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SKETCHES OF SOCIETY. GLEANINGS—FROM THE GERMAN. (A True Story)

The Emperor Alexander being on a journey, in the year 1724, to one of the remotest provinces of his dominions, his carriage broke down on the way, and he was obliged to stop on the high road. Having extricated himself, the Emperor left his attendants employed in endeavouring to repair the damage, and proceeded slowly on foot. He was soon overtaken by General D***, who was also in attendance on him, and who immediately sprang out of his own carriage, to offer the use of it to the Emperor. Alexander, however, desired him to get in again, to hasten forward to the next post, to expedite the preparations for his continuing his journey, and to wait his arrival.

The General obeyed, and had not gone far, when an elderly Russian woman, of the peasant order, came up to the Emperor, and in a free, though not a rude manner, thus addressed him:

Old Woman—Do you come from Petersburg? Emperor—Yes.

Old Woman—You belong, perhaps, to the Emperor's suite? Emperor—I do.

Old Woman—Have you brought for me a letter with some money, from my son? Emperor—No; who is your son?

Old Woman—He is your son? you know my son? and yet say you belong to the Emperor's suite? Why, he is warmer of the stoves in the winter palace!

The Emperor was amused with her vivacity and her freedom, and asked her to give him some more information respecting her son.

She told him, he had always been in the habit of sending her 70 roubles out of his salary; as she, from her age, was incapable of earning much for herself. This year, however, as he knew the Emperor had intended to travel through her village, he had written to her to tell her, that he would send the money by one of the Emperor's attendants on the journey.

Emperor—You are quite right, mother; I recollect now: your son did not give me the money, but to another of the Emperor's servants. You are mistaken also as to the sum, which is not 70, but 500 roubles.

Old woman—Are you in earnest?

Emperor—In good earnest. If you will go on to the next post, you will there find the officer. Alexander then gave the old woman an exact description of General D***, so that she might be sure to know him, and added, Be sure you make him give you the 500 roubles.

The old lady shook the Emperor heartily by the hand for his intelligence, and set off as quickly as she could go to the next post. She soon found General D***, and began thus: "I want the 500 roubles which you have brought to me from St. Petersburg, from my son."

The General stared, and thought she was mad.

"My good woman," said he, mildly, through compassion for her supposed state of mind, "you certainly are mistaken in the person. I know neither you nor your son, still less have I received any money for any one here."

"Ah, but a gentleman that must know, has told me you have. He described you to me to a hair, and expressly said that I was to be sure to make you give me the money."

"Some one has been imposing on you. It is scandalous for any one to play such a trick."

"O no, no, not he did not look at all as if he were capable of deceiving any one. So give me the money without more ado."

"Go away," said the General, beginning to be fired by this attack; "I have received no money from any one, therefore you cannot have any from me?"

"So, you deny it then! oh, fie! I should not have expected it from a person of such high rank as you."

Just then the Emperor entered the room. She, immediately that she saw him, pointed triumphantly at him, and cried out—

"Now let us see whether you will deny it any longer. This is the gentleman who told me that you had the money."

The General was about to relate this strange rencontre to the Emperor, but the latter made a sign to him, and said—

"Recollect again; did you not receive 500 roubles from the bearer of the stoves, to give over to his mother?"

Understanding the sign, the General, after a short pause, passing his hand over his forehead, as if trying to recollect, said—

"Yes, I do remember now; I wonder what had become of my recollection; and turning to the old woman, he said, 'I was confused by the journey; but I will give you your money directly, and you shall count it before I go.'"

He then opened a sash, and counted out before her 500 roubles.

The old woman stood frightened and

motionless, staring on the proffered treasure, but not moving to touch it.

"Why don't you take your money?" said the General.

"I would willingly, were I only certain that my son did not steal it."

"Surely not," said the Emperor: "why should you think so? How, or where in the world else could he have got so much? The Emperor has lately given all his servants, from first to last, a gratuity; and your son, among the rest, has received 500 roubles for his good conduct."

"Ah!" cried the matron, clasping her hands together, and her eyes filling with tears of joy, "God bless the Emperor! Oh, if I could but see him before I died!"

The Emperor was touched; and the General could not restrain his emotion. The latter forgot his Sovereign's desire to preserve his incognito, and exclaimed, "He stands before you, mother—your wish is fulfilled."

"The old woman, as soon as she could clearly comprehend the words, fell down on her knees before the Emperor, delighted at the accomplishment of her wish, but terrified at the recollection of her former boldness."

Alexander kindly raised her from her knees, and said to her, "I am glad you have so good and grateful a son: your fears for his honesty do you credit, and you are properly rewarded for the principles you must have instilled into him when he was young, by his present affectionate conduct towards you. You shall in future receive from me a pension that will suffice for your wants, so that he shall not henceforth be obliged to stint himself in the performance of his filial duties. If he conducts himself well, something farther shall be done for him."

One of the Editors of the Raleigh Register, in his late journey to the North, had for a travelling companion an intelligent Gentleman connected with the family of our beloved Washington, who, amongst other interesting historical anecdotes told us the following in relation to the last moments of our brave and patriotic General Nash, who fell at the battle of Germantown:

A SON OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the attack and surprise of the British army at Germantown, October 1777, General Nash while gallantly leading the North Carolina brigade, was mortally wounded. A cannon ball glancing from a sign-post in the street of Germantown, killed the horse, and shattered the knee of the General, who fell at the moment that his men became engaged. With great presence of mind, the General covering his wound with his hands, called to his troops, "never mind boys, I have only got a scratch and a devil of a tumble." Rush on my brave fellows, and the day is our own. The Commander in Chief, hearing of the fall of Nash, despatched the Physician General of the Army, Dr. Craik, to his assistance—Craik found him removed into a house, and suffering grievously from his wound, the nature and severity of which precluded hope. The surgeon endeavored to console him, but the dying General shook his head, and said—"Tis in vain sir, you assure me—my race is run, and I shall soon be with my fathers, but do not leave me with the enemy—I hear that the fortunes of the day have changed—I could wish to die in peace—from the enemy I have but very little mercy to expect—my rank would not avail me, when my principles are remembered, they have always been pure, for Liberty and for my Country."

The American troops retiring from the field, some medical attendants were left with the General, who was soon gathered to the martyred shades of Warren, Montgomery and Mercer, in the realms of eternal life.—Raleigh Register.

A WIFE.—When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him; one who can reason and reflect, and feel and judge, and discourse & discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother, and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in a drawing room, and extract the admiration of the company; but is entirely unfit for a helpmate to a man, and to "train up a child in the way he should go."—Port Folio.

A CHEAP HUSBAND.
A young servant girl, who had conducted herself very much to the satisfaction of her mistress, was presented by her with 50, to serve as a marriage portion. Some time after, her mistress desired to see her lover. He was ugly and mis-shapen. "My good lass," said the lady, "what a comical husband you have chosen!" "Ah! Madam," replied the girl, with much simplicity, "what can one expect to get for five pounds!"

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LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

This morning seventy three members appeared in the house, qualified and took their seats.—After which, the house proceeded to ballot for a speaker. Dr. BENEDICT I. SEMMES, was put in nomination by Mr. Merrick; and J. EDELEN, Esq. was put in nomination by Dr. Willson, of Montgomery.

The votes stood for
Dr SEMMES, 48
J. EDELEN, 21

Upon being conducted to the chair, Dr. Semmes addressed the house to the following effect:

GENTLEMEN:—Selected by your partiality to preside over your deliberations, I should do injustice to my own feelings, and prove ungrateful to you, if I did not avail myself of the opportunity to express my sincere and unfeigned thanks for the honor so handsomely conferred upon me, and a diffidence of my abilities, so to discharge the duties of my station, as to leave it with the same popularity that brought me to it. Having for a time voluntarily retired from the councils of the state, it is most pleasing, most grateful to my feelings, to be thus kindly greeted on my return amongst you, and to find that I was not forgotten in my retirement.

The present is likely to prove no ordinary session of the legislature. Many important subjects deeply involving the best interest of our constituents, and identified with the honor and welfare of the state, are to be discussed and decided upon by us; under these circumstances, conflicting interests and opinions must and will arise, producing that excitement, so inimical to wise and prudent legislation; hence the propriety, nay the imperious necessity, for calm and dignified deliberation, and that mutual spirit of forbearance and conciliation, that goes so far to smooth the asperities and sweeten the toils of public life.

The duties of presiding officer in the popular branch of a legislative assembly, are at all times arduous and important, requiring for their prompt and successful performance, much talent and great experience, neither of which I can devote to your service, therefore I have only zeal and fidelity to offer in return for your good opinion, to solicit your kindest indulgence for my errors, and to assure you, that the best energies of my body and mind shall be devoted to the faithful performance of my duty."

Upon motion, the house proceeded to ballot for a Chief Clerk, Mr. John Brewer was nominated by Mr. Merrick; and Mr. Lewis Gassaway was nominated by Mr. Speed. The votes stood for Mr. Brewer 53, for Mr. Gassaway 19.

Mr. Gideon Pearce was elected Reading Clerk, by a handsome majority.

Upon motion, the house proceeded to the choice of a Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Gantt nominated G. I. Grammer, Mr. Estep nominated Richard Williams, Mr. Cockey nominated Mr. Powder, and Mr. Hughes nominated Mr. Collins. The votes were for Grammer 28, Williams 25, Powder 18, Collins 3.

Mr. John Quinn was named as door-keeper, without opposition.

On motion by Mr. Kennedy, Ordered, That the members of this house, in respect to the memory of the late Levin R. King, Esq. deceased, a delegate elect and returned for Somerset county, wear a scarf on their left arm for thirty days.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, Ordered, That the speaker be requested to issue a warrant for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Levin Rufus King, Esq. a delegate returned for Somerset county.

On motion by Mr. Willson, ordered, that Messrs. Willson and Beall be appointed to call on the Rev. Mr. Smith, and request his attendance every morning to perform divine service.

Mr. Teackle proposed a resolution respecting the appointment of the standing committees, and naming them, which however, was superseded by a motion of Mr. Kennedy, directing the speaker to appoint the usual committees.

The usual order respecting newspapers for the members was passed.

Isaac Hines, William H. Emory, Alexander McIlheny, and James M. Baden, were by ballot chosen Committee Clerks. Messrs. Johns and Smith having each an equal vote as the fifth clerk, the house adjourned without determining between them.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.

Messages were interchanged between the senate and house, apprising each other of their having organized.

Upon balloting for the fifth committee clerk, Walter H. Mitchell was elected.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

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

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, the constitution ought to be so amended, that an uniform system of voting by districts shall be established in all the States; and that the people in

those districts shall have the right of voting directly for those officers.

Resolved, That the constitution ought to be further amended, in such a manner as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers, from devolving upon the respective houses of Congress.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this state in Congress, be requested to use their exertions for obtaining the amendments of the constitution, proposed in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators, and Representatives of the State, in Congress.

Ordered, That they have a second reading on Wednesday next.

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

Whereas, The interest and dignity of the State of Maryland, do not require that the costly establishment commonly called the "Government House," situate at the City of Annapolis, should any longer be set apart and kept up for the residence and accommodation of the Governor, for the time being, at the public charge; Therefore:

Be it Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor and Council be, and they are hereby authorized and directed; to advertise and offer for sale, the House and Lot, Furniture, and all the appurtenances belonging to the said establishment commonly called "the Government House," & to sell the same for the highest price, that can be obtained therefor, not less than \$ for the whole property; and until such sale can be effected, to let the premises aforesaid for a term not to exceed one year, from the last day of December, 1825, and at a rate not less than \$ per annum.

A debate of some length arose upon the manner of wording an order for apprising the Governor that the Legislature was in session, and prepared to receive any communication he might have to make. The question made, was, whether he was the Governor or Ex-Governor, and involved the constitutionality of a law of the last session requiring the executive to continue their functions for the interregnum occasioned by the change of the constitution, as to the time of the meeting of the legislature and choosing the Governor and Council.

Mr. Millard, Mr. Goldborough, Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Edelen, were of opinion that he could not properly be styled Governor, Mr. Semmes, (Speaker) Mr. Sudler, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Merrick maintained that it was not necessary to deviate from the usual form. The question was determined by a close vote 35 to 34 in favor of the latter position.

The same constitutional question was again agitated upon a resolution offered by Mr. Kennedy to direct the payment to the governor and members of the executive council of the proportion of salary, which would be due to them for the period of the interregnum.

Mr. Perry offered an order calling upon the Clerk of the Council for the record of their proceedings, to show what they had done. The call was opposed by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Duvall and Mr. Merrick. The latter had no objection to a call provided it was not designed to influence the decision of this particular question. It was admitted to be a usual and useful proceeding to investigate those proceedings, but it was insisted that the record whatever it might show, should have a bearing upon the question of compensating those gentlemen for services which the legislature by law had called upon them to perform, and which it was known they were then in attendance in the act of performing. Mr. Perry's motion was negatived and the resolution for payment passed.

Messages proposing and acceding to an interchange of services between the Chaplains of the two houses were exchanged.

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

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western shore be required forthwith to appropriate so much of the unexpended fund remaining in the treasury, to the reimbursement and final discharge of the balances of twenty thousand dollars, and interest thereon, if any, due to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, by virtue of the act of December session 1821, entitled "an act to authorize a loan of one hundred thousand dollars," as will reimburse, and finally extinguish the said debt.

Mr. Kennedy obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorize a subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Ordered, That Messrs. Kennedy, Merrick, Lee, Goldborough, Howard, Farquhar, and Eccleston report the same.

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

By the House of Delegates, Dec. 28.

Gentlemen of the Senate, conceiving that the transaction of business will be much facilitated by the printing of the daily Journal for the use of the Legislature, we propose with your concurrence to raise a Joint Committee for the purpose and with the power to contract, on the best terms for the execution of that work and

for all other printing required by the Legislature during the present session; as well as for the printing of the laws and the votes and proceedings for distribution. We propose that the joint committee consist of eight members, five on the part of the House, and three on the part of the Senate, and we have named Messrs. Millard, Eccleston, Lee, Barnes, and Estep, to meet such gentlemen as may be appointed by your honorable body.

Mr. Goldborough, presents a memorial from Samuel R. Smith, of the city of Baltimore, praying, that in case of the continuance of the law, which deprived him of the power of applying his warehouse to the purposes of its erection, under the laws of 1821, he will receive an indemnification for the losses which he has unavoidably incurred in consequence of the laws of 1821 & 1823—referred to Messrs. Goldborough, Howard and Tyson.

Mr. Kigour obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this state and for other purposes.

On motion by Mr. Ridout, the following resolution was read and ordered to have a second reading on Friday next.

Whereas the Thirty-seventh Article of the Constitution of Maryland ordains that no Senator, Delegate of the Assembly, or Member of the Council, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected; and the station of Governor is considered by this General Assembly an office of profit within the meaning of the Constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That no Senator, Delegate of the Assembly, or Member of the Council, after having qualified as such, is, in the opinion of this General Assembly, eligible as Governor, until after the expiration of the term for which he was elected Senator, Delegate, or member of the Council.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

The speaker announced the following standing Committees.

Committee of Ways and Means.
Messrs. Maxey, Kennedy, Worthington, Howard, Goldborough, Teackle, and Williams.

Committee of Claims.
Messrs. Estep, Edelin, Stevens, Dalrymple, Saulsbury, Barnes, and Douglas.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Messrs. Merrick, Tyson, Speed, Ridout, McCulloch, Perry, and Ridgway.

Committee of Elections and Privileges.

Messrs. Gantt, Garner, Lee, Kerahner, Bonn, Landsale, and Benj. I. Jones.

Committee on Special Acts of Insolvency.

Messrs. Chapman, Eccleston, Brooke, Montgomery, Hooper, Gough, and Mitchell.

Committee on the Militia.

Messrs. Duvall, Beall, Corkey, Beckett, Hall, Sudler, and Gilpin.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

Messrs. Potter, Rogers, Farquhar, Hughes, Wickes, Hawkins and Armstrong.

Committee on Divorces.

Messrs. Millard, Banning, Spencer, Harlan, Sappington, Hopper and Thomas.

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

Whereas internal communications by means of roads and canals are objects of primary importance to the prosperity of the state, by affording the best channels of transportation for the productions of its soil and its manufactures, stimulating its inhabitants to enterprise, concentrating its resources, and adding to the ties of good fellowship, the advantages of wealth and condensed population. And whereas, the state of Maryland, viewing the city of Baltimore as the emporium of its commerce, must be immediately benefited by encouraging her growth and prosperity. Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Delegates, That the governor and council are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint forthwith three discreet and intelligent commissioners, whose duty it shall be to employ some competent civil engineer, and such other assistants, as may in their judgment be deemed necessary, and to survey and locate a route for a lateral canal from the city of Baltimore to intersect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at the nearest and most eligible point within the state of Maryland, if such route be practicable; and in the event that in their opinion such route be deemed impracticable, then it shall be the duty of said commissioners to survey and locate a route for a lateral canal from the city of Baltimore to intersect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at the nearest and most eligible point within the District of Columbia, agreeably to the provisions of the act incorporating a company to cut the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal as confirmed by the act of congress at the last session.

And be it further resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore is hereby authorized and empowered to pay to the order of the governor and council, such sum or sums of money, as in their judgment may be requisite to defray the expenses of said committee, provided such sum or sums shall not exceed in amount the sum of two thousand dollars. Adjourned.

From the Maryland Republican, Dec. 31.

Governor.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Ridout on Wednesday last, in the House of Delegates, respecting the qualification of Governor, was prefaced by a few remarks from that gentleman, explaining the reasons which induced him to offer it; in which he took occasion to state the very high estimation in which he held the gentleman who had been held up as a candidate, so far as he had been able to judge, contrary to the spirit of that constitution, which his lips were yet warm in swearing to support. He had not, however, given the subject that mature consideration which he conceived it deserved. He thought it should be candidly discussed, and should indeed, be glad if the friends of the gentleman alluded to, could produce such arguments in support of the views which they certainly entertained, as would convince him and the house, that there was no serious obstacle in the constitution to the election of a gentleman in every way qualified to fill the station of Governor.

On second reading of the resolution according to order yesterday, Mr. Kennedy proposed a substitute, which was negatived.

The question recurring upon Mr. Ridout's resolution, that gentleman rose and delivered an argument of some length, in support of the views it expressed, and which he said corresponded with the best judgment he had been able to form upon the subject. He was too well aware, however, of his own liability to err, not to be distrustful on this occasion of his own opinion—and he professed to be open to conviction.

He read the 37th section of the constitution, which says "No Senator, or Delegate, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit, during the time for which he shall be elected." And asked what would be the natural and obvious conclusion which any member should draw upon reading this section of the Constitution? Would not every one of us conclude that by its provisions, a member of the Senate was excluded from holding any office of profit for the time for which he had been elected? In all cases of construction, he thought it was safest to assume that which to common sense, seemed the most obvious. Upon this subject he referred to the practice of a very learned and judicious judge of an orphan's court, in a neighboring state, who always made it a rule, on receiving a will, to hand it to his wife, a woman of plain common sense, and ask her judgment upon its construction—a judgment which he found seldom erred. The constitution of Maryland was not a technical instrument. It was the offspring of plain practical wisdom, designed for the government of plain practical men. And with regard to the 37th section, if he had not been told that there had been doubts expressed, he should never have conceived that a doubt could have arisen as to the ineligibility of Senators. A doubt had been expressed whether the office of Governor was in the views of the Constitution, "an office of profit." An office of profit, he conceived, in the view of common sense, as well as in the view of the constitution, was an office to which pecuniary emoluments were attached. After all our learned distinctions and refinements on the question, this must be the conclusion of common sense at last.

He had thus given his idea of the propriety section, under the influence of which he had presented the resolution. He would not willingly anticipate arguments and objections of gentlemen who entertained different views; when they were offered, he would candidly examine them. He would, however, advert to two other sections of the constitution, which were supposed to bear upon the question. He alluded to the 7th and 19th sections, which by implication, were supposed to recognize the eligibility of a senator. "They read," that on refusal, death, disqualification, resignation, or removal out of the state of any delegate or senator, or on his becoming governor, or member of the council, &c.—which implied, that in the view of the framers of the constitution, such a circumstance was admissible as a senator becoming governor.

If, indeed, said Mr. R. those two sections were directly repugnant to the 37th section, if they said in plain terms that whether qualified or not, a delegate or senator should be eligible, then indeed we could not give effect both to those two articles, and to the 37th, which plainly and positively forbids their eligibility. Even in this case he contended that the house would be bound by the 37th section, because on examination it would be found, that when the convention were forming the 7th and the 19th sections, they were attending, not to the circumstances which determine eligibility, but to the simple object of how vacancies should be obviated in the senate and in the house of delegates. The 7th and 19th sections were most obviously framed for these exclusive purposes. The 37th section on the contrary was obviously framed to determine what circumstances should exclude from offices of profit. On this subject, that article expresses the mind and intention of the framers of the instrument, and in that article senators and delegates, if they shall qualify as such, are clearly inhibited.

But is there in fact this direct repugnance between the clauses of the constitution? That most that can be said is, that they are so by implication. From one clause we may infer, that a senator is eligible. From another we learn, that they are most distinctly and emphatically prohibited. We are obliged to exclude the inference, because it contradicts the positive declaration.

