very little difference, all the houses bear a resemblance to each other; nothing distinguishes those of the ministers, and it would be difficult to recognise that of the president, were it not for the guard stationed at the entrance.

"The churches of Bogota are glittering with gold and ornaments of every description: the temples of the Incas were never more splendid. Although the cathedral possesses less appearance of splendour, the treasures which it contains are of much greater value; one single statue of the Virgin, which decorates the altar, is ornamented with 1348 diamonds, 1294 emeralds, 59 amethysts, a large topaz, a hyacinth, and 372 pearls; the pedestal alone is enriched with 609 amethysts; the labour of the artist cost 4000 piastres.

The three principal streets of Bogota, are lively, and tolerably well constructed in point of uniformity, but are badly paved. The foot ways are more convenient than in the other Spanish towns, and one may walk upon them under shelter from the rain, the roofs of the houses almost entirely overhanging them.

The squares are spacious, and are all ornamented with fountains. The square of the palace is the place where the market is held on Fridays, the *coup d'œil* of which is not disagreeable to a stranger, although no order is observed among the immense crowds of people who flock in on that day to Bogota. The market is supplied with a great abundance of meat, corn, vegetables and fruits of every description. Those of both Europe and America, are there to be found. In one place we behold baskets of strawberries; in another, pine apples, aguncates, peaches, or apples; by the side of heaps of cabbages, carrots and potatoes, stand baskets of yucas and bananas; and close to bags of maize, barley and wheat, lie heaps of cocoa and loaves of sugar: on the other side are sold a thousand different healing plants, which the Indians gather on the paramos, and on the other is seated a dealer in carnations, roses, and jessamines, &c."

From the Salem Gazette, Jan. 7.

MANUFACTURES.

Manufacturing establishments are fast increasing in the Northern and Middle States, and will not only augment the population and wealth, but also tend to preserve the comparative political power and influence of those States.

From the historical and statistical account of *Baltimore*, published in the last *N. American Review*, it appears that the Manufacturing interest is now taking deep root in the vicinity of that city; it is remarked that there is no equal space of ground in the Union, that has so much natural water power, united with as many local facilities as the circle round Baltimore of 30 miles radius. The mill-streams in its vicinity now drive 12 Cotton Factories, 6 Iron Works, a Carding Factory, 2 Paper Mills, a Chocolate Mill, and 37 Saw Mills, and a large amount of Mill-Power is yet unoccupied. The Cotton Manufactures are the principal, of which there are 13 factory houses, now having in operation 27,000 spindles, and contemplating soon to have 50,000. The number of persons now employed in the works, is 2,800. One of the factories is worked by steam in the city, and manufactures largely of Cotton Sail Cloth of superior quality, consuming annually 300,000 lbs. cotton. Among other establishments in the vicinity is a White Lead Manufactory which annually works about 350 tons of the raw material.

In New England a great amount of capital has within a few years been invested in manufacturing establishments. The ingenuity and enterprize of New Englanders have frequently been exerted in this direction from the first settlement of the country. Many schemes have been formed and from ignorance, want of skill, or mismanagement, many have proved abortive, and been forgotten.

An instance of the early, though fruitless, enterprise of our ancestors is thus related by Hubbard, in his History of New England, which took place in 1645:—

"As the country had hitherto begun to flourish in most English Manufactures, so liberty was this year granted to make iron; for which purpose a work was set up at Lynn, upon a very commodious stream, which was very much promoted, and strenuously carried on, for some considerable time; but at length, whether *faber aut forceps, aut ars ignara fefellit*, instead of drawing out bars of iron, for the country's use, there were hammered out nothing but contentions and law suits, which was but a bad return for the undertakers; however it gave the occasion to others to acquaint themselves with the skill, to the great advantage of the colonies, who have since that found out many convenient places where very good iron, not much inferior to that of Bilboa, may be produced; as at this day is seen in a village near Topsfield, seven or eight miles west from Ipswich."

The spot where this manufactory was carried on is still designated, in Saugus, by large banks of cinders and remains of mill-dams. That the undertaking was not abandoned for want of skill is evident by inspection of the cinders, from which the iron is perfectly extracted. The tradition of the neighborhood ascribe the neglect to the cutting down the dams by persons whose meadows were overflowed.

SYNOPSIS OF A DEBATE.

In the English Parliament, in the year 1794, on a motion to petition his Majesty to intercede with his ally, the King of Prussia, in behalf of Lafayette.

Gen. Fitzpatrick rose and said, that what ever may be the present affairs of France, and the system now followed there, he would venture to ask what was the general feeling of the people of this country, (England) on hearing of the destruction of the Bastile in Paris. To this destruction La Fayette had contributed; and although it was attended with some popular excesses, he did all he could to prevent them; and for so doing, he was now confined in one of the Bastiles of the King of Prussia. He could hardly suppose (said Gen. Fitzpatrick) that the conduct of La Fayette, in America, could be an objection to this motion. In entering into it, he had only done his duty to his King and his country. A generous and brave enemy ought to forgive and forget enemies, when the contest was over. The illustrious President of the United States of America had he understood designed to make an application in favour of his unhappy fellow citizen. That illustrious character saw with regret the fate of his companion in arms, *into whose mind he instilled his principles!*—but it was to be feared that his (Washington's) interference would have no great weight with the King of Prussia.

Col. Tarleton seconded the motion. The rigor, the severity, the cruelty, that has been exercised towards that unfortunate person, were such as might well be said to draw the tear of pity down *Pluto's iron cheek*! He hoped (said the Colonel) that his Majesty's Ministers would loose no time to wipe away this stain which *blurs the ermine of royalty*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the motion, on the *simple ground* of the impropriety of adopting a measure so unusual and so extraordinary!

Mr. Fox said, that if there ever existed a man who, in a great and arduous situation, amid the conflict of opinion, carried on either side to extremes, and could claim the merit of having steered a temperate and middle course uninfluenced by the violence of the moment and directed by free conceived opinion, Mr. La Fayette was that man.

Mr. Burke said, that he believed La Fayette to be the cause of all their misfortunes, and of all the misfortunes that had befallen France! And therefore, however much other gentlemen might pity him, he was not the object of his compassion. Did France claim La Fayette? Yes, as a traitor whom the rabble, that he had been the instrument in elevating to power, were desirous of sacrificing! No nation claimed him. His conduct, in our contest with the Americans, we were required to forget; and he was very much disposed to do so, as on a contrary principle, wars would be eternal. But his behaviour in entering as a volunteer to the American service, should not entitle him to any extraordinary favour; and as to his fondness for military glory, what could be said, but, that he who wishes to live by the sword must likewise run the risk of dying by the sword.—He trusted his downfall would be a lesson to mankind how they attempted to overturn the fabric of civilized society? I would not (concluded Mr. B.) *debauch my humanity by supporting an application like the present for such an horrid ruffian!*

Mr. Grey said that he never heard a speech with a greater degree of pain, than that of the honourable gentleman who had just set down. This adding insult to injury was too distressing; and he was the last man, whom he could have supposed capable of such conduct. He had said that if La Fayette returned to France, he would be treated as a traitor. Most sincerely did he (Mr. Grey) think that it was an eulogium upon his character, instead of a stigma.

Mr. Courtney said, that the French revolution, which La fayette was charged with having brought about, was a circumstance that afforded universal pleasure—and that at the taking of the Bastile, he and an honourable gentleman near him, (Mr. Burke) were then in Paris, and his honourable friend declared he was highly pleased with the event! It was now the fashion to reprobate every thing that sounded like liberty; while every thing done by despots was admired and extolled just as if kings alone had an exclusive privilege to commit crimes. He (Mr. C.) declared that he would rather be tossed about in the wildest blasts and tempests of democracy, than breathe for an hour the still and pestilential breath of despotism.

The House then divided. For the motion 46—Against it 153. Majority 107.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From Poulson's American Daily Adv.

IMPORTANCE OF NAMES.

A French work was published, a few years ago, under the title of 'Dictionnaire Etymologiques des noms propres et surnoms Grecs et Romains; par F. Noel, Inspecteur General de l'Instruction publique, et Membre de l'Athenee de Lyons."

Amongst other curious and amusing matter, it contained a chapter upon superstition, with some details on what the learned are pleased to call the science of *Onomatomancy*, the origin of which is attributed to Enoch. This boasted science is nothing more than a mode of divining or ascertaining the destiny or fortune of any individual, by the letters of which his, or her name, may be composed. Pythagoras, we are informed, had recourse to this method, when he constructed his wheel of fortune, upon which the letters, divided into twelve parts, corresponded with the twelve signs of the Zodiac.—It is known that Pythagoras and his followers, were partial to great names—every letter, said they, had its particular numerical value—a proper estimate of which opens futurity to our view, and they accordingly held that we might discover or predict the events of a man's life, by calculating the numbers indicated by the letters of his name. He whose letters, when summed up, produced the greatest number, must prove the most successful, whether in a battle, a gaming match, a law-suit, or a love affair.

This is the principle:—Take the letters of our alphabet in their order, thus, A——1, B——2, C——3, D——4, &c.: according to which, we find that the name of Buonaparte amounts to 114; no wonder then, that he was beaten on the plains of Waterloo, by Wellington, who numbered 131—especially when it is considered, that Buonaparte, by omitting the *u* in the Frenchification of his name, lost 22—whilst, on the other hand, Wellington, by an elevation from Wellesley, gained eight. Under such circumstances, the French General must have inevitably been beaten, even by Mr. Wilberforce!

Who can be surprised that the attendant angel of Brutus, with his 81, should triumph over that of Cæsar—giving the latter the full advantage of his dipthong; or that Mr. Canning, with his 62, should invariably be compelled to yield—as some say he does—to the superior power of Mr. Brougham, with his 85? but we will have nothing to do with politics, further than to express our astonishment at the incessant triumph and successes of Mr. Hume whose "tottle of the whole" is no more than 48. This we suppose is only an exception to the general rule.

How easily this correct and beautiful system enables us to trace the source of histrionic fame! It was by the force of letters, and their numerical powers that Master Betty some years ago, with his 72, eclipsed the celebrity of Kemble, with his 48, and threw even the memory of Garrick, with his 67, into the shade; and that Rossini, with his 102, has superseded Mozart, with his 93, and extinguished Handel, with his 44; *Freischutz*, in its overpowering splendour of 136, has forever driven from the scene such pitiful tragedies as *Othello* and *Macbeth*, with their 87, and 50.

We hope and trust, that long ere this, our readers are fully convinced of the value and importance of names. It was by the strength of her name alone, not by that of her lungs or of her tongue, that Xantippe conquered Socrates.—It must have been a hard fought battle, for the lady mustered only 103, against her husband's 100.

The next Presidential Election will afford a fine opportunity for bringing *Onomatomancy* to the test. According to its rules, there can be no doubt of the success of Mr. Crawford, who has 88, while Gen. Jackson has but 73, and Mr. Adams only 38, *to wit*,

C 3	J 10	A 1
R 18	A 1	D 4
A 1	C 3	A 1
W 23	K 11	M 13
F 6	S 19	S 19
O 15	O 15	—
R 18	N 14	*Adams* ..38
D 4	—	—
—	*Jackson*..73	
Crawford 88	—	
—		

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured in the U. States from foreign hemp.

Mr. Talbot, of Kentucky, observing that this was a very important measure, and that last session an inquiry was instituted as to the quality of American hemp, whether or not it was proper for the equipment of the Navy, and if it were not, what were the objections to it, to afford an opportunity of examining the documents which were the result of that inquiry, moved that the bill be postponed to, and made the order of the day for Monday next; which motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

Mr. Van Buren from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, reported the same.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his Secretary.

To the Senate of the United States.

In compliance with two resolutions of the Senate, the first of the 21st and the second of the 23d December last, requesting information respecting the injuries which have been sustained by our citizens, by piratical depredations, and other details connected therewith, and requesting also information for the suppression of piracy, and whether in the opinion of the Executive, it will not be necessary to adopt other means for the accomplishment of the object; and in that event, what other means it will be most advisable to recur to, I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and likewise a report from the Secretary of the Navy, with the documents referred to in each.

On the very important questions submitted to the Executive, as to the necessity of recurring to other more effectual means for the suppression of a practice so destructive of the lives and property of our citizens, I have to observe, that three expedients occur: one, by the pursuit of the offenders to the settled as well as the unsettled parts of the islands from whence they issue; another, by reprisal on the property of the inhabitants; and a third, by the blockade of the ports of those islands. It will be obvious that neither of these measures can be resorted to, in a spirit of amity with Spain, otherwise than in a firm belief, that neither the government of Spain, nor the government of either of the islands, has the power to suppress that attrocious practice, and that the United States interpose their aid for the accomplishment of an object which is of equal importance to them as well as to us. Acting on this principle, the facts which justify this proceeding being universally known and felt, by all engaged in commerce in that sea, it may fairly be presumed, that neither will the government of Spain, nor the government of either of these Islands complain of a resort to either of those measures, or to all of them, should such resort be necessary. It is, therefore, suggested, that a power commensurate with either resource be granted to the Executive, to be exercised according to his discretion, and as circumstances may imperiously require. It is hoped that the manifestation of a policy so decisive will produce the happiest result; that it will rid these seas and this hemisphere of this practice. This hope is strengthened by the belief, that the goverment of Spain and the government of the islands, particularly of Cuba, whose chief is known here, will faithfully co-operate in such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this very important object. To secure such co-operation, will be the earnest desire, and, of course, the zealous and persevering effort of the Executive.

JAMES MONROE.

WASHINGTON, 13th Jan. 1825.

The message was read, and, with the documents accompanying it, ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Messrs. Ingham, Saunders, Poinsett, F. Johnson, Hayden, Tomlinson, and Sloane, were announced as having been appointed, pursuant to the order of yesterday, to compose the Select Committee to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States, in relation to certain accounts of his with the Government.

Mr. McLane from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report accompanied by a bill 'authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock of four and one half per cent, for a certain stock bearing an interest of six per cent,' which was twice read and committed.

UNITED STATES' PENAL CODE.

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill farther to provide for the punishment of crimes against the United States—(and which was gone through in committee of the whole on Monday last, and reported without amendments)—Mr. Webster stated that, as he understood that several other amendments were to be offered, and in particular some by a member from Louisiana (Mr. Livingston) which that gentleman desired should be printed, he should move the postponement of the bill till Monday next, as soon as those amendments were presented.

Mr. Livingston then moved a series of amendments of considerable length, and embracing many new provisions. The mover having said a few words in explanation of these amendments, they were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed to Monday next.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road—when after considerable debate the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

The resolution offered by Mr. Cook, was taken up, and having on motion of Mr. Webster, been modified so as to read as follows, was adopted.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this House a statement, shewing as far as may be in his power,

1st. The number that have been convicted since the adoption of the constitution, of capital offences against the laws of the U. States.

2d. The number that have been executed.

3d. The number that have been pardoned by the President of the United States, and of what offences they were convicted.

4th. And also a statement of the number that have been convicted of each particular offence.

Mr. Wright of Ohio, presented the following.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report such rules as in their opinion may be proper to be observed by this House in a choice of President of the U. States for the period of four years from the fourth day of March next, if on counting the votes given in the several States in the manner prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, it shall appear that no person has received a majority of all the Electors of President and Vice President appointed in the several States.

On motion by Mr. Mallary, of Vermont the resolution was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Cumberland Road Continued.

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, and went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sterling, of Connecticut, in the chair, on the bill to continue the Cumberland road; and the question being, on the motion of Mr. Beecher, to strike out that part of the bill which goes to pledge the 2 per cent fund arising from the sale of the public lands, to reimburse the sum appropriated.

The question was taken on Mr. Beecher's amendment, and it was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Beecher moved to fill the blank in the bill with $200,000, and the question being taken without debate, it was decided in the negative—ayes 50—noes 75.

Mr. B. then moved to fill the blank with $150,000.

