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five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE

AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCT.

It is a fact, that in this county, Mr. Thomas Dewlin, near the Choptank Bridge, gathered from a single acre of land, this season, the enormous quantity of nineteen and an half barrels of corn; & Mr. Thomas P. Bennett, of Peach Blossom, from one acre made and gathered the enormous quantity of twenty-two and an half barrels of sound, good corn, which, when shelled, yielded rather more than one hundred and thirty bushels.

LARGE HOG.

Mr. Thomas B. Pinkard, of this Town, raised a Hog which was killed on the 15th instant, fifteen months old, which after it was dressed for market, weighed three hundred and seventy-two and a half pounds. Had this Hog been weighed according to the custom of the People of the Eastern States, viz. before it was dressed, it would have weighed one hundred and sixty-five pounds, being an increase of more than a pound a day for every day it lived.

For the Eastern Gazette.

The best method of packing and preserving Ice through the summer.

In cities, in hot weather, is among the most grateful luxuries; in the country, it is not only a luxury, but an economical and useful comfort. It enables the farmer, who is without the convenience of a daily, or semi-weekly market, to preserve his fresh meat, or his fresh milk for a week; and it enables the dairyman to increase both the quality and quantity of his butter. Every where, in hands of medical skill it is not unfrequently the savior of life. Among the variety of luxuries, which it places at our command, one of the most innocent is not commonly known: its power of preserving some of the most delicious and delicate fruits, after they are ripe, and will keep no longer; particularly cherries—I have known ripe cherries carefully packed, put into tins with tight covers, and placed on the ice—they were thence sent for a fortnight—if any were found going bad, they were of course removed, and when taken from the tree, have continued the freshness of lemons the same way for as long a time, and with no doubt; but that many other tender delicate fruits might be preserved with equal success.

It is not the season to speak of the construction of ice houses; nor is it a very material. A tolerably dry pit from 8 to 10 feet deep, or with the earth so raised up it, as to make it that depth below surface, and 14 or 15 feet square, with the floor and sides secured with dry boards, and a good thick top or cover of such or other materials, that will turn in and break the force of the sun's rays, will be sufficient. The size of the pit is material. The larger the bulk, the more certainly it will keep, and the pit should hold less, than from 60 to 70 cart loads.

The house should be clean and the boards dry before you begin to pack. Have your ice cut and brought in as large as in as nearly square cakes, as you can; lay them like flat paving stones, joint and joint all over the floor of the house. Have a clean trough, or old canoe near the ice house door, and in it pulverise the small irregular cakes of ice very fine. With this pulverised ice fill in, and as it were, pour, any gaps or interstices between the angles of the large cakes already laid on the floor. This done, proceed to lay another bed of ice cakes, and fill in with the ice as before. And thus pack your house like a piece of solid stone masonry work. There should no straw, or other stuff go at the bottom or sides of your house. Should it get damp, or spoil at the bottom, you cannot remove it, and it will do harm. It is quite time enough, and is better put on the sides of the house, when it begins to shrink from the sides of the pit.

The advantages of packing in large cakes over the method common in Maryland of pulverising, or rather of reducing the ice to lumps, from the size of a libert to a six inch square, are very numerous.—The first and chiefest is, that the ice keeps much better. Before I practised this method, I never had ice longer than to the

middle of September, and it often left me early in August. Since I have packed the cakes whole, I have never failed to carry it through the season, but once, and that was in consequence of not having got the house more than a third filled; and very generally we have ice till ice comes again.—The principal reason of the ice keeping better is, that it is packed in a much more solid mass. The proof of which is, the house, that would not hold more than fifty cart loads of pounded ice, now constantly takes seventy of the same size loads, to fill it, packed in the large cakes. The strangeness of this will cease upon a moment's reflection. A bushel of corn ground fine, or pulverised, will measure a bushel and a half of meal. A ton of plaster of Paris, manufactured in the coarsest manner for use, will measure 18 or 20 bushels, ground finer will measure twenty-two; and may be ground so fine, as to measure twenty-six. And the finer you pulverise your ice, the fewer cart loads will your house hold. Soon after your house is filled with ice to the top of the pit, before there is any appearance of thaw; it should be thickly covered with straw, or dry leaves. Not less, than 3 or 4 feet—and more, if convenient.—The sides should also be carefully stuffed and chinked in. The air may pass freely over the top of your straw without injury, perhaps with benefit; but should be permitted to come near the ice, as seldom, as possible. The spot you use from should always be carefully, and thickly recovered. If the straw, or covering is kept four feet thick, there will seldom be any dampness about the surface of the ice. Should there be at any time from a course of damp weather, or from any other cause, let the damp straw be removed, and permit the cold dry straw next above to settle down on the ice. Never remove all the straw, to replace it with dry straw from the barn yard. This has the temperature of summer heat, and though taken from the shade, and may feel cool to your hand, it will melt your ice. If your covering becomes too thin, from frequently removing damp straw, add dry straw on the top.

The advantages of this method will be no less striking, in the case of your fruit, than in the case of your ice. If you send for a piece to place on your pit of butter, instead of packing a quantity of fine ice before you can find a lump of any size, you will always at once obtain a lump of any size as brilliant, as it came from the frosty hand of winter. When you would cool your liquors, instead of having frequently to replenish the cooler with shivered ice, once fill it well with the solid lumps, as nature made them, and it will need no more that day.

Be not afraid of the trouble of packing in the large cakes; if the ice is three inches thick, you will soon find, that you can pack it faster, than the same hands could pound it.

F. C.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Dec. 14.

By the arrival this morning of the November packet ship *James Monroe*, in 40 days from Liverpool, we have received from our correspondent a file of the London Courier to the 24th of November. The Queen's trial had reached the 46th day. The bill of pains and penalties had undergone a first reading, & on motion to order it to a second reading the Lord Chancellor rose and delivered a most able speech, which will be found in our columns this evening. He said, that laying aside all the testimony in the case which can even be suspected, and all doubtful evidence which has been submitted on both sides, yet there remained testimony enough uncontradicted, to warrant the conclusion that there had been an adulterous intercourse between her majesty and Bergami. The papers contain the summing up of the counsel on both sides. The speeches of the attorney general and solicitor general occupies 41 columns of close print. Except what relates to the Queen, the papers are destitute of interest. It is stated in the London Times, that Prince Leopold, the son-in-law of her majesty, has paid her two visits; but this the London Courier of Nov 1 denies, and says it is a fabrication. Marshal Beresford had arrived in London from Rio Janeiro. He was bound to Lisbon, but on his arrival there was not permitted to land, and ordered off. Tremendous gales of wind had been experienced on the Coast of England, which had proved very disastrous to the shipping in port and at sea; it is added that many lives were lost. The country seat of the Marquis of Buckingham was consumed by fire on the 30th of October, together with the library, pictures, and almost the whole of the furniture. Lord and Lady Temple occupied it.

Ev. Post.

HOUSE OF LORDS—46th day.

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN.

This morning, at ten o'clock precisely, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack and prayers were immediately after read. The Peers were then called

Lord Gage then moved, that the standing order of the House, made for the purpose of regulating the manner in which their Lordships were to vote on any question, should be read.

The order of the house was then read, which ordered, that whenever any motion was before the house, so many of their Lordships as were of opinion that such motion should be carried, were to stand up in their places uncovered, individually, and say, "Content." So many of their Lordships as were of opinion that such motion should not be carried, were standing in their places, in the same manner, to say "Not Content."

Lord Holland begged to remark that the usual course adopted by the House was, for the Lord Chancellor to put the question from the Woolsack; and then the Peers declared their opinion by saying, "Content," or "Not Content."

The order of the house having been now read, however, it was right to adhere to it, by making every Peer stand up in his place and declare his opinion in the usual way, uncovered; and then if after the speaker had calculated the numbers, and made his decision as to the majority one way or the other, any Peer moved for a division, that a division took place.

Second reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties.

The Lord Chancellor now rose from the Woolsack, and walking down the Opposition side of the House, took a station at the table almost immediately before Lord Grey and Lord Holland. He addressed the House.

[The following is the concluding paragraph of his Lordships Speech, our limits not permitting us to publish it entire.]

"If then he might come (speaking of Bergami)—and if he has this powerful obligation pressing upon him to come—I ask, why he did not come? There are many circumstances in the case to which I have not alluded, & to which I do not mean to allude. But referring to the leading features of the case—referring to what occurred at Senegalia, at the Villa d'Este, at Trieste, at Carlsberg, and attending to the evidence examined in support of those leading features—attending to the acts of familiarity proved, and not attempted to be denied—attending to the extraordinary promotion of this man, and every member of his family, with one exception—and, lastly, attending to the evidence of what occurred on board the palace, I cannot withdraw myself from what appears to me to be my imperative duty, namely, to express my firm belief that an adulterous intercourse has taken place. I express this opinion, because the conclusion is perfectly consistent with the case stated and the facts proved, taking for my guide that principle of law laid down, that the circumstances must be such as a reasonable and plain man, addressing himself dispassionately to the consideration of the case, cannot doubt of the guilt imputed. One word more, and with that I shall close what I have to address to your Lordships. As to what has passed within these doors, upon this case, I am disposed to say nothing; neither will I take any notice of what has passed out of doors, because I am not supposed here to know it—but I will say this, that whatever has happened; or whatever may happen, I will do my duty here according to my sense of duty. I was sorry that your Lordships should have heard at your bar, from the mouth of a Learned Advocate, something like a threat, as to the consequences which might follow the decision of this case in favor of the Bill (Hear, hear). Such a threat I am persuaded will have no effect upon your Lordships in the faithful discharge of your duty; and that whatever may be your decision, you will to the last feel it imperative on you "to be just and fear not." (Hear, hear.)

After a short pause, Lord Erskine rose, in answer to the noble and learned lord, but his Lordships preliminary matter was utterly inaudible below the bar.

Lord Erskine had been examining the evidence and conduct of De Mont, and was proceeding at a quarter past 12 (to speak of the testimony of Majocchi, when he suddenly paused. This was not particularly noticed at first, as it appeared as if his Lordship were looking over the minutes placed on the table before him; but after some time had elapsed, without resuming his speech some of the Peers became alarmed, and rose from their seats to proceed to his Lordship. The anxiety of the whole House was then aroused as the noble lord fell forward on the table in a senseless state. There were cries of "Open the windows."—Some water was thrown on him. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Liverpool, evinced the greatest concern, and proceeded immediately to Lord Erskine's assistance. They, with the assistance of Earl Grey and Carnarvon, and Lord Holland, raised his Lordship; but his speech and colour were gone.—They then became seriously alarmed, and instantly proceeded to convey him out of the house. The attack was so severe, that they were obliged literally to carry his Lordship

out of the house, and into an adjoining room.

The proceedings of the house were completely interrupted by this event, and their Lordships for some moments remained in state of the greatest anxiety without knowing what course to pursue.

His Lordship, we lament to say, remained in the same inanimate and alarming state. Sir T. Tyrwhitt was in attendance, and sent to procure all possible aid for his Lordship.

Lord Lauderdale, after some time had elapsed, rose amidst cries of hear, hear! In a faltering tone, and evidently a good deal affected by what had just happened, his Lordship said in order that they might have the opportunity of knowing what really was the extent of his noble friend's sudden and alarming indisposition, and of affording the noble lord time to resume his address, should he happily have strength to do so, he begged to move that the House do adjourn for a quarter of an hour. [Tear Heart.]

The question was accordingly put and carried.

After the lapse of the quarter of an hour, for which the house had adjourned, Lord Erskine being no better, the discussion was resumed by Lord Lauderdale.

Capt. Rogers informs that intelligence had reached Liverpool before he sailed, that the bill passed the House of Lords the same afternoon; and that the information was contained in a postscript to the London Traveller of the evening of the 24th.

The following extract is from a letter written by Daniel Coker to his wife in this city.—We have obtained permission to publish it, in the expectation that it will be found interesting by many of our readers.—*Fed. Gaz.*

GROSV, Africa, May 26, 1820.