But he contended that the constitution contained in fact, no such contradiction at all—neither by implication, or otherwise; and he could not help thinking, that persons must be strangely bent upon setting those articles by the ears, when, instead of adopting a plain common sense construction, whereby their provisions would be found fairly reconcilable with each other, they would insist that those articles should not be reconciled, but should fight—He thought in abhor, that it was straining a construction which would stigmatize the framers of the constitution with palpable absurdity, by making them say in one clause in as positive language as could be framed, that delegates and senators should not be eligible, and yet, in other clauses, admit by implication, that they were eligible.

He then proceeded to show that senators and delegates were eligible before they "qualified as such," to other offices of profit, and to show that they were delegates and senators from the time of their being chosen: were entitled to the privileges, were not subject to arrest, &c. but they could not exercise the duties of the office until they did qualify. In case of being chosen, and before qualifying as such, the 7th and 19th articles applied to them.—They were senators and delegates, and yet were clearly eligible to receive any other office of profit; but "if they shall qualify as such," brings in the prohibitory provision of the 37th article, and they are no longer eligible. Thus in his view, the provisions of the constitution were not only reconcilable with each other, but were worthy of the venerable framers of that instrument.

He had heard it objected that the reasons for prohibiting could not operate in the case of the legislature choosing one of their own body to the executive office.—He considered it very perilous to substitute our conjectures for their reasons, for plain constitutional enactments. It was a dangerous course to propose, that if we do not perceive reasons for enactments, we are not to be bound by them. In this case we might as well tear up the constitution at once, and substitute the judgment of this house, in its place.

Mr. R. then argued at some length, the wisdom of such a construction of the constitution as he contended for—the reasons which ought to operate to exclude members of the legislature from the privilege of electing one of their own body to the chief magistracy of the state—and the danger which would probably follow a contrary course. He concluded by adverting to the responsibility under which he felt himself called to set upon the question.

Mr. Saxmes, Speaker, called upon the gentleman to answer one enquiry—he had understood him to say, during his first observations, that if the expression of this house should be against the eligibility of a senator, that then, no gentleman would "dare" to nominate a person under that objection?

Mr. Ridout replied, that he had not used the language that no one would "dare" but that no person would in such a case nominate a senator.

Mr. S. then proposed a second question to the gentleman—whether, if the question were decided in favor of the eligibility of a senator by a majority of the house he would consider himself bound by the decision, and at liberty to vote for a senator?

Mr. R. replied that he should not.

The SPEAKER resumed—He had not dreamed that the question would come up in this form for discussion, and if he had his physical and intellectual powers, laboring as he was under debility, both forbade his undertaking the debate at large, nothing would have induced him to trouble the house under such circumstances, but a sense of duty which he considered to call upon him to make an effort to save the constitution—yes, to save the constitution from such a construction as the gentleman's position implied. Pass this resolution, I repeat it Sir, and you dig the grave of your constitution. You propose on the one hand to bind the minority by your construction, if you have a majority but if you are in the minority, you are still free and unconstrained by the decision. By this process, you bring your legislation to bear upon a particular candidate—and you contrive to make a governor by legislation. He appealed to gentlemen if this would not be the inevitable course and consequence of such a proceeding?

Again, what sort of resolution is this to be? Is it designed to be a joint resolution—do you design by a small majority in this house to controul the larger majority which might be of a contrary opinion in the other branch, who, by the constitution are to join us in the decision of the final question?

He had admired the remarks of the gentleman from Talbot, (Mr. Goldborough) when speaking of the manner in which this question should be treated—as a cold, frozen question of constitutional constructions; that it ought to be a liberal and not a technical construction—and he was particularly pleased with the instance adduced by the gentleman from Annapolis of the lawyer and his wife—but alas! here my admiration ends—the argument which succeeded he conceived was strictly technical.

But let us come to a fair and liberal construction, and though no lawyer, yet on the gentleman's own ground, even let us come to a legal construction. I admit we may not have the intellectual powers of the body who composed the convention that framed the constitution, but we have what they had not—experience under its operation. We have a positive and unconditional provision in the 19th section, authorizing a Senator to serve as Governor—the 37th section, being part of one and the same instrument, must be construed to read "excepting as before excepted, or provided for as in the 7th and 19th sections, in which a Senator is clearly authorized to serve."

This he took to be not only the liberal but also the legal construction of the provisions; and by this construction, every difficulty

and apparent contrariety is reconciled. He referred to the construction given to wills, as proof in point in which it was a rule, that a positive provision in an early part of the instrument, could not be destroyed by inference, in any subsequent part of the instrument. In wills—deeds, and above all, in Constitutions, he conceived the prior provision ought to have superior authority. Such he maintained, had been the practice—such was the course in the case of Mr. Butcher, when he, a member of the Council, notwithstanding the prohibition of the 37th section, did officiate as Governor of the state. Such, he had no doubt, could have been again the course, had Governor Stevens been called to another and a better world, Mr. Chew, as first named of the Council, would have succeeded to his duties, the prohibition of the 37th section to the contrary, notwithstanding. He argued at some length to show, that no ingenuity or logical argument could prevent the prior clause of the Constitution from having its authority.

Admonished by a failure of his strength, he would only add, that most of the gentleman's remarks, instead of being confined to the cold constitutional question, had dwelt upon the expediency of the measure. He had conjured up an apprehension of a barrier for place and profit.—"Gratify me and I will serve you." He was persuaded if the ground of the adherents of the unconstitutional was not trembling under their feet, they would never have resorted to arguments calculated to alarm our fears and jealousies, by painting the dangers and inconveniences which they fancy would result from admitting the eligibility of Senators.

Mr. Goldborough followed in an argument of some length, on the same side of the question. He took occasion to express a decided preference for the gentleman whom he considered excluded by the constitutional clause, if he had not conceived that the clause went to his exclusion.

Mr. Williams made a few remarks upon the evils that might flow from the case of having the validity of laws and appointments made under a governor chosen in contradiction to the constitution contested.

Mr. Maxcy argued at some length in favor of the eligibility of senators. Mr. Perry against it.—Mr. Durall made a few remarks.—Mr. Ridout replied.—Mr. McCulloch followed in a very ingenious, & lucid argument against the eligibility, and Mr. Tyson, in a speech of considerable length advocated the eligibility, when the house adjourned to resume the discussion this day.

It being nearly four in the evening, to give the leading features of the remarks made by a few of the first speakers, as above, was the utmost that could be expected of us this morning, even on this interesting subject. Before our next paper is issued, much of the interest of the case will have passed away. The Governor is to be chosen on Monday next.

From the Maryland Republican, Jan. 3. Continuation of the Debate in the House of Delegates on

MR. RIDOUT'S RESOLUTIONS.

MR. GOLDBOROUGH rose, and commenced with remarks somewhat to this effect: that however reluctant he was, that the house should be called upon to vote upon a question which he thought at this stage of it, at least had better have been avoided, yet as they were brought to the vote it became them to endeavor to understand the question as distinctly as possible and to direct it of extraneous matter. He would not say how far the decision would be binding on the minority. He viewed it only as designed for an expression of their own sentiments, upon the constitutional question.

In framing the constitution, it was obvious that the statesmen who performed that duty had proceeded upon a well methodised plan; it was an instrument distinguished for its method, as well as its wisdom. Hence when treating of any one head into which the general subject was divided, they had provided as completely as possible, for that particular object. Such was the case in regard to the 7th and 19th sections of the constitution. In the 7th they designed to enumerate all the possible cases in which vacancies could arise in the house of delegates—to that one subject, was that section of the constitution exclusively devoted; and in like manner the 19th section was exclusively devoted to an enumeration of vacancies in the senate, and providing for the mode of filling them. This was a methodical course of proceeding; and such as wise men performing such a task would always resort to. In neither of the articles referred to, was it the design of the convention to provide for eligibility or ineligibility to office. It was manifest, that when they came to the subject of disqualification, what should render a man ineligible to office, they made that also a distinct article of the constitution. It is to the 37th section to which we are to turn, when we wish to ascertain the intentions of the framers of the instrument, as to disqualification; that article was framed to meet that individual subject, and expressly provided for the disqualification of members. He considered it right, therefore, when looking for directions upon this subject, to give far greater weight to the expressions of the article in relation to the subject in hand, than to those which by force of construction alone, seemed to impart the power contended for.

In conformity with this view, Mr. G. maintained that there was not one title in the constitution, which directly treated of disqualification of members, except the 37th section—and in that article, it is stated that no delegate or senator "if he shall qualify as such," shall hold any office of profit during the time for which he was elected. He saw none of the conflicts of these articles of the constitution which

gentlemen supposed. By the constructions he contended for, a perfect reconciliation was produced. Previous to the qualification, a delegate or senator was at large as other citizens, equally eligible to office; and to such case the words in the 7th and 19th sections contemplating the possibility of their becoming governor, could alone be applicable. But when in fact a senator or delegate had qualified as such, then the disqualifying clause in the 37th section meets the case and concludes it. And Mr. G. thought it right it should be so; this he considered the safe and the established doctrine.

He then took occasion to digress upon the importance of the stability and permanency of laws, and especially of constitutions, which he said should be firm as the mountains base.

I regret the impossibility of giving his language and arguments upon this topic. I will not do it the injustice of an attempt; the conclusion to be drawn from the whole was, "Let the laws be written and be revered." Fifty years have gone by, he said, without this construction of the constitution being doubted, and that has rendered it sacred in the eyes of the people.

Mr. G. then went into some illustrations deduced from the history of our country, to show that in the highest questions of most litigated doctrines, time and experience had established them—and long settled public opinion constituted a tribunal from which there was no appeal. He concluded with some remarks in reply to the arguments of the honorable Speaker.

Mr. Tyson disavowed any design by opposing the resolution to aid the cause of any one particular and favorite candidate. The house, however, had nothing to do with his motives, all they had to do, was with his arguments, and they might do with that, what they pleased. An equal chance should be given to all the competitors in this race of honor, so that none should be burdened with a greater weight, than the rules of the course required.

The gentleman from Washington, (Mr. Kennedy) though he had not spoken to the merits of the resolutions, had inadvertently offered what would prove the most effective argument in favor of them. This (said the gentleman) is a case of doubt. In all such cases we should lean to the safe side—the safe side, is the side opposed to the claims of the senatorial candidates; because by voting for them, you might possibly violate the constitution, by voting against them, you would not violate it. The saying of the Apostle had been quoted "ne tibi doctus sis damna d' he eat."

This would be very well in religion but does very ill in politics; there all doubts should be settled as fast as they arise, else they will be ever recurring. Doubts will beget doubts, and they will go on to increase in a geometrical proportion, until the very wheels of government will be clogged by them. The decision on this subject after solemn discussion, will be established into a precedent and settle the question forever.

If such a disqualifying clause as that contended for exists, where would we most naturally seek for it? In those parts of the constitution which speak of the office of governor, his duties and responsibilities. But you do not find it there; and when asked where it is, the gentlemen on the other side refer us to a clause which speaks of members of assembly and members of the council. This is very strange! So strange that I cannot believe, unless it be made as clear to my comprehension as the light of day.

Let us look at this 37th article, this gordian knot of controversy, which must be untied and cut usunder, before these Alexanders can attain the summit of their ambition.

Being penal in its consequences, it should be strictly construed, in favor of those whose rights it is intended to restrain. "No Senator." The word senator is qualified by the words "of assembly"—no senator or delegate of assembly; what is a delegate of assembly? There are two kinds of delegates known to our state constitution. Delegates elect, or to the assembly. Of the assembly means of the general assembly; the general assembly is composed of senators and delegates assembled in a legislative capacity. A delegate of assembly is a delegate elect, who has taken his seat as a qualified member of this body of senators and delegates, so of senators of assembly, and so mulandis of members of council.

"Shall hold and execute any office of profit." There is nothing here to prevent our choosing for the office of governor a member of the assembly or the council. The right to choose, and the right to be chosen implies the right to hold and execute. It is true the person thus elected may be subject to a condition on the performance of which, his right to hold the office may be made dependent, but on the performance of that, his right to hold the offices never can be shaken. There is a condition imposed upon a member of the assembly or the council elected to the office of governor, on the performance of which he may hold the office of governor. The condition is, that he resign his seat as member of assembly or of the council. For in order to bring the 37th article to bear upon him, you must show that he is at the same time member of the assembly or council, and governor.

An indictment for a violation of this clause, were it penal, would not be sustained if it did not state, that the person indicted were governor and member of the assembly or council at the same time.

Mr. T. here cited the cases of Judge Peen and Judge Thomas, both of whom were taken from the assembly and placed upon the bench.

Two extracts from the proceedings of

the convention, contained in the appendix to Hebb's compilation of the constitution of Maryland had been quoted. Mr. Tyson would thank any gentleman to say for what purpose. He protested against the introduction of all matter aliunde. By allowing any weight to these extracts you virtually make them a part of the constitution, you open the door for the admission of all others of a like kind, nay, the whole immense folio of votes and proceedings, and make it also a part of the constitution.

Supposing he failed in this first branch of his argument, (said M. T.) yet it can be shown, that the 37th article, when it speaks of offices of profit does not allude to the office of governor.

If the office of governor be an office of profit, it must be so by the constitution or the law.

The constitution does not make it so, it does not speak of it as such—it does not provide a salary for it, or guarantee the future provision of salary by law. But, it does this of other offices. For instance, the 30th article of the bill of rights, provides that "salaries, liberal, but not profuse, shall be provided for the chancellor and judges during their continuance in office." Why did it not do this in relation to the office of governor—a higher office, more responsible, and more worthy of particular regard? Because of that very high and responsible character, which forbid it to consider the office of chief magistrate of Maryland, as a matter for speculation—as an office of profit?

If the constitution does not regard the office of governor as an office of profit, I do not see what power any legislature, by a single act of assembly possesses of declaring it to be so. Nor does any act of assembly do this. To be sure a compensation is provided by law for the loss he may sustain by the sacrifice of his private business to the business of the public; but compensation for loss is one thing; and profit is another. We, the members of this house of delegates are salary members, but no one ever dreamed that our stations were offices of profit. And yet if the office of governor be an office of profit, ours is much more so, for we are hired by the day, whereas the governor of Maryland is only hired by the year.

Neither the station of delegate, nor that of governor is in fact an office of profit, and the constitution or the law would not declare that to be, constitutionally or legally which in fact was not.

To talk of the office of delegate as an office of profit would be ludicrous. The same remark will apply to the office of governor. Name me (said Mr. Tyson), the man, who, under the circumstances in which the governor of Maryland is necessarily placed, will be able to shew at the end of his term, a single dollar on the credit side of his account, and I will pronounce him a prodigy of parsimony. Is it not notorious that the legislature of Maryland chose their governor as the ladies and gentlemen of the present age do partners for life? They are preferred if they are handsome, intelligent and rich, they will do tolerably well, if they are handsome and rich, or intelligent and rich, but it is indispensably necessary, that they should be rich; and rich alone is better than wise and beautiful together. Why? because the burdens of government, like those of matrimony are not to be maintained, but by a competent exchequer, which is indeed the one thing needful.

But allow for the sake of argument that the office of governor is an office of profit giving the utmost possible latitude to the 37th article—one resource is left, and that is to shew, that the office of governor is made an exception out of the general list of offices of profit.

The 37th article of the constitution declares that no member of the council, delegate of assembly or senator, shall hold or execute any office of profit, during the time for which he shall be elected. The 22d article declares, that on the death, resignation or removal, out of the state of the governor, the first named of the council, shall act as governor. What follows? The inevitable conclusion, that the office of governor is an exception from those offices which by the 37th article a member of the council may not hold.

The 7th article of the constitution declares, that on the death, disqualification or removal out of the state, of any delegate, or on his becoming governor or member of the council, the speaker shall issue a warrant for a new election.

What follows? the inevitable conclusion that the office of governor is an exception from those offices which by the 37th article a delegate may not hold.

The 19th section declares of senators, as the 7th does of delegates, what follows? The inevitable conclusion that the office of governor is an exception from those offices which by the 37th article a senator may not hold.

It has been said that the meaning which has been gathered by us from the 7th and 19th articles is only inferential, or at least indirect. Be it so, yet it is as strong as if it were positive. It has been said that the words delegate and senator in these two sections, mean no other than delegate elect and not qualified. The constitution does not say so; the terms are plain, and I know not by what rule of construction you can alter the plain unequivocal meaning of words. But to make the matter certain, the word any, is prefixed to the word delegate and the word senator. Any, means every, any senator, every senator.

If the construction of the 37th article be what this resolution would give, it stands diametrically opposed to the 7th, 19th and 32d articles. In all cases where contradictory clauses are equal in number of each side, the rule is to retain the most important. When there is a plurality on one side to reject the other. Admitting there-

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For, that the 7th, 19th and 32d articles taken separately are equal only, in importance to the 37th, they are plural, and the 37th is only. The latter, therefore, should be rejected. The reason of this rule is, that it is more likely that the framers of our constitution should be once wrong merely, than twice wrong a fortiori than three wrong, and you do make them three wrong, if you construe the 37th article as gentlemen on the other side have construed it. For if that construction be true, then the 7th, 19th and 32d sections must be false.

But there is another rule of construction applicable to this case recommended by the gentleman from Annapolis (Mr. Bidout) which I receive with the more cheerfulness, because it possesses a reconciling power. That is to adopt such a construction as will give consistency to the whole instrument.

If either of the three positions which I have endeavored to maintain, be supported by the house, the 7th, 19th and 32d articles will be reconcilable with the 37th, with reason and with common sense.

Let me now say a word or two to these gentlemen doubted still to doubt on this subject.

Where doubt arises in interpreting so solemn an instrument as this, such a construction should be adopted as is most consistent with the sound policy and with the known character for wisdom, of those who framed the instrument.

Every one will admit that it is inconsistent with sound policy and with wisdom to incorporate into so solemn an instrument as a state constitution a provision in behalf of which no one good reason can be urged.

I challenge gentlemen to produce me one good reason why a senator, delegate of assembly, or member of the council, should not hold and execute the office of Governor of Maryland. If a valuable reward were offered for one such reason, no one would be given even in this money loving and code expounding age.

But, sir, many good reasons can be given why a member of the assembly or the council, should hold and execute the office of governor. 1st. It would be highly unjust to exclude him from all participation in an office, open to all the rest of his fellow citizens, even the meanest in point of capacity.

The qualifications requisite for the office of Governor, are more likely to be found among your senators, delegates and members of the council, than among the majority of the community. Because, if they are what they ought to be, and what they are presumed to be, they will be conspicuous for their talents and ability; and it is only from among those thus conspicuous, that your chief magistrate should be selected. The talents of the politician are best developed on the theatre where government is administered. Here should be the great manufactory of governors as it has been of senators and representatives to congress.

Was there ever a son of Maryland, who shines in the constellations of the Union, as a star of the first magnitude, who did not first light his immortal fires within one or the other of these halls, and rise from the base of the state house to illuminate the capital?

My third reason is, that no provision like it is to be found in any free constitution throughout the world. The constitution of the United States, and of the several states, in the choice of chief magistrate allow unlimited range through the halls of the legislature. By adopting, therefore, the construction contended for on the other side, you decide without reason, not only without reason, but against it; not only against reason but in opposition to what the wisest statesmen of the land have considered as consistent with sound policy.

Let us therefore reject the resolution.—This will reconcile with each other the discordant parts of the constitution, and the constitution itself with reason and common sense.

It is ascertained, says the Democratic Press, that the amount of duties due to the Government of the United States, by Edward Thompson, is as nearly as may be NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. The security taken by the Custom House, is said to be utterly unable to pay, any part of this immense sum.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

On Saturday, says the Philadelphia Gazette, the market wagons reached from Coates street to Pine, thus connecting together, the Northern Liberties and South Second street markets, and both with the market on High street! The length of the line on Second street, including the market houses, must have been nearly a mile and three quarters, and that on High street, from a mile and a quarter to a mile and a half. Is there such another market in the world?

The Treasurer of the Western Shore has made his annual report to the Legislature; but owing to the death of the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, the accounts of that office have not been included by Mr. Harwood, and therefore, the report is incomplete, as an entire account of the treasury transactions of the fiscal year.

The report, however, gives a sufficient view to determine that the revenue system adopted three years since by the Legislature and which has now developed itself by actual experiment, has realized the expectations of its friends and is likely to answer all the ordinary expenses of the state government.—Md. Rep.

The Post-office at Georgetown roads, and also at Newmarket, both in this county, have been discontinued. Those who wish to write to their friends in that quarter, should direct their letters to the Head of Chester.—Chester town Telegraph.

From the Buffalo Journal, Dec. 20.

MAIL ROBBERY.

On Saturday night last the Great Eastern Mail, from this place for Albany, which left here about 9 o'clock, was missed when the stage arrived at Ransom Grove, about 18 miles from town, and no trace of it has yet been discovered. It is supposed to have been taken from the Post Coach while standing at the tavern door at Harris Hill. Several passengers were in the stage when it departed from this village, but we understand none left it, nor does any suspicion attach to either of them. We cannot learn that any amount of money was remitted from town that day, and we believe all payments of drafts, of which there were several, have been stopped.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7.