On this motion, an interesting debate arose, which occupied the House till near three o'clock—when Mr. Clay expressing a desire to address the committee on the general subject of the bill, asked on account of the late hour, the indulgence that the committee would rise. The committee rose accordingly—and having obtained leave to sit again,

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On the unfinished business being called up,

Mr. Webster stated that the Committee rose yesterday, on the motion of the honourable Speaker, who was, of course, entitled to the floor. That gentleman was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from taking the floor to-day, and he therefore hoped the bill relative to the Cumberland Road would be allowed to stand over till Monday.

Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Stock.

The House then went into committee on the bill "authorising the subscription of stock in the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company," by a vote of 92—Mr. Tomlinson in the Chair.

The bill, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name of the United States, for 1500 shares in this stock, was then read.

Mr. Hemphill stated, that the amount of these 1500 shares, would be 300,000 dollars. He considered the bill of sufficient importance to justify a few remarks. A survey had been made of the route of this Canal, before the Revolution. The first legislative step on the subject was taken by the Legislature of Maryland, which proposed to co-operate with Delaware and Pennsylvania. In consequence of the law which was subsequently passed, two companies were formed. The subject came before Congress in 1806; and favourable reports were made in the Senate at various times, from 1806 to 1813. Several bills also passed the Senate. The House of Representatives had also had the subject before them from 1806 to 1824, and several reports in favour of the Canal were made. Several bills were also reported in the House, to create stock. The state of Maryland had passed a conditional act on the subject in 1813, and the state of Pennsylvania had also acted; but no law passed which was effective in its character, until 1823.—The report subsequently made by the Engineer, was fully approved of by the President. The Canal is to be 60 feet wide, 18 feet deep, and 14 miles in length. Contracts have been made, the lands purchased, and the workmen commenced in April, 1824. In one part of this Canal, called the Deep Cut, more earth will be removed than has ever been removed, within the same space, in any part of the world. The estimates for the whole canal, are about 1,350,000 dollars; of which 700,000 dollars have been subscribed. Nothing is now wanted for the completion of this work, but the countenance of the general government. Many persons who are ready to purchase shares, are fearful lest the work should be again suspended. The countenance of the government will remove this apprehension, and induce those persons to co-operate. In a military point of view, as a channel of transportation of stores and troops, this canal is of the highest importance. The difficulty of transporting merchandise across the isthmus is very great. The completion of this work would be as beneficial to this city as to any other place. The vessels which will pass through this canal are the same as those which navigate the Dismal Swamp Canal. He had no doubt that a general system would be adopted by the United States; but there were many particular objects which might not be embraced in this general system. If a sum were distributed among the states, in the ratio of their population, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania would not derive an equal advantage from this measure. He would not attempt to name any specific profits which may be anticipated from this Canal. Under all the circumstances, he was satisfied that no loss would result from this purchase of stock, on the part of the government. It may be asked why Pennsylvania could not take the stock which yet remained of the Canal? Pennsylvania had already expended a heavy sum on internal improvement. She had made a vast extent of turnpike, and it was not to be expected that she could go beyond the line she had marked out. He concluded his remarks (which were delivered in such a low tone, that we could only catch them imperfectly) with calling on the House to suffer a vote to be taken on this bill to-day. He repelled the idea that it

was not yet time to commence works of this character, as inapplicable to a country whose population exceeds ten millions. He hoped the general government would act in unison with the spirit of the nation, and make a commencement of a system which must be so eminently of advantage to the whole country.

No amendment being offered, the committee rose and reported the bill.

On motion of Mr. *Cocke*, the question on the engrossement of the bill, was ordered to be taken by Ayes and Noes.

The roll was then called, and there appeared—Ayes 85—Noes 82.—

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time.

On motion of Mr. *Van Rensselaer*, it was ordered, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

Mr. *Storrs* offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this House such parts of the correspondence between the governments of the United States and Spain, relative to the piracies committed in the vicinity of the dominions of Spain, in and near the Gulph of Mexico, as it may not, in his opinion, be improper to communicate.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

THE INDIANS.

Congress seem disposed to adopt the course of conduct with regard not only to the Cherokees, but to all the other Indian tribes under their jurisdiction—to allow them a tract of country to be purchased by the United States, and settled by Indian emigrants. This is perhaps the only way that can be taken to save this unhappy race of men from utter extirpation. If the Cherokees accede to this measure they will rest upon the protection of the United States, and may hereafter realize what appears to be at present the great object of their ambition, to form an independent government of their own. They are advancing rapidly in civilization, and they contemplate the day as approaching when their Republic shall be admitted as a distinct branch of our republican family. Their language possesses melody; they reprobate the hissing character of the English dialect. They have translated many of Watt's psalms into the Cherokee language, which they sing with much animation. Both humanity, policy and literature, have been turned with much attention to the improvement and civilization of the Indian race: we certainly owe them a debt which it becomes us to pay in other coin than that of extirpation.

Balt. American.

A HORRID ACT.

The New York Commercial Advertiser; contains an account of one of the most diabolical deeds recorded in our country. On Sunday an attempt was made to poison a family in Laurens-street, consisting of a man, his wife and five children. The editors have not been able to collect many of the circumstances connected with the attempt of this damning deed. It appears, however, that the family is quite poor; and on going to the door in the course of the morning, one of the children came running in, delighted at having found on the door steps, a basket of cakes, tarts, pies, &c. richly frosted with sugar. With thankful hearts for what they considered a present from some humane family acquainted with their circumstances, the delicacies were distributed by the parents among themselves and little ones, and eaten. It was not long, however, before all were taken violently sick, and on calling medical aid, it was soon found that the supposed angel of mercy which had visited their humble dwelling, was none other than a demon. The frosting of the cakes had been mingled with arsenic and without the timely medical assistance which was called in, the whole family would have slept in death before the dawn of another day! An investigation is now going on at the Police Office: and we are happy to learn that the family are all in a fair way of recovery.

From the New York Statesman.

LONGITUDE DISCOVERED.

Yesterday afternoon a genteel, handsome, interesting man of about 35 years of age, of a most poetical countenance and an "eye in a fine phrenzy rolling" called at our office and begged the favor of pen and ink to write the following highly important and unambiguous communication, which we respectfully recommend to the notice of the learned expositor of the Apocylypse.

EDITORS OF THE STATESMAN—

Gentlemen—If I in this embryo state, interpret aright the 5 astronomies of Moses; namely the mythology of *Genfoo Genesis*, of Grecian Leviticus, of Roman Numbers, of Christendom's Deuteronomy; then adopt 400 degrees for the Equator's measure, instead of 360; and a ratio of decrease for that of the Meridian instead of 360; and proclaim me the real discoverer of this method of ascertaining true longitude.

EDWARD POTTLETHWAIT PAGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.

The tea shrub of Louisiana has attracted the notice of our fellow citizens in different sections of the United States. We have been informed by Mr. Wm. Lewis, who first made its discovery known, that there are several small plantations of it now growing in this state, and that it thrives most luxuriantly. We have likewise been informed by the same gentleman, that from a comparison recently made of the seed of the Louisiana tea shrub, with that of China, there remains not a doubt of the shrub of this country being the genuine tea plant. Hence it only remains for ourselves to cultivate it in such quantities as to supersede the necessity of importing it.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 14.

Our city was, this morning, suddenly deprived of one of its most estimable and most esteemed citizens.

General ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER *is no more!*

About nine o'clock this morning, after eating breakfast as usual with his family in apparently good health and spirits—he was standing before the fire reading a newspaper, when the hand of death suddenly deprived him of sensation, he fell back on the floor and expired without uttering a word.

For more than two weeks past Gen. HARPER had been actively and anxiously engaged in the trial of an important cause in the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, now in session here—yesterday at about two o'clock he concluded a speech to the jury, commenced the preceding day, which for eloquence and powerful argument was considered to have equalled any that he had ever delivered.—Although he did not appear to be fatigued by his exertions, and was in excellent spirits during the evening—it is too probable that like the great PINKNEY he fell a sacrifice to his professional duty.

General HARPER was sixty years of age. He was too well known and too highly esteemed by all who knew him, to require any eulogy of his character, talents and worth.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT,

January 15th, 1825.

When the Court met at the usual hour Mr. WIRT, Attorney General of the United States, announced the death of General HARPER, in substance as follows:

Your honours are apprized of the shock which we have just sustained, in the sudden death of General HARPER. It has been less than three years since our deceased brother, in the Hall of the Supreme Court of the United States, announced the sudden death of one of the first men of our profession, in the words 'a great man has fallen in Israel.' We may now say, with truth, 'A great man has fallen in Israel.'—If one of the most clear, comprehensive, and powerful minds, replenished with the richest stores of the most various knowledge, combined with one of the best, the purest and the kindest of hearts a deportment at once frank, manly, courteous, and graceful, and an energy of character which rendered him constantly active in the exercise of every public and private virtue, can make a great man, then we may say, indeed, 'a great man has fallen in Israel.' His life has not been passed in private. His distinction was not the unmerited boon of a small circle of partial friends; on the contrary he has been for thirty years active on the great theatre of the United States, and in the eyes of the nation. On this theatre, his energetic character and eminent talents have been always distinguished—and the nation has considered him as one of her brightest ornaments. He was the elder brother of this professional family, which he adorned by his virtues, not less than by his talents—Vigorous and powerful in discussion, manly and gentle, and candid, and kind in his private intercourse with his brethren, we were proud to acknowledge *him* as standing in the van of *our* ranks, who would have thrown an illustrious light upon the profession in any country.

Within a short space of time, death has taken from us in rapid succession four of our most distinguished brethren. These dispensations of Providence are continually admonishing us of the frailty of nature, and we ought perhaps to have been prepared to meet them with more composure. Yet the shock of this morning is so unexpected, and so appalling, as to unfit us all for business. In the name of the Bar of Baltimore, therefore, and at their request, I move that the Court now adjourn in order that the proper arrangements may be made to pay the last mournful honours to our lamented brother.

Whereupon the Court through Archer (C. J.) made the following reply:

The Court receive the information just communicated of the sudden and unexpected death of Gen. ROBERT G. HARPER, with feelings of deep regret. The community will long deplore the loss of one whose unwearied exertions for the last thirty years have been employed in promoting what he conceived to be the best interests of our common country. This tribunal which has for many years witnessed repeated displays of his eloquence and legal learning, deeply sympathize with the bar, of which he was a distinguished ornament, and with the public, whose interests it was always his great aim to promote, and in testimony of their high respect for his memory, do order this evidence of their feelings to be inserted in the minutes of the Court, and will adjourn the Court to meet on Monday next at ten o'clock and in further testimony of their respect for his memory, the members of the Court will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

After the adjournment,

At a meeting of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, and of Baltimore County and City Courts, and of the members of the bar,

The Hon. STEVENSON ARCHER Chief Judge of Baltimore County Court being called to the chair, and R. B. MAGRUDER being appointed Secretary,

The following resolutions were moved by GEORGE H. STEUART, Esquire, and unanimously adopted.

RESOLVED, That the members of the Baltimore Bar, are penetrated with the deepest regret at the sudden and melancholy event of this morning, which has deprived them of one of the brightest ornaments of their profession, and the public of one of the most distinguished statesmen of his country.

RESOLVED, That the memory of ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER will be held in affectionate remembrance by all his brethren, and that as a testimony of respect, the Members of this Bar will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

RESOLVED, That Messrs. Wirt, Steuart, Kell, Williams, Purviance, Gwynn, Jennings, Taney and Moale, be a committee to take such further measures as they may deem necessary, expressive of the high respect of this Bar, for their deceased brother.

STEVENSON ARCHER.

R. B. MAGRUDER, Sec'y.

GENERAL HARPER IS NO MORE!!!

In giving currency to this awful event, so generally and so deeply lamented, we participate in the universal sorrow, and sincerely sympathise with those, who, being most intimate, will most sensibly feel the deprivation which the loss of so great and so good a man inflicts.

So far as eulogy is complimentary or a just tribute to distinction, it is paid in the fine remarks we to-day publish of the brilliant mind and generous heart of a fellow labourer at the Bar, who made the announcation of the distressing event to the Court in Baltimore—nothing more appropriate could be said on the occasion; and we are satisfied that the fame of Harper should be sent forth from the clarion of Wirt.

Gen. Harper's life has been a scene of active public exertion, unsullied by the aspersion of selfish views, or the slightest disregard to strictest probity. In the fiery days of party collision, he was one of the champions of the time, and he bore the toil and the dangers of the battle well. He had mind and learning to form good opinions—he had talents to enforce them—he had eloquence to display them—and he had valor to maintain them. Yet he was an amiable, he was a generous man. Like all truly great men he felt no little jealousies, no cravings of the appetite of a morbid ambition for the honours of another—He knew his own greatness and he relied on it—and a truly magnanimous spirit, made him rejoice in the honourable success of all his friends around him—But no man had a higher contempt for cunning devices, stratagems and all the little crafty ways of half purged, smartish aspirants, who regarding themselves as their only God, would sacrifice any thing for one season of transient greatness—He thought for the public welfare, not for his own—he had no wishes but what were identified with the public prosperity—and as far as his own fame, it did not depend upon the station he filled, for a really great man is known and felt every where It becomes smaller men to get upon the steps of official station to lift them up to the level of those with whom they wish to rank, but the man who from his mind and sentiment is truly great, (and this is the only criterion) will always move in the loftiest sphere, and is independent of station for his fame; station may increase opportunities—but a great man is a great man every where.

General Harper had numerous fine endowments, and in the common acceptation of the terms, he was as honourable and as fine a man, as ever was shaken by the hand. He was of lofty and chivalric sentiments, and his generosity to adversaries exceeded even the limits of policy—but a great mind fears nothing sublunary, and its delight is in self-sacrifice to rejoice others. General Harper has been guilty of this, if guilt there is in it,—for pelf he cared not, nor did his heart ever yearn after that which another obtained or desired.

Society it is thought is like a fluid that adjusts its own equilibrium, whatever may be its loss--but we doubt where the same quantity of mind can be had to fill the void we deplore. Society will go on, and there will be evolved from futurity something that will be as important as that which has perished—a better man in heart and sentiment than General Harper cannot live—few wiser and more faultless have ever adorned our History.

The law altering the time of meeting of the Legislature of Maryland, to the last, instead of the 1st Monday in December, has finally passed and become a part of the constitution of the state.

THOMAS CULBRETH, Esq. of Caroline county, was on Tuesday 11th inst. appointed Clerk of the Executive Council of this state.

CONGRESS.—A bill appropriating $300,000 to invest in stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives, on Friday last, by a vote 85 to 62.

MILITIA MEETINGS.

We heartily concur with Mr. Merrick of the House of Delegates in his proposition of dispensing by law with five of the six annual musters of the militia of this state, except in cases of volunteer corps, who may meet as often as they please.

There is great good sense in this motion, and if successful, ought to be considered by the freemen of Maryland as among the most salutary and relieving proposals ever made in the General Assembly in their behalf.

It is really lamentable to see the freemen of all classes in society called out to idle away in useless objects and in dissipation, six stated days in every year. They learn nothing and can learn nothing—These militia parades only serve for electioneering schemes—to call assemblages of the citizens for treating; and to give to those whom the Executive may think proper to appoint as officers, a little brief authority, to make consequence out of that which has none, and to build up power upon foundations as treacherous as that on which the foolish man built his house. A militia system, which enrolls all the men capable of bearing arms, to shew the force of the state—divided into military divisions and officered, so that all men may know when to assemble when called on, and under whom they are to serve, for which one meeting a year will be sufficient, is all that is requisite for the great body of the militia—Every man in our country has a good use of fire arms, & he can be disciplined when need requires, in three months at furthest to make a soldier—The six meetings at different times do nothing towards disciplining the men—In cases of emergency there ought to be volunteer corps and there can be volunteer corps formed in every county, of which a corps of cavalry, two rifle corps and one company of artillery would be quite sufficient—these ought to be completely armed and equipped to move at a moment's warning—these would keep in check any unlawful movements in times of peace—in times of war, all must go if required, and we can make good soldiers out of raw materials in three months equal to what the Europeans can do in nine months—so different are the habitudes and aptitudes of our people.

Mr. Merrick is right—exert yourself Sir, in behalf of the great interest of the people and of the state, and we shall all have good reason to remember you and to thank you.

GRAIN MARKET.