When the Ship *Elizabeth* returned, I wrote to you and many others, and sent my journal; but not knowing whether that ship arrived safe or not; and as I have, of necessity, to write to the Colonization Society, I at the same time and way of sending you this letter.—We had a short passage to Africa (as I informed you in my letters; one by the *Elizabeth*, as above mentioned, & one I sent you from Sierra Leone) our passage was 30 days. We found as kind a reception among the natives as could have been expected. All our people were favoured with good health while crossing the sea, except what is called the sea-sickness; but, unfortunately for us, we landed in one of the most unhealthy spots, perhaps, on the coast, a small island of Mr. J. Kozzles. It is very low, and sometimes overflows—is covered with mangroves, and the water is very bad; but he had prepared some small houses, and gave us the offer of occupying them until we got our land, which we thought would be in a few weeks time—so we thankfully received the offer, which we since have had cause to regret. We had not long been there—and in a few weeks after the *Elizabeth* sailed, the most of our people were taken down with a fever. I among the rest. Samuel A. Crozar, the agent of the Colonization Society, soon departed this life—a few days before he died, he transferred his office to me without my knowledge. When Mr. Bacon brought the appointment to me I refused to accept it. He, and the other agent of the United States, said, if I refused, the whole business would most likely fall through—and that I must go off immediately to attend the Palaver, at the town of King Sherbro, sixteen miles off, called Yonee, I went and have been better than four weeks in Palaver, and have not been back since, nor could not, I have been so much engaged.—Since I left there Mr. Bacon has died, and Mr. Banks died last Saturday. All three of the agents that came out are no more, and twelve persons of color also. Hearing that Mr. Peck was very ill, I sent for him to come to me at Yonee, he came and has got quite well and hearty. I received a letter yesterday from the Governor of Sierra Leone, to remove my people to Cape Shilling, or Sierra Leone, but the reason I do not comply, is, that I am to go to-morrow to the Bujon, the place we expect to get. It has good water, and is high and healthy, and I shall try to get houses and remove our people to their own place immediately. Our people are now all mending, for they have water now taken to them from here. As to what I have passed through, my journal must tell. (I still keep one) or wait until you come, which I hope will be shortly, and thousands of others. I could not but be expected that the first emigrants would suffer very much; I calculated on it; but those who come after I believe, will find it smooth and pleasant—I shall do all in my power to make things as comfortable as possible for your reception, and all in my power for the general good, should my life be spared. I wish that I had Nicholas and Deaver here now, but it is in vain to wish, tell them, and every body that can do good to this people, to come as soon as possible, for here they may be happy.—Bring every thing you can, for nothing that you want in A-

merica, will be useless here, either to wear, to eat, or as furniture—tell the people that come the same. Those who wish to trade, bring leaf tobacco, calico, iron pots, knives and forks, spoons, handkerchiefs, needles, and above all pipes.—You can buy a fowl for two pipes, and a large one for three pipes—bring shoes and what else they think proper. I have written to the Secretary of the Society to see to your passage. Oh! that God may bless you and send you here in peace. Give my love to all the dear friends and to your and my relations. I would say more, but the ship is about starting for England, and I have to meet the kings this morning; I am full of business. I was sent the other day by the kings to see our land, and am much pleased, it is high, fertile and healthy, and plenty of most excellent water. The Kings go to-day to give me a title to it for the Colonization Society. N Peck gives much love to you and his family, he is well. Africa is a good land; tell the people to come here and they will be happy, if they will be industrious.

DANIEL COKER.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

(Abstract of Proceedings.)

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, which was referred to the committee of claims.

After an interchange of messages between the two houses, the members qualified and proceeded to the election of a Council to the Governor when it appeared on counting the ballots that John St. Philip, Thomas H. Wilkinson, Grafton Duval, James Butler and James Nabu, Esqrs. were elected, and they were accordingly duly declared the Council to the Governor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Alderson laid the following order on the table for consideration.

Ordered, That the treasurer furnish the clerk of the commissioners of the tax with a list of military pensioners residing in their respective counties, and that the executive obtain from the clerks of the commissioners of the tax a certificate of the amount of property assessed to each person residing in their respective counties, who are now receiving military pensions, and by the same before this house.

Mr. Holbrook reports a bill to annul the marriage of Joseph Price.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy reports a bill to enlarge the power of the levy court of Baltimore county, in certain cases.

Mr. Barney reports a supplement to the act incorporating the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore.

The house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.

Mr. Barney reports a bill ceding to the United States the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland to and over certain lands on North Point and Bodkin Island, at the mouth of the river Patuxent, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Boyle, the following message was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Dec. 13, 1820.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

Yesterday a message was forwarded by this house to the honorable the Senate, informing that we were prepared to proceed to the election of a Register of Wills for Anne Arundel County at half past one o'clock, P. M. It was the ultimate design of this branch of the General Assembly to have gone into the election of Registers of Wills for the several counties wherein vacancies had occurred, during the recess, as speedily as possible, and had commenced this business by requesting your body to go into the election for one of those counties on yesterday.

The House of Delegates continued in session until long after the hour appointed, and received no answer to the message which had been sent, which was on your part a tacit decision of the contemplated choice. It is with regret that we again call the attention of the Senate to such a subject of so much importance.

By the constitution of this state, it is declared, "that there be a register of wills appointed for each county, who shall be commissioned by the governor, on the joint recommendation of the senate and house of delegates, and that upon the death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county, by any register of wills in the recess of the general assembly, the governor with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the meeting of the general assembly."

It is with regret that the house of delegates have discovered a disinclination on your part to proceed to a joint recommendation of some person to fill the vacancy which has occurred in the office of register of wills for Anne Arundel county. Under the powers vested in the executive by the constitution, appointments have been made, but the senate must be sensible that these appointments ceased with the meeting of the general assembly.

Deeming this a subject of the most important concern to the good people of this state, we have thought it necessary to call your attention once more to it. The register of wills for Anne Arundel county is not only the keeper of the county records, but the conservator of the records of the late prerogative officer, in which office, are carefully preserved all the last wills and testaments down to the period of the revolution, with many other important papers and documents.

This then is not an appointment of mere locality, but of general interest and concern. In consequence of this appointment not being made, administrators, testamentary and guardians bonds may be running out of date, and some important ejectment case in some of the counties lost or postponed for want of a will to complete the title.

We know of no reason for its postponement.

ment, every member of each house is attending at the seat of government, and we hope that the senate will on reflection, consent to a joint recommendation of some person to the governor to be commissioned as register of wills for Anne Arundel county. The house wills for Anne Arundel county. The house of delegates therefore propose to the senate immediately to ballot for some person to be jointly recommended to the governor to be commissioned as register of wills for Anne Arundel county.

We have appointed Messrs. Marriott and Archer, to count the ballots. No person is named in addition to those put in nomination by this house.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

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

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Dec. 13, 1820.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

The term for which the honorable William Pinkney, one of the Senators of the United States was elected, will expire on the 4th of March next; we propose with the concurrence of your honorable body, to elect a senator of the United States on Tuesday next.

We have fixed on this early day, because at this time the members of the legislature are all at the seat of government.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

The bill annulling the marriage of Thomas Knock was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. King reports a bill to prevent the destruction of oysters in this state.

Mr. Snowden obtained leave to report a bill to authorise Wm Jordan, collector of the 6th district of Baltimore county, a further time to complete his collections.

Mr. Millard reports a bill to authorise James H. Wooten of St. Mary's County, to complete his collections.

The house adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

Mr. Lake reports a supplement to the act passed in 1816; for the benefit of the securities of Thomas Thompson, collector of Dorchester.

Mr. Frazier reports favorably on the petition of Wm. Byus, of Dorchester.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections, and after some debate and several propositions of minor importance in regard to the election of Kent county, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Boyle, and assented to.

Resolved, That Frederick Boyer, Richard S. Thomas, John B. Eccleston and James F. Brown, being returned as having the greatest number of votes, and there being no allegation of improper conduct or illegal votes, be and they are hereby considered as duly elected.

The other parts of the report were concurred with.

A message was sent to the senate proposing to go into the appointment of a register of wills of Somerset county, and nominating James Polk, on the part of the house as a suitable person to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Bowles from the Committee of claims delivers the following report.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

Your committee beg leave to report, that they have examined the accounts and proceedings of William Richardson, Treasurer of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and that it appears to your committee that he has received from the first day of November 1819, to the first of November, eighteen hundred and twenty, both days inclusive, for escheats, caution, composition and improvements on land, \$201 44, for marriage, ordinary, retailers, hawkers, and pedlers licenses, fines, forfeitures, Amercements, and taxes in chancery, and interest, \$6,236 36, and that it appears that the said Treasurer hath paid away, from the fifteenth day of November, 1819, to the first day of November, 1820, both days inclusive, the sum of \$6,487 80 in which sum is included said Treasurer's salary for one year, amounting to 500 dollars, for all which payments have been produced to your committee the necessary vouchers and receipts.

Received for escheats, &c. on land	201 44
Received for marriage and ordinary licenses, &c.	6286 36
	\$6487 80

Paid away to sundry persons	5,370 85 1-3
Paid the Treasurer of the Western Shore	1116 94 2-3
	\$6487 80

All which is submitted.

By order,

SAM'L S. HODGKIN, Clk.

Mr. Willis reports a bill authorising the sheriff of Caroline to release from his custody and goal, James McCarty, jr. and for other purposes.

Mr. Allen obtained leave to report a bill to enable reading foreigners to hold real property.

The order referring the executive communication to sundry committees was assented to and the committees directed to be appointed by the Speaker.

The Clerk of the Senate delivers a bill for the benefit of Joseph Richardson, clerk of Caroline county court, passed, returns the bill authorising the sheriff of Caroline to release from his custody and jail James McCarty and for other purposes, and the following message:

(BY THE SENATE,

Dec. 14, 1820.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your two messages on the subject of a joint recommendation to the governor, of a person to be appointed register of wills for Anne Arundel county. In answer to which, we beg leave to inform you, that we are not ready to proceed to the recommendation in question; because we understood that there are other applicants for the office, who are not nominated in either of your messages, concerning whose qualifications we expect to receive full information before we determine upon a recommendation of a person to fill an office which you justly describe as very important to the good people of the state, an officer whose tenure is during good behavior or for life. We deem it proper, being of opinion that the senate are competent to decide for the members, the course which duty prescribes, duly to deliberate. Good may result from some delay, and we apprehend it can be productive of no inconvenience to the public, because, as we construe the provisions of the constitution, to which your last message refers us, especially when taken in connexion with the last part of the 49th article, it is the duty of the person appointed by the governor with the advice of the council, in the recess of the general assembly, to continue to act until a person is commissioned by the governor upon a joint recommendation of the senate.

and house of delegates at their next meeting, and this we understand to have been the general, if not the universal practice.

In addition to the above circumstances, we beg leave to state, that at the time fixed in your message of the 13th inst. the senate at the instance of your honorable body, were engaged in balloting for the executive council, and the moment fixed for your message of the 13th inst. was the one when his excellency the governor elect was waiting the attendance of both branches of the legislature to take the oath of office agreeably to the constitution and laws of this state.

As soon as we are prepared to proceed on this business, according to our sense of the constitution and of our duty, we shall not fail to give notice to your honorable house.

By order, JOHN N. WATKINS, Clk.

Which was read.

Mr. Warfield obtained leave to report a bill to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any methodist camp or quarterly meeting in the several counties of this state.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Farmers Bank of Baltimore was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.

The supplement to the act regulating the mode of staying executions, passed and sent to the senate for concurrence. The act called forth considerable debate, but eventually passed by a vote of 31 to 18.

Mr. Showers obtained leave to report a supplement to the act relative to justices of the peace and for other purposes passed in 1814.

Mr. Duvall obtained leave to report a supplement to the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of dry goods, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. Warfield reports a bill to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodical camp or quarterly meeting in the several counties therein named.

On motion by Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Ordered, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore furnish to this house a list of the amount received from each county and from the city of Baltimore, under the act of last session laying duties on licenses to retailers of dry goods and for other purposes, and if any of the county clerks have not made returns of the amount received under said act, that the Treasurer forthwith call on them for the same, that they may be communicated to this house.

The house adjourned.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

The resolution in favor of Wm. Byus, the bill to authorise the creation of a warehouse in the village of Greenboro, in Caroline, and the bill for the relief of Joseph Richardson, clerk of Caroline County court, were severally passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. J. Forrest obtained leave to report a bill to provide for the payment of the Juries of Prince George's county, and a supplement to the act for the better protection of slave holders in the several counties therein mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Alderson, Ordered, That the Executive be requested to obtain from the War Department of the General Government, and communicate to this house as early as may be, a list of persons receiving military pensions from the United States.

On motion of Mr. Alderson, Ordered, That the Executive be requested to obtain from the War Department of the General Government, and communicate to this house as early as may be, a list of persons receiving military pensions from the United States.

Mr. Holbrook reports a further supplement to the act relative to negroes and to repeal the acts of Assembly therein mentioned.

The house adjourned.

MONDAY, Dec. 18.

The supplement to the act passed in 1816, for the benefit of the securities of Thomas Thompson of Dorchester, the bill to continue the acts which would expire with the present session, and the bill annulling the marriage of Joseph Price, were severally passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Samuel Stevens, Ordered, That so much of the executive communication as relates to the proposed alteration in the constitution of the United States, be referred to Messrs. Maulsby, Hayward, Boyle, Key, and John B. Eccleston, that so much as relates to furnishing the state with arms, be referred to the committee appointed by this house relative to the cleaning and repairing of arms; and so much as relates to the field exercise and maneuvers of infantry, be referred to Messrs. Stevens, Cross, Marriott, Dashiell and McPherson.

Mr. Hayward reports a bill for the benefit of Thomas E. Price, of Talbot county.

Mr. T. Kennedy reports a bill to establish the form of the oath of office, and to repeal certain parts of the constitution and form of government of this state.

Mr. W. Eccleston obtained leave to report a bill to alter the time of meeting of the levy court of Dorchester.

On motion of Mr. Becket, the following resolution was read and assented to.

Whereas the General Assembly, by an act passed at December session, eighteen hundred and sixteen, entitled an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned, directed, that the commissioners of the school fund of each respective county shall report annually to the General Assembly, the manner in which their proportion of the said school fund may have been disposed of. And whereas the commissioners appointed by the aforesaid act for Calvert county, have received from the treasurer of the Western Shore, the sum of 2,072 dollars and 72 cents and have not made a report in conformity with the provisions of the act aforesaid, Therefore,

Resolved, That the commissioners named in the said act be, and they are hereby directed to report to the General Assembly during its present session, the manner in which they have disposed of the aforesaid sum of 2,072 dollars and 72 cents.