FIRE!—Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers on Tuesday morning last, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, by the alarming cry of fire, which proved to be the frame building, situated on Court-street, opposite the Market-house, in the occupancy of Mr. Conrad Shott, baker, the flames from which extended with such rapidity, that at one time, there were serious apprehensions the greater part of the town would have been destroyed, but by the prompt exertions of the citizens, its progress was arrested after consuming the two adjoining houses. The fire, it is said, originated from the oven of Mr. Shott, which being newly erected, he was endeavoring to dry, preparatory to using it; but owing to the manner in which it was constructed, the weatherboarding of the house took fire, and the whole building was enveloped in flames in a few minutes, scarcely giving the affrighted inhabitants time to save themselves.

Poor Shott has lost his all—he is an honest, industrious man, and by this unfortunate accident, is thrown with a family destitute on the world.—We would recommend to the humane inhabitants of the town and county, the propriety of contributing something towards reinstating him in business—a very small sum from each individual, would place this poor fellow on his feet again, and enable him to support his family.—Without some aid is afforded during this inclement season, his situation will be wretched.

The property destroyed, although considerable, is much less we understand, than was expected.

William Woolton, Esq. is announced in the Maryland Republican, as a candidate to succeed Dr. Kent, in the Congress of the United States, from the district composed of Anne-Arundel and Prince Georges' counties and city of Annapolis.

Samuel Hopkins, Esq. having resigned the office of Post-master, at Wye-Mill, in this county, that office is closed until a successor is appointed by the Post-master General.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated "HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Annapolis, Jan. 2d, 1826."

"The contest for Governor has resulted in the election of Dr. KENT, of Congress. The votes stood for KENT 59 TYLER 30 (late Jackson Elector.) CARROLL 1

"The Crawfordites & Jacksonians, chiefly adhered to Tyler.—The Eastern Shore supported Kent, it is understood, 25 to 7."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated "ANNAPOIS, Jan. 2d, 1826."

"Dr. KENT is this moment elected over Dr. TYLER, 59 to 30 votes. Who the Council will be, I can't say. Major Martin and John Mercer, are great favorites with many. Much feeling was shown in the preparatory steps to the election, particularly in the debate of Friday and Saturday, on the constitutional question of the eligibility of a Senator after qualification, which was decided, against the eligibility by a majority of 21 votes.

"Much business is brought in as usual, but I think there is a disposition for a short session. The contest for Treasurer and Register comes on, on Wednesday next, and great doubts and anxiety, of course exist.

"Much good humour appears to reign; I see but little symptoms of party and I hope the course will be liberal and independent—there is nothing new or important to be communicated."

[We are this moment informed from good authority, that Col. Daniel Martin, of this county, is elected to the Council, William K. Lambdin, elected Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, and James Sangster, Register of Wills for Caroline county.]—Ed. E. Gazette.

APPOINTMENTS

By the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE and MANUEL EYRE, of Pennsylvania; JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, of Maryland; VICTOR DUPONT, of Delaware; and CAMPBELL P. WHITE, of New York, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States for the ensuing year.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

We respectfully tender our thanks to our correspondent, 'A Subscriber,' for his very lucid and very interesting information respecting the Canal. We have had good cause to regret from almost perfect ignorance respecting this interesting work, that our friends there were so slow to give us that information so much desired respecting it. A monthly report similar to this of our good friend, would be duly appreciated by us, and highly interesting to our readers and the public at large. From the character of the Contractors, who now have the work under their control, (with some of whom we enjoy a personal acquaintance,) and who are remarkable for an indefatigable and persevering spirit, the conclusion must be, that if sufficient hands can be procured, the work will progress rapidly and be finished in a much less time than we have had reason to expect.

Wilmingtonian.

In your paper of the 15th inst. I observed an editorial complaint that authentic information on the subject of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal could not be readily obtained. Residing in the immediate vicinity of the Canal, and enjoying the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with the Engineers and Contractors, I am enabled to furnish you with the following

information of the state of that work, and you can rely with the utmost confidence on its correctness, it being, as to all material points, derived from personal observation.

The line of Canal is at present divided into 3 contracts.—One embracing the distance between the Delaware river, and St. Georges, about 4 1/2 miles—the second extending from St. Georges to the centre of the 'Deep Cut,' as it is called—about 5 1/2 miles, and the third comprising the remaining distance. There is at present employed a force equal to at least 1800 men; 800 of which are engaged between the Delaware river and St. Georges. The Contractors for this portion, (Messrs. Reynolds & Clark) inform me they expect to complete and render it navigable by the 1st of June, or certainly by the 1st of July, so as to permit the stone intended for the Lock at St. Georges to be transported in vessels to that point. From the energy of the Contractors, the force employed, and the progress already made, I have no doubt of its accomplishment within the time specified, and thus the predictions of those who question the feasibility of constructing a Canal through the St. Georges Marsh, will soon be tested. These marshes embrace about 3 1/2 miles of the distance, and I am informed, required originally only about 180,000 yards of excavation, and that 100,000 are already removed, and the excavation of the remainder is now prosecuting with all possible vigor. Indeed the present Contractors consider the winter as the most favorable time for the prosecution of the work, as their laborers are not then liable to be attacked with those disorders incident to the climate, and to which they are peculiarly exposed by being engaged at the work during the summer and autumn. By means of horse pumps, they find no difficulty in removing the water, and this now presents the only obstacle—the excavation independent of this, being easily executed.

Reports have been extensively circulated which were calculated to have an injurious tendency, and to excite doubt, as to the feasibility of constructing a Canal through these marshes, except at an enormous expense. The plan now adopted however, the engineers inform me, they have tested sufficiently to be thoroughly satisfied of its success, and they express the utmost confidence that under the judicious and economical management of the present Contractors they shall now be able to construct a substantial and permanent Canal through these marshes without any extraordinary or terrific expenditure.—The plan to which I allude is the construction of the banks with hard earth carted on to the marsh from convenient points along its borders—and no inconsiderable distance, about 1 1/2 miles, is already so executed. The effect is, that when the marsh is composed of soft materials, the hard earth by its greater specific gravity, instantly displaces them until it finds a hard bottom, and becomes solid and permanent—and when the texture of the marsh (as is generally the case) is sufficiently firm to resist this operation, the weight of the hard earth compresses it so closely as to render it compact and impenetrable to water. By having the hard earth placed in the bank and thus the marsh rendered compact before the excavation opposite is attempted, the contractors inform me it is effected without difficulty, and all dangers from slips obviated. Indeed, if those sceptics would now visit the line of the Canal, they might be satisfied by actual inspection, that this marsh, although it has been magnified into a 'terrible bog,' is in reality and when compared with other parts of the work, a mere 'bagatelle' in the hands of men who know how to manage it and are not apprehensive of working at it in winter. And they would also be satisfied that bottom may in all places be found within a reasonable depth.

The Contractors for the 'Eastern Section' of the 'Deep Cut' are also prosecuting their contract with due vigor and are making every preparation to commence early in the spring the boring of the earth to form the towing path through the St. Georges Pond. One of the contractors, (Mr. Clement,) informed me a few days since that they were required by their contract to complete their portion by the first Nov. 1827, and said that they should make every exertion and did not doubt but that they should be able to effect it considerably within that period.

I recently passed over the line of Canal. I was much gratified to find that Mr. Dexter, the Contractor for the 'Western Section,' had entirely completed the excavation of the two lower sections, and that his whole force (equal to 500 men) was now concentrated on his portion of the 'Deep Cut.' I am informed that this portion contained originally only about 1,000,000 yards, and that he has excavated more than half the amount. I was also informed that he had made his arrangements to have his contract completed before the 1st of Jan. 1827, and that he was sanguine in being able to effect it. So that I think there is now every prospect of this 'Great National Work' being completed at least from 6 to 9 months earlier than was originally perhaps contemplated.

For several of the above items of information I must acknowledge I am indebted to the Engineers whom I find personally very frank and communicative. And I cannot but express my surprise, knowing as I do that they have it in their power, that neither they nor the Directors of the Canal, should think it expedient to contradict the numerous erroneous statements relative to the work, which have been recently and so industriously put into circulation, and which, I should think, with all due deference, were certainly calculated to have an injurious tendency, and to excite the apprehensions of the stockholders.

A SUBSCRIBER.

CONGRESS.

Friday, Dec. 30, 1825.

The session of the Senate was chiefly occupied in Executive business. Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. made a few remarks, on a motion by Mr. Hayne to refer the proceedings in the case of Com. Porter to the Naval Committee, in explanation of the part he had taken in the business; and a resolution was offered by Mr. Johnson, of Ky. to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported from the Committee on Claims, by Mr. Little of Md. to extend the Act providing for the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia. The Speaker communicated to the House that he had received a letter from an individual at Mar-celles, relative to the prospects of this country, which was laid on the table. Resolutions were agreed to, one introduced by Mr. Holcombe, of New Jersey, on the subject of a more efficient organization of the Marine Corps; another by Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania, on the subject of making the City of Washington a port of entry; a third, by Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland relative to the erection of a Light House on Cove Point, in Chesapeake Bay; and a fourth by Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, relative to the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worm.

A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. Peter, of Maryland, in relation to an amendment of the present law, so that Staff officers shall be taken from the officers of the Line. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, laid on the table an amendment which he proposes to Mr. McDuffie's resolutions relative to the election of President and Vice President. Mr. McDuffie reported some resolutions relative to certain alterations in the House for the purpose of making it more suitable for deliberations, which were laid on the table until this day. They appear to be judicious and well adapted to the object in view.—Two or three other resolutions of minor importance were offered.—Nat. Journal.

SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

In the Senate propositions were submitted by Mr. Benton, of Missouri, Mr. Rowan, of Ky. and Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, for establishing three new collection districts, and making parts of entry and delivery of St. Louis, Mo. Louisville, Ky. and Cincinnati, Ohio. The bills relating to controversies between the States; to public moneys in the hands of clerks, attorneys, and marshals; and for the relief of Richard Matson, were, severally, further considered, and the latter one ordered to a third reading. A resolution was offered by Mr. Marks, of Pennsylvania, proposing to alter the time of holding the middle district court of Pennsylvania; and the resolution previously offered by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, extending the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, was adopted.

In the House of Representatives, with the exception of one or two bills of little importance to the general reader, and the adoption of the resolutions which were offered on the day preceding, the business consisted of a discussion of the resolutions reported by Mr. McDuffie, from the Select Committee, relative to the alterations in the Hall. It will be seen by reference to our report, that only the third resolution, was adopted, which authorizes the erection of a temporary partition behind the columns in the rear of the Speaker's chair. Should any considerable advantage result from this experiment, we believe it is intended to enclose the recess behind the Chair with a glass partition, which, while it improves the usefulness, will add to the beauty of the House.—Nat. Jour.

Both houses of Congress have adjourned over until Tuesday next; by which time the proposed alterations in the Hall of Representatives, stated in the report above, will, it is presumed, be completed.

Wash. Gazette.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. GEORGE PRITCHARD, to Miss Susan Robinson, all of this town.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. James C. Garey, to Miss Rebecca Rathell, all of this county.

DIED

In Dorchester county, near Vienna, on Wednesday the 28th ult. after a lingering illness, Mrs. HANCOCK, consort of Mr. William Yates of that county.

In this town on Thursday last, after a short illness, Mrs. Patton, wife of Mr. James Patton.

Boarding.

The subscriber would accommodate with board and lodging, two or three girls or boys on the most reasonable terms.

ELIZA ANN JENKINSON.

Easton, Jan. 7 3w

For Sale,

On a credit, or for good guaranteed paper, a second hand GIG, lately repaired, with harness complete—enquire of John Camper, Easton, Jan. 7

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 17th ult. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JAMES MINOR, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his left wrist out of joint for three years—had on when committed an old blue coat and vest, blue and drab pantaloons, old shoes and half worn fur hat—says he is a freeman and from Wayneburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the set of assembly of this state. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff, January 7.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

The subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for this and the adjacent counties, for the liberal encouragement he has received for the last year; and now wishes to inform them, that having concluded to continue the above business, at his old stand, foot of Washington street. He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a handsome and well selected assortment of materials of the first quality, with a good stock of prime seasoned timber, which will enable him with the assistance of first rate workmen, to execute all orders in his line at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He flatters himself that with the stock he has now on hand, with the experience of his workmen, that he can have his work done in such a manner that it shall not be excelled, and assures the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their patronage. His work will be done on the most approved plan of the best materials, and of fashions suited to the various tastes of his customers. Those gentlemen wishing to deal in his line, will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock, and judge for themselves. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to. Easton, Jan. 7 JOHN CAMPER.

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, JANUARY TERM, A. D. 1826.

On application of William Grason, administrator of Dr. Richard Gray, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton and city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1826. THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

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

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. Richard Gray, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of January, 1826. WILLIAM GRASON, Adm'r. of Dr. Richard Gray, deceased.

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment. Jan. 7 3w

WANTED TO HIRE

For the present year, a Man and Woman; the Man must be a good farm hand, and the Woman a good cook and house servant, apply at this office.

FOR HIRE THIS PRESENT YEAR. Two or three young negro Men—Apply to the Printer. Jan. 7

Tickets only Twelve Dollars!

IN THE GRAND

STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland—the drawing of which will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on the 15th February next, and the whole to be completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor & Council.

HARVEST PRIZE,

100,000 Dollars!

The immense magnitude of which, and the brilliancy of the other numerous Capitals combined with the very low rate of the Tickets, have caused an almost unexampled demand from every part of the Union, and they are already becoming scarce.—Distant Adventurers should therefore forward their orders without delay in order to secure chances for the Prizes contained in the following

STANDARD SCHEME:

1 prize of \$100,000 is \$100,000	
1 prize of 30,000 is 30,000	
1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000	
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000	
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000	
15 prizes of 1,000 is 15,000	
10 prizes of 500 is 5,000	
50 prizes of 100 is 5,000	
100 prizes of 50 is 5,000	
100 prizes of 20 is 2,000	
500 prizes of 10 is 5,000	
10,500 prizes of 10 is 105,000	

11,280 Prizes, amounting to \$308,000. The whole payable in CASH and which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had, the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Whole Tickets \$12 Quarters \$3 00 Halves, 6 Eighths, 1 50 To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore.

Where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS.

BALTIMORE. Distant Adventurers may at all times with confidence, forward their remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if their orders should arrive too late the amount enclosed will be returned by the mail, or will be invested in the most advantageous manner on hand. Baltimore, Dec. 31, 1825 5w

POETRY.

(From a London paper.)

The annexed lines on a cow-doctor, named Marshall, are, as will be seen, a parody on the verses written on the burial of Sir John Moore.

Not a soul had he got—not a guinea or note;
And he looked confoundedly hurried
As he bolted away without paying his shot,
And the landlady after him hurried.

We saw him again at dead of night,
When home from the club returning;
We twigs the Doctor beneath the light
Of the gas-lamps, brilliantly burning.

All bare and exposed to the midnight dews,
Reclin'd in the gutter we found him:
And he looked like a gentleman taking a
snooze
With his Marshall cloak around him.

"The Doctor as drunk as the D—l" we said,
And we managed a shutter to borrow;
We raid him, and sigh'd at the thought that
his head
Would consumedly ache on the morrow.

We bore him home and put him to bed,
And we told his wife and his daughter
To give him next morning a couple of red
Herrings with soda-water.

Loudly they talk'd of his money that's gone,
And his lady began to upbraid him;
But little he reck'd so they let him anore on,
'Neath the counterpane, just as we laid him.

We tucked him in, and had hardly done,
When beneath the window clanging,
We heard the rough voice of a son of a gun
Of a watchman "one o'clock" bawling.

Slowly and sadly we all walked down
From this room in the uppermost story;
A rush light we placed on the bold hearth
stone,
And we left him alone in his glory.

From the National Journal.

A winter day! A winter day!
What shall I find to chase away
The dense damp air of a winter day!

Give me a Witz whose sunny eye
Shall chase the cloud from yonder sky;
Whose honied words and looks will say—
Love can bloom in a winter day.

Friendship may come, with plausible air,
To cheer the hours that are free from care;
But worldly friends soon shrink away
From the frost and storm of a winter day.

Wine hath a quick, a passing power,
To dispel the fief of a gloomy hour;
But it lacks the vigor to drive away
The lengthened gloom of a winter day.

A Wife—a wife, whose sunny eye
Shall chase the gloom from a winter sky;
Her, let me find to chase away
The dense damp air of a winter day!

CELEBR.

From the Port Gibson Correspondent.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Oh Matrimony! thou art like
To Jeremiah's sign—
The good, are very good, indeed,
The bad, too sour for pigs."

Whereas, thank God, my wife Rachel
has left my bed and board, for the hereaf-
ter mentioned provocation; this is to give
notice that I will pay no debts of her con-
tracting after this date.

We were married young; the match
was not our own choosing, but a made up
one between our parents. My dear, said
her mother, with a nose like a gourd
handle, to her best beloved, "now if we
can get our neighbour Charles to consent
to a marriage between our Rachel and his
son, we shall have no more sons upon our
hands, and live the rest of our days in un-
disturbed repose." Here my beloved be-
gan to whimper; the truth is, he loved
tenderly loved another—and they knew it;
he had no property however, and that was
their only idea of happiness; but she could
not conceive how they could feast in joy
upon her misery. "Hold your tongue," said
the surly father, "don't you think your
parents know better how to direct your
attachments than you do yourself?" Yes,
my dear, says the mother, you should al-
ways be governed by your parents—they
are old and experienced, and you are too
young to think for yourself. The old dad
and man forgot that they were a runaway
love match at the age of eighteen. But
poor Rachel said not a word, for she was
afraid of her father's cowhide. That he had
used 16 years on nobody's back but his
daughter's. She seemed reckless of her
fate, was almost stupidified, and did not
know that she could alter it for the worse.
My father, by persuasion and argument,
dazzled my fancy with the story negroes
that would be her portion—which, said he,
"put upon the quarter section which I shall
give you, will render you independent;
and you are a fool if you do not live hap-
pily with such an angel." Angel! said I,
but I said no more, for my dad (in peace
rest his ashes) would have been in a pas-
sion with the rapidity that powder catches
fire; and its ebullition like the blaze, would
search me, I well knew.

We were married. I thought, as her
father had ruled her with so tough a whip,
I could do it with a hickory switch, and
for my leniency gain her everlasting grati-
tude. We have now lived together 6 years,
and have had no offspring except a hearty
quarrel every little while. In truth, I found
her more spirited than I imagined; she

was always ready to tally word for word
and blow for blow; but I never used a
switch till the other day, always taking my
open hand. The other day, coming home
from work, very much fatigued and hungry,
I found my wife in rather an unusual fit
of passion, scolding some pigs that had over-
run the butter-milk. "Rachel," says I,
'make me some coffee.' "Go to hell," says
she; "I could not stand this. I had never
heard her swear before. I will chastise
you for that," says I. "Villain," says she,
'I'm determined to bear no more of your
ill-usage. Instead of using the mild and
conciliating language which a husband ought
to use, you always endeavour to beat me
into measures—touch me with that whip, I
will leave your house, and take my niggers
with me too, so I will.' She had said such
things so often, that I did not regard her,
and belaboured her handsomely. The next
morning, after I had gone out to work,
away she bundles, sure enough, and when
I came home at noon, I found the house
emptied of bag and baggage, and all the
negroes taken, but the three that were at
work with me. I have lived happily since,
however; and she may keep all she took,
if she will stay at her crooked-nosed mam-
my's, and never trouble my house a-
gain.

THOMAS JONSTONE.
Lawrence county, Miss.
Nov. 1, 1825.

Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court
of Queen Anne's county, will be exposed at
public sale, on the 19th January next, at Clo-
ver-Fields, the late residence of Wm. Hems-
ley, deceased, the personal property of said
deceased, consisting of stock, farming uten-
sils, corn, household furniture and sundry
other articles.

The subscriber will sell at private sale a
number of servants having a term of years to
serve.
For all sums exceeding ten dollars a credit
of six months will be given, on receiving not
with approved security.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and
terms more particularly then stated.
E. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r. C. T. A.
of William Hemsley.

Dec. 31 ts

For Sale,

A first rate Philadelphia-built GIG, with plat-
ted Harness complete. Apply to
WILLIAM CLARK.
Easton, Dec. 10

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes
of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot
county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the said negroes are for sale; among
them are several women who are good cooks
and house-servants, and valuable men ac-
customed to farming; also some likely Girls.
They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-
resident of the State, or to any person who
will not treat them well. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent
for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 5

HILLSBOROUGH TAVERN.

The subscriber has the pleasure
of informing his friends and the public
generally, that he has opened a
House for the accommodation of trav-
ellers, in the house opposite to where Mr. Sam-
uel Hardcastle now resides, formerly occupied
by Mr. Benjamin R. Meredith, well calculated
for the business, with good stabling; added to
which, his own personal exertions to please,
flatters himself to be able to give general sat-
isfaction, and to receive a share of public pa-
tronage.