We learn by late advices that the ports of Portugal are now open by recent orders for the admission of about three hundred and seventy five thousand fanegas of Wheat, and about sixty thousand fanegas of Indian Corn—a fanega is, we believe, about 93 pounds Marseilles weight, equal to about two bushels of our measure.

The 8th of January, says the National Journal, has, as far as we can gather from the papers, been very generally celebrated throughout the country. In this city, a party was given in honour of the day, by Maj. Gen. BROWN, which was attended by a large number of the members of both Houses of Congress, the Heads of Departments and principal officers of the government generally, and a numerous company of military and naval officers and citizens.

The following appointments have been made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Nicholas Biddle, of Pennsylvania, *Manuel Eyre*, of Pennsylvania, *E. I. Dupont*, of Delaware, *Henry Eckford*, of New York, and *William Patterson*, of Maryland, to be Directors of the Bank of the U. States.

George R. Robertson, of New York, to be Consul of the United States, at Tampico, Mexico.

William Wheelwright, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of Guayaquil, in Columbia.

John R. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States, at Canton, China.

Abraham B. Nones, to be Consul of the United States at Maracaybo, Colombia.

The following statement, made by the Register of the Treasury, shows the whole amount which has been actually paid as indemnity to the claimants for property destroyed during the late war, in virtue of the act of April 9th 1816, and of subsequent amendatory acts:—

Paid in 1816,	223,157 40
1817,	229,075 27
1818,	76,950 61
1819,	5,170 68
1820,	2,398 67
1821,	224 50
1822,	55 00
1823,	100 00
Total am't actually paid,	$533,132 13

In addition to which, a warrant for $20 was issued in 1816, but has not yet been paid—*Washington Journal.*

The Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina has voted five hundred dollars towards erecting a Monument at the grave of WASHINGTON, at Mount Vernon. A similar grant it will be recollected was made by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and that of Tennessee. It appears to be the opinion, that unless the Masonic fraternity undertake this work, it will never be carried into effect.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The following resolutions, we learn, have been adopted, by the House of Representatives of Kentucky, 63 to 11. In the Senate they have not been acted upon.

National Journal.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States from this state, be requested to vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson as President of the United States.

Resolved, As the opinion of the Legislature, that General Andrew Jackson is the second choice of the state of Kentucky for the next President of the United States; that a very large majority of this state prefer General Jackson to Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford, and that the members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States will, by complying with the request herein signified, faithfully and truly represent the feelings and wishes of the good people of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Governor of the commonwealth of Kentucky be requested to forward, forthwith, a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Representatives in the Congress of the U. States.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11.

His Britannic Majesty's Brig Rifleman, Capt. Webb, arrived this morning from Halifax via St. Johns. The R. has on board, the captain, mate, and crew, of a piratical vessel. The latter, we are informed, are brought as evidence against the officers. They are from Jamaica, and are to be delivered over to the civil authorities of this city.

The Boston Centinel contains a list of the number of Manufactories in the state of Massachusetts, together with the amount of capital of each. It appears from this statement, that there are *one hundred and sixty one*, with an aggregate capital of $21,465,000.

DIED

In this county, on Monday night last, Mr. *Riley Benny.*

English Grammar,

Taught in three weeks; price, $5.

Messrs. SMITH & HAMILTON, offer the ladies and gentlemen of Easton, an opportunity of attending a course of tuition, on Grammar simplified; by J. Greenleaf; which plan offers greater facility, amusement and ease, than any other.

Persons wishing information, will please to call at this office, or on the Rev. Mr. Thomas, where they can see the books, and have the plan explained.

School to commence on Wednesday, 26th instant.

Easton, Jan. 22 3w

Notice.

The subscriber informs all those having unsettled accounts with him, that on account of not meeting with an opportunity of prosecuting his intended voyage for the benefit of his health, he has returned to Easton, where he will remain until spring, and earnestly requests them to come forward immediately and settle their respective accounts.—He has taken a room nearly opposite Bennett Jones' Hatter's Shop, and has on hand a number of Roram and Wool Hats, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail at a reduced price for Cash, or for Wool, Corn or Feathers—In his absence William W. Moore is authorised to transact his business.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

Easton, 1st month 22d, 1825. 3w

D. ASHER—*Dentist,*

Returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, for past favours, and respectfully informs them that his professional duties call him into a distant part of this state.

Jan 22

SHIP TIMBER AND GUM SCANTLING.

A few White Oaks and some beautiful Gum Stalks for scantling, may be had by an application at this office.

Jan 22

$20 Reward.

Broke out of the jail in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on the night of the 15th inst. (Jan.) two negro men by the names of WILLIAM LONG and OLIVER GRAY—William Long is about six feet high, dark complexion and stout made.

Oliver Gray is about five feet six or eight inches high, light complexion, down look when spoken to, and well made.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the two above described negroes, or ten dollars for the apprehension of either of them, if delivered to the jailor in Easton, Talbot county, state of Maryland.

THOMAS HENRIX, Sheriff of Talbot county.

Jan. 22 8w

Joseph Chain

Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and customers for past favours and the liberal encouragement he has received since he has commenced business; he hopes that his care and attention will secure a continuance of the same—he has now on hand the following articles for sale at a low price:

Beer by the barrel or quarter barrel; good Cider by the barrel; best dryed Beef from Baltimore; Bologne Sausages; plates or briskets do.; Beeves Tongues, of his own curing; best Mackerel, No. 3, and smoked Herrings; best family Flour; common do.; Shell-Barks by the bushel; a large quantity of Nuts of different kinds; a quantity of good Cheese wholesale and retail; together with a good assortment of GROCERIES, and other things in his line of business. He invites his customers to call and view his assortment.

Easton, Jan. 22.

N. B. His Barber Shop will be strictly attended to as usual, and the rules observed as heretofore. J. C.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED, AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

POETRY.

LORD BYRON'S LAST VERSES.

[We are indebted to a London paper for the following verses of Lord Byron, the last he ever composed. Four of the lines have already appeared in an article in the Westminster Review.]

MISSOLONGHI, Jan. 22, 1824.

"On this day I complete my thirty-sixth year."

'Tis time this heart should be unmoved,
Since others it has ceased to move;
Yet, though I cannot be beloved,
Still let me love.

My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flowers and fruits of love are gone,
The worm, the canker, and the grief,
Are mine alone.

The fire that in my bosom preys
Is like to some volcanic isle,
No torch is kindled at its blaze:—
A funeral pile.

The hope, the fears, the jealous care,
Th' exalted portion of the pain,
And power of love, I cannot share,
But wear the chain.

But 'tis not here—it is not here— [now—
Such thoughts should shake my soul; nor
Where glory seals the hero's bier,
Or binds his brow.

The sword, the banner, and the field,
Glory and Greece around us see;
The Spartan borne upon his shield
Was not more free.

Awake! not Greece—she is awake!—
Awake, my spirit think through whom
My life blood tastes its parent lake—
And then strike home!

I tread reviving passions down,
Unworthy manhood—unto thee,
Indifferent should the smile or frown
Of beauty be.

If thou regret thy youth,—why live!
The land of honourable death
Is here—up to the field, and give
Away thy breath!

Seek out—less often sought than found—
A soldier's grave, for thee the best,
Then look around and choose thy ground,
And take thy rest.

From Noah's New-York Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

A neat, dapper little gentleman, with smiling look and powdered hair, whisked into the office and handed me a slip of paper, on which a marriage was written. 'Please Sir,' said I, 'write your name on the back, as a reference; we do this to prevent impositions.' 'He! he! vell, there can be no impositions,' said he, 'because I am the appy man myself.' 'O, I give you much joy, sir.—Twenty-five cents, sir.' 'Vell for vat you don't charge nothing for putting this ere marriage in the newspaper all the ladies like to read em.' Probably; but we have agreed among the printers, to charge that sum for an insertion.' 'O, you turn out for igher vages.' 'Not exactly so; but we must receive an equivalent for our heavy expenses. But in the midst of your happiness, are you unwilling to pay twenty-five cents to give it publicity?' 'Vell, I don't know. Hi paid two dollars to the parson, and one dollar for ack-ire—two dollars to the play, and ten shillings for a little supper, and now two shillings more. 'Vell, I don's complain—ere it is—I vishes you a very good night, sir.'

"Thus runs the world away." If there is an article of necessity, it is a newspaper. How men grumble—how the wife fidgets if the paper is not served up with the morning's coffee. The merchant runs his eye over the arrivals, and is greeted with the name of his wealthy ship, safely moored—the speculator finds an object on which he makes thousands—the man of letters finds something to amuse—the artist learns where encouragement is to be had—the politician discovers the rise and fall of parties, and the broker the rise and fall of stocks. The only one who escapes a thought in the crowd is the printer. He must get on as well as he can. Every thing is carried to the newspaper, and few things are expected to be paid for. He is at the expense of thousands, and the labour of night and day, to cater for the public and yet two shillings is reluctantly given to him to insert a marriage. If others will not think of the printer, should he not think of himself.

POISON BY CIDER, A CAUTION.

On Sunday last the following singular circumstance occurred at North Tamerton in this county, which was likely to have been attended with serious consequences:—Some cyder was given to a Mr. Chapman, who works on the Bude Canal, which he drew off into a coarse earthenware pitcher but on tasting found it to be so sour as to be totally unfit for drinking. He allowed it to remain for some time in the pitcher, and on again tasting it previous to throwing it away, was surprised at the extraordinary change that had taken place in its flavor, the cyder being now as sweet and agreeable, as it had before been sour and unpleasant. He communicated the circumstance to his wife, who, with him and a man then in the house partook of it. Soon after they had drank they were all taken so alarmingly ill that medical advice was instantly had recourse to. On the arrival of the surgeon there was every symptom of their having been poisoned, on which he administered the remedies usually applied in such cases, we are happy to say with great effect. The medical gentleman having ascertained that their illness proceeded from the cyder they had taken, examined the pitcher in which it had stood, and found that the extreme acidity of the cider had extracted the lead with which earthenware pitchers are usually glazed, and infused its poisonous quality into the beverage.—Mrs. Chapman and the man, who only partook sparingly, are quite recovered, but Mr. Chapman, who drank nearly a quart, is still very ill, though hopes are entertained of his recovery.—CORNWALL GAZETTE.

A NEW KIND OF TRAFFIC.

Yesterday a tall grave-looking fellow, from the land of Steady Habits, made application in the way of business to the keeper of Pottersfield, for the purchase of two human subjects for dissection. He said he was induced by some Doctors in Connecticut, to enter into the speculation, and expected it was a good one. The keeper did not exactly feel himself authorized to trade with Jonathan, so he told him he would introduce him to somebody who better understood such business and with whom he could drive his bargain to the best advantage, and accordingly took him to the police office. He soon, however, discovered from the interrogatories put to him by the justices, that there were doubts about his being able to accomplish his object; and that he had come on an awkward errand, which might perchance involve him in serious difficulty. In short he was given to understand, that although this was a great trading metropolis, where all kinds of goods and wares could be bought and sold, yet no one presumed to deal in dead human flesh. He then became excessively alarmed, begged pardon, and promised if they would let him go, he never would engage in such another speculation. In consideration of his ignorance and apparent simplicity, he was accordingly permitted to depart, and made off with all possible haste towards his native state.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

Burns was never in Greenock but once, and that was when about to take his passage to the West Indies. On that occasion, however, his satirical spirit gave rise to one caustic remark, which is too good to be lost, and has not yet, as far as we recollect, appeared elsewhere. Having gone down to the harbor, to view the ship which he had destined to carry him from his native shores, he arrived just as a gentleman, going on board on the same errand, had the misfortune to stumble, and fall into the water between the ship's side and the quay. By the intrepidity and exertions of a seaman, who instantly plunged in after him, he was saved from drowning, and brought on board with no other injury save a sound ducking.

The rescue, however, demanded a signal display of his liberality towards his preserver, and turning round, he with no small ostentation, tendered him the sum of sixpence, as the reward of his courage and humanity. The by-standers were astonished, and inveighed loudly against such unparalleled meanness. Burns alone remained silent, but when pressed to give his opinion on the act—'Why,' said he, 'the gentleman is surely the best judge of the value of his own life.'—*Scoth pa.*

New Establishment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends & the public generally, that he has commenced business on Mr. Thomas Hemsley's farm, near Dr. Harris' Mill, on the mail road from Wye Mill to Queenstown, where he intends to manufacture and keep on hand a constant supply of farming Utensils, such as Carts, Waggon wheels, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs of all description and sizes; the Pennsylvania Bar Shear, Carey, Connecticut, Peacock, Dutch left hand and Hill Side Ploughs—Cultivators of all kinds, the Scarafier, Stubble Rake; all Manufactured of the best materials and ten per cent cheaper than they can be purchased at any other Establishment on this shore. From his long experience in the city of Baltimore, and the last two years with Wm. Harper & Son, Centreville, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

P. R. HORGAN.

Any orders for this Establishment will be thankfully received by Green & Reardon, Easton, and Thomas Kent, Centreville, where a constant supply of said articles will be kept on hand.

Jan 25 3w

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having now in his employ one of the best Blacksmith's on this shore, informs Agriculturalists and the public generally, that any work in the above line will be neatly executed at his shop, adjoining Mr. Horgan's, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Near Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county, Md.
Jan 15 3w

Female Academy.

To the Citizens of Talbot and the neighbouring counties.

The Trustees of the Easton Female Academy still voluntarily associated by their common interest in the proper education of their own children, notify the public that they have engaged Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, daughter of the Rev. James Thomas, to take charge of this institution, and that Mr. Thomas having taken the house heretofore occupied by the teachers of said academy, the school will again be opened on Monday the 13th instant, in which will be taught as follows:

Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing	$3	per quarter
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, including the above branches	4	do.
Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, History and Composition, including the above branches	5	do.
Chymistry and Ornamental Needle-work	6	extra
Drawing and Painting	5	do.
Music	12	do.
Use of Piano	2	do.

Easton, Dec. 11.

N. B. Mr. Thomas would take eight or ten young Ladies as boarders on moderate terms.

COACH AND HARNESS

Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coachees, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be waranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN CAMPER.

Easton, Jan 8, 1825. tf

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, will please to lodge them in the office of the Register of Wills for said county.

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

Jan. 8 tf

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Gillis Crotley, late of Talbot county, deceased, will please to lodge them in the office of the Register of Wills for said county.

JOSEPH TURNER, Adm'r.
of G. Croney, dec'd.

Jan 8 tf

Caution.

Whereas a certain J. B. Norton, did on the 11th day of September, 1824, obtain from me two notes of hand made negotiable at the Farmer's Bank of Maryland; the one for one hundred and fifty four dollars and fifty cents, payable in 6 months after date, the other for one hundred and fifty nine dollars, payable 12 months after date, and both which said notes are endorsed by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and whereas the said J. B. Norton has neglected and failed in every respect to comply with the engagements for which the said notes were passed, & no valuable consideration whatever having been received for the same, I do hereby caution all persons from taking a transfer of or assignment on the said notes, or either of them, as I am determined not to pay the same or any part thereof, unless compelled by law, reserving to myself the right of setting forth at large all the circumstances connected with the aforesaid transaction, whenever the same may be so necessary.

JAMES MELONEY.

Easton, Jan 1

To Rent,

Until the 1st of May ensuing, the two story Brick Dwelling House, on Washington street, late the residence of Mr. James Neall. For terms apply at this office, or to the subscriber, living near Cambridge Ferry.

WILLIAM MACKEY.

Jan 8 3w

TO BE RENTED.

For the ensuing year and possession given on the first day of January next, the dwelling House and Store House, situate at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the town of Easton, with the premises and appertenances to the same belonging, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson; this is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery Store on the Peninsula—A person possessed with a complete knowledge of the above business, and investing a moderate capital and using good economy will no doubt do a good business—the Store and Dwelling House (which is both comfortable and convenient,) with the premises and appertenances, are in tolerable repair—also a two story Brick House situate on the lower end of Washington street, late the residence of Peter Denny, Esq. to which is attached a kitchen, smoke house, stable, carriage house, two gardens and a well of excellent water.—Possession may be had of the above premises immediately—Whatever repairs are necessary to be done on any of the above buildings will be immediately furnished—persons desirous to rent will please to view the buildings, and for terms, apply to Edward Roberts, Esq. the owner, or to the subscriber

Oct. 9 tf JOHN STEVENS.