Mr. J. B. Eccleston obtained leave to report a further supplement to the act to provide for the education of poor children in Kent, Talbot, Cecil, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties.

Mr. T. Kennedy from the committee delivers a report on the subject of the enquiry as to ways and means to make the road from Cumberland to Baltimore a free road; of which we have not yet been able to get a copy.

Mr. Plater reports a bill to regulate sales by public auctions.

The house adjourned.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

From sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, counter to the petition of John King & others.

From the Nanticoke Bridge Company, praying that a part of the 9th section of the law incorporating them may be repealed.

From William Byus, of Dorchester, praying that the mistake in a resolution granting him

a pension as Boatman, instead of Lieutenant may be corrected.

From the securities of Thomas Thompson, late collector of Dorchester, praying a further law to aid them to complete said collection.

From sundry inhabitants of Caroline, praying that in all cases of petitions for freedom the party losing the suit shall pay all costs.

From Joseph Price, of Caroline, for a divorce.

From William Merrick, of Dorchester, a revolutionary soldier.

From sundry inhabitants of Caroline, that the prison fees due by James McCarty may be levied on the county.

From James Ridgeway, of Talbot, that the returns made by the administrator of James Clayland, late Sheriff, of proceedings had under certain writs directed to him be made valid.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

Amongst the petitions presented to-day was one by Mr. Van Dyke, from the Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, praying aid from the government in aid of that work.

Mr. Wilson from the committee of claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Maj. Charles Lanabee and of the daughters of the late Gen. Arthur St. Clair, which were read.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

The following letter from the Secretary of War was received and read:

War Department, 14th Dec. 1820.

Sir—In answer to that part of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th inst. requiring this Department to show whether the order given by Col. King, of the 4th Infantry, for shooting deserters taken in the fact; was approved by any general officer in the service of the United States, or was known to, and passed over in silence by him, as stated in the defence of said Col. King, I have to enclose an extract of the letter of Major General Jackson on that subject, which was transmitted to the House of Representatives with the copy of the trial of Colonel King, and which is published in the appendix of that trial.

This extract contains all the information within the knowledge of this department on that subject.

In relation to that part of the resolution which requires any information this department may possess showing that corporal punishment has been inflicted on any soldier, whereby he came to his death, I have the honor to state, that the only report of that kind, which has reached this department, was the case of a soldier at Fort Preble, near Portland, in Maine. Major Brooks, a correct and reliable officer, reported that a soldier, who had been on a fatigue party, under Lieut. Hobart, and been confined by him, had caused much excitement among the citizens, who attributed the death of the man to the conduct of Lieut. Hobart; that the civil authority had taken up the affair for investigation, to which Lieut. Hobart had readily submitted himself. The report was accompanied with the enclosed certificate of the jury of inquest as to the correct conduct of Major Brooks, and the other officers of the post, in relation to the transaction. It thus appearing that the affair would undergo an investigation in the District Court of the United States, the department did not think it proper to order a military investigation.

I have the honor to be, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated at NASHVILLE, Dec. 28th, 1819.

"The proceedings of the general court martial, in the case of Col. King, of the United States 4th regiment of infantry, have been presented to me by the judge advocate of division; but they are herewith submitted to your consideration for approval, or disapproval.

"The enclosed document, marked No. 1, is a copy of the letters from Col. King, the receipt of which is acknowledged in my letter to that officer, bearing date the 13th of April, 1819, a copy of which accompanies the proceedings of the court. In that letter, I expressed my entire approbation of the conduct of Col. King, during his command in Florida; in doing so, I had reference only to those circumstances mentioned in his letters, and such other official acts as were then within my knowledge.

"But, however unwilling I am to detract from the merit of this officer who I have ever considered one of the most superior of his rank & profession, it is a duty which I owe myself, here to state, that, at the date of his letter, I was entirely ignorant of the order given by Colonel King for shooting deserters taken within the province of Florida, and not until a short time previous to the arrest of Colonel King did I become acquainted with these facts.

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

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. CALHOUN.

Washington, Dec. 11.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

A document was on Saturday transmitted to the House of Representatives, in obedience to a resolution of that House, which will be of particular interest to many of our readers, and is so far of general interest, as the country is interested in the stability of the Bank of the United States,

and as it has been and will be a source of revenue to the United States, though a very unprofitable concern so far, for those who thought themselves fortunate in subscribing for the stock at its par value. It is the return made to the Treasury Department of the General Statement of the Bank of the United States and its branches, for November last, being the latest received. Intending to publish the whole statement as soon as we can obtain a copy of it, its leading features only will be the subject of the present notice.

The total amount of bills and notes discounted, at the Bank and its offices, is \$26,921,389. The Bills of Exchange foreign & domestic, are stated at \$1,135,757. The amount of funded debt of the U. States (various) belonging to the Bank, is \$6,157,604 besides 278,000 of Louisiana 54 per cent.

There is due from the State Banks, \$2,625,996, and there is due to them 1,175,905.

The deposits of the Treasurer of the United States are \$847,700; those on account of public officers, 1,507,813; on account of individuals, 3,794,267—making a total of 6,149,767.

The items of "Discount Exchange and Interest" is stated at 643,723 dollars, & that of "Profit and loss & contingent interest" is stated at \$2,668,244. On the opposite side we find the debt from certain individuals in Baltimore stated at 1,540,000; the "real estate, permanent expenses, and bonus," at \$1,393,347. deficiencies," at \$310,445, and some smaller items.

The amount of specie on hand is very large, being \$6,051,499, besides 71,000 dollars in a course of remittance in transmission.

The amount of Bank and Branch Notes is stated, 11,621,580; the amount thereof on hand at 6,295,992—leaving for the amount of Notes in circulation the difference between these two sums.

The documents at large shall be published on Wednesday next. The above, it will be observed, are particulars gathered from the statements, a general view of the whole of which only can afford an accurate idea of the business and state of the Bank.—Nat. Int.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Rev. Dr. Morse, under a commission from the President of the United States, for the purpose, we learn, has visited the Indian tribes on the Northern borders of our country, as far as Green Bay—a tour, out and in, of upwards of 3,000 miles; and has collected much valuable information for the use of the Government. He is now in this city, for the purpose of making his report, in part, to the President, and to collect some documents and information necessary to complete the plan on which he proposes to make his report.

We are informed that, after a brief narrative of his tour, he will give a table comprising, as accurately as they can be ascertained, the names of all the Indian tribes within the territories of the United States, including those west of the Rocky Mountains, on Columbia river, and along the shores of the Pacific Ocean; the number of souls in each of these tribes, and the places of their residence.

This table is to be followed with a brief account of what is known of the character, condition, and country, of each tribe; of the degrees of civilization to which numbers of them are advanced; and of their dispositions generally to receive the blessings which are offered for their acceptance. The report is to conclude with remarks and suggestions of plans for removing existing obstacles and evils, and of promoting and accomplishing, in the most effectual manner, the benevolent views of the Government. The whole is to be illustrated by a Map, exhibiting the places of residence of the several tribes. This report, which is in forwardness, will be completed in the course of a few weeks, & presented to the President.

Less than a third part of the route prescribed in this Commission has been travelled over by Doctor M. It is his intention, we learn, to complete the whole of the original design with all practicable despatch.

New York, Dec. 9.

Upon unloading the schooner Parker, capt. Dunn, from Jamaica now lying at Jones's wharf in this city, the spike of a sword fish was found driven through the ceiling in her bottom, to the length of nine inches, and there remained fast. This instrument must have been, of course, driven at a stroke of this formidable animal, through the outside plank, as well as the ceiling—which must have required a degree of force that could hardly have been imagined. The sword stands perfectly firm in its place, and penetrated the wood in so perfect a manner, as not even to produce a leak.

Extract of a letter, dated Harrisburgh, Dec. 6th, as taken from the National Gazette.

"Robert Gilmore is elected Speaker. This gentleman has been elected almost unanimously, after 8 trials he had 83 votes. He is a firm federalist and a very amiable, respectable and upright man."

Mr. Gilmore is a gentleman entirely unknown to me, either personally or by report, but from the manner in which he is here spoken, it may fairly be presumed he belongs to that class of federalists designated some time since by Pericles of Maryland, as "too proud to complain, too honorable to answer;" and thus has united the contending parties of Findley and Heister to give him 83 votes out of 95. Who but must see in this the ultimate

mate honor that attends the firm and upright man who pursues the even tenor of his way.—Ev. Post.

BALTIMORE, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 24.

MISSOURI.

The Constitution of Missouri, made in pursuance of the authority given by a law of the last session of Congress, has been rejected by the House of Representatives in Congress, by a majority (as we learn) of about twenty votes.—The ground of rejection was, that the new constitution contained a clause directly in violation of an existing clause in the constitution of the Federal Government, and it was held, that as members of Congress had sworn to defend and preserve the constitution of the U. States, in all their acts and deliberations, they could not consistently with that oath ratify and accept the new Constitution of Missouri, inasmuch as it contained a clause directly in opposition to an injunction of the constitution of the Federal Government.

Strange as it may appear, much argument has been held upon this subject, whether Congress were bound in duty to examine and see if the new constitution of Missouri was Republican and not contrary to the Constitution of the U. States; whether they ought not to omit altogether to enquire, whether the conditions prescribed by the law authorising the admission of Missouri as a state had been complied with, and to refer the question of the doubted constitutionality of one of its clauses to the judiciary.

The House did not seem inclined to follow the example of the Senate and wink at the 26th section—Still less were they disposed, like a timid child, to shut their eyes and take the dose—without a conscientious hardihood they resolved to do their duty as common sense expounded it; having authorised the territory of Missouri to make a constitution conformable to certain conditions, they thought it right to enquire whether the constitution formed, complied with those conditions; and because it did not, they declined ratifying it—"This is the best and front of their offending."

Extract from the Remarks of the National Gazette, upon the subject of the choice of a United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

"The people—all men of sense—have grown tired or heedless of the distinction of Old School and New School, Federalist and Democrat. They see that when the party dress is rubbed off, the metal is the same and answers to the same standard. They know, as regards the great difference of distinction of Federalist and Democrat—that it involves, no difference of principle—that the party of the latter, has embraced the maxims and trod in the footsteps of that of the former, in the administration of the affairs of the Union—that both have been guilty of excesses in political doctrine; that both were extravagant in their predilections and antipathies to foreign nations. Take an individual bred and educated in the United States, trained in the principles and habits appertaining to our institutions, possessed of property, surrounded by a family, engaged in a profession, sublimated in his social domestic life—who is it, of intelligence, rectitude of spirit, that will venture to use to such an individual the title of a publican, though he should have borne the name of Federalist—that will venture to question his equal fitness for any public trust, with the citizen heretofore distinguished as a Democrat? Is Mr. Seagrunt, for example, the less of an American in heart and doctrine, the less capable and trusty as the Representative of Philadelphia—are his services the less honourable and profitable to the State, because he has been always regarded, as was first elected, as a Federalist in party sense? The sound and truly patriotic portion of the community, will no longer consent to be guided by phantoms to see each other in false, invidious light; whatever efforts may be made to maintain the old delusions, by editors of newspapers, and political demagogues and sharpers, whose consequence and subsistence, perhaps, depend upon their successes in this pernicious imposture."

The contempt in which Mr. Wadsworth seems to hold these imaginary distinctions appellations of the different political sects, which have contended in our country, here well expressed, and it is a sentiment which forces itself upon every man of sound sense in the moments of calm reflection, let his exasperations and antipathies and sense of duty have been how ever high they may. The original cause of parties in this country was the difference of opinion with respect to the Federal Government—then came the French Revolution, that endless, various, prospective of human events, which defied the judgment of all the world (Edmund Burke alone excepted.) & this gave new vigour to the existing parties, by infusing into them a degree of enthusiasm which they had not before. That tremendous insurrection against law and order, religion, liberty and peace being now laid, there does not seem to be any necessity for the preservation of those political distinctions which the emergency of a former day made it salutary to sustain—foreign policy was the point on which we formerly split—on that point

appears now to be no division of sentiment between the government and the people—why then should we know any other distinction among men than the most capable, the most virtuous, the most worthy?

Heartily as we accord with Mr. Walsh in most of his profound views of things, & highly as we admire the accomplished style in which he expresses them, there is one sentence in the above remarks to which we dissent viz. "That both (meaning Federal and Democratic parties) have been guilty of excesses in political doctrines that both were extravagant in their predilections and antipathies for foreign nations."

That both parties have been guilty of excesses in political doctrine is admitted, but we have yet to learn, that there ever was an extravagant attachment on either side to any nation. It is true that each was twitted with the imputation of French and British Partisan, but these were terms of passion not of settled conviction. When the warfare occasioned by the French Revolution broke out, the question then arose in this country, what is the most correct & the most advantageous policy for us to pursue. The democratic party wished the Government, if not to make common cause with France, at least to afford her every aid to maintain her stupendous undertaking—while the Federal party, then in power, resolved on a strict and fair neutrality—thus disappointed, the Democratic party accused the Federalists of attachment to England—and the Federalists retorted on them, the charge of French influence—with this essentially and widely different view of things abroad was united the struggle for place at home, and the exasperation thus roused, admitted of no pacification; for whether our foreign or domestic concerns became the topic, all was a bone of contention.