HENRY CLIFT.
Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 19.
N. B. Boarders will be taken by the day,
week, month, or year, and the subscriber ob-
ligates himself to furnish his table with the
best that the market will afford. H. C.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his
friends and the public, from whom he
has for so many years received the
most flattering patronage, that he
will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—
where his customers will be accommodated
with the best of every thing, in season, afford-
ed by the markets of the place—where they
will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but
the utmost and most diligent endeavours to
please—and an assurance that their past kin-
dness shall stimulate him to still greater ex-
ertions. The above establishment is large and
very spacious with twenty-one lodging rooms.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec 25

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

TANNING.

William Townsend

Has commenced the Tanning and Currying bu-
siness, at the yard lately occupied by Town-
send & Hughes, where he intends carrying on
the above business in its various branches and
invite his friends and the public generally to
give him a call.
Persons wishing their hides tanned on shares
can have them done in the best manner and
at the shortest notice.
Easton, Dec. 10. v

A Stray.

Came to the farm of the Subscriber near
Dover Bridge, Talbot county, some time in
June last, a red Bull (yearling) marked with
a swallow fork under side in the right ear
and in the left, a swallow fork and notch—
the owner, by paying charges can have him
by applying to
JOHN UNDERWOOD.
Dec. 31 3v

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WINTER SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

William Clark

Respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic, that he has just returned from Baltimore,
with a handsome assortment of NEW GOODS,
of various descriptions, among which is a
CHOICE SELECTION OF

GOOD THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS,

consisting of
Nice old Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga & Port
Wines
Best old Cognac Brandy, Peach and Ap-
ple do.
Genuine old Rye Whiskey, common do.
Jamaica and Antigua Spirit,
N. England Rum
Real old Holland Gin, Country do.
Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Brown do. of supe-
rior quality, 2d and 3d qualities ditto,
White Havana do.
Java Coffee, Jamaica & St. Domingo do.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-
Skin and Souchong Tea
Nice fresh Malaga Grapes,
Raisins, Figs, Cranberries and Oranges,
Lemons, Almonds and Shell-barks
Pine-Apple and Cream Cheese
Jamesons' Crackers, Rice and Mustard
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Alspice, Pepper, Ginger and Salt-Petre,
Allum, Indigo, Fig-Blue and nice Starch
Superior Chewing Tobacco, common small
twist and plug do.
Spanish Segars, Country do.
Kappes and Scotch Snuff
Mould and dipped Candles
White and brown Soap, Windsor do.
Raw Cotton, Cotton-Yarn, Canole-Wick,
Seine-Twine and Shoe-Thread
A few barrels of superior White Wheat
Flour and nice Philadelphia Buck-
Wheat do.

He has also added to his former stock of
Staple and Fancy Goods, a variety of fash-
ionable CALICOES, handsome SILKS for Dres-
ses and Pelisses, Cut SILK VESTING, and
many other reasonable and desirable articles
unnecessary to mention, all of which, makes
the assortment very complete, and will be offer-
ed at the lowest prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec. 24.

Winter Supply.

Jenkins & Stevens

Take the liberty to inform their friends and
customers, that they have just received their

ENTIRE SUPPLY OF

WINTER GOODS,

Comprising a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-
WARE, &c.

all of which will be sold on the most reason-
able terms for Cash, or in exchange for Linsey,
Feathers, &c.
Easton, Dec. 24. 3v

N. B. American and English Gun Powder,
of a superior quality.

Christmas Comforts

Green & Reardon

Are now opening a variety of articles adapted
to the season, such as

BRANDIES, WINES & CORDIALS,
RAISINS, ALMONDS, PRUNES,
CURRANTS, FIGS, LEMON,
ORANGES & MALAGA GRAPES.

ALSO,

Sup. White Wheat Flour, Buck Wheat
Meal Firkin and Roll Butter,
with their usual assortment of DRY GOODS
and GROCERIES, to which they invite the
attention of their friends and the public gen-
erally.
Easton, Dec. 24.

WINTER GOODS.

Samuel Groome

Has the pleasure to announce his return from
Philadelphia and Baltimore with an extensive

Supply of Goods,

adapted to the season, which with his former
purchases makes his assortment general and
complete, and comprises almost every article
in the Dry-Goods line.

ALSO,

Liquors, Groceries, Castings, Ironmongery,
Cutlery, Queens' Ware, Tin Ware, Stone
Ware, Wooden Ware, China, Glass, &c.
All which will be sold at the lowest cash
prices, or exchanged for Corn in the ear.
Country Kersey or Feathers.
Easton, Dec. 10, 1825. 6v

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin

has just received a general assortment of sea-
sonable and desirable

GOODS,

of almost every description, which he offers
at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for
Wool, Feathers and Corn in the ear. His
friends and the public are invited to give him
a call.
Easton, Oct. 22.

P. S. He will also receive in a few days a
lot of superior British Gun Powder.

WOOL COMMISSION

WAREHOUSE.

J & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,

No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA,
Receive on consignment, WOOL of all de-
scriptions. Being the Agents of a large num-
ber of Manufacturers, for the sale of

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,

they possess superior facilities for its disposal.
Liberal advances made when required.
Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK.
Philadelphia, Nov. 25

Wm. H. Groome

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore with his entire

Fall and Winter

SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF A GREAT VARIETY OF

PLAIN AND FANCY ARTICLES;

Amongst which are

Elegant black, white & crimson Merino Scarfs
or long Shawls
Do. do. Mantles
Do. new style Ribbons for Bonnets, &c.
Do. do. do. for Belts
Do. black and white Lace Veils
Do. do. figured Silks for Dresses and Pelisses
Hobbinett and Thread Laces
Tartan, Scotch and Circassian Plaids
Brown and blue Camblet for Cloaks
Black & colored Bombazettes & Bombazeens
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vest-
ings, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools,
Groceries, Liquors, Queens'-Ware, Glass and
China—Stone, Earthen, Tin & Wooden Ware
—Castings, Nails, Spades, Shovels, Broad Axes
and Felling Axes, of superior quality—Win-
dow Glass, Lamp-Oils, Cotton-Yarn—and some
very nice BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR and TEA.

All of which will be sold at the most reduc-
ed rates for Cash, or exchanged for Corn,
Feathers and Country Kersey.
Easton, Dec. 3.

Joseph Chain

Has received from Baltimore and is now open-
ing at his store, nearly opposite the Bank, the
following articles, which he will sell very low
for cash, viz:

Dried Reef and Reeves' Tongues
Bologna Sausages and Mutton Hams
Cheese first and second quality
Firkin Butter and Buck-wheat Flour
Homony and Soup Beans
Water and Butter Crackers
Pilot Bread
Beer, by the keg
Scotch and Susquehanna Herrings
Mackerel

Best large twist Tobacco
Second quality do.

Almonds, Raisins, first, second & third
quality, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Neth-
barks Ground Nuts, Filberts, Palm
Nuts and English Walnuts.
Easton, Dec. 17

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,
for the next ensuing year, now occu-
pied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The
rent will be very low to an approved
tenant. Apply to

JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent
for Mary I. Willson.
Easton July 23. 1f

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Brick Dwelling House and
large Garden, formerly occupied by
Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at
present in the occupancy of Mr. James
Neall, situate on Washington street, in the
town of Easton—For terms apply to the sub-
scriber.
EDWARD ROBERTS.
Talbot county, Sep. 24.

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wed-
nesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the
lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately
adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's
wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of
Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March,
will leave Easton for Annapolis and Baltimore,
leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing
to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's
wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Satur-
days, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at
7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadel-
phia will be put on board the Union Line of
steam-boats in the Patuxent river, and arrive
there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from
Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on
Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf
at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown
every Tuesday at the same hour for Queens-
town and Baltimore during the season. Horses
and Carriages will be taken on board from
either of the above places except Queenstown.

All baggage at the risk of the owners. All
persons expecting small packages or other
freight will send for them when the boat ar-
rives, pay freight and take them away. Cap-
tain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep
horses and carriages for the conveyance of pas-
sengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-
Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance
with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing
season the rates to be charged for passage
money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Bal-
timore—and from Baltimore to either of these
places, \$3 00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to
Annapolis—and from Annapolis to
either of these places, 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from
Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Ches-
tertown the same as heretofore. 50

Dinner on board, 50

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 5

ALMANACS

For the Year 1826,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT
THIS OFFICE.

Joseph Scull

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh sup-
ply of the best materials for making

BOOTS & SHOES,

which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash.
He wishes it to be distinctly understood,
that in future, he will sell for CASH ONLY—
and he hopes that none of his customers will
be offended, as he finds it necessary to pursue
this course.

Those indebted to him are requested to call
and settle their accounts without delay; and
those whose accounts have been long standing,
must not expect any further indulgence.
Easton, Dec. 17, 1825.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CA- NAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Eleventh
Installment of fifteen dollars on every share of
stock will be due and payable on Tuesday,
13th of December 1825.

H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer.
Canal Office, Philadelphia,
1st December, 1825.
Dec. 10 5v

Wanted

A HOUSE-KEEPER.—A middle aged wo-
man, of respectable character & who can come
well recommended.—Also, A HOUSE WO-
MAN, (a slave would be preferred) one that
can be recommended as a good Washer, House
and Chamber Maid—For both of whom the
most liberal wages will be given.
S. LOWE.

Easton, Nov. 12.

\$20 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on or about
the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK,
aged about 16, formerly the property of John
M. Wise of Talbot county. This boy was
hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and
left the employ of said Dawson on the day
above mentioned. This boy I purchased at
public sale. I will give the above reward if
said boy be secured in the jail of said county,
or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges
paid. It is most likely this boy has made for
Poplar Island, as his former master now resides
on said Island.

JOHN A. HORNEY.

Aug. 20

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the
Head of South River, in Anne Arundel coun-
ty, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES,
who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is
about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high,
the clothing he had on when he absconded,
was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt
and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give
the above reward, and all reasonable charges
I brought home, or secured in any jail so that
I get him again.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4. 1f

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR

NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in
addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of
that much wished for article CASH, which he
is willing to change for Slaves, on the most
favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,

at S. Lowe's Tavern.

Aug. 6

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1825.

On application of Jesse Scott, Administra-
tor of Turbutt Callahan, late of Talbot county,
deceased—It is ordered, that he give the no-
tice required by law for creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased's estate,
and that he cause the same to be published
once in each week for the space of three
successive weeks, in one of the newspapers
printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of Talbot county Orphans'
Court, I have hereunto set my
hand, and the seal of my office
affixed, this 21st day of Decem-
ber, in year of our Lord 1825.

J. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of said
county in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Turbutt Callahan,
late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons
having claims against the said deceased's es-
tate, are hereby warned to

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1826.

NO. 3.

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

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
The Honorable the President of the Senate, and The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Delegates,
GENTLEMEN,
You having again assembled from different sections of the state to transact the public business, and to effectuate the views and wishes of your constituents, it then properly devolves upon this department, to place before you our proceedings, and suggest such measures as we may think compatible with the general interest.

By a resolution of the legislature passed at the last session, No. 7, we were requested to transmit to the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives, of the congress of the United States, and also to the governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, copies of the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which has been done; and by authority of the first and twenty second sections of said act, three commissioners have been appointed on the part of this state, for the purpose of opening books and receiving subscriptions. In anticipation of the incalculable advantages likely to be derived from this long contemplated work, we cannot forbear earnestly recommending to you, as the constituted guardians of the state's interests, to extend your fostering hand to this great improvement. We do not deem it necessary to expatiate on the innumerable advantages, which must result from the great influx of western produce into the commercial metropolis of our state, but above all, as citizens of the union, on the broad scale of justice, we should extend to those to whom nature has denied them, some of those blessings which we enjoy. It will tend to strengthen the bonds of union between the states in time of peace, and facilitate their operations in time of war. It must be a pleasing reflection to the citizens of the United States, to see the many improvements which have been projected, or are now actively progressing towards a final accomplishment. When we contemplate the vast and mighty works of one of our sister states, in mingling the waters of the lakes with the ocean; when we view the exertions of others pursuing that noble example, are we to slumber at our posts and suffer ourselves to be reproached with inactivity, when duty and interest so loudly call for action? Whilst on this interesting subject, permit us to call your attention to a correspondence between the Clerk of the Council, by our direction, and the Attorney General, by which you will perceive, that if it is desired to invest the interest the state now has in the Potomac Company, in the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, upon the terms and conditions allowed by the charter of the latter, to the creditors and stockholders of the former, further legislation upon the subject will be necessary.

David Middleton's claim for riding express during the late war, has been examined agreeable to the eighth resolution, and the sum of twenty dollars allowed and paid him therefor.

In compliance with the resolution No. 11, we appointed Col. Henry Kemp, an agent to lease the lot of ground therein mentioned, and to ascertain and report to us, what sum, (if any) have heretofore been received, by any person or persons for rent of said property. No report on this subject has been received.

We examined the claim of James Dooley, for Cartouch Boxes, as authorized and required by resolution No. 14, but believing that it was not a fair and reasonable claim against the state, rejected it.

In obedience to the resolution No. 17, we selected such of the arms deposited in the state house as we deemed worthy of repair, and contracted for the repairing and cleaning of them, on such terms as we thought were equitable, but believe none have yet been either cleaned or repaired. On examining the arms at Easton, we discovered many of them in a ruinous situation; we therefore thought it advisable to have them cleaned and repaired. A similar contract was made, and some of them have been put in order. We have turned our attention to the camp equipage, accoutrements and munitions of war, belonging to the state, as required by the said resolution, and can find no more convenient and safe place of deposit than where they now are.

A copy of the 18th resolution "highly appreciating the long and faithful services, the impartial and dignified administration of James Monroe, late President of the United States," has been forwarded to him expressing the ardent wishes of the General Assembly of Maryland, that he may long live to enjoy every domestic blessing, and the highest reward of patriotism, in the esteem and gratitude of his countrymen.

Nothing has been done under the resolution No. 19, requesting the executive to ascertain what repairs were necessary to the ordnance belonging to the state in the possession of the artillery company commanded by Captain David Kemp, and to cause such repairs to be made, &c. No application for that purpose having been made.

As directed by the 28th resolution, we have had the chambers of the two houses of assembly repaired, and new furniture placed therein. We beg leave further to state, that (although not authorized by your honorable bodies, but conscious of receiving your approbation,) we have also had the council chamber repaired and some new furniture procured for it.

Under the restrictions of the 37th resolution, we have ascertained and settled the expenses incurred by the commissioners appointed to adjust and define the western boundary line—a detailed statement of which will, at an early period, be laid before the general assembly.

The 39th resolution directs the governor to have the supplement to the militia law, passed at the last session published, which has been complied with. We beg leave to call your serious attention to the situation of our militia. A well organized militia may truly be called the strong arm of the state. "The proper and natural defence of a free government." It is by an effective militia, we can alone be able at a short notice, and a small expense, to preserve domestic tranquility and repel foreign aggression, and although we are in the present enjoyment of the blessings of peace and prosperity, we have no reason to believe in a perpetual calm in our case. It is therefore the dictate of wisdom and sound policy to put into operation those useful and economical forces which are best calculated to secure our repose. Under the present system, it is believed to be impracticable ever to obtain the advantages which we ought to derive; on the contrary, we view it only as calculated to produce a heavy expense to the state, and a waste of the time of her citizens for no benefit whatever. We think the brigade returns which have been made to this department will justify this remark in relation to one important object of keeping up an organization of the militia, viz. that of ascertaining their numbers. For notwithstanding the many exertions we have made, and considerable expenses incurred to procure full and accurate reports upon this subject, the returns we have received have been so incomplete and defective, that no benefit nor but little information has been derived from them. We therefore most earnestly recommend the passage of a more energetic militia law, or a total abolition of the present system.

In pursuance of the authority vested in us by the resolution No. 25, passed by the legislature at December session, 1823, we have directed the register of the land office to transcribe the first 102 pages of Liber P. T. No. 2, and Liber E. I. No. 6, from page 446 to 535, having found from examination that so much of said records required transcribing.

Two hundred copies of each the 5th and 6th volumes of Harris and Johnson's reports, contracted for by the executive in virtue of the resolution No. 50, passed at December session, 1823, have been completed and delivered, and drafts on the treasurer of the western shore to the amount of two thousand dollars paid therefor. By the aforesaid resolution, those copies are at the future disposition of the legislature. You will therefore make such distribution of them, as in your wisdom and judgment the public interest requires, and as will most effectually promote the object in obtaining them.

A report has been received from Col. Henry Kemp, who, in conjunction with William Sanderson, Esq. had been appointed to superintend the repairs of the Barracks at Frederick Town, under the resolution No. 7, passed at December session 1822, stating that with the sum advanced them, (\$600,) they had "put both wings of the barracks under a new roof, with the best of materials, put in window and door frames where necessary, and doors and window shutters to the upper story of the eastern wing, so that the whole of the barracks, are now in a complete state of preservation from any further injury by the weather." An account of the expenditures, with the proper vouchers accompanied the report, and has been adjusted by the executive and finally settled.

The constitution of the state, declaring, that "no part of the form of government shall be altered, changed or abolished, unless a bill, so to alter, change or abolish the same, shall pass the general assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election," &c. and the legislature at the last session having passed several bills to "alter, change or abolish" certain parts of the said form of government, we caused all said bills to be published more "than three months before the last election of delegates," in such and so many newspapers, as we deemed necessary to fulfil the object of the aforesaid constitutional provision.

In execution of the authority and direction contained in the resolution of the general assembly, passed at December session

1823, No. 14, the Attorney General has been directed to institute "such suit or suits as may be necessary for the recovery of such demands as may be due, from each and all the officers mentioned in the said resolution, who have failed to record such papers as by them respectively ought to have been recorded, and who have not completed the records of the same." A copy of the letter of instruction to the Attorney General, and of a communication from him in relation thereto, is herewith submitted for your information.

Communications have been received from the governments of several states, to wit: Delaware, Connecticut and Illinois, enclosing resolutions of the legislatures of those respective states, and requesting that they be submitted to the legislature of this state, for its consideration. The said several communications are herewith transmitted as requested.

We have to lament the death of several Registers of Wills in the different counties, since the adjournment of the legislature, the vacancies have been filled in conformity to the constitution; but it now belongs to the two houses of the general assembly, to make more permanent appointments of those officers.

We condole with you for the loss of another revolutionary Patriot, Colonel Wm. Richardson, late treasurer of the Eastern Shore. An appointment to fill his place has been made, but it now devolves on the House of Delegates, agreeably to the constitution, to make a more permanent appointment of that officer.

A most atrocious murder having been committed in Cecil county, we thought it advisable to make proclamation, offering a reward for the murderer, with a view of bringing him to condign punishment.

Several communications having been received at this department, announcing the arrest of a person supposed to be the murderer, and feeling every desire to bring him to justice, we at the expense of the state, directed witnesses to proceed to the place of confinement, to identify him, and paid the expenses of others who attended from Virginia, to give evidence before the court, in which he was prosecuted; which we hope will meet the approbation of your honorable bodies, although the person thus arrested and prosecuted was acquitted, and we have been, as yet, unable to discover the miscreant who committed the outrage.

We hope it will not be considered a departure from our duty, to call your attention to the encouragement and protection of Agriculture. When we consider its high importance to all classes of society we fondly hope it will not fail to receive the aid of you, who are so deeply interested in its prosperity. It is with pleasure we have witnessed the beneficial effects of the societies which have been instituted for its improvement, not only in this, but in other states, which have been the means of producing emulation; not only in fertilizing our soil, but also in the rearing of all descriptions of live stock.

We conceive it to be one of the imperative duties of the executive of the state, to exercise a general superintending vigilance over the peace, the order, and safety of society. Under the sanction of this opinion, we would respectfully and earnestly solicit your attention to the pernicious tendency and effects of the meeting together of bodies of negroes, whether at public places for the purposes of dissipation and riot, or in the woods for pretended worship, when not under the notice and control of the other portion of our population. The policy of the laws in slave-holding states, ought to be, not only protective of the rights of the master, and of person of the slave; but such as will insure strict subordination, without which, the well being of society becomes seriously disturbed.

We cannot but deplore that a race of human beings were ever introduced upon our soil, to whom every day's experience more and more convinces us, equal rights of citizenship never can be extended, and the only course which seems left for the legislature, and those to whom the execution of the laws is entrusted, is, to regulate their condition with the most perfect humanity, but with the strictest energy. The pernicious effects of their meetings at small villages and other places, where plots of iniquity and vice, are engendered and matured, are but too well known. It is at those haunts also, where they so frequently perfect their plans for escape from service, in which they are too often aided and protected, within and without our jurisdiction.

It may not be unknown to you, that a professedly religious sect of negroes, calling themselves Bethelites, is in existence within this state, who recognize no head among the white class, and who have succeeded from the respectable sect to which they formerly were attached. That this society having its head in the capital of a sister state, and its ramifications in several other states, has been engaged in other matters than religious worship, we are well assured.

We conceive it to be highly interesting to the welfare of the community, that you should take into consideration the evils emanating from the numerous tipping shops,

which are opened in every section of the state.—The proceedings of our courts of criminal jurisdiction will bring to your recollection the many infractions of our laws arising therefrom; and you cannot, (it is presumed) have failed to observe, the frequent disturbances of the peace of society and the ruin of families, which they occasion.