REMOVAL.

James M. Lambdin

Has removed from his former stand, to the new store room, on Washington street, adoining Messrs. Martin & Hayward, and the econd door above Mr. Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, where he is opening

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE

Dry Goods,

Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising a general assortment of almost every desirable article, as well as to colour, pattern and style, as to price and substantial durability.—ALSO,

GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA,
QUEENS' & STONE WARE,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Of every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers or Corn shelled or in the ear. His friends and the public, are invited to give him a call.

Dec 25

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF

New Goods.

William Clark,

Has just received and is now opening further supply of seasonable Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINES,
TEAS, &c.—Also,
HARDWARE,
CHINA,
GLASS, STONE, and
WOOD WARE.

Which, in addition to his former stock, makes his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

Dec 25 w

New Goods.

Green & Reardon

Are now opening at their *real* cheap store, a new and beautiful assortment of fancy and staple articles which they are determined to offer at a very small advance for cash—They have the following good things

FOR CHRISTMAS,

Malaga Grapes, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Almonds and Filberts, Dried Currants; Cognac Brandy, Real Old Holland Gin, 4th Proof Jamaica Spirit, Wines and Cordials.

Dec 23

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

New Goods.

William H. Groome

Has returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore WITH AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Amongst which are some scarce and desirable articles, to wit.

Clothes for Ladies' Pelisses and riding dresses of various colours and qualities,
Fashionable Trimming for the same,
Figured and plain silks for dresses and Pelisses of various colours,
Figured and plain Bombazetts of various colours and qualities,
Tartan and Scotch Plaids and Stripes for cloaks and dresses,
Figured and plain Norwich Crapes,
Black Italian Lutestring of superior quality,
Elegant black Ostrich Feathers of various sizes,
White Merino Shawls 7-4 and 8-4 of superior quality,
White and black Lace Veils,
New and Fashionable Ribbons,
Barage, Gauze and other fashionable Handkerchiefs,
Black, white, brown, crimson and pink yellum Gauze for trimming Bonnetts, &c. besides a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO,

Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, Stone Ware, Groceries, Liquors, Castings, Nails, Spades, Shovels, Lamp Oils, Window Glass, Salt, Buckwheat, and other Flour, Seine Twine, Flax, Wooden Ware, Powder, Shott, Cheese, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or exchanged for country Kersey or Feathers.

Dec. 11 tf

New Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has received a further supply of WINTER GOODS of various descriptions, which, with his former purchases makes his assortment general and complete; and will be offered at a very small advance for money, or in exchange for CORN in the Ear, KERSEY or FEATHERS.

Dec. 11 6w

New Goods.

Martin & Hayward

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS & CHINA,

All of which they offer at the most reduced prices, and solicit from their friends and the public an early call.

Dec. 11

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 26th inst. at the residence of the late Thomas Martin, deceased, the balance of the Personal Estate of the said Martin, consisting of about 50 barrels of Corn, a parcel of Rye, some Wheat—Beds, Bedsteads, and other articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, but before the removal of the property the purchaser or purchasers will be required to give their note or bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

R. P. EMMONS, Agent
for Elizabeth Martin, adm'rx. of Thomas Martin, deceased.

Jan 15 2w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 21st of February next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of lands in Queen Ann's county (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 acres of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of Woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the first day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing; a liberal credit will be given, the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Trustee.

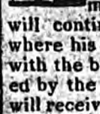
Jan. 15 ts

Wanted.

A person to take charge of a Schooner; he must produce good recommendations as to honesty and sobriety, and must be well acquainted with the navigation of the Chesapeake bay—to such a person liberal wages and constant employ will be given by applying at this office.

Jan 15 3w

EASTON HOTEL.



The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house.

JAMES GASKINS.

N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise. J. G.

Easton, July 24

In Worcester County Court.

IN CHANCERY,

November Term, 1824.

George W. Purnell *vs.* Parker Lucas and Hetty Lucas his wife.

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of James Bowen, late of Worcester county, deceased, for the payment of the debts of the said James. The court being satisfied that the defendants in this case do not reside in the state of Maryland, and that the process of this court cannot be served on them or either of them, it is therefore this the 12th day of November 1824, by this court ordered and directed that notice of the object of the bill filed in this cause be given to the defendants by advertisements inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and at the Court House door in Snow-Hill, at least three months previous to the 10th day of May next, for four successive weeks warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 10th day of May next, or that this court will hold jurisdiction of this case and will hear and determine the same as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as if the said defendants had appeared thereto.

True Copy.
Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.
of Worcester County Court.

Jan. 1 4w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 3d December, a negro man named JESSE—about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, not very black, slow spoken; had on when committed a dark roundabout, kersey pantaloons half worn, a felt hat tolerable good with crape around it; somewhat troubled with the rheumatism; says he belongs to John Beard of Montgomery county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested forthwith to come forward, prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

Given under my hand this 13th of December, 1824.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Jan 1 8w

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. VIII. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1825. NO. 7.

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.

REPORT

Of the STATE AGENT for the Western Shore, made in compliance with an order of the House of Delegates.

To the Honorable the House of Delegates.

Annapolis, Jan. 15, 1825.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with the order of your honorable house of the 12th January, 1825, requesting that the State Agent for the Western Shore report what further measures are in his opinion expedient to ensure the speedy collection of the public revenue, I have the honor to report—

That from all the experience which the agent has had for the three last years in endeavoring to adjust and collect the debts due to the state, he is fully convinced that in order to ensure the speedy collection of the public revenue, it is necessary to adopt some further measures to facilitate the settlement of the county clerks and sheriffs accounts, more particularly the latter class of officers; and the only question is, what measures would be most advisable to adopt, that would at the same time attain the desired object, without increasing the expenses of collection, in any considerable degree.

Two modes of effecting the object present themselves for consideration; the first would be to compel county clerks and sheriffs to attend at the treasury of their several shores, at certain stated periods, for the purpose of settling their accounts; and the other is to make it the special and particular duty of some person or persons to visit those officers in each county twice a year, not for the collection of money, but for the adjustment and settlement of their several accounts, and making returns of the same to the treasury department.

Among the monies collected by the sheriffs are those due for fines, forfeitures, taxes on chancery proceedings, amerciaments, &c. And on these items of revenue, amerciaments particularly, considerable allowance for insolvents is always claimed, and it is difficult for the treasurer to ascertain whether the sheriffs are justly entitled to those credits or not, and the agent has had considerable trouble in getting such claims fairly adjusted, some of them having been due for many years; a loss from thirty to fifty per cent has occurred; whereas, if the accounts were regularly and pomptly settled in the county, and on the spot where the insolvencies are claimed, it could be easily ascertained whether credit ought to be allowed or not; a considerable loss is also sustained on taxes due on proceedings in chancery, claims being made for non residents as well as insolvents, and those returned as non residents might be collected with a little attention and trouble.

By a very old act of assembly, an amerciament of fifty cents is laid upon every person against whom judgment is rendered in court, but before judgment many Insolvencies occur, and before collection many more, and a speedy adjustment of Sheriffs accounts would prevent a considerable loss to the state, but if the amerciament tax was repealed, and the same amount laid upon the original writ, the very change in this small item of revenue, would produce more than sufficient to compensate those persons who might be employed to attend to the settlement of all the public accounts, and prevent much trouble in the adjustment of Sheriffs accounts.

With regard to County Clerks who collect the revenue arising from marriage licences, licences to ordinary keepers, retailers of dry goods and wholesale merchants, the agent considers that it would be advisable that they should collect the monies arising from licences granted to retailers of spirituous liquors, and also that blank licenses for all these purposes should be furnished by the treasurer as is now done, in the case of marriage licences & retailers of dry goods. The clerks accounts could then be easily settled holding them responsible and charging them with all the blank licences that they do not produce at the time of settlement.

Experience has taught that although Clerks and Sheriffs ought to make regular returns to the treasury, that this is not always done with punctuality, but were they to be visited regularly they would not have any excuse for not making their returns and settling their account, and knowing the time when they would be visited they could always be prepared for settlement, and this would also be far less troublesome to those officers than compelling them to attend twice a year in person at the treasury.

The act of December session, 1822 chapter 217, entitled 'An act to provide for the speedy collection of the public revenue,' requires County Clerks and Sheriffs to make payment into the treasury of all public money which they may have collected, on the first day of May, and the first day of November annually, and also provides that if payment of such money is not made within one month, they are charged with interest from the time the same becomes due, and in case of default for three months thereafter, they forfeit their commission of six per cent. If therefore they were regularly visited in May, and November, in each year the public accounts would be kept in order, and the Legislature would at the commencement of each session, know the exact situation in which every account stood, and would also be able at one glance to see, not only the amount of revenue, but also from what source, and from which county the same was received.

And whenever a county clerk, or sheriff, or collector becomes indebted to the state, coercive measures should be at once resorted to, to compel payment, and their securities ought also to be immediately notified of the fact, that they may save themselves if they can, for the state, much as it has lost has lost but little in comparison of debts due by those officers, to the vast and almost incredible amount lost by individuals, and which has ruined, totally ruined many, very many innocent families. And cases have come under the Agents controul in which it became his hard duty, although it appeared almost like robbery, to take from the poor widow and orphan, monies for which the husband and father had become security, and which but for the want of a proper system of revenue might long before have been recovered from the principal debtor;—some few of these extreme hard cases still exist, which may yet come before the Legislature; and as the state has the power at all times to protect her citizens, in this respect it is equally her best policy, her interest and her duty to do so.

To protect the securities of all public officers is, a very important consideration, as money to an immense amount annually passes through their hands; particularly through the hands of the sheriff. For the first year of the sheriffs term it is not considered any great risque to become security for him; yet it may happen, and has happened, that the securities for the first year, by refusing to become security for the second or third, have suffered most, and may hereafter suffer most. In some cases it might be advisable to declare the sheriffs office forfeited, upon his becoming a defaulter, and vesting a power in his securities upon their giving additional security to complete his collections.

The Legislature should also be particularly careful in granting indulgence to public debtors, as this has already been attended with loss to the state; and it sometimes may occasion the loss to fall more heavily upon their securities than it otherwise would have done; no doubt cases may and do present themselves when indulgence will be found bereficial to all parties; but when it is solicited year after year, and even the terms upon which it was originally granted, have not been complied with, it is manifestly wrong to renew such indulgence.

It may be proper here, now to advert to the system which has hitherto prevailed, in relation to the collection of the public revenue. The state formerly had agents, who for many years superintended the collecting of the accruing revenue, as well as of the debts due, but it was not their general custom to visit the several counties regularly, and it will be seen by refering to the agents second report, that many losses occurred from 1790 to 1801, when the state had agents, more perhaps than she sustained for the twenty years afterwards, when she had none; so that it is not on state agents alone that the Legislature ought to depend, and if they are to be continued at all, their duties ought to be more precisely defined.—The office ought either to be made a useful and an efficient one, or it should at once be abolished.

By the act of December session, 1816, chapter 271, an agent was appointed for the year 1817 who refused to accept, and Governor Ridgely in his message to the legislature, December 1st, 1817, thus expresses himself. 'The law of the last session appointing an agent to collect the State debts, has not been carried into effect, as the agent appointed by the law has not accepted of the appointment. We are of opinion that this law must fail in its effect, so long as the amount of compensation which the agent shall receive for his services is uncertain, and depends upon the amount of the valid debts. We therefore respectfully recommend the appointment of an agent with a certain annual salary.' *See votes and proceedings, December session, 1817 page 8.*

No change was made at that session in the law, and the treasurer of the western shore in a report made to the Legislature, December 6, 1819 says, when speaking of the State debts. "From a belief that it will be impracticable to collect these several debts, unless the respective attorneys are furnished with the necessary information relative to the situation of the debtors, which appears to me can be done only through a general or special agent, to be appointed by the state for the purpose of making the necessary enquiries, and of ascertaining the proper persons to be proceeded against, I beg leave to suggest the propriety of appointing a person for that purpose, who should also be vested with the power and authority to superintend and enforce the collection of debts due to the state."

No measures were however adopted until December session 1821, when the act under which the agent holds his appointment was passed, and although since his second appointment in May 1823, the amount of commission which he has received will scarcely pay his travelling expenses he must here candidly give his opinion that he does not think it would be advisable to make any person who might be appointed to superintend the recovery of state debts, and to settle the public accounts, either a salary officer, or to make him dependant entirely for compensation, on the amount of valid debts he might collect. For were he a salary officer only, he might not feel the same interest in recovering old and doubtful debts, as if he was entitled to a commission; and if he were to depend upon his commissions alone, he might, and probably would find, as the present agent has done for the last two years, that his expenses exceeded his income; but let him receive a moderate salary for settling the public accounts, and when obliged to attend more particularly to the recovery by legal process of debts due by defaulters, then let him receive the commissions which they may have forfeited. In this way regular settlements would take place, the revenue would be more punctually paid into the treasury, and at the same time the saving to the state by the speedy and prompt settlement of public accounts would far exceed any salary which such a person ought to receive. As much already of debts formerly considered invalid, has been secured on the western shore, as will nearly amount to the commission the agent has received for the last three years, and there is no doubt but by renewed and constant enquiry, more may yet be recovered, and by frequently visiting every county, this would be done more successfully.

It will therefore appear to your honourable body as the opinion of the agent, that an act ought to be passed to provide for the prompt settlement of all public accounts; and if it is made the special duty of some person or persons to attend to this, not only the adjustment of county clerks & sheriffs accounts, but those of lottery commissioners, inspectors of tobacco in state warehouses, &c. would naturally come under his or their controul. It is not advisable, however, in the opinion of the agent that any part of the revenue should be collected by such persons, the whole amount of which should be paid into the Treasury at the request and by the persons from whom it is due, as the fewer hands public money passes through, the better and safer it is for the state.

And further as it regards the collection of all the revenue of the state, which amounts annually to a large sum, the whole of the same may be collected, without any expence whatever, through some one or more of the banks, who would no doubt, be willing on condition of receiving the deposits, to be at the trouble of attending to collections, and transmitting the same to the Treasury, and an arrangement of this kind would also be very useful and convenient to public officers in different sections of the state—But the prompt and regular settlement of all public accounts is absolutely necessary in order to ensure the speedy collection of the public revenue.

I have the honour to be,
With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
THO. KENNEDY,
State Agent W. S. Md.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Jan. 17, 1825.

The message of Saturday by Mr. John Edelen, and the act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act relating to the treasurers of the state on the eastern and western shores, the clerks of the courts of appeals, &c. was sent to the senate.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the treasurer of the western shore, in compliance with an order of this house of the 14th inst. referred to the committee of ways and means.

The bill to repeal in part the acts of assembly therein mentioned, was read the second time. On motion by Mr. Henderson, the question was put, That the words 'and also the third, fourth, and fifth sections of the last mentioned act,' be inserted before the words 'be and the same is hereby repealed.' Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the title was amended, so as to read 'An act to repeal in part certain acts of assembly, which prohibit the issuing of small bank notes.'

The question was then put, shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Eccleston reports a bill entitled, An act to repeal an act passed at December session 1823, chapter 15, relating to the protection of slave holders in Dorchester county.

The bill taxing billiard tables, was read the second time.

Mr. Merrick moved to strike out $100 to insert $250? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Peach moved to refer the same to the 1st June? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Worthington moved to fill up with $200. Determined in the negative.

Mr. Lee moved $150? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Parran moved $125? Determined in the negative.

Mr. M'Clean moved to recommit the bill? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Carroll moved the following to be added: 'And be it enacted, That the provisions of this law shall not be construed to extend to the city of Annapolis.'

Mr. Worthington moved the following as a substitute: 'And be it enacted, That nothing contained in this act shall be taken or construed to impair the right of the corporation of the city of Baltimore, or Annapolis, to impose any further additional tax upon billiard tables.

On motion by Mr. Barnes, the city of Frederick was added to the same.