With respect then to any thing like undue attachment to any foreign nation on the part of either party, we know of no satisfactory evidence, and we think we have referred to causes sufficiently abundant and stimulating to account for all the excesses which have appeared.—The reproach of French or British Partisan is considered as savouring too much of an invidious nickname, to bear with in the stamp of truth or semblance of propriety—and as for those contemporaneous political acts and movements which took place (during the late long European convulsions) in our country & in Europe, disavowing the arch intent of Mr. Canning, we must borrow his phrase and sincerely say, that we can only regard them, "as a most extraordinary concurrence of things."

Upon the score of antipathies perhaps we cannot be so decided, except as to France—in no time have we ever heard of an accusation against the democratic party for entertaining antipathies to France, and sheer justice must acquit the Federalists of any such sentiment—it must be confessed that the writings of Edmund Burke, Bishop Watson, and Fisher Ames had a strong tendency to produce a sentiment of horror and execration for the crimes and cruelties of the French Revolution, all of which occurred in our own times—but still a pardon was always in reserve for a nation of Cavaliers, who had become frantic with undefined notions and who were subsequently directed by inevitable ambition—Federalists always condemned the course and conduct of those who committed excesses, rather than the nation, and at the first pause which ensued after all their abominations, they were ready to exclaim, in the language of Mr. Cowper, France! with all thy faults, we love thee still.

It cannot be denied, that there has ever been a sentiment of settled hostility in this country, among all parties, against Great Britain—and if antipathies can ever be justified, they are in this instance. The feeling of dislike first originated with the unnatural course of measures adopted by the mother country which gave rise to the American Revolution—the war begat ill blood, and the separation of the colonies produced a rankling remembrance, not easily to be soothed—the enterprise and energy of these freed states engendered a jealousy in the bosom of the country from which they had been torn, and the rapid progress made by them in arts, in science, in wealth, in vigour, in greatness and in power, seems to have rendered it necessary for Great Britain to enlist all her writers in an attempt to disparage and to despise every thing that is American.

Under such circumstances, was it possible to be preserved free from unfriendly prejudices? Could prejudice in this instance be ascribed to us as a fault? As men we could but feel it—as politicians it did not become us to regard it. Policy and propriety have constrained, that less should be said on this point than the feelings dictated.—It is the province of wisdom to make just sacrifices to great objects and nothing can redound more to the honor of man; than a sacrifice of wounded feeling to our Country's Good.

Upon the whole, we admit with Mr. Walsh the excesses of both parties in political doctrine, but we cannot concur with him in the opinion of the existence of extravagant predilections for any foreign nation; as little do we agree in his position of the existence of extravagant antipathies—the obvious meaning he intends—the only antipathy against a foreign nation that we are conscious exists, is that we have described.

in your last paper and my observations shall occupy but a small portion of your next ensuing one."

I have examined the constitution of my state and the circumstances under which Mr. N. Martin is stated to labour, and it is my opinion that Camillus has taken a view of the subject completely incorrect. Mr. Thomas' Term of office expired in the fall of 1819. Mr. M. was elected and acted as Delegate to the General Assembly in 1819. We will in this investigation admit, that during the period in which he then acted as delegate, he received a third part of the profits of that situation, which Mr. T. then held in consequence of his having been the sheriff of the county. What does the constitution say? "That if any delegate to the Assembly shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive directly or indirectly, at any time the profits or any part of the profits of any office exercised by any other person, during his acting as delegate to the Assembly, his seat on conviction in a court of law by the oath of two credible witnesses shall be void and he shall suffer the punishment for wilful and corrupt perjury, or be banished this state forever, or disqualified forever from holding any office of profit or trust, as the court may adjudge." In what manner, and by what authority is a Sheriff to be elected? By ballot and by the people.

For an indefinite & unascertained period of time No. Every third year proclaims the constitution. Does any agent exist longer than the power of attorney stipulates? Can a sheriff continue in office for a longer period than the constitution has assigned & the people have selected him? Surely not.—Is he not then at the termination of every third year "civiliter mortuus" as relative to the office of sheriff? Does he hold or can he execute after that time the office of sheriff, when the constitution has willed his official annihilation as such?

Does not the constitution say, "That sheriff shall be elected in each county by ballot every third year? His office then has departed from him and he knows it no more." Another called by the voice of the constitution and his constituents, steps into the vacancy his election has made and fills it till death or disqualification shall compel him to resign it. How then could Mr. M. receive directly or indirectly any part of the profits of an office which no longer existed? But it will be said, that Mr. T. was authorized by an act of assembly to complete, after the expiration of his office his collections, as sheriff and that Mr. M. did receive a certain part of the profits of these collections, while acting as a delegate.

Can the legislature by one act alter the constitution? Can they in the might and almost omnipotence of their political power, by one act of assembly, create a sheriff?

Will Camillus, or can Camillus show any part of the constitution which vests in the legislature the power of electing a sheriff, or of extending the office of sheriff beyond the term assigned by its commands? Or can Camillus prove that two sheriffs can at one time exist in any one county of this state?

Until the constitution be altered all the legislature can do, as far as my knowledge extends, is to empower any certain individual or individuals to complete the collections and close the business of one who has been a sheriff.

In the exercise of their power they might authorize even the executor of a deceased sheriff to complete his collections, undisturbed at his death, yet could this executor be said to receive any part of the profits of an office exercised by any other person, when that person was in his grave?

What does the act of assembly, relative to investing an individual with authority, to complete his collections, after his term of office as sheriff, say, "That sheriffs are empowered to receive and collect &c. all officers fees, &c. put into their respective hands for collection, &c. in the last year of their respective offices, & all fees which became or shall become due them for official services, performed in the second year of their respective offices, in as full and ample manner as they might or could have done during the time of their being sheriffs respectively, for the space of one year next ensuing the expiration of their respective offices."

Is not here demonstration plain, that the legislature instead of even supposing them to be sheriffs during that one year, have expressly stated, that they may perform certain acts in as full and ample manner, as during the time of their being sheriffs. Palpably recognizing them as not being sheriffs during that year to which the act alluded and stating that their power of receiving and collecting shall last, for the space of one year next ensuing the expiration of their respective offices.

The plain question to be determined is was Mr. T. a sheriff of Talbot county at the time Mr. M. acted as delegate to the Assembly. Did Mr. T. hold that office then, and if he did not, could he have any deputy or agent, who could then either execute the office or receive any part of the profits of it?

Mr. T. possessed his capability of collection, &c. not by his power of sheriff, but from the authority granted by an act of the legislature to him as a private individual, whose office had expired. And it is this confounding and blending in one mixed mass of irregularly associated ideas, the constitution of this state and the mere act of its assembly that has produced the plausible but unfounded reasoning of Camillus.

But admit Mr. M. to be guilty—admit

every argument advanced here to be incorrect? What have the present house of delegates to do with the question or the facts? Are they the jury to convict or the judges to condemn?

By reference to sec. 39 of the constitution of Maryland, you will find "that if any senator, delegate to Congress, or Assembly, or member of the council, shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive directly or indirectly, at any time, the profits or any part of the profits of any office exercised by any other person, during his acting as senator, delegate to Congress, or Assembly, or member of the council, his seat on conviction in a court of law, by the oath of two credible witnesses, shall be void, & he shall suffer the punishment for wilful & corrupt perjury, or be banished this state forever, or disqualified forever, from holding any office or place of trust or profit, as the court may adjudge."

I will end my remarks by observing that no other tribunal except a court of law can preside over his case, at present, and no other but a jury, could, even if guilty convict. And further, that personally, my acquaintance with Mr. Martin is general, and that politically, I am his decided opponent.

Easton, Dec. 14th.

(* The above communication was received last week but too late for publication.—Ed.)

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

Sir—Horne Tooke in your last paper, addressed himself to two delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland, and states that he is "perfectly certain" of the position he has there adopted.

He has examined the subject of his essay in a grammatical view. I will answer him in the same manner, and as briefly as possible. To me it appears, that he has entirely mistaken the nature of the terms "held" and "exercised" as they are used in the constitution of this state.

He says that "held" is a participle of the perfect tense and that its principal meaning is the time past. I would remark, that "held" as used in that part of the constitution to which he refers, is a participle passive, and of itself points out no time nor tense. In its passive state the auxiliary verb "to be" must be either expressly used, or else implied from customary phraseology, to indicate its tense, or to limit and identify its time.

"Held" in its passive state, may be used either in the present, the imperfect, the perfect, the pluperfect, or the future tense, and the precise destination of its period of time, must be marked out and defined by the company of its necessary auxiliary verb, implied or expressed.

"Held" alone means neither present, past, nor future in the passive sense. An office held, may have been held, had been held, or will be held?—and all correct expressions. The word held then, as a passive participle, evidently gathers its powers of designating time from the auxiliary verb to be.

It is certainly a participle passive as well as a perfect participle. Held is sometimes used by itself; and in that case the auxiliary must always be implied when it is passively introduced.

Suppose a person were to say "I will prosecute any individual who shall deal with a servant hired to me." Hired (precisely analogous to held as used in the constitution) would be solely applicable to the existing term for which the servant had been hired, and the expressions of an intention to prosecute could not possibly apply to any individual who might deal with him after his term of service had expired.

I would then say, that held as made use of in sec. 38 of the constitution, refers not to the past but solely to the present time, & that no delegate to the Assembly can be guilty under sec. 38 or 39 of the constitution, who receives, after its expiration, the profits or any part of the profits arising from the office of a sheriff, whose term of service has expired.

I have hastily made these few remarks and they are as equally applicable to the word exercised as to the word held.

MURRAY.

Easton, Dec. 20.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham,

Much of Governor Clinton's Speech has appeared in various papers, and if all its excellencies were to be quoted, very little would be left. I enclose you some of its most interesting paragraphs, in the hope that it may thus be brought more emphatically under the notice of our assembled guardians at Annapolis.

1000 well organized schools, being only one sixth of the number already in operation in New York, would educate every child in our state, and 100,000 dollars in addition to what parents, who have ability, are now willing to pay, judiciously expended annually, would put, & continue the whole in active operation. What more beneficial, what nobler subject could occupy the time and talents of a legislative body! That assembly, which should strike out the ways and means to effectuate this most important object, would justly immortalize itself.

If society is ever to be improved, it will be by two means. The proper administration of the penitentiary system; which is to lock up all felons for life to hard labour. Never, upon earth let one of them loose upon society again, unless upon reformation certain and thorough. None of your hypocritical reforms; but one, that should be first perfectly manifested by a course of exemplary conduct, and should then prove itself by a year or two more of trial, till reformation was not only radical, but had grown into solid and

abiding habits.—Then; and never till then should a convicted felon ever be returned to human and civil society. And should it ever happen that one of these beings should again offend, and be again brought to justice, the sentence on a second conviction should be death—death inevitable; cutting off the arch hypocrite's last hope. Thus incarcerate the vice, that now stalks abroad over the face of our country corrupting its very vitals. Keep the rising generation from the snare of experienced and skilful villainy, and from the baleful and contaminating influence of profligate, abandoned, and vicious example. And at the same time apply the other mean; inform their growing minds, and train them assiduously under the strictest moral discipline, and in a few years with the most rational and best founded hopes, we might look for the happiest effects.

"The flourishing condition of our seminaries of education, furnishes additional inducements to continue and to extend the patronage of the state. In six thousand common schools, organized under the act for their establishment, three hundred thousand children are taught, and 160,000 dollars are annually appropriated to the compensation of the teachers. I am informed by the useful and able officer who presides over this department, that the number of pupils at present taught in our schools is equal to nine tenths of the whole number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years, which approximates to one fourth of our whole population. There are probably twenty schools in this state conducted on the Lancasterian system exclusively, and several others which follow it partially, but not so far as to assume a distinctive character. In some of these establishments, several young men have been recently instructed as Lancasterian teachers; and it is to be hoped that this system will be carried into the most extensive operation. There are now upon an average about fifty scholars for every school master under the present plan of common schools; and whether the number be great, or be small, the introduction of the Lancasterian method is of importance; for, admitting in all cases the competency of the teacher to attend to all his pupils, yet when we consider the rapidity of acquiring instruction under that system, and reflect on the useful habits which it forms, and the favourable impressions which it makes on the minds and the morals of those who participate in its benefits, we cannot hesitate to give it a decided preference.—The education of youth is an important trust, and an honorable vocation, but it is too often committed to unskilful hands. Liberal encouragement ought unquestionably to be dispensed for increasing the number of competent teachers.

"In thirty of the forty incorporated academies, there were the last year two thousand two hundred and eighteen students, of which six hundred and eighty eight were engaged in learning Latin and Greek. The fund appropriated for the benefit of these institutions, is about \$20,000 dollars.