In the midst of our active exertions to promote the interest and prosperity of our state, let it be remembered, that nothing will contribute more to this effect, both in a moral and political point of view, than a general diffusion of literature. Knowledge is the foundation on which the fair fabric of our liberty is based. It is this which distinguishes the civilized man from the savage, who roams the wilderness; and this is the distinguishing feature in the character of our republic, which gives us an elevated rank amongst the nations of the earth. But, we, as a state, cannot boast of any distinction amongst our sister states with respect to literary establishments. Our schools and seminaries of learning within their respective spheres, have contributed much to the diffusion of knowledge; but there are many parts of the state too remote from them to enjoy a full share of their benefits.

Inasmuch as we consider this a highly important subject, and in every way intimately connected with our prosperity, we hope some measure may be adopted by your honorable bodies, which may tend to a more general diffusion of literature. We are aware that in such an undertaking, many difficulties will present themselves, but with the continuation of that zeal which has ever characterized the citizens of Maryland, we feel confident those difficulties will not be found insurmountable.

The declaration of rights having guaranteed to our citizens the administration of justice "speedily and without delay." We deem it our duty to call the attention of the legislature to the state of the business of the sixth judicial district. The regular trial dockets of that part of Baltimore county, comprised within the limits of Baltimore city, for the years 1824 and 1825, have not been called, except for the purpose of taking judgments by confession, and the causes which have engaged the attention of the court for the last two years and a half, have been such as were regularly marked for trial, three, four, five and six years ago. This accumulation of business is to be attributed to the increased population of Baltimore, and the numerous suits which necessarily grow out of the multifarious transactions of a great commercial city. Her population and commerce are more than doubled, since the present judiciary system went into operation, and those transactions which become the subjects of litigation in courts of justice, have of course greatly multiplied, if they have not kept pace with her extended population and trade. We need not remark to you the injurious tendency of this state of things to her inhabitants; it is sensibly felt by men of business there, and cannot but be obvious to all. The speedy administration of justice, especially in a commercial city, is of the greatest consequence in promoting her prosperity, and the delays inseparable from the present arrangement of her civil tribunals, cannot but operate in many cases as a denial of justice.—We are informed, that every effort has been made by the court to reduce the docket, by the adoption of such rules as they conceived would aid them in the dispatch of business, and that their regular terms have been constantly extended as far as it was practicable: that they have also held adjourned sessions of the court, and have every year continued them, until an adjournment was called for by the clerk, to enable him to prepare his dockets for the succeeding term; but that with all their efforts they have been unable to reduce the docket.—These statements receive confirmation from the annual returns made by the clerk of Baltimore county court, of the duration of the terms of the court, and his report to the legislature, in conformity with a resolution passed at the last session. As the most laborious and continued industry on the part of the judges, cannot reduce the docket to such a state that the suits can or will be tried, at the regular trial terms, it will be for you to say, whether some legislation may not be necessary on this subject.

We submit for your consideration a letter and accompanying pamphlet, from the Honorable Samuel Smith, one of our senators in congress, upon the subject of a claim on the United States, for interest upon the money advanced and expended by this state, for its defence during the late war. We also submit for your consideration, copies of two letters from the honorable John Leeds Kerr, late agent of the state, to settle its claims on the United States, by one of which he resigns his agency, in consequence of having been elected a member of the House of Representatives. But you will perceive, that Mr. Kerr distinctly makes known his readiness to "do any thing in his power unofficially to effect a final settlement of the undiluted claims of the state." The zeal and ability displayed by Mr. Kerr, whilst acting as official agent of the state,

and the full knowledge acquired by him, in that capacity, of the whole extent of her claims, connected with his present official station, seems to point to him as the proper person to bring them to a final close, with the proper accounting officers of the United States, or if necessary before congress. You will further discover by one of Mr. Kerr's letters, that during the last winter, a communication and a certain document, (the bill reported in favor of the Virginia claim,) on this subject, were received from the honorable Joseph Kent, a member of the house of representatives from this state, which were transmitted to Mr. Kerr, then the official agent of the state. Having full confidence in the justice and impartiality of the constituted authorities of the general government, we cannot entertain a doubt, but that our claim will be admitted, and paid so soon as it is ascertained and presented in the proper form; as it rests upon principles already recognized and acted on by them.

As some difficulty has arisen in the minds of the executive, as to what are the duties of the armorer, we would respectfully suggest the propriety of defining them by law, and also fixing their salaries, with a just relation thereto.

Permit me gentlemen, to tender you, the worthy representatives of our fellow citizens, my grateful acknowledgments for the honor which has been heretofore so generously conferred on me. The high duties and trusts confided to me, I have endeavored to discharge with fidelity and impartiality, always keeping in view the interests of the state, and the rights of her citizens. I now take leave of my official station, and retire to the shades of private life, and carry with me the fondest desire, that your deliberations may tend to the advancement of my native state.

We have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL STEVENS.

PRESERVING SHEEP SKINS.

A gentleman of this vicinity recommends the following simple and easy process for preserving sheepskins. As soon as the skin is taken off pour upon it about a pint of warm water, roll it up and let it remain in some warm place for about 6 hours. The wool may then be pulled perfectly easily, and the skin is left in a better state for preservation than when the usual mode of stewing on ashes or lime has been practised. The water should be about blood heat, as a higher temperature will injure the skin.

Hallwell Advocate.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A man named William Huddleston, aged 24, a native of Dutchess County, has been exhibited near the New Ferry in the village of Brooklyn, on account of his extraordinary leg. Five years ago his right leg began to grow and has continued gradually to enlarge and is now two feet six inches in circumference.—His left leg is just beginning to grow in like manner. His body does not participate in this growth, but on the contrary is impaired by it. His case is beyond the reach of the faculty.

Reasons why Medical Students study three years.

The first year a student of medicine possesses great knowledge. He will converse most scientifically on all branches of the art, take up an artery, reduce a luxation; give you a lecture on the pathology, and most effectual treatment, of yellow fever, and shew you by the most correct dissection, that old masters are for ails in the science. Our sage aunts and grandmothers listen to his disquisitions, on the nature, preventatives and cure of diseases, with uplifted hands, and as he leaves the house exclaim "Astonishing young man."

The second year he begins, to discover that he knows too much, or, he knows nothing at all, and sets himself about clearing out the rubbish that he had accumulated in the chambers of his brain, during the year of wisdom, and by the commencement of

The third year he is prepared for the reception of, and in the course of it acquires, the genuine knowledge and principles of a physician.

Mr. Ugrand, editor of the Boston Weekly Report, quotes the President's Message at the following current price in the Boston Market:

"THE MESSAGE of the President of the U. States to Congress, is a Business Document of the very first importance. It is just such a Business Communication as is to be expected from a Business Head of a Business Government, to an enlightened body, such as Congress, whose sole Business it is to transact the Business of the Nation. The whole people will approve of this straight forward Business Course; while Squibblers, who never have had any Business worth naming, and who know nothing about Business, will squabble about the Message, or some insignificant point?"

PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON BRASS AND IRON TYPE.

From the Galaxy.

SUGAR HILL, October 27, 1925.

Dear Ned,—What the devil Ned, do you suppose I could get married? I really wish that I knew—for besides the pleasure I should have in telling you, it would be a most particular gratification to myself. I think I must have been crazy, or bewitched to get married at thirty, and all for love; how could I be such a dunce. I believe this to be the most dangerous place to bachelors that was ever seen. None have been known to survive, that trod themselves long in this cursed town. Don't come here, Ned, if you want to remain a bachelor. If you do, you will be inevitably shipwrecked on the shoals of matrimony; you might as well undertake to navigate the Norwegian whirlpool. If you come here, you are sure to be sucked in, and all the cables in Christendom can't bring you up.

If I thought you ever had the blue devils, or any other devils, or any thing else to make you completely and perfectly miserable, I would spend no time in relating my calamities; but refer you to the worst part of your own experience, as a mode of estimating mine. But you never was miserable, and never will be; you are still the same laughing bachelor, eternally on the upper side of Fortune's wheel, while I am paddling at the bottom. You are still free as the birds of heaven, or the dew of the forest, while I am bound, fettered and constrained like a condemned malefactor. Don't laugh at me for I won't bear it—don't pretend to pity me, I won't endure that—don't say a word to me.

I tell you, Ned, you would not know me. Why, how do you think I look since I am married? I'll tell you; my gay and cheerful looks are gone—my rosy cheeks are gone—my flesh is gone—my health and spirits are gone—my fine clothes are gone—my money is gone—all gone, Ned, except my wife—she lives, and I will live when you and I are dust and ashes. But what do you think I've got for all I've lost? I've got a face as long as your arm, and white (tinting the yellow, and a shade or two of brown) as this paper. I've got a broken constitution, & a broken heart—I've got discouraged—I've got in debt—I've got to be a poor miserable devil—I've got—no, I won't tell you what I've got for a wife in this sentence. But who do you think I married? I'll tell you who I thought I married. I thought I married a tall, elegant, genteel girl, about seventeen, with a dark blue eye and beautiful face; her manners easy and graceful; her conversation gay and sprightly, and her disposition the best in the world; unconsciously neat in her person, and perfectly acquainted with and competent to manage all the domestic affairs of a family. Industrious and contented; generous in her friendship; doing a favor with alacrity and revenging an injury with reluctance; a lover of home, and more anxious to see a little circle of warm hearted friends happy around her, than to dash and dissipate her time with the idle, heartless mob. I thought her incapable of envy, and was sure that she hated tattling, scandal and calumny. I believed all this, and much more, and yet I hesitated to ask her to be mine. And now for once, Ned, guess, like a Yankee as you are, what was the reason. You never can—I must tell you. I thought her much too good for me; that so precious a piece of porcelain could never be made to unite with such a coarse milkpail making bit of clay as myself. She had so many perfections, and I was conscious of so many faults, that I shuddered to think how her tender heart would bleed, when she found how much she had overrated my good qualities. I got over this difficulty by thinking I might improve; that her example would go very far towards making me every thing I should be; and if the wheel had brought me up a prize, why should I not take it as well as another.

After all you can have no idea how much I suffered when I offered myself to her. I could not speak—I was so much ashamed to ask such a delicate, charming, beautiful girl to marry one so little worthy of her, that I was ready to die with fear and mortification. She blushed, hesitated, said she was so young—so little acquainted with the world—what I said was so unexpected to her (she had been thinking I would play the fool for weeks)—and finally, she lived so happily at home she thought she never should change her situation. A long pause and distressing silence—then—but I won't go on with this. It is enough for you to know that your friend conducted himself in a most drivelling manner, and changed his merry face into such a hangdog look, as no man could own, unless in the high road to ruin, or determined to get married.

To have done with this part of the story, we were chained together. In three weeks I found that instead of the girl I thought I had married, I had been yoked to a dumpy, awkward, vulgar girl, about twenty five. Her manners rude and coarse, her disposition sullen and surly, her temper irritable, implacable, revengeful, and unrelenting and rough as the vexed ocean. Negligent of her person, and ignorant of the most common affairs; idle, discontented, stingy, conceited, obstinate and foolish; deriving with pleasure to the rank and scum of the lowest calumny, and determined, at all hazards to have her own way.

Now, Ned, profit by my folly,—what ever you do, never do you get married. It is all a cheat—it is like a bundle of patent medicines—you may read the imposing and flattering label, and the wonderful cures with impunity; but swallow the prescription and it will help you out of the world for your credulity. Heavens! when I think of all I have endured and suffered and consider what a happy dog I might have been, my brain is on fire. Perhaps you will say that I should have insisted on

a husband's rights and govern my own house. You know nothing about it—the thing is impossible—you might as well attempt to thaw the polar ice, or imprison the winds, as control an obstinate woman. All your firmness and resolution will avail you nothing; you will at last be subdued. The massive rock that lifts its grey head above the vexed and stormy ocean, makes no impression upon its foaming waters, but is itself gradually worn away, and mingled with the dashing waves. And thus your resolution, energy and firmness would be by little and little annihilated. You have no idea of the countless resources the sex can resort to, in acquiring and maintaining their power. Smiles used sparingly—tears in profusion—sickness and sighs—mad fits, hysterical fits, scolding fits, speechless fits, (these are short) and innumerable other expedients are resorted to. What will not a woman hazard to have her own way—wealth, fame, happiness and heaven; she is ready to risk, whatever may be said about the shortness of life, it is doubtless a great mercy that we do not have to drag the chain forever.

Affectionately your disconsolate friend,
GEORGE GREGG.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

WEDNESDAY, January 4.

In the Senate, a communication was received from Mr. Thomas Randall, in answer to the letter of Com. Porter, published a few days since, and a variety of memorials and petitions were presented and referred to their proper committees. Among the memorials, was one presented by Mr. VAN BUREN, from Col. Aaron Ogden, one of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, which Mr. Van Buren stated, contained some new views and facts in relation to the subject. Two memorials were presented on the subject of the proposed Breakwater at the mouth of Delaware Bay; and the bill for the relief of Richard Matson was read the third time and passed. The resolutions offered on Friday, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of making Louisville, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati, in Ohio, ports of entry and delivery, were adopted; and a number of bills heretofore noticed, were taken up and postponed for discussion to some future day.

Mr. TUCKER (from New Jersey) presented, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, a memorial of the Legislature of that State, praying for the erection of an artificial harbour, in Delaware Bay, which was referred to the Select Committee to whom the subject of the Breakwater had been previously committed. Mr. FORSYTH presented a petition from citizens of Georgia, praying that a canal may be cut across the Territory of Florida, from St. Mary's river to the Gulf of Mexico. A bill was reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to erect a Penitentiary in the District, and to reform the penal laws which are now in force within it. The Judiciary Committee reported, by Mr. WATSON, the Chairman, a resolution as to the expediency of a General Bankrupt System, which is made the order of the day for Monday, the 16th inst. A bill was also reported from the Select Committee on that part of the President's message which relates to the subject, for the relief of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution. The claims of the State of Massachusetts for military services were again brought before the House, in the shape of a bill reported by Mr. HAMILTON, (of S. C.) from the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. M'ANUS (of New York) offered a resolution on the subject of an amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice-President, by the ballots of the people themselves, without the intervention of electors, which lies on the table. A message was received from the President, in reply to a resolution offered by Mr. MANGUM, (of North Carolina,) calling for information as to the Treaty with the Cherokee in 1819, by which the Indian title to certain lands in North Carolina was extinguished. A return from the Department of State was also laid before the House, of the number of patents issued during the last year, from which it appears that about 300 patents were issued. The House went into Committee on the bill to amend the Judicial System; and when the bill had been read, the Committee rose and reported progress. The subject will, we presume, be taken up to-day, in Committee. A copy of the bill, as reported, will be found in our report of proceedings.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners, was read the third time and passed. The bill to provide for the seizure and sale of property imported in violation of the revenue laws, was ordered to be engrossed for its last reading. Four resolutions were offered—one by Mr. HOLMES, for a survey of certain roads in Maine, and for the connection, by means of a canal, of the waters of the Kennebec, or Androscoggin river, with Casco Bay—one by Mr. KING, for the erection of bridges over the water courses in the vicinity of the Creek Agency—one by Mr. HENDRICKS, for the establishment of certain mail routes in Indiana, and one by Mr. ROBBINS, for the establishment of a naval depot on the waters of Narragansett Bay, in Rhode Island. Notice was given by Mr. HOLMES, of his intention to bring the bill to secure the accountability of public officers again before the Senate; and a similar notice was given by Mr. JOHNSTON, of Louisiana, of his intention to introduce a bill for the erection of a house for the use of the boarding officer at the Balize.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. LINCOLN, of Maine; and that offered by Mr. TREZVANT, of Virginia; the former in

relation to the payment of militia claims, and the latter calling for a return of the members of Congress who may have been appointed to offices in the Government, were adopted, with some amendments. The latter resolution created some discussion as to the source whence the information should be obtained, which terminated in its being sent to the President, as the resolution was framed in the first instance. An interesting communication was received from the Navy Department, in reply to a resolution made some time since, by Mr. BAYLIES, of Massachusetts, relative to a vessel to be employed in the exploration of our North West Coast. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, reported from the Committee on the Library, with reference to the late fire. The report, which is long, and comes to no definite conclusion, was ordered to be printed. The remainder of the day was occupied on the bill to amend the Judicial system, which was taken up in committee of the whole, and on which Mr. WEBSTER spoke for upwards of an hour, with remarkable ability.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6.

In the Senate, a report was received from the Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, for information about the disbursement of the appropriation of last session, for removing the impediments in the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; and notice was given by Mr. JOHNSTON, of Lou., of his intention to ask leave, on Monday, to introduce a bill to authorize a survey of the route through which the contemplated Canal in Florida is proposed to be laid out, and to ascertain the practicability and expense of a ship channel. A memorial was presented by Mr. HAYNE, from the Legislative Council of the Territory, on the same subject. The bill to provide for the seizure and sale of property illegally imported, was read the third time and passed. The resolutions offered yesterday were all adopted; and two bills passed to be engrossed—the bill supplementary to an act to perfect certain locations and sales of public lands in Missouri, and the bill to secure public money in the hands of Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, Marshals, and their Deputies. The bill supplementary to the act for enrolling and licensing vessels engaged in the coasting trade, underwent some discussion, and was postponed to Monday. The other business was of little public importance.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee, by Mr. WEBSTER, better to provide for taking evidence in the Courts of the U. States; and another from the Committee on Military Affairs, by Mr. HAMILTON, to introduce a new organization into the Quartermaster General's Department. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. FORSYTH, of Georgia, asking for information on the subject of the treaty with the Florida Indians, and their present situation, was agreed to; but the resolution offered by the same member, relative to a change in one of the rules of the House, was withdrawn. A resolution moved by Mr. VERPLANCK of New York, was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of regulating, by a general and uniform law, the rate and rule of damages upon Bills of Exchange drawn upon foreign countries, and between the several States. A resolution was also adopted on motion of Mr. EASTMAN, of New Hampshire, on the subject of a bill to provide that in all decisions of the Supreme Court, involving constitutional principles, a majority of the Judges in commission shall be necessary. Resolutions were also agreed to, on motion of Mr. TATNALL, of Georgia, relative to the establishment of a Navy Yard on the St. Mary's River; on motion of Mr. WHITE, of Florida, relative to an appropriation to complete the military road from Pensacola to St. Augustine; and from St. Mary's to Tampa Bay; together with a variety of others. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. COCKE, of Tennessee, calling for the amount of the expenses incurred by the recent Naval Courts Martial, &c. A joint resolution was read, an motion of Mr. CONDUCT, of New Jersey, to supply the Academy at West Point with a copy of the public documents. A report was received from the Treasury Department, with the amount of appropriations required for the year 1826, amounting to \$9,157,725 02. The discussion on the Judicial Bill was resumed in the Committee of the Whole, when several attempts to amend the bill were made without effect. Mr. DRAYTON, of S. C. spoke as to the general principles; and Mr. MERCER, (who has the floor to-day,) moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7.

The Senate did not sit yesterday. In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the Judicial Bill was resumed in Committee of the whole, when Mr. MERCER, of Virginia, sustained with much ability the motion he had made on the preceding day, to strike out the section of the Bill. He was succeeded by Mr. MITCHELL, of Tennessee, who, after proceeding for some time in defence of the bill, was compelled by hoarseness to postpone his further observations. The Committee then rose. The other business of the day consisted chiefly of the usual routine of reports and resolutions. Among the resolutions which were agreed to, was one by Mr. VERPLANCK, of New York, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for the more effectual security of copy rights to authors and proprietors. Mr. COOK, of Illinois, laid a resolution on the table calling for information as to the survey of the road from the right bank of the Ohio, opposite to Wheeling, through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and Mr. HUGUININ, of New York, also laid a resolution on the table asking for information relative to the Military

road from Plattsburg to Secrett's Harbour. A letter was received from Dr. Kent, resigning his seat in the House of Representatives. On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, the Clerk was ordered to report the number of the copies of the Journals of the House, from the commencement of the present form of Government to the end of the thirteenth Congress. The object of this resolution is to obtain a reprint of the early Journals, which are now become very scarce.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.

We have annually for some years, without effect, reminded Congress and our state Legislatures during their session, of the very inefficient mode adopted by each for the publication of the laws—yet the necessity, the justice of placing in the hands of every citizen, those rules for directing his conduct which it is his duty to conform to, and which he is punishable for disobeying, are too obvious to be disputed, and we cannot but think every legislator censurable, who neglects so important a part of his duty, as that of effectually promulgating the laws. It is a fact, which we believe is so well known as to need no proof, that there are not one hundred citizens in this State, other than officers of the government and practising lawyers, who possess each a copy of the laws of this State or of the United States—and as to the laws of the United States, we believe, that the assertion would apply in proportion to the population, to every State in the Union—How absurd, then, how unjust is the rule, which is applied with indexible severity in our courts, that Ignorance of the law excuses nobody?

The adoption of a general system, which would place the laws at a small expense in the hands of every citizen, in such a form as might admit of convenient reference, easy research, and permanent preservation, is an object of such general interest; that we shall be excused for suggesting some units, and offering some estimates for the consideration of our legislators now in session; believing it to be a subject to which they will be disposed to pay some attention. We shall apply our remarks more particularly to the laws of the Union, their adaptation to a State system will be easy.