On motion by Mr. Bennett, the words 'or the commissioners of the town of Easton,' were added.

Mr. Wright moved to add 'the commissioners of the town of Centreville? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put on Mr. Worthington's substitute, as amended? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Carroll moved the following as an additional clause: 'And be it enacted, That the money arising from the tax upon billiard tables in the city of Annapolis, shall be paid to the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council of the said city, for the use of the said city?' Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative 51.—Negative 9.—

Resolved in the affirmative, and the bill sent to the senate.

Mr. Teackle delivers a report on the subject of public instruction of youth, and the promotion of the interests of agriculture. And a bill entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth throughout this state, and to promote the interests of agriculture.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, praying that a certain road therein mentioned may be made public, beg leave to report—That they have taken the subject into consideration, and being of opinion, that by the act passed at the last session of the legislature, chapter 73, the levy court of said county, is vested with ample power, authority and jurisdiction, to hear and determine on such matters; they therefore respectfully recommend, that the said petition be referred to the consideration and decision of said court, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

By order, J. COCKEY, Jr. Clk.

Which was concurred with.

On motion by Mr. Lee, Ordered, That Mr. Tingle be on the committee on roads and canals, in the place of Mr. Roberts who is absent.

The bill to confirm an act, entitled, An act passed at December session, 1823, entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this state and for other purposes, was read the second time by special order, passed, and sent to the senate.

Ordered, that the bill for the benefit of Judge Chase, and the bill respecting writs of error, and giving appeals in certain cases, have a second reading on Thursday next.

The bill to repeal an act passed at December session, 1823, chapter 15, relating to the protection of slave holders in Dorchester county, was read the second time by special order, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Millard reports a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Sophia Pitt, of Dorchester county.

Mr. Tyson obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, 'An act supplementary to an act, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act incorporating into one the several acts relating to constables fees. Ordered that Messrs. Tyson, Howard, Steele, Ireland and Merrick, report the same.

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

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The resolution in favour of Salisbury Academy, was read the second time, and the question put, That the house assent to the same? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Cromwell presents a petition from sundry officers commanding uniform rifle companies in Frederick county, praying to be authorised to form a regiment of riflemen, within the limits of the 20th, 29th and 47th regiments; and to choose their field and staff officers.

Mr. Steele obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned. Ordered, That Messrs. Steele, Worthington & Eccleston, report the same.

The bill to incorporate the president and directors of the Baltimore Gunpowder Company, was, according to the order of the day read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Shower obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the establishment and regulation of the levy courts in the several counties of this state.

Mr. Howard obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act relating to the governor and council of this state.

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

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

Mr. Hooper, presents a memorial from the trustees of Salisbury Academy, praying that part of the donation granted to the Washington Academy, may be transferred to the Salisbury Academy; referred to Messrs. Hooper, Williams and Dennis.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, Ordered, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to take into consideration the propriety of making some further legal provisions for the support of infirm negro slaves in certain cases.

Ordered, That the supplement to an act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, have a second reading on Wednesday 26th inst.

Ordered, That the bill relative to the election of the senate by the people, have a second reading on the 21st inst.

Mr. M'Clean reports a bill, entitled, An act relating to two deeds of manumission, recorded amongst the records of Kent county.

Mr. Teackle obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to alter the time of electing electors to choose the president and vice president of the United States. Ordered, That Messrs. Teackle, Merrick and Howard, report the same.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the armourer of the Eastern shore, which was read.

Mr. Dennis obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, A supplement to an act to tax certain officers.

The supplement to an act, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act, directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them, was read the second time, amended, passed, and returned to the senate.

Mr. Eccleston reports a bill, entitled, An act to limit the number of justices of the peace in the several counties in this state.

Mr. Teackle reports a bill, entitled, An act to alter the time of electing electors to choose a president and vice president of the United States.

Mr. Howard reports a bill, entitled, An act relating to the governor and council of this state.

The bill for the relief of Sophia Pitt, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate. The house adjourns until to morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Thomas obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to increase the pay of the judges of the orphans court for the several counties therein mentioned, passed at December session 1817, chapter 216.

Mr. Spencer presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Talbot county, praying the navigation of Kent Narrows may be opened; referred to the committee on the same subject.

Mr. Worthington reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Mr. Merrick reports a bill, entitled, An act to alter and amend so much of the constitution and form of government as relates to clerks of the county courts and registers of wills. Ordered, That the same have a second reading on the 29th inst.

Mr. Thomas reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to increase the pay of the judges of the orphans court of the several counties therein mentioned; which was twice read.

Mr. Henderson moved to strike out 'two dollars' to insert 'three' out of the clause fixing the per diem? 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.

Mr. Speed obtained leave to withdraw the bill in favour of Judge Chase.

Mr. Chapman reports a bill, entitled, An act to alter and amend such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the election of the council to the governor. Ordered that the same have a second reading on the 1st of February next.

The bill respecting writs of error, and giving appeal in certain cases, was according to the order of the day, read the second time.

Mr. Speed moved the following be added: "And be it further enacted, That in all cases of proceedings under the insolvent laws of Maryland in any of the county courts, the respondent or defendant at any time before the trial in such proceeding, shall have the privilege of removing the said proceedings for trial to any other county in the district, in the same manner and on the same terms that civil causes are now allowed to be removed by the existing laws of Maryland?", Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Wootton moved to refer the same to the 1st of June. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon the same was recommitted.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to authorise justices of the peace to judge and approve of the security in cases therein mentioned; the supplement to an act to incorporate the trustees of the Westminster General Meeting House in Frederick county; and the bill to authorise the levy court of Washington county to levy a sum of money, for the purpose of purchasing and providing a farm for the better and more economical support of the poor of Washington county, severally endorsed 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed. Also the bill for the relief of John W. Steinmetz, endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendment;' which was read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. Also the bill to reduce the board of trustees of Washington Academy, endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendment;' which were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. Also the bill for the more effectual protection of public worship, endorsed will 'pass with the proposed amendments;" which were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. The bill to levy a tax on billiard tables, endorsed 'will pass, with the proposed amendments;' which were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. Also the resolution in favour of Davis Richardson, endorsed 'assented to.' Also delivers communications from Col James Boyle, and Col. Ezekiel F. Chambers, and the clerk of the council presents a communication from his excellency, relative to the western limits of the state; which were referred to Messrs. M'Mahon, Merrick, Tingle, Wootton and Duvall.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the revaluation of the assessable property in Prince George's county, endorsed 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Spencer presents petitions praying agricultural relief; referred to the committee on the same subject.

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

York, (Pa.) Jan. 11.

Last week at a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held for the County of York,

Mitchel, Mathias, Samuel and Henry Fetro, were tried for a riot, assault and battery and assault with intent to kill. It appeared from the evidence, that a runaway slave, the property of Thomas H. Grist, of Baltimore County, was in the employ of Joseph Garretson, of Newberry township, York county. That a reward of one hundred dollars was offered for his apprehension—the defendants armed with a gun,

sometime in August last, went to the house of Mr. Garretson to take the negro. When the negro saw them approaching, he secreted himself in the house. The defendants, without any authority entered the house and searched every part of it. The negro on perceiving them jumped out of a window, and fled into a neighbouring cornfield, to which the defendants pursued him, and after chasing him through the field, and finding themselves unable to seize him they discharged the gun, which had the desired effect; being severely wounded, he surrendered himself—when they bound and carried him back to his master. The defendants had a printed advertisement: giving a description of the runaway, and although proved to be a slave, it was decided by the Court that a printed paper conveyed no authority for his apprehension. The jury found three of the defendants, Michael, Mathias and Samuel, guilty of a riot, and of an assault and battery on negro George. Acquitting the defendant Henry.

The court sentences each of the defendants found guilty of the riot, twenty dollars, and each of them found guilty of the assault and battery on negro George fourteen dollars; and to pay the costs of prosecution.

The fine and costs of prosecution amount to upwards of $180.

Hayti.—The following is extracted from a letter written by a native of New England, now a citizen of Hayti.

"It is to be regretted that agriculture is at present so much neglected on this island. The male population are all soldiers and a greater part of them are under arms. Many of the others are too lazy to work, and the coffee, sugar, and tobacco plantations are going to ruin. Coffee is left to rot under the trees. We have had a great emigration from the United States to this island. If the emigrants will devote themselves to the cultivation of the ground, they can soon become rich. The people here are very polite and generally better dressed than the people of the United States. The French and Spanish are the principal languages, but some Congo or Guinea is spoken. This is a fine field for the botanist. The fig, pomegranate, orange, lime, and clove trees, which grow here luxuriantly, and the pepper, of which we have various species are among the more useful vegetable productions. The mineralogy of the island is interesting. We have several volcanic mountains. There are on the island mines of gold and silver, but they are not permitted to be worked, as the policy of the nation is thought to require that its wealth should be obtained by the cultivation of the soil, which is very productive, and yield an ample reward to industry.

Port au-Prince, Nov. 14, 1824.

The Johanna Southcott Sect at Ashton Under-Line.—A few weeks ago a fanatic of this sect told her husband, an industrious artisan, that she had dreamt that old Johanna would send her a white ass, on which she was to ride to Jerusalem. This dream made such an impression on her mind, that she neglected her household affairs, and her family and her husband had neither comfort nor peace. The poor fellow communicated to his neighbours the folly and delusion of his wife, and they hit on the following expedient to cure her of her delirium; they procured her an ass, which they covered with white calico, and at the dead of the night two friends of the family repaired to the habitation of her husband. Having arrived there they caused the animal to bray. The noise was celestial music to the ears of the deluded woman, who took an affectionate leave of her husband, previously to her setting out on her journey. Her attendants were fantastically attired, and, she viewed them with awe, conceiving they had been sent from the other world, as her heavenly guides, by old Joan. Don Quixote never set out on a more ridiculous expedition, and off she trotted for the Holy Land. Her guides having previously fixed on the ourney she should take, led her through a copse, through briars and brambles, of which she soon found the powerful effects. This only heightened her zeal, as she occasionally ejaculated that the path of Paradise was filled with thorns, still expressing her gratitude to old Joan for appointing her one of the elect. The punctures of thorns she considered as so many blessings; but at length, after a devious course, she was led back to the husband's house. On stopping, she observed, "This an't surely Jerusalem, for it is like my husband's cottage;" and so it was, where he had assembled several of his neighbours to witness her folly. This fact was a stroke of ridicule more effectual than expostulation, or arguing with her on her absurdity, and her believing in old Joan and Shiloh; and after becoming the ridicule of the village, she has abandoned the sect, and now conducts herself as a rational being and a good housewife.

Chester Chronicle.

COAL.—The annual report of the managers of the Lehigh Coal Company of Pennsylvania is a brief but interesting document—and serves to shew the enterprising exertions which our neighbors of Philadelphia are making to render that city the market for the supply of this valuable kind of fuel not only for their own consumption but of other cities also. It appears from the report that they have brought to the Philadelphia market 500,000 bushels of coal. That such has been the eastern demand for that article that they have sent sixteen hundred and thirty four tons to New York, and eleven hundred and three to Boston, independent of shipments to special order; and the sales give reason to believe that a much larger supply will be demanded for the present year. A pier has been built 60 feet by 30, accessible to vessels of the largest class. The whole quantity quarried and sent to Mauch Chunk has been five hundred and fifty six thousand bushels. Three hundred and forty two boats have been dispatched thence, requiring the preparation from the stump of two million seven hundred and forty seven thousand feet of lumber. The number of sections of boats is two thousand and forty two, of which only 5 were lost—the average quantity of coal sent by each boat is 52 tons 17 hundred weight 3 quarters 4 pounds—60 to 70 tons can be sent to tide in each boat. The quantity of coal on the Company's lands is supposed to be equal to a 4 sided prism 500 feet on each side, 7 miles in length. The new coal mine on the north side of the mountain presents a vein of coal 100 feet thick—the tunnel to which has advanced 175 feet, almost through the rock; the whole length of the tunnel will be 200 yards and will probably pass through another vein of coal. As it is contemplated to build an iron rail way, one horse will then be enabled to draw about 80 to 100 tons of coal per day, a distance of two miles to the landing at an expence not exceeding two cents per ton.

'The amount of coal sold in the last year is 42,000 bushels, at Mauch Chunk, and at all other places, 283,217 bushels. The balance on hand exceeds 200,000; but when it is considered that a large number of house-keepers have laid in but a partial supply for the winter, it is reasonable to suppose that a considerable proportion of what remains will be sold by the opening of the spring, and that a large additional quantity will be required for the coming season.'—*Balt. Amer.*

From the Philadelphia Evening Post, Jan. 22.

The following communication embraces a prospectus of the institution of a Boys' School at Kimberton on a plan that will certainly succeed. It is not Lancasterian, because the scholars are not to be taught by one another; at least not so mainly as that system contemplates. It is not a Fellenburgh school, because *labour* is no part of the business, but *allowed as the amusement and recreation of children.* It is, as the proposal expresses it, an attempt to glean and adopt such parts of every system as are applicable and valuable, with a view of giving boys a liberal education without that single dependance upon the school room, as is usual. Every one knows that a greater indulgence cannot be given to an active boy, than to allow him, occasionally, to take a part with men in their employments—and if such boys are among men whose duty will enjoin the extension of the necessary care to instruct and guard them from danger, we can readily believe they will acquire a knowledge of mechanical operations—of gardening, husbandry, &c.—that may be useful, in addition to the branches usually taught in Boarding Schools.

We are informed, by Emmor Kimber, that as soon as the number of scholars will defray the expense, they intend to introduce a Latin teacher, and generally to extend the plan, in proportion to the wants of the children.

Kimberton, 1st mo. 18th, 1825.

ESTEEMED FRIENDS—It is believed to be a defect in every system of education, and particularly in Boarding Schools, when boys are left too much alone or to themselves, and have too much idle time: and that it may be remedied by having suitable employment, suitable objects to interest and engage their attention in the recess of school, and a proper number of assistants in the care, and in teaching. If this is correct, then a small school under the care of one man, is defective, because one man cannot be always with his pupils. And besides as a small school will not afford means, I am aware that a small school, however desirable on some accounts, will not perfect, and fully develop the advantages to be derived from the following plan. Nevertheless, upon the solicitation of many friends, we have concluded to open a school for boys at this place, and without attempting implicitly to follow that of any other institution in Europe or America, avail ourselves of what is practicable and valuable in any or all of them, so far as they may come to our knowledge,* attempt simply, to give boys a liberal education, without confining them to their seats in a school room so great a portion of their time, and without that single dependence upon instructions given there, as is usual—allowing sufficient time for relaxation, for rational and manly exercises which promote health and vigor of their bodies, but none in which they will be idle, or where a teacher shall not be with them as the companion of their walks, their work, their study and their play.† In short, the plan will go to make the trial, whether boys, while at school, cannot be so interested in the garden, on the farm, and among mechanics, that when they return home, they shall have a general knowledge of those subjects, in addition to the branches usually taught in seminaries of learning. And lastly, though not the least important design of the institution, is, so far as idleness corrupts the mind, to preserve children in innocency by teaching them industry, and teaching them too, if we can, that "to be good, is to be happy."

If enquiry be made, what we intend to teach, I answer, every thing useful or proper for young people to learn, to fit them for business when they become men; regarding specially, the particular genius, inclination and natural capacity of each. Assistant teachers for particular branches may readily be procured, as the number of scholars, and their progress in learning may require: The farmer, the miller, the gardener, and the mechanics employed in the institution, will be instructors each in his own particular department:—hence every operation on the farm, from preparing the ground and sowing the seed, to the packing of flour, the management and feeding of stock, the use of mechanic tools, and the cultivation of an extensive garden will be open to the observation of the scholars, and claim a due portion of their attention in the recess of their studies.

In government and discipline, we shall depart as widely from the beaten track as in other respects. It is as generally a fault in schools, as in communities, to govern too much. Our plan will go to treat children as rational and intelligent beings, and to teach them to govern themselves, as an important part of what they ought to learn; but when this cannot be effected, and cases of incorrigible offenders unhappily occur, after reasonable efforts to effect a reformation have proved unavailing, such children, being more likely to injure others than to be benefitted themselves, will be returned to their friends without unnecessary exposure.