"In Columbia, Union, and Hamilton Colleges, there are five hundred and twenty two students, and in the two Medical Colleges, one hundred & ninety six. The grants to these establishments amount to upwards of 720,000 dollars, & perhaps the whole appropriation for the promotion of education, may be estimated at two millions and a half of dollars. Although this sum may appear highly liberal, yet when we look at the resources, population and extent of the state and consider that knowledge is essential to the happiness and dignity of man—to the existence of republican government, and to national power and glory, we must feel persuaded that more munificent dispensations ought to be afforded for its encouragement and diffusion. And I would particularly recommend, the education, at the public expense, of youth distinguished and selected for moral superiority, or preeminence of talents and character. A measure of this nature is strictly in union with the genius of our government, and would have a tendency to restore the equilibrium of society—to mitigate those prejudices which spring up in the freest communities—to develop intellectual resources, which would otherwise be lost to the world, and to excite a spirit of emulation propitious to the interests of knowledge, & promotive of the fame & prosperity of our country. When I contemplate the vast resources of the state and particularly the immense revenue which will accrue from the completion of its great plans of internal improvement, I entertain a confident expectation that the rising, and all future generations will experience the continued and increased munificence of government exercised in different ways and through various channels, for the promotion of instruction, and the propagation of knowledge."

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 16.

The Governor elect qualified on Wednesday last, in presence of both branches of the legislature, by taking the several oaths of office and subscribing a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion.

The following is the result of the balloting on Tuesday last for a council to the governor:

Democratic	Federal
John Stephen	49 William Potter
Thos. H. Willing	49 James Scanlin
Grafton Duvall	48 Clem. Dorsey
James Butcher	48 A. C. Magruder
James Nabb	48 G. C. Washington
(Elected)	J. C. Weems
	William Ross
	John McPherson

HARD TIMES.

Government Favourites helping themselves.

It is reported that Mr. Cochrane, late Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C. is a defaulter to the amount of \$100,000.

as a handsome room raised for their relief. Capt. W. was among the contributors. There were two other handsome rooms raised on the coast, and planned and executed by the same gentleman. And thus the time for our relief is set about. The payment of our taxes, and the relief of our distress, will be in our hands.

AT REDUCED RENTS.

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

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dec. 23—

Easton School, LANCASTERIAN PLAN.

R. P. EMMONS tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the Citizens of Easton & its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage he has received since the organization of his school—and begs leave to inform them, that his School will again be open, after the Christmas vacation, on Monday the 1st of January 1821. His room having been enlarged and put in complete repair, is now the most commodious and convenient of any school-room in Easton, and he hopes by industry and a close application to the duties of his profession, and a careful attention to the health and morals of his pupils, as well as their improvement in their respective exercises, will in merit and receive the same liberal share of public patronage.

Easton, Dec. 23 1821.

NOTICE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of January, next, one Young Negro Man named Jim (well known as Dabins Jim) who has about eight years to serve, belonging to the estate of the late Philip Clark, deceased. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. The terms to be accommodating and made known on the day of Sale.

DEKAR THOMPSON, Admr.

de bones non with the Will annexed of Philip Clark.

dec 23

[The place of Sale not mentioned in the manuscript.]

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having leased the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county at present occupied by Mr. James Rue, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants, his house is in complete order for the reception of company, and will be opened on the first day of January next, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford.—Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands.—He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

N.B. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD HARWOOD.

Easton, Dec. 23d. 1820—Jw.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi Fa's to me directed against William L. Battle, at the suits of William Jenkins, Benjamin W. Mot, use of Thomas P. Bennett, Samuel Wright, use of Francis Arlett, and one other at the suit of John Hyatt, use of John Perry, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 16th of January, 1821, all the right, interest, claim and title of the above William L. Battle, in and to the following parcels or tracts of lands, called New man's Lot, Noble's Chance & Farmer's Delight, or the quantity what it may. Sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Dec. 23

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Thomas Colston against Mary Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of January, 1821, on the Court House Green, the following property viz. A parcel or part of a tract of land called Clay's Hope, Old Woman's Folly, and part of a tract of land called Cumberland, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, being the lands of which her late husband Thomas Robinson died seized and possessed, and which he devised to her by his last will, for & during her natural life.

Sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fi fa. Sale to commence between 11 and 12 o'clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Dec. 23. 6w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa. to me directed, at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. against Hugh Oran, will be sold on Tuesday, the 23d of January, on the Court House Green, the following property, viz. 2 Negro Women, & 4 Children, one yoke of Oxen and one ox cart. Sold to satisfy the above named fi fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

December 23—w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry fieri facias's to me directed at the suit of the following persons, Thomas Colston, William Clark, and one vendition at the suit of Thomas Banning administrator of Hugh Sherwood, against Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of January, on the Court House Green, the following property: A tract or part of a tract of land called Clay's Hope; a tract or part of a tract of land called Old Woman's Folly, and a tract or part of a tract of land called Cumberland, being the lands of which the said Samuel Robinson's father Thomas died seized and possessed, and which he devised by his last will to the said Samuel Robinson, after his mother's decease; also eight head of cattle, one yoke of steers, one ox-cart, one sorrel horse, one sorrel mare, one grey horse, 1 sorrel colt, all the present crop of tobacco, and the crop of wheat now seeded on the land.

Sold to satisfy the above said claims. Sale to commence between 11 and 12 o'clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

dec. 23

The deep silence of this night
Seems breathing in my ear;
I scarce can bear the lonely light
That burns oppress'd and near;
I stare at it while half reclined
And feel its thick light on my mind.

The sweetest fate have I laid waste
With a remorseless heart;
All that was beautiful and chaste,
For me seem'd set apart;
But I was fashion'd to defy
Such treasures, set so richly by.

How could I give up her, whose eyes
Were fill'd with quiet tears,
For many a day—when thoughts would rise,
Thoughts darkened with just fears,
Of all my vices—Memory sees
Her eye's divine remonstrances.

A wild and wretched choice was mine,
A life of low delight;
The midnight rounds of noise and wine,
That vex the wasted night;
The bitter jest, the wearied glee,
The strife of dark society.

To those who plung'd me in the throng
Of such disastrous joys,
Who led me by low craft along,
And stunn'd my mind with noise—
I only wish they now could look
Upon my life's despoiled book.

When midnight finds me torn apart
From vulgar revelry,
The cold still madness of the heart
Comes forth and talks with me;
Talks with me, till the sky is grey
With the chill light of breaking day.

My love is lost—my studies marr'd,
My friends disgrac'd and chang'd;
My thoughts all scatter'd and impair'd,
My relatives estranged,
Yet can I not by day recall
My ruined spirit from its thrall."

Character of Barochia Bibler.
Down to the period of his death in a
Ditch.

(A happy imitation of Orator Phillip's
Character of Bonaparte.)

HE IS FUDGLED!
We may now pause before that drunk-
en prodigy which staggered amongst us
like some pompous landlord, whose nose
perboiled the liquor his mouth swallow-
ed.

Dirty, squinting and peculiar, he fell
from his seat as an overdone lubber, hic-
cuping in the harmony of his own origi-
nality.

A hat greased, rimless and scalloped; a
coat destitute of its skin; a neckloth that
distanced deception; & a pair of breech-
es grinning defiance to totality, marked
the outlines of this extraordinary drinker;
the most extraordinary, perhaps, that
in the annals of this world ever drank, or
reeled, or fell.

Flung into the tavern in the midst of a
combat that employed every list of a
crowd who acknowledged no superior, he
commenced his blow-out, a cobbler by
trade, and a drunkard by inclination.

With no friend but his cup, and no for-
tune but his wages, he rushed into the bar,
where rum, and gin, and brandy, had ar-
rayed themselves, and sobriety fled from
him as from the glance of destiny. He
knew no motive but drunkenness; he ac-
knowledge no check but an empty pock-
et; he worshipped no God but the bottle,
and with an eastern devotion he knelt at
the shrine of his idolatry. A precedent to
this, there was no spirit that he did not love,
there was no cordial that he did not ven-
erate; in the hope of a tankard, he flattered
the landlord; for the sake of a dram he
bowed to the barkeeper.

A professed Christian, he guzzled in
Lent; a pretended saint, he horsewhipped
his wife; and in the name of a borrower,
he stole without remorse, and wore with-
out shame the shirt of his neighbor.

The bar contained no liquors that he
did not approve, there was no bottle he
could not empty; and whether amid bro-
ther drunkards, in a ditch, or on a dung-
hill, he seemed never to be sober, and ever-
lastingly drunk. The whole army of tip-
plers wondered at beholding the immensity
of his draughts, and the velocity with
which he drank them. Scepticism bowed
to the prodigies of his performance; a
quart of raw rum assumed the air of mod-
eration; nor was there aught too incredi-
ble for belief, or too fanciful for expecta-
tion, when the world saw a member of old
shoes drink three quarts without a stag-
ger. All the blow-outs of antiquity be-
came flea-bites in his contemplation; and
he disposed of gallons, and quarts, and
pints, and gills, and mugs, as if they were
the invisible measures of the Lilliputians.

Such is a faint and feeble picture of Bar-
ochia Bibler, the first (and it is to be hop-
ed the last) Emperor of drunkards.

UPS AND DOWNS.

Mr. Printer,
I am a Dutchman of some little conse-
quence, but being lame of one leg, have
had many ups and downs in life. From
my earliest remembrance, when my mo-
ther used to toss me up and down, to the

present time, I have been going up or
down continually and never, till my arri-
val in this country, had any doubt of the
meaning of those words. The ups and
downs which I suffered under the up and
down star of Napoleon, made me heartily
tired of my own country, and I came to
this in a vessel, which kept throwing
me up and down continually, while
my food was no sooner down my
throat, than it began to make preparation
to come up again. When I first came a-
shore, the land went up and down, as had
the vessel, so that I verily thought I had
made a poor exchange of countries.
My limping faculty was sadly disturbed,
and ran hastily up one leg and down the
other, in search of its last and usual abode,
while my legs themselves, like hens in
an argument, kept hopping up and down
in a very untimely manner, and, as if
doubting which was which, seemed to be
puzzling themselves about the doctrine
of identity. I will not be positive that
it was so, but it seemed so to me. To return.
All these ups and downs were perfectly
intelligible, corresponding entirely with
an early impression of mine, that 'up is up
and down is down.' Two fundamentals
which no astronomical notions have ever
been able to disturb. But the ups and
downs of the English language, which I
am now compelled to speak, have confus-
ed my venerable ideas, and which is up
and which is down, I know no more than
a toad in a sling—You eat your food
up, and you swallow it down. You put
up beef, and you put down butter. You
follow game up, and you run game
down. You dress a man up, and you
dress a horse down. You are right down
mad, and you are right up about it. You
trip a man up, and you knock a man
down. You cut corn up and you cu-
corn down. You pay up, and you pay
down. You are taken down with a fe-
ver, and you are laid up with a cold—and
while you allow that a man is quite down,
you still insist that he is fairly done up.
I mean to be right up & down with you
Mr. Printer, and I tell you plainly, if you
do not make a better language, you may
talk it yourself; for I can talk high and
low Dutch, a word for each alternately,
and have less ups and downs in a whole
volume, than in a single page of your zig-
zag lingo. **N. E. Galaxy.**

For Sale.

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

Dec. 9—4f.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A WET NURSE,

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

Notice.

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

Dec. 9 3w

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber
of Worcester County, in the State of Mary-
land, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court
of Worcester County in Maryland, letters tes-
tamentary on the personal estate of Sterling
Jones, late of Worcester County deceased, all
persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at
or before the first day of August next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this first day of De-
cember, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and
twenty.
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS, Extr.

Dec. 9—3w

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber
of Worcester County, hath obtained from the
Orphans' Court of Worcester County, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of Jonathan Fooks, late Sheriff of
said County, deceased; all persons having
claims against the said dec'd, are hereby warn-
ed to exhibit the same with the vouchers there-
of to the subscriber at or before the first day of
June next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this first day of De-
cember, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and
twenty.
JONATHAN FOOKS, (of Daniel) Adm'r.

Dec. 9—3w

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of the Cambridge Academy
have the pleasure of notifying the public, that
they have contracted with an eminent Teach-
er to fill the place of the English Department
of the Academy, immediately after the Chris-
mas Vacation.

The studies of this department, will com-
prise a finished English Education, in all its
branches.

The Classical Department will continue in
the charge of its present incumbent (Mr.
Shanley) whose peculiar talent for his pro-
fession, which he has pursued for more than
twenty years, and whose assiduous attention
and correct deportment, attested by his ear-
liest patrons, as well as his present, afford the
most flattering prospects of the extensive
usefulness of this Seminary.

The semi-annual exhibition at the Academy
will commence on Thursday, 21st inst. at 1
o'clock, A. M.

JOS. E. MUSE, President.

Cambridge, Dec. 16, 1820—4w

State of Maryland,

Worcester County, sc.

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

Dec. 9—4w

To be Hired,

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

Easton, Nov. 11, 1820.

Public Sale.

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

Terms of Sale.

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

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

Dec. 2—4w

WILLIAM HOPKINS SMITH,

Wheelwright,

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

Notice,

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

About 19 years old, 5 feet 4-1/2 inches high,
stout made, his hair tolerably straight, his
clothing, a bottle green coat, vest and pantal-
ons of domestic cloth, nearly new, one linen
shirt and fur hat half worn, and one pair fine
shoes much worn; he says he is free, and was
born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and that he
lived a while with Michael Mieselman, two
miles from Middle Town, Frederick county,
Virginia. If a slave, the owner is requested
to come forward without delay, with proof of
the fact, pay charges and release him from
goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably
to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.
Nov. 25 8w

To be Rented,

From the first day of January next, the

Union Tavern.