The Acts of Congress should be divided into two classes, public and private Acts, each class to be numbered separately, in a progressive series for each Congress.

Of the private acts a few copies only should be printed, 500 at the most, would be sufficient; and the individuals interested in them should pay a reasonable price, say 50 cents for a copy.

The public acts and treaties ought to be stereotyped, and the plates placed in charge of the department of state—the same plates could then be used for all future editions of the laws, which would give them a permanent uniformity that would in many respects be advantageous; a new edition might be printed at any time at a comparatively trifling expense—to those who possessed an old edition, or had purchased and preserved the laws of each session, an index, now would be wanting when a new edition should be published, and having the plates at all times ready to print from, 500 copies could be printed at the same rate, per copy as 50,000, which would prevent an unnecessary expenditure for paper, the most costly part of a new edition—and not a copy, nor even a sheet would become useless by age, if preserved clean, as every sheet in the old edition (except the index) would be the same as in the new. To prevent any unnecessary increase in size of the volumes of the laws, we would exclude from them all which are not permanent in their operation; such as those making annual appropriations, which ought to be printed with the private acts, or the sums appropriated might be printed in figures in a table for each session, which would occupy less room and be more useful.

The existing mode of publishing the laws in three newspapers in each State, is both partial and injudicious, as the government thereby incurs a heavy expense without any adequate benefit to the citizen; very few persons comparatively, certainly not one tenth part of the subscribers for newspapers, preserve them; and even if preserved and bound, they are of little use as a repository of the laws, scattered as those laws must be through a large volume of political miscellany, advertisements and news, without an index, or other aid to find any law sought for. The expense to the government of publishing the laws in the newspapers, now seventy five in number, is about \$10,500* per annum, and this sum would pay for printing 70,000 copies of the laws of each session in the usual pamphlet form.—If the government should at its own expense circulate that number of copies proportionably throughout the Union, it would place the laws in a useful form, in the possession of a greater number of persons than now obtain them in the almost useless mode by publishing in the newspapers; and as to beneficial publication, the effect would be tenfold.—But even this expense need not be incurred, for every citizen who wishes to possess a copy of the laws, even those who subscribe for the newspapers in which they are published, would prefer paying twenty five cents for the laws of each session in the pamphlet form, which he could conveniently refer to; and it is certain that government could furnish them at that rate to every citizen in the United States, who may wish to obtain them.

*Each printer of a newspaper authorized to publish the laws, is entitled to one dollar for publishing every octavo page. The above estimate supposes the laws of a session to occupy 140 pages in pamphlet form. When the laws occupy fewer pages, the cost of publication in the newspapers, and of printing in pamphlet form will each be proportionably less.

The edition of the Laws of the United States published in 1815, contained in a very convenient form and size of page, in four octavo volumes, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and all the treaties and Acts of Congress public and private, from the adoption of the Constitution until the end of the session which commenced in 1814, a period of twenty five years—the acts of the six succeeding years with all the treaties and a number of commercial conventions, proclamations and other documents are contained in an additional volume; these five volumes contain 3700 pages, being an average of 120 pages for each year or session; we will add to this average one third, or forty pages for index and to meet contingencies, thus allowing the acts of each session to require an octavo pamphlet of 160 pages or ten sheets; the cost may be estimated thus for 70,000 copies.

Paper at 1 cent per sheet, 10	
to a pamphlet	7000 00
Press work 5600 tokens at	
50 cents per token	2800 00
Folding and stitching with	
blue cover at \$1 per 100	700 00
70,000 copies at 15 cents	
each	10500 00
160 octavo pages of stereo-	
type plate \$2 each	320 00
	10820 00

The above estimate is founded on actual information, from persons competent to furnish the paper and execute the work in the best manner, and who would consider themselves amply compensated at the above rates. And from this statement it is evident, that each copy of the laws of one session of Congress would only cost fifteen cents, exclusive of the charge for the stereotype plates; and the rate would be the same per copy if only 500 should be printed.

The most convenient and effectual mode of circulating the laws would be through the post office department; each Postmaster throughout the United States, should be required to have a permanent notice in a conspicuous situation at his office, informing the citizens, that every person desiring to obtain one or more copies of the laws of any session of Congress, would be entitled to receive them by paying to the Postmaster twenty five cents for each copy wanted, before the end of such session—the name of each applicant so paying should be entered, in a book, and at the close of the session the number of copies wanted at each office should be communicated to the Postmaster General, and the money received, transmitted to him, deducting ten per cent to be retained as a compensation to the deputy postmaster. The whole number wanted would thus be known, and the money received for them at the seat of government, before it would be necessary to print any copies of the laws, except such as are necessary for the use of the public officers and the courts and Judges.

We understand that Major Julius Forest of Upper Marlboro is preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the first landing of our ancestors in Maryland. It is intended to take place on the precise spot where the first civilized man placed his foot within the river Potomac. The subject is of much interest to every Marylander, and peculiarly so to the gentleman above named as we understand that his ancestors composed one of the passengers of the first ship that cast anchor within the waters of this magnificent river.—Nat. Int.

[Translated from the Mercure du 19e Siecle.]

A Press sold for the benefit of the Greeks!—Our subscribers are informed, that we contracted, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, an engagement, the tenor of which follows: "I acknowledge to have received the sum of fifteen hundred francs, on account of the Mercure, for the object that the journal shall not attack, from this day forward, during a year, either the administration or the house of the king, nor the person of the viscount Sostheme de la Roche Foucauld."

The most singular incident developed in the late Paris papers, (says the New York Daily Advertiser of Jan. 3) is the bargain made by the editor of the Mercure, to abstain, in consideration of 1500 francs to him in hand paid, from attacking during one year from the date, the officers of the king's household, and particularly M. Sostheme de la Roche Foucauld. The appropriation of the money is not more singular, in aid of the Greeks. This transaction is obviously on the part of the editors of the Mercure, a snare laid for the ministers, into which, with an infatuation that seems incredible, they appear to have fallen blindfold. The contributors to and owners of the Mercure are some of the most distinguished men in France; among them is a peer of the realm. To suppose that a paltry bribe of \$300, (it takes \$400 to buy the influence of a very second rate editor with us) could offer any pecuniary inducement to such men to do, or abstain from, anything, is preposterous; and moreover, the motive is proved by the disposition made of the money. It was with a view to expose, in the strongest manner, to the public indignation, the barefacedness with which the government distributes money, in order to suppress public discussion. It is well asked by the Constitutionnel, "If M. de la Roche Foucauld pays 1500 francs for the silence, how much does he pay for the eulogies of the press?" The same paper adds, "The Mercure, however, which exposes so gaily and so happily the ridicule of the day, will not want materials—it has only compromised with one minister; there always remains for it the poetic genius of M. Pyrennet, the criticism of M. Corbiere, the arithmetic of M. Villele, and the independence of the Academy—there is matter for ten years."—Nat. Journal.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14.

In the Centreville Times of the 7th instant, there is a little, spiteful, meddling notice of the late election of Treasurer for the Eastern Shore, that we cannot suffer entirely to pass unnoticed, although not in the habit of noticing trifles in any shape. The House of Delegates is stigmatized because they have appointed a Federalist the Treasurer;—and there is an attempt to array Federalism and Democracy in broad contrast. When the contrast is justly made, we feel perfectly easy that Federalism will always fill the bright side of the picture. Federalists have been continued at the head of the Treasury, because they were found so honest, and so capable, and so faithful, that even party fury could not turn them out. We beg pardon, there has been one exception; the demon of party did put a Democrat, and a Queen Ann's Democrat too, into the Treasury for a few years.—The phrenzy abated, and the capable and honest old Federalist was reinstated—one of his first acts was to discover a black speck—he proved his predecessor a defaulter, and recovered the lost cash for the State.

So much for the past.—Let us not be understood as attempting to cast even a straw at the late Treasurer.—We believe him to be an honest, worthy, upright citizen—not remarkable however as a man of business, and we should think rather advanced ever to become expert in the duties of a new avocation.—Was he to be continued merely because he was appointed by the late Executive? Are the House of Delegates sent to Annapolis simply to register the edicts of such an Executive.—Heaven forefend us from so signal a calamity! The late gubernatorial term was uncommonly fruitful in important appointments—and never was there a weaker exercise of sovereign power.—It would indeed have been a series of signal blessings to the State, if nine tenths of the appointments of his late Excellency could have been as judiciously revised as this—Mr. Lambdin's integrity is equal to any man's—and we know his qualifications for the peculiar duties of this office are superior to those of any other candidate.—But poor Talbot is stigmatized because of its geographical position, and because the convenience of the public demanded that the office of the Treasurer should be kept in the most central public place, and that place was found in Talbot.—What a wise and admirable objection, and calling loudly for the revision of the next House of Delegates.—Possibly the present Legislature might make a little farther revision.—If they were to call upon the State's Agent of the Eastern Shore for a full and detailed report of his agency, they might possibly discover that most of the duties, which the Agent was appointed to execute, might still be better and sooner done by the present Treasurer without a cent of additional charge—and that the whole salary of the Agent might be saved to the state.—It is no great matter to be sure—but the ocean is made up of drops.—The Treasury is made up of cents; and these sinecure cents might perhaps as well be saved.—But we beg to refer all these high matters to the immediate consideration of the present Legislature.

ROADS AND CANALS.

We read with some attention the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention on Internal Improvement;—And we confess we were much disappointed.—We have not been able to discover a particle of new light thrown on the interesting subject, and we much fear that some of their resolutions will have the effect rather to retard, than to advance the grand objects.—We were indeed astonished that a body selected for their standing, and intelligence and information, should have published to the world a report at this advanced stage of improvement in the science and art of constructing high ways, best adapted to facilitate the transportation of all sorts of commodities, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case; and that the term *Railway* should not have found a place even incidentally in those proceedings.—If we have any idea of what Baltimore most wishes, it is that the branch high way connecting her with the grand canal should divert its commerce at least as far north as Frederick, and to make the route for her goods to Ohio as short as possible.

The Convention assert that a connecting canal can be effected. And we assert without fear of being found wanting, that wherever a canal can be made, there

also can a rail road be made.—We go farther—a rail road can be made where a canal cannot.—A rail road can be used when a canal is locked up by ice.—Goods can be transported on a rail road at more than double the velocity, and of course in less than half the time, that they can be on a canal.—It is also said by those much better acquainted with the subject, than we pretend to be, that a rail road can be constructed at vastly less cost, than a canal.

The only insurmountable obstacle, as we understand, in carrying a canal from Baltimore to the Potomac through Frederick is the want of water on the heights.—A rail way can be constructed over almost any height, and goods can be made to climb its ascent with the aid of the water of only a common pump.—A rail way can lift its burdens 50 feet perpendicular, in a thousand feet horizontal.—A canal would require 3 or 4 times that distance to lock up that height with any convenience.

Notwithstanding, we have not the high honor of a seat in the House of Delegates, we would dare to move that Mr. Lee amend his resolutions by inserting therein the word *Railway*.

We do indeed more than ever lament that the poor despised Eastern Shore did not send a representation to the Baltimore Convention; because we know that she possesses men, who have some idea of the present improved state of the science & art of constructing commercial high ways.

Better information from Annapolis lead us to believe that there was a misapprehension as to the quasi Caucus, preparatory to the arrangement of things in the Legislature.—We give this in contradiction to the extract of the letter before published.

The Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will meet on Monday next, the 16th inst.

From the Maryland Republican—Jan. 10.

THE EXECUTIVE.
Governor KENT arrived at the seat of government on Saturday evening last, and yesterday at 12 o'clock proceeded to qualify according to the constitution, in the presence of both branches of the legislature—after which a very large assemblage partook of a cold collation prepared in handsome style at Williamson's Hotel, upon the occasion. The greatest hilarity and good-will prevailed, and several excellent toasts were drunk, amongst which were: 'The Governor of Maryland,' and 'The late Governor of Maryland,' each of whom returned the compliment by appropriate sentiments.

JOHN N. STEELE, Esq. of Dorchester county, having had the next highest number of votes to Mr. Roberts, on Tuesday last, as member of the Council, at which time Mr. Roberts was deceased; both houses of the legislature agreed that Mr. Steele was duly elected, and was therefore declared to be a member of the executive council. Mr. Steele is well known and universally esteemed in this city.

All the Baltimore papers congratulate that city particularly, and the state generally, upon the choice of Col. WM. STEWART, to the council of the state. His merits are deservedly appreciated. Nothing could give more satisfaction than is expressed on every hand, at the selection of the executive.

Speaking of the choice of Governor Kent, the National Journal observes:

"Dr. Kent, whose election to be Governor of Maryland, we announced yesterday, has, we understand, in compliance with the wishes of his friends, consented to serve in that honorable and responsible station.—However sincerely we are disposed to rejoice that the State has given this unequivocal proof of its confidence in this distinguished and upright citizen, we cannot but view his departure from Congress with regret. He has by the amiable deportment which has characterized both his public and private intercourse with us, since his residence in the District in a Legislative capacity, won the esteem of all, the affection of not a few. Over the Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to look over the interests of the District of Columbia, he has presided with much fidelity and ability; and has shown himself, on every occasion, prompt to watch over our interests, and to promote our prosperity. He leaves behind him a vivid impression made by his many courteous and kind acts, which will long endear him to the citizens of Washington, no less than to those with whom he has acted in Congress."

Speaking of the election of Dr. KENT, as Governor, the *American* observes: "Without intending to disparage the pretensions of any of the other candidates for this office, and although we are free to confess we should have preferred a governor taken immediately from our own city, we may be permitted to congratulate the state of Maryland upon the excellent choice which has just been made by its legislature. The character, standing and talents of Dr. KENT are of the first order, and we feel assured that under his direction and control, the affairs of the state will be administered with ability, wisdom and energy."

*Serious question has arisen whether the proceedings in this case have been strictly conformable to the constitution, and a proposition was laid upon the table in Senate, yesterday, in form of a message to the house, to reconsider the subject. The movement proceeds from a gentleman friendly to Mr. Steele; and if agreed to, there is little question but that a new balloting would ratify the choice heretofore expressed, with much unanimity by both houses.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

[From our Correspondent.]

ANNAPOIS, Jan. 5th, 1837.

Messrs. GABBY, STUART and ARCHER, elected Counsellors for the Western Shore, and Messrs. MARTIN and ROBERTS for the Eastern Shore.

Wednesday, 4th Jan. WM. K. LAMBDIN was elected Treasurer for the Eastern Shore.—Lambdin 31, Gen. Reed 30, Mr. Emory 15.—Immediately upon the election being declared, Mr. McCulloch, from Baltimore county, introduced the following motion:

Ordered, by the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland, That the appointment of Wm. K. Lambdin, to be Treasurer for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, be and it is hereby declared to be vacated—in order that a choice of Treasurer for that Shore may be made by a majority of the whole number of attending members.

The motion was badly received, much endeavor was used to repress it when suggested, but in vain.—The object was no doubt to try how it could be made to operate in the course of a night—but many of Mr. Emory's friends and Gen. Reed's friends determined to oppose it. A warm debate was expected next day, between Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Goldsborough, but the subject not being called up, it is understood that Mr. McCulloch, finding but few would sustain the proposition, at the instance of Mr. Goldsborough agreed to withdraw it, which he was allowed to do by the unanimous consent of the House.

This day (5th Jan.) the House agreed in conjunction with the Senate, to send a deputation to confer with the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Jersey, upon subjects deeply affecting the interests of Maryland; and Ezekiel F. Chambers, Esq. of the Senate, and Robert H. Goldsborough, with Archibald Lee, Esq. from the House of Delegates, were appointed for that purpose. Credentials for these gentlemen will be made out under authority of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, together with a letter from the Governor, and it is understood that the gentlemen will take their departure from Annapolis on Monday next, for Harrisburg, Dover and Princeton.

A greater press of business sustained by stronger indications of close attention and application on the part of the members have rarely been witnessed.—The people may congratulate themselves on the state of things from every appearance now manifested. Some debates of nice constitutional construction have been held, that have drawn forth much eloquence and sound reasoning.

The Jew Bill finally passed the House of Delegates to day, and is now a law, awaiting only the formality of the Governor's signature, who is to be in town on Saturday, 7th inst.

The memorial and accompanying documents from the committee appointed by the Convention in Baltimore, on Internal Improvement, were presented to day.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

The Legislature of this State assembled on Tuesday. The President of the Senate took the chair at 12 o'clock, when the new members were sworn.

A communication was submitted by Mr. Ward, stating that certain slanderous publications had been made charging him with having been guilty of corrupt conduct as a Senator of this state, and demanding an official inquiry into the subject. The communication was laid on the table until the following day.

In the House, 122 members were present. On the first ballot for Speaker, Samuel Young, Esq. had 85 votes, and was duly elected. 57 votes were given for Stephen Allen, and there were 3 blank votes. Edward Livingston was elected Clerk.

The Message of the Governor was received, read, and double the usual number of copies ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

The Georgia Legislature adjourned sine die, at about half past 11 o'clock, on the night of the 23d ult. Governor Troup had signed the bill to divide the State into Congressional Districts, and it had, consequently, become a law. On the 20th, the Committee on the state of the Republic reported a recommendation that Congress should be applied to for the purpose of removing, without delay, the Indians in the State, and to pass a law which shall "treat these tribes as dependants, as they in fact are, which shall point the way to their preservation, and command them to pursue it,"—and add—"In no light in which our relations with the Indians and General Government can be viewed, can we perceive any justice in being longer kept out from the occupancy of our soil and to our limits in every direction.—We have paid for it many prices, and should have delivered to us that which is ours." As relates to the late treaty, the Committee offer a resolution, that full reliance should be placed in it; that the title to the soil obtained by it is an absolute vested interest; that nothing short of the whole territory thus acquired will be satisfactory, and that the right of entry, upon the expiration of the time limited in the treaty be insisted on, and accordingly carried into effect.

On the subject of the removal of Col. Crowell, the committee express their concurrence in the sentiments of the Report recommending his removal.

In relation to the reference of the late Treaty to Congress, they consider that Georgia should solemnly protest against the *ex parte* manner in which the evidence

upon which the Treaty is to be referred back to Congress was obtained at Broken Arrow, and against the proceedings founded upon that evidence and reference. This report was passed in both Houses. Among the bills which have passed are—that relative to the construction of a canal through the centre of the State; that incorporating the Mexico-Atlantic Company; that to establish a bank at Macon (the population of Macon is between 800 and 900) that to secure any silver mine which may be discovered to the State; and a resolution passed, that no depreciated paper should be received in payments due the Treasury, or paid out after the 1st of January: this has reference to the Bank of Darien.

An attempt was made just before the adjournment took place, to nominate General Andrew Jackson as a candidate for the presidency. "About two thirds of the meeting, however, (says the Georgian,) after some discussion, from disinclination to express an opinion, or disapprobation of the resolutions and substitutes offered, carried an adjournment before any vote was taken."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CHARLESTON.

DECEMBER, 24.

A conflagration more extensive in its ravages than any which had been previously experienced in this city for several years, commenced this morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, and continued burning until nearly 4 o'clock, before its destructive progress could be arrested. It commenced in a grocery store, occupied by Jno. Vigneau, near to the corner of Lamboll street on the West side of King-street. The wind being fresh at N. E. the flames were carried immediately over a mass of wooden buildings, extending to South-Bay, and the entire square bounded on the East by King street, on the South by South-Bay street, on the West by Legare street and on the North by Lamboll-st. with the exception of four dwelling Houses nearest to Legare street was entirely destroyed. Besides the buildings burnt in this square, 3 dwelling houses on the East side of King street, nearly opposite to where the fire originated and the large mansion of Captain F. SALTUS, on South side of South bay street, (occupied by Mr. ROGER HERRICK,) with some of the adjoining out-buildings were destroyed.—Two small wooden dwelling houses, also, belonging to Captain Saltus, and nearly adjoining the one destroyed, were preserved by the unremitted exertions of the Hose Company. Several other houses adjoining the scene of conflagration, were repeatedly on fire, but were finally saved by the exertions of the citizens, aided by the Hose, Engine, and Axe Companies.

Some insurance had been made on the above property, but much the largest portion of the buildings and property contained in them was uninsured.

The National Journal has published a translation of a memorial of the Patriotic Society for effecting the liberty of Cuba. This document states that the inhabitants of that Island are anxious to regain their rights, and it reminds the Mexicans, to whom the memorial is addressed, that 'Cuba was the chief point d'appui to the conquerors; the best hopes of Spain rest on it at this day; it has sustained the Castle of Ullua; its situation is important, being at the mouth of the gulf of Mexico, and contiguous to a principal state of the confederation; commercial nations are deeply concerned in the destiny of this modern Tyre; and the rich Havana, the London of America, will exercise great influence over the state of the new continent.'

It states that Bolivar and the Congress of Colombia, from less powerful motives than these, determined to aid the Peruvians. The inhabitants of Cuba, it is said, possess courage and patriotism; but they are opposed by an established government, and the fear of a large slave population, and apprehensive on that account of the convulsions formerly felt in a neighbouring island. The moral and physical force of the Spaniards is declining in Cuba.