We have no intention to relinquish the Girl's school. Many brothers have sisters, and many children are orphans—they ought to be educated together: but, excepting the dining room and parlor, their accommodation will be separate. *Nature itself teaches* parents to extend care over sons and daughters in the same family, and I question the soundness of that policy which consigns them to separate Boarding Schools during that portion of their lives in which manners and habits are formed that go with them through life, and upon which much of their future happiness depends.

After mature reflection, and special regard had to the blessing and aid of a beneficent Creator, 'whose heritage children are,' we have fitted up a school room, erected a building for work-shops, & are ready to admit such scholars under thirteen years of age, as may be offered by those who approve the foregoing general outline of our plan. And we respectfully request thee to communicate this information to those of thy friends who take an interest in such subjects, and particularly to parents whose business or professional engagements do not permit them to educate their children at home.

Terms, ten dollars entrance money, which will entitle a scholar to the use of mechanic tools, and all the implements of gardening & husbandry, during his stay at school; thirty-five dollars a quarter, payable in advance for tuition, boarding, and washing. Beds provided at the school without a separate charge, but each boy to furnish his own bedding. Their clothing, including shoes, to be kept in repair, or furnished new, if required, and the expense charged. And when the studious and industrious habits, and general good behaviour of scholars who are old enough to ride on horse-back, shall merit indulgence, a charge, not exceeding five dollars a year, will be made to defray the expense of keeping two horses for their occasional accommodation.

From thy friend,

EMMOR KIMBER.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Our town has been no little excited for the two or three last days, by the circulation of a number of the most malicious, incendious, and defamitory anonymous letters that we ever remembered to have read; or, indeed, that we could have supposed it possible for civilized man to have produced.

These letters, teeming with the vilest and dirtiest abuse, have been conveyed, through the post-office, to many of our most respectable inhabitants, and we learn, from the postmaster, that others, in the same *disguised hand*, have been forwarded to Washington, Winchester, Portland, Providence and Boston. The wicked object of the writer is evidently to prostrate all credit, and ruin the town, by creating distrust in the commercial community; and destroying our confidence in one another.—He declares our Banks and all our mercantile houses of reputation insolvent; invites a withdrawal of credit, and a run upon them for specie; & in one instance basely threatens assassination.

Knowing, as we believe we do, the author and his desperate motives, we should not have deemed the subject worthy of consideration, had he confined his hellish operations to the limits of our own neighborhood. Suitable chastisement & the finger of scorn might have corrected the evil. But upon finding that communications had been made to banks and merchants at a distance; and fearing that they might be of a more artful and alarming nature than those circulated at home, we conceive it a duty incumbent on us, not only to notice the affair as we do, but to use all our exertion to ferret out the monster, and to bring upon him all the punishment and disgrace that an outraged people may think it necessary to inflict.

We have expressed a belief that the author is known to us. As yet we have no positive proof; but from a comparison of hand-writing, together with many corroberating circumstances, no doubt remains on our minds. Murder will out. He must be detected; and the public shall have his name, as soon as we can feel ourselves warranted in giving it. We mention, in the mean time, in order that suspicion may not rest on innocent shoulders, that the supposed author has long been of doubtful character, and has, it is believed, practised his villainy for years. We request our brother editors abroad to copy this article.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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*On the subject of *communicating* instruction to children, I acknowledge myself indebted to Dr. Bell of Madras, to Joseph Lancaster, and through Reuben Haines of Germantown, to William M'Clure, L.L.D. And with regard to the *plan* of the proposed seminary, to that of Fellenburg's school in Switzerland, as given by John Griscom in his year in Europe.

†It is believed the school farm is so generally know, that a description is unnecessary; it combines many advantages and conveniences: besides, it is situated within walking distances of several extensive manufactories, and occasionally, excursions through the country in fine weather, will be deemed by scholars a recreation, and tend to their information and improvement.

[From the Boston Centinel.]

Choice of President by the House of Representatives of Congress.

The choice of President of the United States, for the second time since the adoption of the Constitution, devolving this year on the House of Representatives, we give the following outline of the rules adopted by that body in 1801, when the first choice was made by that body, and when the Electoral votes for President were 73 for Mr. JEFFERSON, and 73 for Mr. BURR.

The declaration of the votes took place in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday, the 11th February. After the declaration that a choice had not been made by the Electors, and that it devolved on the House of Representatives, the House convened in its own Chamber, and furnished Seats for the Senate, *as witnesses.* The House had previously adopted rules, that it should continue to ballot, without interruption by other business, and SHOULD NOT ADJOURN, BUT HAVE A PERMANENT SESSION UNTIL THE CHOICE BE MADE; and that the doors of the House shall be closed during the balloting, except against the officers of the House.

The following was directed to be the mode of balloting:

"Each state had a ballot box in which the members belonging to it, having previously appointed a teller, put the votes of the State; the teller on the part of the United States having then counted the votes, duplicates of the result were put by him into two general ballot boxes. Tellers being nominated by each for the purpose of examining the general ballot boxes, they were divided into two parts, of whom one examined one of the general ballot boxes, and the other examined the other.—Upon comparing the result and finding them to agree, the votes were stated to the Speaker, who declared them to the House."

The number of States was 16—nine necessary to a choice.—On the first ballot, Mr. J. had eight States, Mr. B. six, and two were divided.

The first ballot took place about four o'clock, P. M. Seven other ballots, with similar results, succeeded, when a respite took place, during which the Members retired to the lobbies, and took refreshment. Mr. Nicholson, of Maryland, being unwell, had a bed provided for him in one of the lobbies, to which the tellers took the balloting box of the state of his vote. At three o'clock in the morning of the 12th, two other ballots took place, and at four o'clock in the morning, the twenty first trial, several of the members coming in with their night-caps on.—At twelve at noon, of the 12th, the twenty-eighth ballot took place, when the House adjourned to the next day, having probably, in secret session, dispensed with the rule for the permanent session.—On Friday the 13th, the House proceeded to the *thirtieth* ballot, without a choice, and again adjourned to the next day. On Saturday, the 14th, ballotings had the same result.—On Tuesday, the 17th at the thirty-sixth ballot, the Speaker declared, at one o'clock, that Mr. JEFFERSON was elected, having the votes of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee, North-Carolina, Maryland four votes for Mr. J. and four *blanks*, and Vermont, one vote for Mr. J. and one *blank* vote.—Thus ended the scene.

Transportation of the Mails.

A Circular, of which the following is a copy, has been addressed by the Postmaster General to the Contractors for carrying the mails of the United States.

Post Office Department, 15th Jan. 1825.

The Postmaster General has observed, with great regret, that the exertions of some contractors, on important mail routes, have not equalled his expectation or the expectation of the public.

This is the season when to avoid failures, the utmost exertions, of all concerned in the transportation of the mail, are necessary. No obstacles, which human exertions can overcome, shall excuse a failure. Any want of energy, in this respect, will first be noticed by the highest pecuniary penalty, and for a second failure, the contract will be forfeited.

There will be no departure from this rule. Of this, those most interested may be fully assured.

On all the roads which become so deep as to render the rapid progress of stages impracticable, contractors are requested to place the mail in covered sulkies, or in other vehicles better suited for the purpose, and in this manner to continue the transportation of it, until the roads will admit of stages. Whatever may be the condition of the route, no trip should be lost.

The sudden rise of water courses may stop the passage of the mail; bad roads cannot cause even the failure of a trip, if the proper means be applied, with the necessary energy.

There are many roads where a stage, with six or eight passengers and a large quantity of baggage, cannot travel five or six miles an hour, but there is no mail stage road in the Union on which the mail cannot be conveyed in a sulky or cart, as rapidly as the contract requires. If two horses to a cart does not give sufficient force, four should be applied.

The transportation of the mail must not be made a secondary object—those who consider it in this light, will very soon be at liberty to bestow their undivided attention to the conveyance of passengers.

The inspections at Baltimore of flour, beef, pork, &c. during the year 1824, exceeded that of the preceding, in 100,000 barrels.—a decided proof of the growing prosperity of that city.

The Mobile papers of the 24th Dec. say that many of the most valuable plantations on Bigby and Alabama, are inundated; and that large crops of cotton have thereby been entirely destroyed.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

There is nothing so common as to hear people exclaiming against misfortunes, when in truth there is little of any such thing in the world—the failures of folly are set down to the charge of misfortune, and we console ourselves for the errors we have committed; by the suggestions of the influence of an evil genius—The light of the world is now too bright to sustain the existence of those little body-saving deities which were supposed to preside over men and the events connected with them; and although a modern great man resolved every thing into destiny, yet there are few thinking people now who would exchange the doctrines of christian wisdom for the supposed tutelage of little divinities or the rasher maxims of a sturdy scepticism.

The truth is, that man is in a great degree the fabricator of his own misfortunes, and if he was always guided by the advice of the true constituents of wisdom, viz: prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance, he would have little to deplore in this life, still less to accuse himself of.

If we were to say that there was no such thing as misfortune, we should perhaps go even beyond our own belief, for there is oftentimes a singular coincidence of things, where neither folly, vanity, nor vice appear, that assumes all the character of fatality—yet we know not what it is, we cant fathom it, and we call it misfortune. Our ignorance upon one subject betrays us into further ignorance upon another, and when ignorance, depravity, or thoughtlessness have guided us to ill, we ascribe it to accident or the agency of some unknown or unascertained cause, that we may the better escape from imputation—Man tergiversates daily with himself, yet he is always his own greatest favourite, and it is not so much that we tolerate in ourselves what we reprobate in others, as that our self-love disposes us to believe that we are right, and fashions an excuse most adapted to our taste.

Good and evil are for the most part the work of our own hands, yet much of both is often sent direct from the great Author of all things. "Shall we recieve good at the hands of God and shall we not receive evil," was the pious exclamation of patient submission amidst the agonies of life,—this admonishes us that such things are of divine dispensation, and that they are sent for the influence of correction as well as for examples of instruction—It is better then as well as wiser, to regard the evil that befalls us, as the result of our own errors or the gracious timely warnings of an overruling Providence, rather than the capricious workings of a blind fortune—the whole tendency of the first is to create in us new and improved lives, whilst the last cherishes hope founded upon casualty and at last abandons us to despair.

To repudiate all chance in the affairs of men is a mark of the progress of mind, for surely the Savage in his wigwam is not more sluggish than the mind which contents itself with ascribing to chance whatever it cant unravel by its first perceptions. In some systems of philosophy chance becomes a sort of pack horse to bear every thing that the mind is too indolent to explore, and an aversion to labour, makes men take up with the offerings of error.

In ancient times of pagan desolation, a Pantheon was the ready resort of all who wished to learn the mysteries of events, and there was supposed to be found an adroit little divinity that presided over or directed every thing—Much of the decoration of classic letters was derived from this source, and the beautiful allusions insert themselves, even to this day, in all the works of imagination, and we get the habit of speaking of that which the wildest credulity gives no ear to, and are led by the force of imagery to give substantial appearance to unsubstantial things. It is from this we are led to talk of Genii, and Fates, and Fortune, whilst the world, not discriminating, between what is figurative and what is truth, blend all together, repeat without distinguishment what they hear, and propagate error without being conscious of it.

A TRAVELLER.

For the Easton Gazette.

Extract from the Port Folio of an Octogenarian.

In the good "Olden Time," some fifty years ago, I remember that boys were made to practise good manners on all occasions and towards all persons whomsoever. They were required, under penalty of their parents' displeasure and the school-master's birch, to address their betters with respect—to bow full low when they met them on the road—never to stare or ask impertinent questions—and seldom to speak unless they were spoken to. Neither were their morals left to shift for themselves, as in this age of elegance and improvement. This was all as it should be—and boys grew up to know how to demean themselves when they became men. But now in these enlightened days, when every thing is out of its proper place, I hardly know one boy in six, who has any sense of decorum, or any principles of rectitude; or one in three, who does not promise to make work for the turn-key, and, mayhap, for the hang-man. It is scarcely possible to walk the streets of one of our villages, without being annoyed past bearing, by a rabble of small fry, who are as loud and ungovernable, not to say as dangerous, as a pack of lunatics just let loose from Bedlam. I went to Easton the other day on business, and tied my horse, as I thought, in a safe and quiet place; but on returning for him, when I was ready to leave town, I found the animal with his bridle slipped, and a little jackanapes tying his tail to the fence with a leading-line. "How now, Sirrah," cried I, "what are you at?" "Egad, Old Cock!" quoth the gallows-faced imp, rolling over with his tongue a huge quid of tobacco, "Egad, Old Cock! I cry your mercy, if the horse is yours—I thought, upon my soul, he belonged to some Broad Brim or other, and I had a mind to see if

the brute had patience becoming a true quaker," I drew the butt end of my whip upon the urchin, but found him as expert in giving leg bail, as in the execution of mischief. It was once the case that boys were not heard to speak of men of *any* grade, but with some respectful appellation, as Mr. Esq. &c. &c. but now our young larks make nothing of calling our most respectable citizens by such nick-names as "Bandy Legs," "Round Face," "Old Pomposity," "Old Slender Shanks," "Old Real Estate," &c. &c. Their morals too are altogether as praise-worthy as their manners—three-fourths of them curse and swear like pirates—and I know of one in particular, who sets his father and his school-master at defiance, and plays truant five days out of six, with a rabble of negro children—of another, who is wonderfully expert at tricking storekeepers out of segars with orders of his own forging—and of another, who is in the constant habit of filching blades from his father's stable—trucking them off at some black-guard shop for whiskey, and—getting drunk!

For the Easton Gazette.

From the Port Folio of an Octogenarian.

I will give you the word of an old man of some observation, that the cry of '*Hard Times*,' is not peculiar to the present day. It has, to his certain knowledge, been in the mouths of people for more than seventy years; but never he believes, with so much reason as at present. When our young ladies flutter in Leghorns, in Silks and in Chintzes, of a kind and texture, which their grandames never aspired to or dreamt of—When their whole time is spent, either in freezing at parties abroad—or, at home, in sitting muffled up, *interestingly delicate*, in the parlour—when they would not venture their noses into the kitchen for the price of 'em,—is it wonderful that the times should be *Hard?* When our young bloods dash in twelve dollar broad cloth, and mount their eight dollar drabs or their camlets—when they cannot budge a mile, for their souls, without *gig and tandem*, and despise nothing so much as business—is it wonderful that the times should be *H-a-r-d*? In fine, when you see a man presented by his merchant with a bill of two years' standing, for *merinos*, and *silks*, and *fines*, and *surperfines*, the Lord knows what, enough to rig out the family of a Duke, what ought you to expect, but that he should draw out his face to a most rueful length, and modulate his voice to the slow measure and dismal sounds of that notable ditty H-a-r-d T-i-m-e-s!

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

Liberality, as it is called, has become as fashionable in religion as in politics. To what purpose, it is said, have we withdrawn our allegiance from kings, if we continue to bow with unresisting submission to the dogmata of priests—to the rigid precepts of unsocial, ascetick enthusiasts, whose backs are scarred with the voluntary stripes of self-mortification. Shall we not throw off at once the restraints imposed by civil and religious tyranny and indulgence in "innocent amusements."

To you whose practice is responsive to the above sentiment I would raise, in solemn admonition, a warning voice, and say *all amusements are sinful and will bring "swift destruction" on the soul, which have not for their objects the glory of God and the advancement of our eternal interests.*—To those who deny the divine authority of the Bible, I shall offer no arguments. It is to those "who profess and call themselves christians" that I address myself—to them will I produce the words of the great head of the Church, the *infallible* Teacher, Christ himself.

The common argument in favour of card playing and dancing, the two "innocent amusements" which prevail most extensively, is that there is no more harm in them than in the common idle conversation which we every day witness in company. It is readily granted that dancing considered in itself and distinct from its invariable concomitants and consequences, is no more sinful than idle conversation. But our Lord tells us that "for every *idle word* we shall give an account in the day of Judgement." In every book of the New Testament (I might say in almost every page) we are warned against a prodigal waste of precious time—How many lessons have we against decorating our persons with costly apparel and indulging our appetites in feasting on luxurious dainties? These however are trifles when compared with other attendants and consequences of the card and dancing party. Envy, ambition and malice are excited and take undivided possession of the heart where meekness and lowliness of spirit should dwell; and in the place of benevolence, temperance, brotherly kindness and charity are engendered those baser passions which degrade the human character and "war against the soul."