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

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.

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

To be Rented,

The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied
by Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr.
Cull—Possession may be had the first of Jan-
ary next.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dec. 2—

MRS. ANN MARIA CAMPBELL.

(having removed to a Large and Commodious
House, in Cambridge, in a convenient part
of the Town, in respect to the Academy and o-
ther Schools, will Board a few Girls and Boys,
no moderate terms.
Cambridge, December 2, 1820.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowl-
edges the past favors of his friends
and customers and the public in gen-
eral, and informs them that the New
and Elegant Schooner, the **JANE & MARY**,
commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom
the utmost confidence may be placed,
has commenced her regular routes be-
tween Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton
every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday
at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punc-
tually attended to by the Captain on board.
The Publics Ob't. Serv't.
CLEMENT VICKARS.
N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will
attend at his office in Easton, as usual to re-
ceive all orders, every Monday Morning.
C. V.

February 14—

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thurs-
day the 24th day of February, at 10
o'clock A. M. returning leave Balti-
more every Sunday at 9 o'clock
A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and
Baltimore on the above named days during the
season.
The **EDWARD LLOYD**, is in complet-
order for the reception of Passengers and
Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantial-
ly built of the very best materials; copper fast-
ened, and completely finished in the first rate
Packet style for the accommodation of Pas-
sengers. She has a large and commodious cab-
in with twelve berths, and two state rooms
with eight berths, furnished with every con-
venience.
All orders left with the subscriber, or in his
absence with Mr. Thomas Henrich, at his of-
fice at Easton-Point, will be thankfully receiv-
ed and faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

Sale of Lots.

The subscriber will offer for sale, by public
auction, on Saturday the 30th day of Decem-
ber, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the
forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the
premises
TWO UNIMPROVED LOTS,
Situate on Cabinet street, and extending to
Port street, containing thirteen sixteenths of
an acre each. Also that valuable parcel of
Land, commonly called Marsh Lot, situate on
the Bay Side Road, containing 17 acres and
an eighth; Also other Lots, situate on the Land-
ing Road or Port street extended—on the fol-
lowing terms, viz. on a credit of 12 months
from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchas-
ers giving bond with security to be approved
by the subscriber, for the payment of the pur-
chase money and interest thereon.
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.
Easton, Dec. 9—4w

To Rent,

That small convenient dwelling on Dover
street, at present occupied by Mrs. Freeland.
For terms apply to
LUCRETIA TEAKLE,
Living at the corner of Dover
and Harrison streets.
Dec. 2

Fall and Winter

GOODS.

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

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS.

CLARK & GREEN,

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

NEW GOODS.

Groome & Lambdin

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

Printing,

Neatly Executed at this Office.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

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

Returns his thanks to the Public generally,
for the liberal encouragement he has receiv-
ed, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of
their favours, and informs them that he has
just received a large supply of Beer and Ci-
der of the best quality which he will dispose
of either by the barrel or smaller quantity.
He has likewise received a supply of Apples,
House, &c. which he will dispose of as the
Barrel or Bushel—Also, Beef Tongues, cured
by himself in a superior manner, Crackers,
Cheese, &c. all of which he will dispose of on
the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Nov. 11

Mrs. Susan Seth,

(Residing at the Head of Hye, Talbot County.)

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

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between
Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving
Easton every Monday & Thursday at 6 o'clock
A. M. for ANnapolis & Baltimore, via Todd's
point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at An-
napolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start
from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for
Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for An-
napolis and Easton every Wednesday and Sa-
turday, at 6 o'clock A. M. arrives at An-
napolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts
from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. ar-
rives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same even-
ing, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place
known by the name of the Double Mills.
Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3.25
From do. to Annapolis .50
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.
Easton, Feb. 28—

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed, at
the suit of Samuel and Alexander B. Hanson
against Thomas Hancibon, will be sold on
Tuesday the 26th of December, at the pre-
sents the following property to wit: a tract or
part of a tract of and, called Hancibon's in-
covery, containing one hundred acres more or
less, one horse, four head of cattle, fifteen
head of sheep, two hogs, three pigs, one car-
riage and harness, one ox cart, two ploughs,
one harrow, one roller, all the crop of corn,
one fodderhouse, three stacks of straw, one
milk house, seventeen bushels of wheat seed,
one canoe, one crab, one scow, one third
part of a wheat fan, one wheat roller, one gin-
net, thirty nine head of geese, four poultry
coops, twelve ducks, sixteen turkeys, one ne-
gro child aged twelve months, all the cur-
blades, one negro man, aged seventy, one
looking glass, one walnut desk, one dining ta-
ble, ten Windsor chairs, one flag bottom stool,
one armed ditto, one large water, four small
ditto, one pair of brass andirons, four dishes,
thirty eight plates, one coffee pot, five cups
and saucers, four tumblers, one decanter, one
lot of old books, one half bushel, three barrels,
three beds and furniture, three pots, one tea
kettle, two pair of iron spauceles, the crop of
flax, all the corn husks, one crib, one clock, 17
bedsteads, two dressing gasses, one wire
sifter, one coffee mill, one spider, one oven,
all the greens in the garden, two saws, one
grind stone, one iron dog, one peck kettle.
Sold to satisfy the above said fieri facias.
ALLEN BOWIE, Sh'f.
Nov. 25—1w

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of two fieri facias to me directed
one at the suit of Wm. Jenkins, and the other
at the suit of Benjamin W. Mott, use of Tho-
mas P. Bennett, against Wm. J. Battie, will
be sold on the 25th December 1820, on the
Court House Green, between the hours of 11
and 12 o'clock, all the right, interest, claim
and title of the said William J. Battie, in and
to the following parcels, or parts of tracts of
land called Newman's Lot & Noble's Chance,
be the quantity what it may.
Sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs
of the above fieri facias.
ALLEN BOWIE, Sh'f.
December 16—3w

Notice,

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

James Conaway,

About 5 feet 5 inches high, 19 years old and
rather slender made, has a scar between his
eye brows, and one a little above his right
wrist, his clothing a blue cloth coat, a blue
and white striped cotton ditto; a black
and white striped Marcellus vest, a pair of
brown cloth pantaloons, a pair of coarse shoes
and wool hat, all much worn. He says he is
free and was born at Elkridge Landing, about
9 miles from Baltimore. If a slave, the owner
is requested to come forward without delay
with proof of the fact, pay charges and release
him from goal, otherwise he will be released
agreeably to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.
Nov. 25 8w

Notice,

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

Reuben Holly,

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

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30.

In consequence of a severe indisposition, the Editor of this paper is under the necessity of issuing but half a sheet this week—Our state Legislature having adjourned from the 23d to the 27th inst. and no business of consequence having been transacted by our National Legislature, (that we have heard of) during the present week, nor later foreign intelligence received than our last; our patrons will be no great losers by the present unavoidable curtailment.

The election which took place in Dorchester County, on Saturday last, for a Delegate to the General Assembly, (occupied by the tie between Benjamin W. LeCompte, and George Lake, Esqrs. last October), has, we understand, terminated in favour of Benjamin W. LeCompte. We have not received the official returns, but are informed that Mr. LeCompte is elected by a majority of 40 votes over Mr. Lake, the Democratic Candidate.

When the workers in Brass lately exhibited their splendid Pageant in the city of London and paid their compliments to Queen Caroline, it was afterwards remarked, that her Majesty admired the addresses of *Men of Metal* and shewed more Brass than ever.

The Glass Blowers address seems to have very much gratified the Royal Pretender, and their present of Wine Glasses animated the illustrious unfortunate to strains of loftiest sublimity. She descants upon the various uses of the human breath and upon the anticipations inspired by the present of glasses, and with a felicity of thought & expression most "German" to the occasion, consoles herself for the smallness of their size with this cheering reflection, "that she could indemnify herself by the frequency of the libation for the exiguity of the goblet."

The disposition to "laud & magnify" the Queen seems to have been as contagious as a plague—after Lords & Ladies, Gentlemen and Matrons, Wherrymen, Lightermen & Jack Tars, Hackney Coachmen and every species of Handicraftsmen, & all that earth and the waters could render up had appeared in review before her Majesty, the astronomers resolved to inspect the heavens to find something there to do her honor—and they have discovered, a new star which they have called "Bergami," and they report that it is so situated that we shall soon have Bergami and Venus in conjunction in the Heavens, as well as on the earth.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

DIARY OF G—l S—y.
Arrived at the Ancient City half past 12 o'clock, P. M. Dec. 3d, Tanninices, meet me on the wharf, C—r and J—u C—r at their heads; greet me kindly; fine address. C—r very quizzical looking old gentleman, J—u Tyburn looking bird; great improvements, houses building, streets paving, very foolish people, government go to Baltimore in less than five years.

Monday morning, feel heavy, bad dreams all night, thought at one time, I was in West Indies, in old Capt. Stone's brig, sprung a leak, four feet water in the hold, obliged to put into Jamaica; waked in a sweat, went to sleep again, dreamed that S—t M—ls, and J—k Q—n, were dragging me out of the State House, morning gun fired, make me start, don't like the singing of a bullet, scared my sorrel horse, and made him run away at Bladensburg, very hard mouth, could not stop him for the life of me; got up early, and tried to rally my spirits, took a glass of Geneva, weather quite muggy, walk down to the government house, G—r or meet me at the door, mightily pleased, in another year, more than expected, hard sweat in P—e G—s, tobacco paid for it, G—r got fine complexion, white teeth, sorry he has bald head, bald heads generally empty, Billy Pinkney and I got fine suits of hair. L—t Swagger at breakfast, paying his court, reminded me of horse in *Esop's* Fables, G—r told pleasant story, L—t laughed loud, fell back in his chair, overset his coffee, spilt upon his new buff pantaloons, scalding hot, L—t make ugly faces, glad to see him, in good company, hope it will mend his manners, drank Miss Henny Smith's cordial last winter, and then told pawtles on her, threw poor Miss Henny, into Hystericks, very amiable young lady, always polite, treated me kindly, in 1812, never forget old friends. G—r walk with me to the State house, went into the House of Delegates, meet many of my old friends, very glad to see me, hard shakes, G—r give me the slip, peep into Senate Chamber, G—r or there, in high glee, with three Senators; think it good time to introduce myself, walk to the fire, Senators take no notice of me, never ask me to sit down, be up to these fellows, get one of their seats next year, hope to be President of Senate, order messenger not to let them come inside of the bar. Met old Commodore Cloudy, on the Parade, walked up, and offered me his hand, would not take it, folded my arms, tucked my cloak about me, looked gaunt and grim, like old Douglass in the book, Commodore sheer off, took on high airs last year, would dine with me, at Counsellor Boreums, wanted to be appointed fish Inspector, nicker him there, told G—r or it would ne-

ver do, to send any more, Eastern Shore musquitoes to Baltimore, too many there already, mere bloodsuckers, Commodore very ugly old fellow, got catfish mouth.

Monday night, caucus met, Col. C—s in the chair, very simple old gentleman, must pay him attention, revolutionized P—s G—s, G—l M—t wants to be S—r, cut a fine figure in the chair, look like Frog in bucket of hot water; S—l S—ns make great parade, proposed to go into nomination of Senators, for next year, claims a seat himself, says he is entitled, made fine speeches at Hooktown and in Dirty Neck, silenced Kerr and put down Goldsborough, Washington member, bounced into the room, speak immediately, cant tell what he would be at, talk of every thing, Mr. Jefferson, General Jackson, General Ringgold, Bealmond and Harpers ferry, fellow out of his wits, makes mighty poor verses, sung foolish song at G—r's about Champagne, not a bottle on the table, drank Coniac, & called it Madeira wine, didnt know any better, half seas over, D—r S—ly left out this year, he and K—dy two high blades, brought down barrel of whiskey last session, and drank it out before Christmas, two of C—l-ne members very noisy, overcharged with whiskey, eyes red as ferret, whaler from D—on, sent in and asked for admission, got up and opposed it, stated my reasons, reminded members of the confusion produced last year by Counsellor Vonbrazen—attacked me, and General Sweep wanted to send S—b—ry to Easton on a fools errand, pull down printers press and throw his types into the court house well, man or two might have got killed in the scuffle, federal sheriff, summons freeholders, bring in bills of indictment for murder, get poor S—b—ry caged, counsellor would not have a care a pin; thought it good joke; Baltimore county members side with me; Caroline members opposed; swear they will leave caucus, if whaler's rejected, very hot debate; great confusion; three members speaking at same time; C—l—D—l proposed adjourning; glad of it; agreed to it immediately; hope members will get sober by to-morrow night; begin to fear I shall lose Sp—r's c—r, G—l M—t every evening lies-by; says nothing; all owing to whaler from Denton; hope some day to get him into the Penitentiary; not unlikely, two Eastern Shore Delegates been there before; first Inspector myself, cause him to remember me; keep him his time out; make Williams dose him well with bitters; mend his manners greatly; and send him to D—on a fine Stonecutter.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

(Abstract of Proceedings.)

TUESDAY, Dec. 19.

Mr. Hayward reports a bill to enable Robert C. W. W. to collect of Talbot, to complete his collection.

The bill for the benefit of Thomas E. Price, the bill for the relief of John J. Moore, of Ohio, a bill reported by Mr. Wm. W. Eccleston to change the time of holding Dorchester county levy court, and a bill reported by Mr. Dennis for the relief of Jesse Hughes, were severally passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy obtained leave to report a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in the state of Maryland.