But (adds the memorial) as opinion, which gives impulse to public affairs, cannot suppress the licentiousness of an anarchy, and as the Spanish government can have no force, and no other being organized instead of it, a third party will rise up, which, though unorganized, possess all the elements of union, and will give an entirely different direction to the revolution. We cannot forget the occurrences of St. Domingo, caused by the vacillation of France, and inefficiency of her government in the island. The Creoles were not capable of freeing themselves from the metropolis, and it could not keep in subjection the slaves.—These acted with no system, and were alone propelled by the instinct common to man—seeking liberty.

If Mexico, it is urged, plant an independent flag in Cuba, the consequence will be that, 'Havana would become the capital of the Amphylections of the continent of Columbus; decrees would issue from these assemblies, honourable to the cause of humanity; the commerce of republics would freely navigate our waters, and the flags of friendly nations would be respected; all would be peace, abundance and prosperity.'

Balt. American.

POTATOES.

It is some time since we have called the attention of our country friends to the cultivation of this most valuable of all vegetables. Last year we had great abundance of potatoes. The consequence was, that they fell in price; then we were stunned with complaints verbally, and by letter, on account of the reduction in price. These complaints stopped our pen, and we are sorry for it. After diligent inquiry, we are satisfied that last year, as well as every year, for the last five and twenty years, potatoes paid the farmer better than any other

crop he raised. Those who kept their potatoes until the spring, obtained high prices, and upon the whole, they paid very well.

This year, our potato crop is not an average crop, and the potatoes, generally speaking, are not of a good quality. They now fetch 75 cents a bushel in our market, and are but an indifferent potato. If our planters had planted a few thousand more bushels of potatoes, we should have had abundance of them, and they would have received more money than they will now get for the productions which have been raised in the place of potatoes. Again, if more attention had been paid to the selection of good seed, and the cultivation of the crop, we should not now have our potatoes not only scarce but indifferent in quality. Potatoes are neglected more than any other vegetable. Sufficient care is not taken to select good seed, to prepare the ground, and tend them after they are planted. And when the farmer has done with them, not one in twenty of our housewives pay proper attention to the cooking of them. Under all these discouraging circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that our potatoes are neither good nor plenty.

For some time our wharves have presented large quantities of Nova Scotia potatoes, for sale. This was endurable. But when we see two thousand three hundred and thirty five bushels of potatoes advertised as arrived in one vessel, from England, we cannot but complain to our farmers, that they are inattentive to their own, and to our country's interest. They should more carefully and more extensively cultivate potatoes.

We do not pretend to understand a great deal about farming, but we defy human ingenuity to satisfy men of plain, common understandings, that it is right or proper in our farmers, to drive as to the necessity of importing potatoes from England. That we can grow them infinitely cheaper than they can, is perfectly clear. The tythes and tithes usually paid by the English farmer, is equal to what our farmers pay for the purchase of their land, in fee simple. In Pennsylvania we pay no tythes or taxes, and we can work our farms as cheap as English farmers can work theirs. Yet for all this, the English are able to pack up their potatoes in hamper, ship and transport them three thousand miles, pay a duty of 15 per cent. to our government, and then sell them as fast as they are landed on our wharves.

We place the facts before our farmers and our agricultural societies, and we beseech them to take such order on them, as their own interest, & that of the country requires.

We cannot prevail upon ourselves to close this article, without saying that the cultivation of hemp and flax is nearly as much neglected as that of potatoes. If these things were attended to, and our iron ore and coal brought together by skilful artists, our state would, in ten years, be the most wealthy and the most populous in the Union. *Phila. Dem. Press.*

PRICES CURRENT—BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$4 75 a 5 00
" City Mills, superior quality."	5 12 1/2 a 5 25
" Do. standard qual."	4 75 a
" Susquehanna, "	none
Wheat—red, per bush.	80 a 85
" white, "	100 a 105
Corn—white, "	55 a 57
" yellow, "	54 a
Bye, per bush.	54 a—Fair.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. John Christian, to Miss Sarah Fanning, all of this county.

DIED

In this town, on Tuesday last, after a short illness, James S. Riggitt.
— In Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Tuesday last, Thomas J. Patton, Jr.
— Suddenly, in Queen Ann's county, on Sunday the 1st inst. James Roberts, Esq. in the 36th year of his age.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, are requested to meet at the residence of Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, on Thursday next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

N. S. HAMMOND, Chairman.

Jan. 14

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

The Subscriber is very thankful for the encouragement he has received since he has been in Easton, at the

Tailoring Business,

and in consequence of the great pressure of the times, proposes to work at lower rates than formerly, for cash; he does not propose to do an extensive business, but wishes constant employment, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all that may employ him, and can give reference to the most respectable gentlemen in Talbot county, if required.

JOHN ARMOUR.

Easton, Jan. 14, 1836.

WANTED FOR THE YEAR 1836,

AN OVERSEER.

A man with a small family, who can come well recommended, will meet with employment by applying to

WM. H. DUNCOURY.

Cheston, Queen-Ann's county, 3

Jan. 14, 1836.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That Ten Certificates of full shares of Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, standing in the name of the subscriber, have been lost or mislaid, and that application will be made to the President and Directors of said Bank, for their renewal.

WILLIAM A. BILLINGSLEY.

Harford county, 20th 14 47

POETRY.

THE SAILOR.—By J. G. Brooks.
The storm that wreck'd the winter sky
Is hushed upon the deep;
The gentle breezes, murr'ring by,
In whisp'ers softly sleep;
But though the beating storm no more,
Is cradled on the wave,
Yet where the shrieking winds did roar
Is the poor sailor's grave.

The stormy spirit onward rods,
Amid the raging seas,
And the tall ship, which erst so proud
Was wafted in the breeze,
Now, in the yawning deep is hurled,
Now, in the mountain wave,
Where the blue billows raging curled
Above the sailor's grave.

The storm-clouds lour'd along the sky,
The tempest swept the deep,
While midnight whirlwinds raging high,
That in their caverns sleep,
Were now let loose; loud o'er the wave,
Their hoist'rous numbers flung,
But ah! the sailor, bold and brave,
Is the green waves among!

The battle-storm the sailor braves,
The deck's his "field of fame,"
His war "is o'er the mountain waves,"
With glory on his name;
And where, amid the coral grot,
The dark blue billows lave,
There he remains unknown, forgot;
'Tis the poor sailor's grave!

From a late London Paper.

THE CHOICE.

Now take thy choice, thou maiden fair,
Of the gifts thy lovers bring;
The one has brought thee jewels rare,
The other flowers of spring.

The maiden saw the rubies glow,
And wreathed them in her hair;
But heavy they pressed upon her brow,
Like the weight of secret care.

The gems that bound her forehead high,
Might have lighted a diadem;
Yet pale grew her cheek and dim her eye,
Her heart was not with them:

And ever an inward pulse would stir,
When she saw a spring flower wave;
But never again did they bloom for her,
Till they bloomed upon her grave.
She was borne to her grave, with purple pall,
And scutcheon, and waving plume;
One follow'd—the saddest one of all—
And threw flowers over her tomb.

WANTED TO HIRE

For the present year, a Man and Woman;
The Man must be a good farm hand, and the
Woman a good cook and house servant, apply
at this office.
Jan. 7

FOR HIRE THIS PRESENT YEAR,
Two or three young negro Men—apply to
the Printer.
Jan. 7

Boarding.

The subscriber would accommodate with
board and lodging, two or three girls or boys
on the most reasonable terms.
ELIZA ANN JENKINSON.
Easton, Jan. 7 '3w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick
county, on the 17th ult., as a runaway, a negro
man who calls himself JAMES MINOR, about
30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his left
hand of joint for three years—had on when
committed an old blue coat and vest, blue and
drab pantaloons, old shoes and half worn fur
hat—says he is a freeman and from Wayne-
burg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. The
owner of the above described negro is request-
ed to come forward, prove property, pay
charges and take him away, otherwise he will
be released as directed by the act of assembly
of this state. THOMAS CARLTON, Shif.
January 7

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,
for the next ensuing year, now occu-
pied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The
rent will be very low to an approved
tenant. Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent
for Mary I. Willson.
Easton July 23 'tf

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Brick Dwelling House and
large Garden, formerly occupied by
Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at
present in the occupancy of Mr. James
Neall, situate on Washington street, in the
town of Easton—For terms apply to the sub-
scriber.
EDWARD ROBERTS.
Talbot county, Sep. 24.

Wanted

A HOUSE WOMAN, (a slave would be pre-
ferred) one that can be recommended as a
good Washer, House and Chamber Maid—For
whom the most liberal wages will be given.
S. LOWE.
Easton, Nov. 12.

A Stray.

Came to the farm of the Subscriber near
Dover Bridge, Talbot county, some time in
June last, a red Bull (yearling) marked with
a swallow fork under the right ear and in
the left, a swallow fork and notch—
the owner, by paying charges can have him
by applying to
JOHN UNDERWOOD.
Dec. 31 '3w

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

The subscriber begs leave to return his sin-
cere thanks to his friends and the public, of
this and the adjacent counties, for the liberal
encouragement he has received for the last
year; and now wishes to inform them, that
having concluded to continue the above busi-
ness, at his old stand, foot of Washington
street. He has just received from Philadel-
phia and Baltimore, a handsome and well
selected assortment of materials of the first
quality, with a good stock of prime seasoned
timber, which will enable him with the as-
sistance of first rate workmen, to execute all
orders in his line at the shortest notice, and
on the most reasonable terms. He flatters
himself that with the stock he has now on
hand, with the experience of his workmen,
that he can have his work done in such a
manner that it shall not be excelled, and as-
sures the public that nothing shall be wanting
on his part to merit a continuance of their
patronage. His work will be done on the
most approved plan, of the best materials, and
of fashions suited to the various tastes of his
customers. Those gentlemen wishing to deal
in his line, will please to give him a call, hear
his prices, view his stock, and judge for them-
selves. All new work will be warranted for
twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and
durable manner. Orders from a distance
thanked and received and punctually attended to.
Easton, Jan. 7 JOHN CAMPER.

Joseph Scull

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh sup-
ply of the best materials for making

BOOTS & SHOES,

which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash.
He wishes it to be distinctly understood,
that in future, he will sell for CASH ONLY—
and he hopes that none of his customers will
be offended, as he finds it necessary to pursue
this course.

Those indebted to him are requested to call
and settle their accounts without delay; and
those whose accounts have been long standing,
must not expect any further indulgence.
Easton, Dec. 17, 1825.

TANNING.

William Townsend

Has commenced the Tanning and Currying busi-
ness, at the yard lately occupied by Town-
send & Hughes, where he intends carrying on
the above business in its various branches and
invite his friends and the public generally to
give him a call.
Persons wishing their hides tanned on shares
can have them done in the best manner and
at the shortest notice.
Easton, Dec. 10. w

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his
friends and the public, from whom he
has for so many years received the
most flattering patronage, that he
will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—
where his customers will be accommodated
with the best of every thing, in season, afford-
ed by the market of the place—where they
will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but
the utmost and most diligent endeavours to
please—and an assurance that their past kind-
ness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions.
The above establishment is large and
very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec. 25

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

HILLSBOROUGH TAVERN.

The subscriber has the pleasure
of informing his friends and the pub-
lic generally, that he has opened a
House for the accommodation of trav-
ellers, in the house opposite to where Mr. Sam-
uel Hardcastle now resides, formerly occupied
by Mr. Benjamin R. Meredith, well calculated
for the business, with good stabling; added to
which, his own personal exertions to please,
flatters himself to be able to give general sat-
isfaction, and to receive a share of public pa-
tronage.
HENRY CLIFT.
Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 19.

N. B. Boarders will be taken by the day,
week, month, or year, and the subscriber ob-
ligates himself to furnish his table with the
best that the market will afford.
H. C.

820 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on or about
the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK,
aged about 16, formerly the property of John
M. Wise of Talbot county. This boy was
hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and
left the employ of said Dawson on the day
above mentioned. This boy I purchased at
public sale. I will give the above reward if
said boy be secured in the jail of said county,
or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges
paid. It is most likely this boy has made for
Poplar Island, as his former master now resides
on said Island.
JOHN A. HORNEY.
Aug. 20

8100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the
Head of South River, in Anne Arundel coun-
ty, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES,
who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is
about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high,
the clothing he had on when he absconded,
was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt
and trowsers, and old wool hat. I will give
the above reward, and all reasonable charges
if brought home, or secured in any jail so that
I get him again.
THOMAS SNOWDEN.
June 4, 'tf

ALMANACS

For the Year 1826,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT
THIS OFFICE.

Christmas Comforts

Green & Beardon

Are now opening a variety of articles adapted
to the season, such as
**BRANDIES, WINES & CORDIALS,
RAISINS, ALMONDS, PRUNES,
CURRANTS, FIGS, LEMONS,
ORANGES & MALAGA GRAPES.**

ALSO,

**Sup. White Wheat Flour, Buck Wheat
Meal, Firkin and Roll Butter,**
with their usual assortment of DRY GOODS
and GROCERIES, to which they invite the
attention of their friends and the public gen-
erally.
Easton, Dec. 24.

Wm. H. Groome

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore with his entire

Fall and Winter

SUPPLY OF

GOODS.

CONSISTING OF A GREAT VARIETY OF
PLAIN AND FANCY ARTICLES;
Amongst which are

Elegant black, white & crimson Merino Scarfs
or long Shawls
Do. do. Mantles
Do. new style Ribbons for Bonnets, &c.
Do. black and white Lace Veils
Do. do. figured Silks for Dresses and Pelisses
Bobbins and Thread Laces
Tartan, Scotch and Circassian Plaids
Brown and blue Cambric for Cloaks
Black & colored Bombazettes & Bombazettes
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassiquets, Vest-
ings, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools,
Groceries, Liquors, Queens' Ware, Glass and
China—Stone, Earthen, Tin & Wooded Ware
—Castings, Nails, Spades, Shovels, Broad Axes
and Felling Axes, of superior quality—Win-
dow Glass, Lamp-Oils, Cotton-Yarn—and some
very nice BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR and TEA.

All of which will be sold at the most re-
duced rates for Cash, or exchanged for Corn,
Feathers and Country Kersey.
Easton, Dec. 3.

WINTER GOODS.

Samuel Groome

Has the pleasure to announce his return from
Philadelphia and Baltimore with an extensive

Supply of Goods,

adapted to the season, which with his former
purchases makes his assortment general and
complete, and comprises almost every article
in the Dry-Goods line.

ALSO,
Liquors, Groceries, Castings, Ironmongery,
Cutlery, Queens' Ware, Tin Ware, Stone
Ware, Wooden Ware, China, Glass, &c.

All which will be sold at the lowest cash
prices, or exchanged for Corn in the ear,
Country Kersey or Feathers.
Easton, Dec. 10, 1825. 6w

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin

has just received a general assortment of sea-
sonable and desirable

GOODS,

of almost every description, which he offers
at reduced prices for cash, or in barter for
Wool, Feathers and Corn in the ear. His
friends and the public are invited to give him
a call.
Easton, Oct. 22.

P. S. He will also receive in a few days a
lot of superior British Gun Powder.

WINTER

SUPPLY OF

NEW GOODS.

William Clark

Respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic, that he has just returned from Baltimore,
with a handsome assortment of NEW GOODS,
of various descriptions, among which is a

CHOICE SELECTION OF
GOOD THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS,
CONSISTING OF

Nice old Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga & Port
Wines
Best old Cognac Brandy, Peach and Ap-
ple do.
Genuine old Rye Whiskey, common do.
Jamaica and Antigua Spirit,
N. England Rum
Real old Holland Gin, Country do.
Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Brown do. of super-
ior quality, 2d and 3d qualities ditto,
White Havana do.
Java Coffee, Jamaica & St. Domingo do.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-
Skin and Souchong Tea
Nice fresh Malaga Grapes,
Raisins, Figs, Cranberries and Oranges,
Lemons, Almonds and Shell-barks
Pine-Apple and Cream Cheese
Jamesons' Crackers, Rice and Mustard
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Allspice, Pepper, Ginger and Salt-Petre,
Allum, Indigo, Fig-Blue and nice Starch,
Superior Chewing Tobacco, common small
twist and plug do.
Spanish Segars, Country do.
Rappes and Scotch Sauff
Mould and dipped Candles
White and brown Soap, Windsor do.
Raw Cotton, Cotton-Yarn, Candle-Wick,
Seine, I-wine and Shoe-Thread
A few barrels of superior White Wheat
Flour and nice Philadelphia Buck-
Wheat do.
He has also added to his former stock of
Staple and Fancy Goods, a variety of fash-
ionable CALICOES, handsome SILKS for Dress-
es and Pelisses, and SILK VESTING, and
many other seasonable and desirable articles
unnecessary to mention, all of which, makes
the assortment very complete, and will be offer-
ed at the lowest prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec. 24.

Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court
of Queen Anne's county, will be exposed at
public sale, on the 19th January next, at Clo-
ver-Fields, the late residence of Wm. Hema-
ley, deceased, the personal property of said
deceased, consisting of stock, farming uten-
sils, corn, household furniture and sundry
other articles.

The subscriber will sell at private sale a
number of servants having a term of years to
serve.

For all sums exceeding ten dollars a credit
of six months will be given, on receiving note
with approved security.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and
terms more particularly then stated.

E. P. CHAMBERS, Adm'r. C. T. A.
of William Hemailey.

Dec. 31 'ts

For Sale,

On a credit, or for good guaranteed paper,
a second hand GIG, lately repaired, with har-
ness complete—enquire of John Camper, East-
on.
Jan. 7

For Sale,

A first rate Philadelphia-built GIG, with plat-
ed harness complete. Apply to
WILLIAM CLARK.
Easton, Dec. 10

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes
of the late Charl. A. Goldsborough, of Talbot
county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the said negroes are for sale; among
them are several women who are good cooks
and house servants, and valuable men ac-
customed to farming; also some likely Girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-
resident of the State, or to any person who
will not treat them well. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent
for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 5

Joseph Chain

Has received from Baltimore and is now open-
ing at his store, nearly opposite the Bank, the
following articles, which he will sell very low
for cash, viz:

Dried Reef and Bees' Tongues
Bologna Sausages and Mutton Hams
Cheese first and second quality
Firkin Butter and Buck-wheat Flour
Hominy and Soup Beans
Water and Butter Crackers
Pilot Bread

Beer, by the keg
Scotch and Susquehanna Herrings
Mackerel

Best large twist Tobacco
Second quality do.

Almonds, Raisins, first, second & third
quality, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Shell-
Barks, Ground Nuts, Filberts, Palm-
Nuts and English Walnuts.

Easton, Dec. 17

WOOL COMMISSION

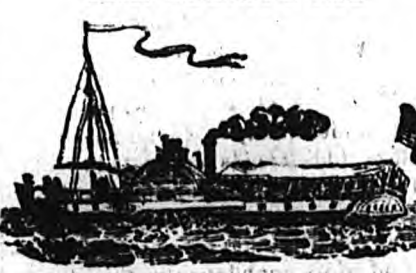
WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,
No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Receive on consignment, WOOL of all de-
scriptions. Being the Agents of a large num-
ber of Manufacturers, for the sale of
DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,
they possess superior facilities for its disposal.
Liberal advances made when required.

Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK.
Philadelphia, Nov. 26

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wed-
nesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the
lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately
adjoining Major McKim's steam mill on Smith's
wharf) or Annapolis and Easton, by way of
Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March,
will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at
the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore,
leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing
to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's
wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Satur-
days, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at
7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadel-
phia will be put on board the Union Line of
steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive
there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from
Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on
Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf
at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown
every Tuesday at the same hour for Queens-
town and Baltimore during the season. Horses
and Carriages will be taken on board from
either of the above places except Queenstown.
All baggage at the risk of the owners. All
persons expecting small packages or other
freight will send for them when the boat ar-
rives, pay freight and take them away. Cap-
tain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep
horses and carriages for the conveyance of pas-
sengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-
Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance
with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing
season the rates to be charged for passage
money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Bal-
timore—and from Baltimore to either of these
places, - - - - - \$3.00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to
Annapolis—and from Annapolis to
either of these places, - - - - - 2.50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from
Baltimore to Annapolis, - - - - - 1.50

The Fare between Baltimore and Ches-
tertown the same as heretofore.

Dinner on board, - - - - - .50

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 8

Tickets only Twelve Dollars!

IN THE GRAND

STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland—the drawing of which will take
place in the City of BALTIMORE on the

15th February next,

and the whole to be completed on that day,
under the superintendence of the Commis-
sioners appointed by the Governor & Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

100,000 Dollars!

the immense magnitude of which, and the
brilliance of the other numerous Capitals com-
bined with the very low rate of the Tickets,
have caused a most unexampled demand from
every part of the Union, and they are already
becoming scarce.—Distant Adventurers should
therefore forward their orders without delay
in order to secure chances for the Prizes con-
tained in the following

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of \$100,000 is	\$100,000
1 prize of 30,000 is	30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is	5,000
15 prizes of 1,000 is	15,000
10 prizes of 500 is	5,000
50 prizes of 100 is	5,000
100 prizes of 50 is	5,000
100 prizes of 20 is	2,000
500 prizes of 10 is	5,000
10,500 prizes of	10 is
	105,000

11,280 Prizes, amounting to \$308,000

The whole payable in CASH and which, as
usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the
MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Whole Tickets, \$12 | Quarters \$3.00

Halves, 6 | Eighths, 1.50

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore,

Where more Capital Prizes have been obtained

than at any other office in America.