The practice of these and many other, as they are called, *innocent amusements* is plainly a violation of our baptismal vow. In this we promise, by our sponsors, "to renounce the devil and all his works—the pomps and vanities of this wicked world and all the sinful lusts of the flesh." In confirmation we ratify the contract entered into on our behalf by our sponsors and renew our promise to walk in "the ways of the laws of God and in the works of his commandments."

But, it is urged by the advocates for innocent amusements, if card playing, dancing, attending the theatre and circus, idle conversation, &c. &c. are sinful, who can be saved?—How is it possible that man can walk in a path which is made so narrow? Man, unaided by divine power, cannot—but we have the sure word of God that he will give us the necessary aids of his heavenly grace. "Seek, says our blessed Saviour, and ye shall find—knock and it shall be opened unto you," "my grace is sufficient."

But are we to be allowed no amusements? are we to groan and sigh away that youthful season which all the world dedicates to merriment? No. Christianity is a cheerful religion and points out many amusements and recreations in which we are not only permitted to indulge, but commanded to participate. We are to seek out the hungry and feed them—the naked and clothe them—the disconsolate and comfort them. We are commanded to pray without ceasing and in every thing to give thanks. We are permitted to *rejoice* in the prospect of an eternity of happiness beyond the grave—to hold communion with God and have a foretaste of Glory. We have set before us the example of Christ "who went about doing good and are commanded to imitate him. These are employments worthy a rational and responsible creature. They tend to the glory of God and call down upon us the blessings of the Gospel instead of the curses and denunciations of a broken law. Ye votaries of Fashion! tell me what worldly amusement will afford, on reflection, so rich a repast to the soul as these God-like employments? What comfort will dancing afford to a dying bed? Will it smooth the pillow of sickness—will it support us in the hour of death? Will it shed one ray of light in the dark chambers of the grave? Oh think on these things and "watch lest ye fall into temptation."

LAICUS.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29.

GOOD NEWS.

The House of Representatives in Congress, have passed a law giving THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND dollars to be laid out in shares of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—the United States will therefore take fifteen hundred shares, and it is said there is no doubt the bill will pass the Senate.

This is among the best news that has fallen in our way to communicate for a long time past, as it will ensure the completion of the work immediately, and the crop after the present one now growing, may pass through this canal, if the markets on the Delaware are better than those on the Chesapeake—a competition of markets is thus to be opened for our produce, and this canal will add twenty-five per cent, at least, to the value of lands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, as soon as opened, and that value will increase afterwards. Nothing could be more auspicious for the Eastern Shore, and with an improved state of agriculture, which is within the reach of every land holder and land renter, this, our country, may be regarded as the most desirable tract of farming land, because every part of it is open to water carriage, every part of it is cultivable, every part of it contains within itself the resources of its own indefinite improvement, and every part of it abounds in all that is most salutary and luxurious for the welfare and delight of man. We congratulate our fellow-citizens of the Eastern Shore upon this invaluable New Year's Gift.

The same House of Representatives have also passed a law to give one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to extend the Cumberland Road through Ohio, thus making a beautiful and delightful high way from Washington and Baltimore through Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which is to extend through Indiana and Illinois to the state of Missouri, by which the products of those rich countries are to be drawn to the Atlantic coast for exportation and for use.

This looks like public spirit and national feeling—This is the Statesman like feeling, which after an expansive view, is directed to promote the welfare of the greatest portion of citizens with given means. Exclusive of the great individual and state interterest which is so eminently promoted by this act. Nothing has yet been done in this country, which will have a greater tendency to strengthen the bonds of the federal union; bind men by their interest, says good sense, if you wish them to be permanently bound—and gratify that laudable vanity which every honest heart entertains to see the improvements of its own country vieing with and surpassing those of older countries—let the State of Maryland, therefore take the hint and consult the true interest and grandeur of Baltimore, our beautiful and enterprising Commercial City—not by giving her increased political power, which might induce her to misdirect her means and to abuse her energies, but by opening to her every facility of trade and enabling her to draw to her lap the products and the commerce of new sources—let the Congress too, who seem to require no suggestions from other quarters of public spirit, for they are doing nobly, let them remember, that by beautifying and adorning the city of Washington, as it becomes more and more open to the inspection, and more and more accessible to the visits of our distant citizens, they will the more enhance its value in the eyes of all, render it more dear to their hearts, and thus establishing the seat of government for ages, they will dissipate the inconvenience of distance by permanent public internal improvement.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

We remark with surprise the studied silence that seems to be observed by all the papers now o'days about the President. Gentlemen are you poising the scales? Who are you for? Come out now, no juggling, no pretences—You cant tell whether Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams will be elected, and therefore you are mum, and by and bye when it is determined, those who really were in favour of the successful man will bolt right out and say, huzza! and those who were against him will say, well! he was my *second choice*,—like the provident lady who engaged herself to a first and second husband in the same week—but what will the poor Caucusites say who are so far in the lurch? they were so devoted to radicalism and the eternal degradation of all Federalists, that they had no room in their heart for a second love—never mind, the Caucusites live by their wits and their violence, and as long as they have cullys to deal with, they can deal out abuse and flattery as may best suit their purpose.

Our correspondent from Washington says, it is difficult yet to say who will be President—most persons *seem* to think that Mr. Adams will succeed, because they say he is such an *adept in intrigue*—(that makes those laugh who know little John Q. Adams)—the same soothsayers say that General Jackson is *too lofty* for intrigue, that he *disdains* it, (and that makes those laugh who know General Jackson) and so we go. Now we come to the vote in the House of Representatives—there they say the little Caucus minority for Crawford mean to stick together until death—Cæsar or nothing, is their motto—too proud to go over, too unimportant to be bargained for. Nine states will stand by Mr. Adams and eleven will seek victory or death in behalf of the hero of Orleans.—What next? Mr. Vice President Calhoun is to come in and solve all difficulties.

This may be so, but it may not be so also, and the probability is that it will not be so—Gen. Jackson will get two states before Mr. Adams can get four, most probably; and we venture to assert that the friends of Crawford in the House are never going to let Mr. Adams be president, if they can prevent it. Although we are not prone to contradict in advance any contumacy that may be ascribed to the Caucusites, after what they have done, yet even we doubt that contumacy, which should induce them in defiance of the voice of the people of this country so fairly and fully expressed, to pursue their outrageous pretensions any further, and thus to scoff and scorn the sovereign power of the People.

On Tuesday last the election of United States Senator in Congress for the Eastern Shore of Maryland was to take place—we have not heard the result, but to-night's mail will relieve all doubts and anxieties.

We understand that the United States' Bank has invested one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in 4½ per cent stock, on account of Gen. La Fayette.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The bill making appropriation for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year 1825, which was reported in the House of Representatives on the 19th inst. appropriates the following sums:

For Brenton's Point	$60,000 00
For New-Utrecht Point	40,000 00
For Fort Delaware	71,679 50
For Fort Monroe	100,000 00
For Fort Calhoun	70,000 00
For the Fort at Mobile Point	100,000 00
For the Port at Chef Menteur	100,000 00
For Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi	100,000 00
For repairs and contingencies	8,320 50
For the preservation of islands in Boston Harbour, necessary to the security of that place	62,972 56
For armament of new fortifications	100,000 00
	$802,972 56

ST. THOMAS.

A letter to the Editors of the New York Daily Adv. dated St. Thomas Dec. 30th, states that a negro plot had been discovered in that Island, on the 15th, which had for its object the destruction of the city, and the capture of a schooner bound for Baltimore, with from 25, to $30,000 in specie, and another schooner for Porto Cabello, laden with dry goods, valued at $50,000. There were 84 negroes and mulattoes concerned, three of which had embarked on board the schr. for Porto Cabello in the quality of passengers; and a privateer sloop with 25 men, had sailed out to wait for it. The schr. was to sail the next day; and the plan was, that when the sloop should come up with her, the passengers should rise, the white men should be murdered, and the vessel taken by the blacks, and supplied with more arms and men, pursue the American schooner which was likewise to be captured.

On Christmas night, the town was to be set on fire in the four extremities. The conspirators were to meet at the same time, with all the other negroes and mulattoes they could collect, to massacre the whites, rob their houses, and obtain possession of the Island. It happened however, that on the night before the sloop sailed, the conspirators assembled in a secret place, to consult on their plans; and a lady overhearing their conversation, made a report on the following morning, and they were immediately arrested. The three men on board the schr. were imprisoned; and one of his Danish Majesty's brigs was sent in pursuit of the sloop, with such success that it was captured, and brought in, and the 25 men of the crew put in irons.

MARYLAND RELIEF LAW.

On Tuesday last in the House of Delegates, Mr. McMahon delivered the following report:

The committee appointed "to consider upon and devise some efficient and practicable plan of relieving the pecuniary distresses of the people of this state, and of ameliorating the various interests of the state," &c. &c. &c. to whom was referred the petition of many citizens of Frederick county, praying the attention of the legislature to the present calamitous condition of the state, and requesting the adoption of measures which may have a tendency to relieve her citizens from the pecuniary difficulties in which they are at present involved, beg leave to report—That after having given to this petition the most respectful consideration, they are yet unable to ascertain the species of the relief desired by the petitioners, nor can they, in the absence of explicit declarations of their wishes, suggest any measures which promise to produce the desired effect as speedily as it is wished. The petitioners seem to labour under a sense of undefined injury, of the origin, nature and extent of which, they speak with but little precision, and from which they seek relief by a general prayer, that the legislature will do all acts whatsoever which may be deemed efficacious in restoring the citizens of the state to the same happy and prosperous condition in which they were found a few years since. If through the indefinite expressions of the petition, any specific wishes or views are disclosed, they have reference, as it would seem, to restorative powers which reside with the National Legislature alone.

Great respect is undoubtedly due to calls for aid or relief preferred by every class of citizens, but more especially to those of the agricultural portion of the community. Yet in this instance, as in many others, there is reason to fear that the proper apprehension of the consequences of untried, and even dangerous measures, is swallowed up in the sense of existing grievances; and that a desire to get rid of the present, drowns all fears as to the future. It seems, however, to be the wiser doctrine, that we shall rather bear the ills we know, if not altogether intolerable, than fly to those we know not of. There is scarcely any plan or system of relief, which legislative wisdom can devise, which may not have the tendency to plunge us deeper in misfortune and despondency, whilst its probable operation in exalting us to a state of individual and national prosperity, is just as questionable as that of the system under which we now live. Every thing may be lost, but little can be gained, by the proposed change. That the present is a day of bitter things to the people of this state, that the energies of the state, and of its citizens, are in some degree paralysed; that the operations of public and private industry are in some degree retarded, and the ordinary vents of commerce in some degree closed, cannot be denied—Yet it is denied that the present state of things is a hopeless state; yet it is contended that it contains within itself the seeds of its own reformation.

Your committee cannot but regard the dark picture of individual distress, which stands in such high relief upon the face of the petition, as drawn with that license common to painters and poets, which permits the use of high colouring for the sake of effect. The present condition of our country should furnish no matter for surprise when we advert to the fact, that the whole community has for years past been sustained in a state of unnatural and unhealthy excitement, by the application of inordinate stimulants, which whilst they influenced the body politic, upheld in a bloated and diseased state, which might at first view have been mistaken for a state of health, but which, when more closely approached, was found to be the work of decay. These stimulants have been removed, and the necessary consequence has been, the prostration of all the various interests of the state. The application of them is again called for, and your committee have refused to apply them, because they are satisfied that any degree of rigor and energy which they might inspire, would but create a forced state of existance of momentary duration, from which your citizens would sink back after the failure of the forcing power, which could not long have efficacy, into a state of yet more deplorable despondency and prostration, than that in which they were originally found. The existing state of the people seems to contain both the bane and the antidote; there is what we may term, a recuperative energy in this country, which cannot fail to bring it back in a natural and easy manner, to the same elevated ground which it once occupied. The present slumber of public and private activity, is but the natural result of a long continued state of over excitement; and there is reason to hope, that it is a slumber, during which the healthy state of the system will be restored, the spirits refreshed, and the muscles prepared for new exertions. The interests of our citizens demand that we should not rouse them too rudely from this slumber. They point us to the undoubted fact, that every act of legislative interference, for the purpose of furnishing relief from pecuniary distresses, since the year 1814, has but had the effect of plunging us more deeply into them. Your people can only desire, that they may be suffered to work out their own salvation, by the lights of the past, and that no political quackery may be suffered to approach them with its legislative panaceas, who "when asked for bread can but give them a stone." The narrow limits of a report will not permit us to say more on this subject.

In conclusion, as we know "no more efficient & practicable plan of relieving the pecuniary distresses of the people of this state, and of ameliorating the various interests of the state," &c. &c. we beg leave to recommend, not only to the petitioners, but also to the citizens of the state generally, the constant and energetic observance of the four cardinal virtues, *justice, temperance, prudence* and *fortitude*, as admirably calculated to relieve from present, and to guard against the existence of future calamities, of a like nature.

On second reading of the above report, Mr. *Teackle* proposed a substitue which contemplated in substance the financial project of a paper in place of a metalic circulating medium for the state, in the manner proposed by his bill of which I gave the outlines a week since in the Maryland Republican. The substitute received but two votes. Mr. M'Mahon's was then assented to.

From the Baltimore American.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival, on Thursday, of the schr. Eliza, Captain Williams, from Carthagena, which place she left on the 22d of December, we are informed that accounts have been received there, by way of Panama, stating the junction of all the reinforcements from Colombia with Bolivar, in Peru, and that the Liberator was pursuing a victorious career.

DIED

In this county, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Sarah Kemp, relict of Mr. Benjamin Kemp, aged about sixty three years, after a sore and heavy affliction for more than thirty years: she died composed, without a sigh or groan.

——— In this county, on Wednesday night last, Mr. *John McDaniel*.

Notice.

All persons having claims for dividend against the estate of Arthur Rigby, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to file them in the office of the Register of Wills of said county, as soon as convenient.

WM. TOWNSEND, Ex'r. of the dec'd.

Jan. 29 3w

Notice.

All persons having claims for dividend against the estate of John Sears, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to file them in the office of the Register of Wills for said county, as soon as convenient.

WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r. of the dec'd.

Jan 29 3w

In Council,

JANUARY 24, 1825.

Proposals for delivering the Laws and Votes and Proceedings of the Legislature, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty four, to the clerks of the several counties of the state, will be received at this Department, until Monday the 14th day of February next. One Agent will be appointed for each shore.

By order,

THO: CULBRETH, Clk. of the Council.

Jan 25 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

December Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Bennett Tomlinson, administrator of William Tomlinson, 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1825.

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 Wm. Tomlinson, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 2d day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of January 1825.

BENNETT TOMLINSON, Adm'r. of William Tomlinson, dec'd.

Jan 29 3w

TAILORING.

David M. Smith, Jr.

OPPOSITE THE BANK, AND NEXT DOOR TO THE EASTON HOTEL.

Begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgements to his customers for past favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same—he assures them, and all others who may favour him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style, at the shortest notice and on as reasonable and accommodating terms as it can be done on this shore or in Baltimore. He flatters himself that from his knowledge of the *improved art of cutting*, (which he has recently acquired, and which cost him many years study,) and his own personal attention to business, with the aid of good *workmen*, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction. He continues to receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Easton, Jan. 29

N. B. Wanted, two or three apprentices to the above business.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE CATTLE ON THE SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Georgetown, (D. C.) Dec. 28th, 1824.

Dear Sir,—The information which I obtained on the shores of the Mediterranean, is not sufficiently fresh in my memory as to enable me to say so much respecting the cattle of those countries, as I wrote you from Gibraltar in 1822 or 3.