Mr. Bowles reports a further supplement to the act for the erection of a market house in Hagerstown.

Mr. Hayward reports a bill for the benefit of James Ridgway.

Mr. Mausby laid on the table for consideration a resolution in favor of Benjamin G. Jones, late sheriff of Harford, and his securities.

Mr. King reports a supplement to the act to increase the pay of the judges of the orphan's courts for the several counties therein named.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy obtained leave to report a bill to repeal such parts of the act to regulate lotteries as relate to the commissioners of lotteries and for other purposes.

Mr. Polk reports a bill for establishing the titles and bounds of lands and for other purposes.

Mr. J. B. Eccleston obtains leave to report a bill to repeal such parts of the constitution as relate to the manner of altering the constitution of this state.

Mr. Polk obtained leave to report a bill to alter such parts of the constitution of this state as directs two delegates to be elected in the City of Baltimore as delegates to the general assembly, and such parts thereof as prescribe the manner of choosing the senate and of filling their vacancies.

Mr. J. Forrest reports a bill to provide for the payment of jurors in Prince George's county.

Mr. Dennis reports a bill for the relief of Jesse Hughes.

The Clerk of the Senate returns the bill for the relief of John J. Moore, of Ohio, the bill to authorize Wm. Jordan to complete his collection, the bill for the relief of David Waggoner, the bill to authorize the levy court of Dorchester to levy a sum of money, and the bill to authorize Henry E. Coalman to introduce a slave into this state, severally passed. The bill annulling the marriage of Thomas Knott, rejected. The bill authorizing John W. Price to complete his collections; the bill authorizing James H. Wathen to complete his collections, and the bill to incorporate the trustees of McKim's school, severally passed with proposed amendments, which were assented to by the house, and delivers a bill to change the mode of appointing overseers of public roads so far as relates to Somerset.

The house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.

Mr. Dennis reports a bill, for the relief of John King and other securities of Wm. S. Handy, late collector of Somerset.

Mr. T. N. Williams obtained leave to report a bill relating to public roads and public landings in Worcester county.

Mr. J. B. Eccleston obtained leave to report a bill for the revaluation of real and personal property in Kent county.

Mr. Norris obtained leave to report a supplement to the act regulating the inspection of fish.

Mr. T. Kennedy reports a bill to confirm the act to repeal all that part of the Constitution which relates to the division of Washington into five election districts and for other purposes passed, last session.

Mr. W. W. Eccleston laid on the table for consideration a resolution in favor of Roger Hooper of Dorchester.

Mr. J. B. Eccleston reports a bill for the revaluation of the real and personal property of Kent.

Mr. Hayward reports unfavorably on the petition of Wm. P. Ridgway, which was concurred in by the house.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.

On motion by Mr. Orrick, a message was sent to the senate proposing to adjourn for the Christmas holidays, from Saturday next until the Wednesday following.

On motion by Mr. Showers, Ordered, that the Treasurer of the Western Shore furnish this house with a statement of all the money that has been paid out of the Treasury to Colleges, Academies and Schools in the different counties of this state, in each & every year, designating the counties to which the same has been paid since the year 1800 to 1820, inclusive. Also a statement of the amount of the school fund to the several counties, & a statement of the sums paid out of their respective parts, when and to whom the same has been paid, if any.

On motion by Mr. Boyle, Ordered, that Messrs. Boyle, J. P. Kennedy and Marriott, be a committee to examine and report to this house, if any, and what decisions have taken place in conformity to an act, entitled "An act for holding an election in Somerset county, and to enable the governor and council to determine the validity of elections for sheriffs."

The bill reported by Mr. J. P. Kennedy to authorize the establishment of an additional warehouse in the city of Baltimore for the inspection of tobacco; the bill for the relief of John King and certain other securities of Wm. S. Handy, late collector of Somerset, and a bill reported by Mr. J. Forrest, for the sale of the real estate of Leonard Covington, deceased, were severally passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the relief of Jesse Hughes, passed. The bill for the relief of Wm. Hodgkins, rejected, and delivers an additional supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, for the concurrence of the house.

Mr. Hillenry reports a supplement to the act passed in 1819, relative to the school fund in the several counties therein named.

Mr. J. B. Eccleston reports an additional supplement to the act to provide for the education of poor children in the several counties therein named.

On motion by Mr. J. B. Eccleston, Ordered, that the Treasurer of the Western Shore be requested to furnish this house with a statement of the judgments due the state of Maryland, designating such as are deemed valid and such as are deemed invalid, and also specifying the amount of such judgment and the date of its rendition.

The house adjourned.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19.

From sundry inhabitants of Washington, for a confirmation of the act passed last session relative to an election district.

From Richard Hazlip, of Washington, from Samuel Castle & Charles Hutchinson, of Washington, for special acts of insolvency.

From the president and managers of the Maryland Penitentiary, that the Legislature will provide for the immediate liquidation of the debt due by them, and that the future profits of the establishment may be applied to the building of an east wing.

From Robert R. Richardson, executor of Thomas Richardson, for a sale of part of the real estate of the said testator.

From the trustees of the Roman Catholic congregation of Baltimore, for a modification of their charter.

From Moses Shepperd, of the city of Baltimore for permission to build a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco.

From Elizabeth Purdy, of A. Arundel, for a pension.

From Jesse Hughes, of Somerset that patent may issue to him from the Eastern Shore Land Office, for a tract of land.

From Elizabeth Everett, for a divorce.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.

From sundry inhabitants of Washington, counter to the petition for a new election district.

From Roger Hooper of Dorchester, for further time to pay a debt due from him to the state.

From George Bruce sheriff of Allegany, that creditors may be compelled to pay the prison fees of insolvent debtors.

From David Grove a revolutionary soldier.

From the Vestry of Port Tobacco Parish, Charles, that lotteries for the benefit thereof may be exempted from the five per cent tax.

From George A. Dunkel that he may be authorized to introduce a slave into this state.

From Richard W. West, of P. George's, that he may be authorized to introduce a slave into this state.

From the President, Managers and Company of the Westminster, Taney Town and Emmittsburg turnpike company, that the state will either subscribe for their stock or grant them a loan.

From Henry and Jacob Bassford, executors of John Bassford, that the levy court may be authorized to enquire into a mistake made by their father as inspector, relative to a hoghead of tobacco, and to remunerate them the amount of a hoghead sold for the use of the county.

From Wm. P. Ridgway, of Talbot, for a special act of insolvency.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.

From Theophilus Russell of Kent, for a divorce.

From the managers of the Hagers-Town, female society for the instruction of poor children, for a portion of the school fund.

From sundry inhabitants of Cecil for a law making it felony for a slave to abscond from his master.

From the levy court of Harford for a revision of the laws relative to their duties, and for a new criminal fee bill.

WASHINGTON Dec. 19.

It has become our painful duty to announce the death of *Nathaniel Hazard*, Esquire, a representative in Congress from the state of Rhode Island, after an illness of a few days only. He died on Sunday about noon. His remains were interred yesterday afternoon, in the burial ground near the eastern Branch with the usual ceremonies; the corpse being carried to the Capitol at 1 o'clock, and the funeral procession moving thence an hour afterwards. The pall-bearers were Mr. Culbreth, Mr. Parker, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Culpepper, and Rogers. Both Houses of Congress, on the fact of his decease being made known to them, adjourned without proceeding further in the business for that day.

Nat. Int.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

We have again the pain of announcing the death of a member of Congress. Jesse Slocumb, Esq. of North Carolina, who was indisposed when he arrived in this city of a complaint which afterwards assumed the form of pleurisy, died in this city on Wednesday evening.—Nat. Intel.

Letters have been received in this city, of a late date from Paris, which announce the impending departure of Mr. Hyde de Nerville on the Embassy to Brazil, to which he has been appointed. He is to take the United States in his route, on a special mission to confer with our government on the differences between us and France, which have grown out of the conflicting commercial regulations of the two countries.—Nat. Int.

Baltimore, Dec. 20.

A vessel is about to sail for the Coast of Africa, to carry out people of colour and provisions and supplies to the American settlement; therefore, the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society hope, that the pious and benevolent will come forward to aid them in the cause.

Donations in money, or articles of provisions, clothing, furniture or merchandise, will be thankfully received.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.

Provisions, of all kinds, suited to the climate.

Groceries of all kinds, except ardent spirits.

Medical articles.

Mechanical tools, and implements of husbandry.

Hardware, tin, and earthenware.

Leaf tobacco and pipes; dry goods suited to the climate.

Ready made clothing, new or second hand shoes.

Tar and pitch; iron steel and nails.

Cordage and Canvas.

School books and stationary.

Persons disposed to contribute cash, or any of the above or similar articles, in such quantities as may be agreeable to themselves, will please to send them to the stores of

Philip E. Thomas, 196, Market st.

Luke Tiernan, 155, Market st.

Cushing & Jewett, 6, N. Howard st.

E. J. Coale, 4, N. Calvert st.

Nathaniel Knight, Fell's st. F. P.

Free coloured people who may be desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, to embark for Africa, are requested to report themselves to Philip E. Thomas, Luke Tiernan or Edward J. Coale, and bring with them satisfactory testimonials of good conduct, as none but persons of unexceptionable character will be received as colonists.

WHAT MEANS THIS?

One of the physicians who was in consultation on the body of the Princess Charlotte, after her death, has arrived in the United States, and is going to communicate, from this country, to the British nation, the particulars which caused the unexpected and unaccountable death of that amiable woman, who would, had she lived, have removed from office the present British ministerial tyrants, and have given freedom to the British people.

Nat. Adv.

Who can read the following communication without thinking "There's something rotten in the state of Denmark?" We really hope it will attract a proper attention in a proper quarter.

From the New York Evening Post.

By the statement of the affairs of the Bank of the United States, laid before Congress, it appears that *S. Smith* and *Buchanan*, *G. Williams* and *J. McCulloch*, are debtors to the Bank to the enormous amount of \$1,540,000, a sum exceeding the whole capital allotted to the New York branch. The first named of these persons is the *Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means* in the House of Representatives. I have been told that this debt was secured to the bank by hypothecated stock, at a considerable advance above the nominal value. If I rightly remember, the Chairman of this committee made a report to the House in April or May last, in which it was stated, that the expected dividends of 1820 and 1821 would amount to ten per cent. It is clear Mr. Editor, that the higher this stock rises, the nearer will the hypothecated stock approximate to the amount of the debt due from these persons.

As this Bank appears to have upwards of six millions of specie in its vaults, it would seem to be greatly for its interest that government should resort to loans. Should not the Chairman of such a Committee, in the House of Representatives, in such a case, be perfectly independent?

A LOOKER-ON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

PIRACY.

We learn from Capt. White, of the schr. *Illinois*, who arrived last Wednesday evening, in 14 days from Port-au-Prince, that the British brig *Nymph*, from Liverpool, Jones, master, with a cargo invoiced at \$0,000 sterling, was captured on or about the 15th of Nov. off St. Nicola Mole, by a piratical hennephrodite brig. Her officers and crew, together with the passengers, some of whom were females, were driven into the boat, with nothing but the clothing they had upon their backs, and the boat cut adrift, at sea, out of sight of land, and not one morsel of provisions on board. After remaining in that situation twenty four hours without chart or compass, perfectly at the mercy of the seas, they were fortunately fallen in with by a Swedish ship from Hamburg, & brought into Port-au-Prince, in a most distressed situation, where a subscription was immediately set on foot,

& a handsome sum raised for their relief. Capt. W. was among the contributors. There were two other freebooters hovering on the coast, and plundering every defenceless vessel they fell in with. And it is this time for our rulers to set about mitigating the punishment of our laws, in cases of piracy—Better would it be if they could continue to render their execution more certain; their evasions less frequent by poor legal quibbles.

E. Post.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 19.

ESQUIMAUX INDIANS.

During the past week, Capt. Hadlock, of the schr. *Five Brothers*, recently returned from Davis' Straits, in lat. 62, long. 72, touched at this port on his way to New York, and exhibited three Esquimaux Indians, a chief, his wife and child. They were habited entirely in seal skins, curiously sewed with sinews—they had with them their boat and sledge dog, and were visited as interesting objects of curiosity by many of our citizens.

From the Charleston City Gazette December 12.

A distinguished Spaniard of Cuba, writes to his friend in this city, that the disposition of the Cortez to ratify the Treaty, had been ascertained in secret session; and the fact announced by some of the Members to their correspondents in Havana, by letters dated early in October. He proceeds to request of his friend, the President's Message to Congress, the Exposure of the Minister of Finance, &c. This, coupled with the intelligence from England, leaves no doubt of the immediate and pacific acquisition of the Floridas. The following article on the same subject is copied from the *Aurora*, received this morning.

We learned on Sunday evening, that letters were in town from Madrid, from persons of the best opportunities, which assert that the Florida treaty had been actually ratified. This event, should it prove substantially true, is certainly contrary to all our calculations; and presents a difficulty in the politics of Spain which we cannot at present unravel.

New Orleans, Nov. 27.

Three flat boats at the Le eo, immediately above the place occupied by the steam boats, were destroyed by fire yesterday, with all their loading, consisting principally of flour. By great exertion, the flames were prevented from extending to the steam boats and shipping in port. The cause we have heard assigned for the fire, would make it an act of insanity on the part of a man driven to despair by finding he could obtain nothing for his flour.

A Receipt for the Rheumatism.

Take one ounce of Gum Camphor, and put it into a quart of spirits; put therein as much of the bark of *Sassafras* root as the liquor will cover—let it stand for ten or twelve hours and it is ready for use. Take half a common wine glass full on going to bed, and the same as soon as you can in the morning. If possible an hour or two before breakfast, and even again at 11 o'clock, should the Rheumatism be very painful, taking care to rub the parts affected with the same medicine. It being an innocent medicine, the dose may be increased to a full glass if thought necessary. The effect is a violent perspiration, consequently the patient must be extremely careful not to be exposed to the cold. Although the treatment may not suit all kinds of Rheumatism, it has had the effect to relieve one who had it in his shoulders, knees, and ankles, for many years, and very strenuously recommends its application.

[Communicated by a medical friend.]

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

The following letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. C. W. Peale relates to this painting. It contains a very interesting remark relative to the Catholic Religion, and induces us to observe, that, in diffusing the advantages of religion among the Indian tribes, we think that Catholic churches would produce more effect than any others.—Nat. Adv.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jefferson.

DEAR SIR,

I ought sooner to have thanked you for your sketch of the Court of Death, which we have all contemplated, with great approbation of the composition and design. It presents to the eye more morality than many written volumes, and with impressions much more durable, and intelligible. I have been sensible that the scriptural paintings in the Catholic churches produce deeper impressions on the people generally, than they receive from reading the books themselves with much more good to others. I hope Mr. Rembrandt Peale will receive for himself not only the future fame he is destined to acquire, but immediate and just compensation for the present; for I sincerely wish prosperity and happiness to all you and yours.

TH: JEFFERSON.

C. W. Peale, Esq.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Charles Goldsborough, Jr. to Caroline, daughter of Col Jabez Caldwell, all of this county.

Dr. Saml. T. Kemp,

Having removed to the dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. Gray, continues respectfully to offer his professional services to the public. Easton, Dec. 20.

REMOVAL.

The **MISS HARRISSES**, have rented the Brick House adjoining the residence of the late Mrs. Trippe, and intend opening their School there on Monday next, (which for comfort and convenience is preferable to the house they have heretofore occupied) and having taken into consideration the pressure of the times and the scarcity of money, they have concluded to teach in future on the following terms, to wit:

Spelling, Reading, Plain Sewing and Sampler Work \$3.00
Writing, Arithmetic, the English Grammar, and Music work, including the above branches 4.00
Geography, Ancient & Modern History, illustrated by Maps, Composition & Embroidery, including all the above branches 5.00
Drawing and Painting 6.00 extra
Parents or Guardians, living at a distance, desirous of sending young ladies to this institution, can have them boarded on moderate terms in the house adjoining the school room, where they will be under the immediate inspection of the teachers, who will board in the same house, and pledge themselves to pay the utmost attention to their morals, manners, &c.
Easton, Dec 30

Mrs. S. Thompson,

Has rented for the ensuing year and intends removing on Monday next, to that large & commodious brick house at the North West Corner of Harrison & Goldsborough streets, and adjoining the Miss Harrisses Female Academy, where she will be prepared to receive Boarders on moderate terms.

She has also made arrangements to accommodate young Ladies from the country, going to the Female Academy, at \$100 per year, & to the parents or guardians of such she pledges herself to pay the strictest attention to their health and convenience.
Easton, Dec. 30

Overseer Wanted.

Dr. **ALLEN THOMAS**, residing on the Western Shore, wishes to engage a single man as an Overseer—he must produce satisfactory recommendations as to ability, &c. &c. To such a person liberal wages will be given. Apply to **NICHOLAS THOMAS**, Near the Hole in the Wall, Talbot County, December 30th, 1820

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, in the recess of the Court, as one of the Justices of the Orphans Court by petition in writing of Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred & five, for the relief of the insolvent debtors, & the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts and the said Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be & appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 12th day of December 1820.
ARTHUR RICH.
True Copy,
December 30

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, in the recess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the fourth judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Henry Griffith and Richard Fuller, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Henry Griffith and Richard Fuller having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Griffith and Richard Fuller be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Monday in April next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Griffith and Richard Fuller to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Griffith and Richard Fuller should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Given under my hand the 16th day of October 1820.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN.
True copy,
December 30

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to wit:

On application of **Levin Foxwell** to the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having complied with the several requisitions, and I being satisfied of his actual confinement and of his residence for the two years last past within the state aforesaid, he was forthwith discharged—and I do therefore direct that he give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton and Baltimore, for three months before the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next, & continue the publication for four successive weeks, and that he likewise cause a copy hereof to be set up at the court house door of Dorchester county and at public places in said county, and that he be and appear on that day or any other they may appoint before the Judges of Dorchester county court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge—Given under my hand this 31st day of October, anno Domini 1820.

True copy
December 30—4w
LEVIN LAKE.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

MARYLAND,

October Term, Anno Domini 1820.

Ordered by Dorchester County Court, that the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next, be appointed for the discharge of Noble Wright, of the county aforesaid, an insolvent petitioner, under the acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors—the same time is appointed for his creditors to attend.

By Order,
E. RICHARDSON, Clk.
True Copy,

Dec. 30

Easton School, LANCASTERIAN PLAN.

R. P. EMMONS tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the Citizens of Easton & its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage he has received since the organization of his school—and begs leave to inform them, that his School will again be open, after the Christmas vacation, on Monday the 1st of January 1821. His room having been enlarged and put in complete repair, is now the most commodious and convenient of any school-room in Easton, and he hopes by industry and a close application to the duties of his profession, and a careful attention to the health and morals of his pupils, as well as their improvement in their respective exercises, still to merit and receive the same liberal share of public patronage.
Easton, Dec. 23. 1821.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry McNeal, late of Talbot County, deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, without delay—those having claims will present them properly liquidated to
ANN McNEAL, Ex'rix.
Dec. 9 3w

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester County, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sterling Jones, late of Worcester County deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this first day of December, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and twenty.
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS, Ex'r.
Dec. 9—3w

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jonathan Fooks, late Sheriff of said County, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this first day of December, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and twenty.
JONATHAN FOOKS, (of Daniel) Admr.
Dec. 9—3w

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of the Cambridge Academy have the pleasure of notifying the public, that they have contracted with an eminent Teacher to fill the place of the English Department of the Academy, immediately after the Christmas Vacation.
The studies of this department, will comprise a finished English Education, in all its branches.
The Classical Department will continue in the charge of its present incumbent (Mr. Shanley) whose peculiar talent for his profession, which he has pursued for more than twenty years, and whose assiduous attention and correct deportment, attested by his earliest patrons, as well as his present, afford the most flattering prospects of the extensive usefulness of this Seminary.
The semi-annual exhibition at the Academy, will commence on Thursday, 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOS. E. MUSE, President.
Cambridge, Dec. 16, 1820—4w

State of Maryland,

Worcester County, sc.

Upon application made to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, by the petition in writing of Charles Davis, of said county, who is under execution for debts which he is unable to pay, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application, & the said petitioner having given sufficient security for his personal appearance in Worcester county court, before the Judges thereof, on the first Saturday after the second Monday in May next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, and a trustee having been appointed, who has given bond with security &c. I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Charles Davis be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for four weeks in succession, three months before the time appointed for his appearance aforesaid, and also that he cause a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door, & at Poplar Town, in Worcester county, three months before the said time appointed for his appearance—thereby giving notice to his creditors to appear before said Court at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles Davis should not have the benefit of said Act and supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 21st day of October A. D. 1820.
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 9—4w

To Rent,

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

Notice,

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

Charles Pipsico,

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

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

To be Rented, AT REDUCED RENTS,

The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied by Dr. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Scull, and possession given the first of January next—Enquire of the Rev. Mr. Warfield or of the Subscriber.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dec. 23—

Sale of Lots.

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

TWO UNIMPROVED LOTS,

Situate on Cabinet street, and extending to Port street, containing thirteen sixteenths of an acre each; Also that valuable parcel of Land, commonly called Marsh Lot, situate on the Bay Side Road, containing 17 acres and an eighth; Also other Lots, situate on the Landing Road or Port street extended—on the following terms, viz. on a credit of 12 months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money and interest thereon.
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.
Easton, Dec. 9—4w

House & Garden TO BE RENTED.

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

Fall and Winter GOODS.

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

CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
IRONMONGERY,
QUEENS-WARE,
CHINA & GLASS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, &c.

Also,
Best Crowley Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Iron Pots, Spiders, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, And-Irons, Cart Boxes, both English & American, Carriage do. Cheese, Buckwheat Flour, Spermaceti and Lintseed Oil, &c. &c. All of which they offer as usual at the very lowest prices for cash.
THOMAS & GROOMER.
Easton, Nov. 18th, 1820.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS.

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

AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINE,
TEAS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENS-WARE.
All of which they are disposed to sell (as usual) very cheap for Cash. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to give them a call.
November 18

NEW GOODS. Groome & Lambdin

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

ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS;

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

For Sale.

A Schooner of fifty tons, and has carried 50 tons of slate upon a certainty—her frame is of selected White Oak, and red Cedar; her outside plank of thick heart of White Oak, and well seasoned; her Decks and Frame of Yellow Pine; her upper works strong and good; for bay or sea; her canvass of good quality, & Blocks well ironed—Those wishing to purchase such a Vessel, may see her and know the terms by applying to the Subscriber near St. Michaels, Talbot county.
JAMES BENSON.
Dec. 9—4w

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the New and Elegant Schooner, the **JANE & MARY**, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.
The Publics Ob't. Serv't.
CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

February 14—

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET. THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

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

The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight bunks, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANnapolis & BALTIMORE, via Todd's point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Easton at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.
Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$25.
From do. to Annapolis 2 50.
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.
Easton, Feb. 28—

Notice,

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

Reuben Holly,

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

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

Notice,

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

James Conaway,

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

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

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

Joseph Chain, HAIR-DRESSER,

TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL.

Returns his thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors, and informs them that he has just received a large supply of Beer and Cider of the best quality, which he will dispose of either by the barrel or smaller quantity. He has likewise received a supply of Apples, among which are the Newtown Pippin, Cart Hopper, &c. which he will dispose of by the Barrel or Bushel—Also, Beef Tongues, cured by himself in a superior manner, Crackers, Cheese, &c. all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Nov. 11

Printing.

Neatly Executed at this Office.

Mrs. Susan Seth,

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

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry fieri facias to me directed at the suit of the following persons, Thomas Colston, William Clark, and one vendition of the suit of Thomas Bunning administrator of Hugh Sherwood, against Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of January, on the Court House Green, the following property; A tract or part of a tract of land called Clays Hope, a tract or part of a tract of land called Old Woman's Folly, and a tract or part of a tract of land called Cumberland, being the lands of which the said Samuel Robinson's father Thomas died seized and possessed, and which he devised by his last will to the said Samuel Robinson, after his mother's decease; also eight head of cattle, one yoke of steers, one ox-cart, one sorrel horse, one sorrel mare, one grey horse, 1 sorrel colt, all the present crop of tobacco, and the crop of wheat now seeded on the land.
Sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims. Sale to commence between 11 and 12 o'clock.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
dec. 23

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Thomas Colston against Mary Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of January, 1821, on the Court House Green, the following property viz. A parcel or part of tract of land called Clays Hope, Old Woman's Folly, and part of a tract of land called Cumberland, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, being the land of which her late husband Thomas Robinson died seized and possessed, and which he devised to her by his last will, for dower her natural life.
Sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fi fa Sale to commence between 11 and 12 o'clock.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Dec. 23. 6w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa, to me directed at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. against Hugh Oram, will be sold on Tues. ay, the 23d January, on the Court House Green, the following property, viz. 2 Negro Women, children, one yoke of Oxen and one ox cart. Sold to satisfy the above named fi. fa.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
December 23—w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi Fa's to me directed against William I. Battie, at the suits of William Jenkins, Benjamin Gadd, and Thomas P. Bennett, Samuel Wright, John Francis Arlett, and one other at the suit of John Hyatt, use of John Perry, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 16th of January, 1821, all the right, interest, claim, and title of the above William I. Battie, in and to the following parcels or tracts of land, to wit: New man's Lot, Noble's Chance & Farmer's Delight, be the quantity what it may. Sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above fi fa's.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Dec. 23

MOUNTAIN INN

The Subscriber having leased a FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county at present occupied by Mr. James Rue, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in a line of his profession as Innkeeper, pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants, his house is in complete order for reception of company, and will be opened the first day of January next, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to traveling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of the season.

N. B. Boarding on moderate terms, by week, month, or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD HARWOOD
Easton, Dec. 23d. 1820—3w.

NOTICE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday 9th day of January next, one Young Negro Man named Jim (well known as Daffin's) who has about eight years to serve, belonging to the estate of the late Philip Clark, deceased. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms to be accommodating and made known on the day of Sale.
DEKAR THOMPSON, Admr.
de bones non with the Will annexed of Philip Clark.
dec 23
[The place of Sale not mentioned in manuscript.]

To be Hired,

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

WILLIAM HOPKINS SMITH

Wheelwright,

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