I observed that the dark coloured cattle are invariably preferred for milk, and the result of my enquiries at Genoa, Tuscany, and the island of Minorca, was, that a good cow usually gave about 14 quarts of milk per day. In Tuscany the white oxen only are used for the draught, as also in Naples. The oxen of Naples were much the largest that I saw any where—many that I viewed working in the city of Naples, I believe to have been fifteen or sixteen hands high: they are of a lighter form and more active motion than any other cattle that I have seen, and are purely white with the exception of the muzzle, ears, horns, hoofs, and tuft of the tail, which are black.* I was informed by a person at Naples who had been supplying the French Government with timber, from forty and fifty miles distant, that they travelled from twenty to twenty five miles per day, and that unless driven over fast, they appeared not to be more affected by heat than horses; from what I have seen of them in the city of Naples; and in the summer too, I believe his character of them is not over drawn. He also said that they were the offspring of the Hungarian bull and Spanish cow, or vice versa. I gave my horse to Mr. Lusby, the gentleman at whose house you saw me on the Eastern Shore. My mare I have here, but not in foal. I apprehend the hog from Spain in this climate has not hair sufficient to keep it warm, but its offspring may and will do better, for cold is scarcely less impoverishing than hunger. At New York, a month since, I found in the Navy-yard, one of the two casks of solid stalk wheat, which I had directed to be sent to you last summer, the other I could receive no account of:—The one there will be sent to you early in the spring, to be divided between yourself, Mr. Weatherhead and Mr. S. Pearce of the Eastern Shore. It is perhaps suited for spring sowing.

I am respectfully yours,

JACOB JONES.

[*The same as the cattle brought from Tuscany by Commodore Bainbridge, and S. Hambleton, Esq. and now in possession of Mr. Middleton of South Carolina.]—*Edit. Am. Far.*

RECIPES.

Method to cause Indian Corn to come up speedily and regularly:—Steep the corn for 30 hours before planting. This method is highly beneficial by causing the corn to come up in an equal and uniform manner. Try this method with water in which horse litter has been steeped for the time above mentioned, as well as common water.

To make good Vinegar:—Take ten gallons of apple juice, new from the press, and suffer it to ferment, fully, which may be in about two weeks.—[It is supposed that a shorter time in warm weather will do.]—Then add eight gallons of like juice, new, for producing the second fermentation: in two weeks more add another like new quantity, for producing a third fermentation. This third fermentation is material. Now stop the bunghole with an empty bottle, with the neck downwards, and expose it to the sun for some time.—When the vinegar is come, draw off one half into a vinegar cask, and set it in a cool place, above ground, for use when clear. With the other half in the first cask, proceed to make more vinegar in the same way. Thus one cask is to make in—the other to use from. When making the vinegar, let there be a moderate degree of heat, and use access of external air.

To cure the Yellow-Water in Cattle, (Horses.)—Take antimony, refined saltpetre, (that is clear and good,) flour of sulphur, cream of tartar, two ounces each, or the like proportion for a larger quantity. Give the horse, &c. as much as will lay on the point of a new case knife—(say on a nine-penny piece, or a pistareen)—three times a day, mixed with bran or shorts, a little moistened. The horse must not be used at all until some time after he is well. Mix the flour of sulphur and antimony together; then add the saltpetre and cream of tartar.—*Proved.*

A Cure for the Cancer.—We are informed that a son of Mr. Carter Harrison, of Prince-George's county, has been cured of a cancer by the application of the dock root. The dock used, in this case, we understand was the narrow leaf dock.—The root was boiled. The cancer bathed with the decoction—(it is presumed it should be strong)—and the pulp applied to it.—(*Petersburg Intelligencer.*)—The same paper repeats this publication, as a circumstance literally true, and to be depended on.

To bake a Loggerhead Turtle.—Cut its throat and hang it up by its hind legs to drain; when you think it has bled all it will, cut it up, take all the meat out of the shell and wash it in many waters till perfectly cleansed; then cut it into small pieces, put it into a pot with three pints of water, let it stew *slowly* till perfectly soft; then take it off the fire, and season it with pepper, salt, a small teaspoonful of mace, beaten fine, the same of cloves, a tablespoonful of anchovy liquor, or of catchup, three of Madeira wine, chop onions, parsley, thyme, sweet marjoram, winter savoury, sweet basil—(the quantity must be at the discretion of the cook or taster)—stew it among your turtle, and stir it well up, put it into your baking dish and bake it. It is a great fault to bake it too dry. Put paste around your dish, garnish with force meat balls, hen's eggs, boiled hard, or fried bacon.

The soup exactly the same, only instead of three pints of water, two gallons—and serve it up in a tureen. Instead of baking it in your oven, it requires so much stewing, that I generally prepare it one day to eat the next.

Brain Staggers—A disease common to domestic animals, and to calves amongst the rest.—They are supposed, in the case of calves, to be caused, sometimes, by eating the blossoms of whortleberry bushes. In all cases brain staggers, may, we are told, be cured by splitting the skin of the forehead over the brain, and separating it from the bone sufficiently to introduce under it a small quantity of fine salt. As soon as the salt dissolves the animal is relieved.

To save Red Clover seed.—One method is to take a common grain cradle, place the lowest finger as near the scythe as you can; then fasten a piece of linen or other cloth on the backs of the lowest two fingers, stretching from one to the other. The man then cuts a swarth, taking off all the heads, with as little of the straw as possible, and lays it as he would wheat, in a straight row—He then turns to his left hand and cuts back again, laying up *on the first row*. By this method much time is saved in raking, and most of the clover is left on the ground, to be turned in, or, if you please, pastured.

Cayenne Pepper—may be dried in a common dutch over, and then ground in a common spice or pepper mill.

To make names grow upon fruit.

When fruit is about half ripe, cover the side exposed to the sun with strips or specks of wax, in any desired shape or form, which hinders the sun from colouring the parts covered, and when the fruit is ripe and wax removed, it will be found marked in the manner desired.

WHAT I'VE SEEN.

I have seen worth humbled, and unworthiness exalted, yea, even so that the last was first, and the first was last.

I have seen men of little intrinsic merit raising on the tide of fortune, and running with the popular current of day, until by the dint of impudence and perseverence they've grown into consequence.

I have seen those who are lest efficient in time of danger, most boisterous on the subject of military achievements.

I have seen persons more attentive to the concerns of their neighbours, than their own, prying into private affairs for the worst purposes.

I have seen stupidity allied to wealth, producing a display of splendid ignorance highly disgusting to a sound judgment.

I have seen an affection of benevolence covering the lowest cunning and darkest intrigue; yea verily, a wolf in sheep's clothing.

I have seen a little animal so inflated with pride, as to be full to bursting. It resembled a man too!

I have seen men put on airs of war and blood shed, who would almost run from a lizard.

I have seen men who were all things unto all men, and I have seen all men suspicious of them.

I have seen men strive to exalt one whom they knew to be unworthy, merely for depressing a rival.

I have seen enough of the wicked world—its actions and doings, to cause me to exclaim in the language of a black man, "white folks very unsartin."

JEREMIAH SEEALL.

WHAT IV'E NEVER SEEN.

I have never seen an Editor who received payment from half of his subscribers.

I have never seen such hard times, as the present in all my life.

I have never seen a young parson, but he was admired by all the young ladies.

I have never seen a young parson married and afterwards preserve his popularity with the fair sex.

I have never seen an old maid decidedly opposed to matrimony.

I have never seen a pretty girl, that did not know it.

I have never seen a lawyer refuse a fee on account of his client's poverty.

I have never seen a woman who was *tongue tied.*

I have never seen a girl that would sing without being ask at least five and forty times.

I have never seen the necessity of ladies wearing hip splits.

I have never seen a man that could explain the Apocalypse.

I have never seen rich men prefer marrying poor girls.

I have never seen but one lady use a bed wrench and pin to tighten her corsets.

I have never seen a tax gatherer or sheriff starve.

I have never seen more candidates than at present for all vacant offices.

I have never seen provisions cheaper and money scarcer, than at this time.

I have never seen a woman die of a *locked jaw.*

I have never seen a lady who learned music to catch a husband, ever play after marriage for his gratification.

I have never seen the necessity of ladies, who are not bald, wearing false hair.

I have never seen the great Sea *Sarpent*, or Tom Thumb, or Cleves Symmes, or even a pretty girl without vanity.

[*Georgetown Metropolitan.*

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

English Grammar,

Taught in three weeks; price, $5.

Messrs. SMITH & HAMILTON, offer the ladies and gentlemen of Easton, an opportunity of attending a course of tuition, on Grammar simplified; by J. Greenleaf; which plan offers greater facility, amusement and ease, than any other.

Persons wishing information, will please to call at this office, or on the Rev. Mr. Thomas, where they can see the books, and have the plan explained.

School to commence on Wednesday, 26th instant.

Easton, Jan. 22 3w

Female Academy.

To the Citizens of Talbot and the neighbouring counties.

The Trustees of the Easton Female Academy still voluntarily associated by their common interest in the proper education of their own children, notify the public that they have engaged Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, daughter of the Rev. James Thomas, to take charge of this institution, and that Mr. Thomas having taken the house heretofore occupied by the teachers of said academy, the school will again be opened on Monday the 13th instant, in which will be taught as follows:

Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing	$3	per quarter
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, including the above branches	4	do.
Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, History and Composition, including the above branches	5	do.
Chymistry and Ornamental Needle-work	6	extra
Drawing and Painting	6	do.
Music	12	do.
Use of Piano	2	do.

Easton, Dec. 11.

N. B. Mr. Thomas would take eight or ten young Ladies as boarders on moderate terms.

Notice.

The subscriber informs all those having unsettled accounts with him, that on account of not meeting with an opportunity of prosecuting his intended voyage for the benefit of his health, he has returned to Easton, where he will remain until spring, and earnestly requests them to come forward immediately and settle their respective accounts.—He has taken a room nearly opposite Bennett Jones' Hatter's Shop, and has on hand a number of Roram and Wool Hats, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail at a reduced price for Cash, or for Wool, Corn or Feathers—In his absence William W. Moore is authorised to transact his business.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

Easton, 1st month 22d, 1825. 3w

D. ASHER—*Dentist,*

Returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, for past favours, and respectfully informs them that his professional duties call him into a distant part of this state.

Jan 22

SHIP TIMBER AND GUM SCANTLING.

A few White Oaks and some beautiful Gum Stalks for scantling, may be had by an application at this office.

Jan 22

REMOVAL.

James M. Lambdin

Has removed from his former stand, to the new store room, on Washington street, adoining Messrs. Martin & Hayward, and the econd door above Mr. Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, where he is opening

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE

Dry Goods,

Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising a general assortment of almost every desirable article, as well as to colour, pattern and style, as to price and substantial durability.—ALSO,

GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA,
QUEENS' & STONE WARE,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Of every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers or Corn shelled or in the ear. His friends and the public, are invited to give him a call.

Dec 25

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF

New Goods.

William Clark,

Has just received and is now opening further supply of seasonable Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINES,
TEAS, &c.—Also,
HARDWARE,
CHINA,
GLASS, STONE, and
WOOD WARE.

Which, in addition to his former stock, makes his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

Dec 25 w

New Goods.

Martin & Hayward

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWRAE,
CUTLERY, GLASS & CHINA,

All of which they offer at the most reduced prices, and solicit from their friends and the public an early call.

Dec. 11

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house. JAMES GASKINS.

N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise. J. G.

Easton, July 24

COACH AND HARNESS

Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coachees, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be waranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN CAMPER.

Easton, Jan 8, 1825. tf

Joseph Chain

Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and customers for past favours and the liberal encouragement he has received since he has commenced business; he hopes that his care and attention will secure a continuance of the same—he has now on hand the following articles for sale at a low price:

Beer by the barrel or quarter barrel; good Cider by the barrel; best dryed Beef from Baltimore; Bologne Sausages; plates or briskets do.; Beeves Tongues, of his own curing; best Mackerel, No. 3, and smoked Herrings; best family Flour; common do.; Shell-Barks by the bushel; a large quantity of Nuts of different kinds; a quantity of good Cheese wholesale and retail; together with a good assortment of GROCERIES, and other things in his line of business. He invites his customers to call and view his assortment.

Easton, Jan. 22.

N. B. His Barber Shop will be strictly attended to as usual, and the rules observed as heretofore. J. C.

Wanted.

A person to take charge of a Schooner; he must produce good recommendations as to honesty and sobriety, and must be well acquainted with the navigation of the Chesapeake bay—to such a person liberal wages and constant employ will be given by applying at this office.

Jan 15 3w

New Establishment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends & the public generally, that he has commenced business on Mr. Thomas Hemsley's farm, near Dr. Harris' Mill, on the mail road from Wye Mill to Queenstown, where he intends to manufacture and keep on hand a constant supply of farming Utensils, such as Carts, Waggon wheels, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs of all description and sizes; the Pennsylvania Bar Shear, Carey, Connecticut, Peacock, Dutch left hand and Hill Side Ploughs—Cultivators of all kinds, the Scarafier, Stubble Rake; all Manufactured of the best materials and ten per cent cheaper than they can be purchased at any other Establishment on this shore. From his long experience in the city of Baltimore and the last two years with Wm. Harper & Son, Centreville, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

P. R. HORGAN.

Any orders for this Establishment will be thankfully received by Green & Reardon, Easton, and Thomas Kent, Centreville, where a constant supply of said articles will be kept on hand.

Jan 25 3w

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having now in his employ one of the best Blacksmith's on this shore, informs Agriculturalists and the public generally, that any work in the above line will be neatly executed at his shop, adjoining Mr. Horgan's, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Near Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county, Md.

Jan 15 3w

Caution.

Whereas a certain J. B. Norton, did on the 11th day of September, 1824, obtain from me two notes of hand made negotiable at the Farmer's Bank of Maryland; the one for one hundred and fifty four dollars and fifty cents, payable in 6 months after date, the other for one hundred and fifty nine dollars, payable 12 months after date, and both which said notes are endorsed by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and whereas the said J. B. Norton has neglected and failed in every respect to comply with the engagements for which the said notes were passed, & no valuable consideration whatever having been received for the same, I do hereby caution all persons from taking a transfer of or assignment on the said notes, or either of them, as I am determined not to pay the same or any part thereof, unless compelled by law, reserving to myself the right of setting forth at large all the circumstances connected with the aforesaid transaction, whenever the same may be so necessary.

JAMES MELONEY.

Easton, Jan 1

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 21st of February next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of lands in Queen Ann's county (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 acres of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of Woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the first day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing; a liberal credit will be given, the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Jan. 15 ts

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year and possession given o the first day of January next, the dwelling House and Store House, situate at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the town of Easton, with the premises and appertenances to the same belonging, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson; this is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery Store on the Peninsula—A person possessed with a complete knowledge of the above business, and investing a moderate capital and using good economy will no doubt do a good business—the Store and Dwelling House (which is both comfortable and convenient,) with the premises and appertenances, are in tolerable repair—also a two story Brick House situate on the lower end of Washington street, late the residence of Peter Denny, Esq. to which is attached a kitchen, smoke house, stable, carriage house, two gardens and a well of excellent water.—Possession may be had of the above premises immediately—Whatever repairs are necessary to be done on any of the above buildings will be immediately furnished—persons desirous to rent will please to view the buildings, and for terms, apply to Edward Roberts, Esq. the owner, or to the subscriber

Oct. 9 tf JOHN STEVENS.

$20 Reward.

Broke out of the jail in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on the night of the 15th inst. (Jan.) two negro men by the names of WILLIAM LONG and OLIVER GRAY—William Long is about six feet high, dark complexion and stout made.

Oliver Gray is about five feet six or eight inches high, light complexion, down look when spoken to, and well made.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the two above described negroes, or ten dollars for the apprehension of either of them, if delivered to the jailor in Easton, Talbot county, state of Maryland.

THOMAS HENRIX, Sheriff of Talbot county.

Jan. 22 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 3d December, a negro man named JESSE—about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, not very black, slow spoken; had on when committed a dark roundabout, kersey pantaloons half worn, a felt hat tolerable good with crape around it; somewhat troubled with the rheumatism; says he belongs to John Beard of Montgomery county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested forthwith to come forward, prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

Given under my hand this 13th of December, 1824.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Jan 1 8w