*Orders from any part of the United States,
by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance,
enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lot-
teries, will meet the same prompt and punc-
tual attention as if on personal application, ad-
dressed to

J. L. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,

BALTIMORE.

Distant Adventurers may at all times with

confidence forward their remittances to COHEN'S

OFFICE, for if their orders should arrive too late,

the amount enclosed will be returned by the first

mail, or will be invested in the most advisable

scheme then on hand.

Baltimore, Dec. 31, 1815 5w

MARYLAND:

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

JANUARY TERM, A. D. 1826.

On application of William Grason, adminis-
trator of Dr. Richard Cray, late of Queen
Ann's county, deceased—It is ordered, that he
give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks in one of the newspa-
pers printed in the town of Easton and city of
Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of Queen Ann's county Or-
phans' Court, I have hereunto set
my hand, and the seal of my office
affixed, this 31 day of January, in
the year of our Lord, 1826.

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

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

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said
county, in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Dr. Richard Cray,
late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; all persons
having claims against the said deceased's
estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-
scriber, on or before the 10th day of July next,
they may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate. Given under my
hand this 3d day of January, 1826.

WILLIAM GRASON, Adm'r.
of Dr. Richard Cray, deceased.

All persons indebted to the above es-
tate are requested to make immediate pay-
ment.

Jan. 7 '3w

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1826.

NO. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

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

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
From the Maryland Republican, Jan. 14.

We have condensed the principal proceedings of the Legislature in the following:

PETITIONS.

Presented by Mr. Hughes, from persons in Montgomery county, for permission to erect gates on a certain road.—(Mr. H. reported a bill to that effect which has passed the house.)

—Mr. Hopper, from Thomas Wright for relief.

—Mr. Douglass, from inhabitants of Dorchester county for a landing on the N. W. branch of Nantuxet river; and Mr. Ennals a petition counter thereto.

—Mr. Douglass subsequently reported a resolution from the committee, declaring it inexpedient to grant the landing, with which the house concurred.

—Mr. Hopper, from the sheriff of Queen Anne's county, praying an increase of per centage on the collection of officer's fees, or to be released therefrom.

—Mr. Hughlett, for the support of Richard Mason.

—Mr. Edelen, from Port Tobacco for permission to raise hogs in styes in said village.

—Mr. Edelen, from the levy court of Charles county, for a modification or repeal of the law relative to pensioners.

—Mr. Hughes, from the trustees of Concord Methodist meeting house respecting a deed.

—Mr. A. E. Jones from inhabitants of the second election district in Somerset county, for an additional district at Dublin.

—Same, from the said county, praying that the number of election districts may not be increased.

—Mr. Teackle, from said county, praying for an additional election district north of Wycomico creek.

—Mr. Maxey, from C. Carroll, of Carrollton, that Mr. M. T. Vavish, an alien, may be authorized to serve as his executor.

—Mr. Showers, from inhabitants of Baltimore county for a road.

—Mr. Ridgway, from the trustees of Church Hill academy, that the number of trustees may be reduced to five.

—Mr. Perry, from Sarah Baker, that a deed may be recorded.

—Mr. Sappington, from Rebecca Rose to be released from the payment of certain money therein mentioned.

—Mr. Showers, from inhabitants of Baltimore county, that the levy courts may be elected immediately by the people.

—Mr. Cockey, from sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, for the privilege of a lottery to complete the Deep Run Woolen manufactory.

—Mr. Stevens, from citizens of Church Hill and its vicinity, praying that the donation to Centreville academy may be divided between that and Church Hill academy.

—Mr. Thomas, from Elizabeth Abrams that a deed may be recorded.

—Mr. Thomas, from inhabitants of Cecil county, praying that the donation may be withdrawn from Elkton and West Nottingham academies.

—Mr. Grubb, from the President and Directors of the Susquehanna bridge company for a lottery.

—Mr. Kershner, from citizens of Washington county for repeal of the law authorizing the purchase of a farm for the better support of the poor.

—Mr. Perry, from Daniel Swartzentruber and others that they may be authorized to hold real property.

—Mr. McCulloch, from Daniel Day, and William Ballston.

—Mr. Parker, from John Blake.

—Mr. Tyson, from John B. Davidge and others for legislative aid to the medical society of Baltimore.

—Mr. Hall from J. Bradford, late sheriff of Harford county, for further commission on the collection of public money and to be released from payment of interest.

—Mr. Gilpin, from J. N. Blake that compensation may be allowed to brigade inspectors.

—Mr. Sappington, from Justices of the Peace in Frederick county praying that the clerk may be directed to deliver to them certain acts of assembly.

—Mr. Tyson, from Seth Sweetzer and others, for a law to punish persons, who destroy pointers or indexes on the public roads.

—Mr. Barnes, from persons in Frederick county for permission to make certain roads.

—Mr. McCulloch, from Wm. Merryman, for redress of grievances.

—Mr. Speed, from George Jourdan, for allowances for services to the state.

—Mr. Cockey, from inhabitants of

Middletown, for permission to open certain lanes and allies.

—Mr. McCulloch, from persons of the 1st election district in Baltimore county for the establishment of public free schools in said county.

—Mr. Chapman, from the clerk of Charles county, for further time to complete his record.

—Mr. Worthington, from Peter Utz and others, that certain proceedings in Baltimore county court respecting a certain road be dismissed. (Mr. Worthington, from the committee on this subject, reported that the matter was now pending before the proper tribunal; and that it would be improper to legislate thereon—which was assented to by the house.)

—Mr. Maxey from the representatives of Ninian Pinkney for further compensation.

Mr. Stevens presents a petition from sundry citizens of Queen Anne's county, praying to be relieved from more than one suit on joint bonds, and a transfer of assaults and batteries from the county courts to magistrates; referred to the committee appointed on the same subject.

—Mr. Douglass presents a petition from Mark Noble, and others, of Dorchester county, praying that the division line between Dorchester and Caroline counties may be straightened and established; referred to Messrs Douglass, Ennals, Potter, Hughlett and Saulsbury.

Mr. Wickes presents a memorial from John Archer Robertson, of Kent county, charging Stevenson Archer, Esq. chief Judge and his associate Judges, with malfeasance of office as such, in various acts towards him, as an attorney at law; read and referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Millard presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of St. Mary's county, praying for an alteration of the time for holding their county court, and for an increase of pay to jurors.

Mr. Cockey presents a petition from the Frederick Water Company, praying to be vested with certain privileges therein mentioned.

For Divorces.

Presented by Mr. Ennals, from John T. Shark; by Mr. Hughlett, from Mahaly Cooper; by Mr. Fairquhar, from Eve Freezer; by Mr. Cockey, from Elizabeth Waters; by Mr. McCulloch, from Susanna G. Edmondson.

For Support from Counties.

Presented by Mr. Linthicum, from Sarah Jenkins and Hannah Foster; by Mr. Hopper, from Isaac Evans; by S. R. Smith, from Isaac Taylor for his daughter; by Mr. Linthicum, from Henry Cole; by Mr. Barrette, from John Hope, Charles Nevitt and James Locker; by Mr. Millard, from Thomas Hewitt; by Mr. Rogerson, from Robert Wade and Mary Smith; by Mr. Duval from Mary Green; by Mr. Wickes, from Elizabeth Wheat; by Mr. Hooper, from Geo. Oliphant; by Mr. Rogerson, from Chloe Lyon; by Mr. Stevens, from Henrietta Woodal and Isaac Stewart; by Mr. Speed, from Joseph Simmons; by Mr. Kilgour, from Catharine Thompson.

For Revolutionary Pensioners.

Presented by Mr. Tyson, from Thomas Barret Sewall, by the speaker, from Agnes M. Tennehill for her husband's services; by Mr. Sappington, from James Crawford; by Mr. Duval, from Mountjoy Bayley; by Mr. Tyson, from Ann Cowen; by Mr. Thomas, from James McCracken; by Mr. Boon, from Wm. Crane.

For special acts of Insolvency.

Presented by Mr. Boon, from Wm. Vonbar, by Mr. Barnes, from Thomas Nevins and Henry Marks; by Mr. Sappington, from Daniel Martin; by Mr. Reid, from John Burbridge.

To have names changed.

Presented by Mr. Douglass, from Walter Bennett Schawdrick, to be changed to Dickerson, Mr. D. reported a bill to that effect; Mr. Garner, from John A. Johnson, Hezekiah Johnson, Zackia Johnson, Uriah Johnson and Catharine Johnson, to that of Bowie; (Mr. Garner reported a bill in compliance with the latter petition.)

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. Tyson, to incorporate the Odd Fellows Society of Baltimore.

—Mr. Hughes, for the benefit of Lemuel Offet, Samuel Hardesty, and Johnson Hardesty, of Montgomery county.

—Mr. Millard, for the relief of Elizabeth Nott of St. Mary's county.

—Mr. Tyson, to incorporate the Fireman's Insurance company of Baltimore.

—Mr. Gough, for the support of Thomas Tenneson of St. Mary's county.

—Mr. Shower, to lay out and make public, a road in Baltimore county, (passed the H. of D.)

—Mr. Tyson, to authorize limited Partnership in this state.

—Mr. Douglass, to repeal the act of 1816, increasing the pay of the Judges of the orphan's court of Dorchester county.

—Mr. Gantt, to encourage the destruction of crows in several counties, (Anne Arundel is included)—this bill has passed the House of Delegates.

—Mr. Millard, to divorce Elizabeth Winters, and John Winters, of Frederick county.

—Mr. Cockey, respecting the Union Wool Manufactory.

—Mr. Eccleston, to confirm and make valid a deed from Elizabeth Wheeler, of Dorchester county; accompanied with a report thereupon, in favor of its passage—the bill passed the house by special order.

—Mr. Broughan, supplement to the laws for regulating public ferries; passed the House of Delegates.

—Mr. Cockey, supplement to the act, to introduce wholesome water into Frederick City.

—Mr. Tyson, supplement to the militia law of Baltimore.

—Mr. Williams, repealing the laws, which authorize attorneys to charge and collect legal fees.

—Mr. Thomas, to withdraw the donations from West Nottingham, and Elkton Academies.

—Mr. Grubb, for the benefit of the stockholders of Susquehanna bridge.

—Mr. Chapman, for the relief of Jacob Ayres of the city of Baltimore.

—Mr. Worthington, to confirm and make valid the proceedings of Justices of the Peace of this state. It contemplates to remedy their neglect of taking and subscribing the oaths, prescribed by the amendment of the constitution confirmed in 1823.

—Mr. Spencer, for the re-valuation of real and personal property, in Talbot county.

—Mr. Millard, to divorce Eve Freezer, and Joseph Freezer.

—Mr. Barnes, repealing the compensation to the Adjutant General of this state.

—Mr. Barnes, supplement to the act of 1824, Chap. 140, relating to constables.

—Mr. Johnson, in Senate, relating to suits on bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments. It provides against judgment of courts of common law being set aside on appeal or writ of error, because of endorsements being in blank, and enacts that such judgment shall be as valid, as if the endorsements were properly filled up.

Mr. Goldborough, has reported a bill, to authorize the speaker of the house of delegates, after the present session, to appoint the committee clerks—it designs also to fix their compensation.

Mr. Montgomery, has reported a bill, supplementary to the law, for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estate of purchasers; which provides a manner, by which, persons holding estates within this state, and who are absent in any other state, may execute and authenticate legal conveyances thereof.

Mr. Barnes, has reported a bill, to authorize aliens to purchase and hold real property within this state, provided they shall within three years after the acquisition of such real estate, make a declaration according to law, of their intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and shall also, within twelve months thereafter, become actually naturalized. It provides also, for cases of death of such alien, within the above period, and for cases of infancy, *feme covert*, *non compos*, &c.

Mr. Douglass, has reported a bill, for altering the constitution, so that only two delegates from each county instead of four, shall be elected to the General Assembly.

Mr. Kennedy, has reported a bill, granting to the state of Pennsylvania the right of cutting a canal from the Maryland line, to the Potomac river "whenever that state shall confirm the act of this state, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company."

This bill was called up for a second reading on Tuesday. Mr. Howard moved, that it be committed to the committee on Internal Improvement, for consideration.

A debate ensued between that gentleman, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Merrick, who urged the plainness of the case, and the obvious advantages of the improvement which it provided for, as motives to pass the bill. The bill, however, was committed as moved.

Mr. Turner, has reported a bill, for extending the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, in cases of debt, to one hundred, instead of fifty dollars, after the first day of April next.

Mr. Ennals, has reported a bill, supplementary to the laws for recovery of small debts out of court, proposing to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, to damages committed upon personal estate, where they do not exceed the amount of fifty dollars.

Mr. Howard has reported a bill for changing the constitution, so that in future, the election districts into which the several counties of the state are divided, may be changed at pleasure by law, instead of requiring to be passed upon at two successive sessions.

Mr. Tyson, has reported a bill to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to establish Public Schools in said city, for the support of which, they are therein empowered to lay and collect such

further taxes as may be necessary, 'provided a due regard be had to the actual wealth of the persons who are to pay the same; and provided also, that all profits of industry, salary, hire, rent, annuities, the revenue of property held in trust for minors and others, so far as the same may now be taxable by law, may be exempted from taxation, except for the support of said public schools.'

Mr. Orrell, in senate, has reported a bill 'concerning Crimes and Punishments' which proposes to prohibit the courts from sentencing any criminal to the penitentiary for a less period than two years, for offences of grades not deserving that period; the courts are required to direct corporal punishments: that is to say, in cases of petty larceny &c. to restore to the owner four times the value of property stolen, and to pay costs of prosecution; in case of neglect to comply, then to be whipped on the bare back, with any number of stripes not exceeding 39.

Mr. Williams has reported a bill 'to limit the operation and effect of Mortgages,' so as to prevent such instruments, either in law or equity, from being a lien or charge on any estate or property whatsoever, for any other or different principal sum of money than shall appear on the face of such mortgage, and be specified and recited therein, and particularly mentioned and expressed to be secured thereby at the time of executing the same.

Leaves have been granted.

To Mr. Chambers, in senate, for a bill, to be entitled, 'an act to alter and amend the constitution, so as to require a majority of all the attending members of the legislature to the election of a governor, members of the council, and all other officers who are chosen by a joint ballot of the legislature.'

—Mr. Howard, to confirm the act of last session, giving four delegates to the city of Baltimore.

—Mr. Maxey, supplement to the tobacco warehouse law.

—Mr. Perry, to confirm the change of the constitution, respecting election districts in Allegany county.

—Mr. Gantt for the destruction of crows in Anne Arundel county.

—Mr. Saulsbury, for the maintenance of James McCarty.

—Mr. Montgomery, to incorporate the trustees of Cincinnati school, Harford county.

—Mr. Broughan, to regulate public ferries—supplement.

—Mr. Worthington, to make valid the acts and proceedings of Justices of the Peace, in the several counties.

—Mr. Teackle, to amend and reduce into system, the several acts relating to lotteries in this state.

—Mr. Barrette, to establish schools in each election district of Prince-Georges' county.

—Mr. Millard, to authorize county courts to grant divorces.

—Mr. Barnes, to authorize the governor and council to appoint four inspectors in the city of Baltimore.

—Mr. Tyson, supplement to the laws relating to the Justices of the Peace, of the city of Baltimore.

—Mr. Turner, relative to inspectors and Gagers of domestic spirits, their duties, &c.

—Mr. Williams, to repeal all laws authorizing attorneys to charge and collect legal fees.

Mr. Douglass, to alter the constitution, as relates to clerks of county courts and Registers of Wills.

—Mr. Saulsbury, to regulate fees of the Justices of the Peace.

—Mr. Tyson, supplement to the act of 1817, relating to the city of Baltimore.

—Mr. Ennals, to secure costs to plaintiffs, in all cases arising in the legal prosecution, of their just claims.

—Mr. Speed, to ascertain and settle the law relative to proceedings, under the several acts of forcible entry and detainer, &c.

From the Maryland Republican, Jan. 17.

PETITIONS.—(CONTINUED.)

Presented by Mr. Potter, from Joseph Richardson, clerk of Caroline county, praying further time to complete his records.

Mr. Sewell, from Nathan Hoskin, of Harford county, praying that the benefit of an act passed February 11, 1822, chapter 152, may be extended to him.

Mr. Cockey, from Solomon Getzendanner, for revolutionary services.

Mr. Edelen, from the Sheriff of Charles county, that the time for taking his bond may be extended.

Mr. Hopper presents a memorial from John K. B. Emory, late treasurer of the Eastern Shore, praying relief.

Mr. Kennedy, from sundry citizens of Washington county; praying that the toll gate erected on the turnpike near Fank's town may be removed.

Mr. Harlan, from John S. Moffitt, of Cecil county, praying to be refunded money paid for land supposed to be vacant.

Mr. McCulloch, presents a petition from sundry residents of Harford and Baltimore counties, praying for a bridge to be built across the Little Gunpowder falls.

Mr. Gantt presents a petition from Jeremiah Boyd, of Anne Arundel county,

praying for additional compensation for building the court house of said county.

Mr. Sewall presents a petition from John Griffin for support.

Mr. Turner presents a petition from David McCulloch, for a pension.

Mr. Cockey presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick county against the law passed at the last session to divide the 3d election district of said county; referred to the committee appointed on that subject.

Mr. Barnes, presents a petition from the free school society of Frederick, praying for a portion of the school fund of Frederick county.

Bills which have passed both Houses.

The bill for the relief of the Jews in Maryland, rendering them eligible to office. The religious test required by the constitution is not removed in regard to any other than Jews, by this law.

For the relief of Jesse Myers, of Washington county.

For extending the time of taking the bond of Henry H. Johns, Sheriff of Harford county.

Granting permission to erect gates on a certain road in Montgomery county.

For the benefit of Richard Mason, of Caroline county.

For the relief of the Executors in Maryland of William Murdock, of London, deceased.

Incorporating the Maryland Institute for the promotion of Mechanic Arts.

For the destruction of Crows.

To confirm the name of Walter Bennett Dickerson.

The resolution relative to the records of Talbot county court.

Bills which have passed the House of Delegates.

The bill to authorize aliens to hold real property.

For the relief of Jacob Ayres of the city of Baltimore.

Relative to the election of Senators by the people.

For the relief of Thomas Tenneson.

For the relief and maintenance of James McCarty of Caroline county.

Incorporating the Fireman's Insurance company of Baltimore.

Supplement to the act to regulate public ferries.

To regulate the meeting of the trustees of the poor of Dorchester county.

To change the name of Walter Bennett Dickerson.

To incorporate the Lafayette Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

To confirm the alteration of the constitution relating to the oath to be taken by senators and delegates previous to electing the Governor and Council.

For the revaluation of real and personal property in Talbot county.

Supplement to the act for introducing wholesome water into Frederick.

Extending the time of taking the bond of the sheriff of Charles county.

For the relief of Elizabeth Winters of Frederick county.

To authorize the recording of a deed therein mentioned; (to Sarah Baker.)

To repeal the act increasing the pay of judges of the orphan's court of Dorchester county.

Leaves have been granted.

Mr. Barnes obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, an act to authorize the orphan's court of this state to order the sale of real estates in certain cases. Ordered, That Messrs. Barnes, Cockey and Speed, report the same.

Mr. Ennals, an act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Dorchester county.

Mr. Thomas, an act regulating the manner of admitting attorneys to practice in the several courts of this state.

Mr. Barnes, an additional supplement to an act, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

Mr. Williams obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act relating to the swearing of petit jurors.

Mr. Cockey obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act requiring registers of wills to record powers of attorney in certain cases, and making a certified copy of such record evidence.

Mr. Farquhar obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish the line between Frederick and Washington counties, passed at November session 1810, chapter 6.

Mr. Cockey obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to confirm an act to repeal all such parts of the constitution as relates to the division of Frederick county into eleven election districts, and for other purposes.

Mr. Miller, in senate, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled "a supplement to an act entitled an act to lay out and make public, two roads therein mentioned, in Cecil county."

Mr. Duval obtains leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to repeal and amend an act, passed February 25, 1825, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

—Mr. Potter, to repeal the act of 1824, directing certain days to be set apart in the 4th Judicial district for the transaction of chancery business.
—Mr. Cockey, a supplement to the act, entitled an act, to tax certain offices.
—Mr. Stevens, additional supplements to the laws, respecting negroes &c.
—Mr. Sudler, supplement to the act restraining negroes from keeping dogs or guns, &c.
—Mr. Tyson, to repeal the supplement to an act, relating to Coroners, passed 1824. Chap. 21.
—Mr. Tyson, supplement to the militia law of Baltimore.
—Mr. Spencer for the revaluation of real and personal property, in Talbot county.
—Mr. Eccleston, to equalize the donations to the several colleges and academies in the state; to extend donations to counties that have not heretofore received them, and to regulate the manner of paying said donations.
—Mr. Ennalls, to regulate the meeting of trustees of the Poor of Dorchester county.
—Mr. Barnes, to repeal the act to compensate the Adjutant General of this State.
—Mr. Spencer, to regulate officers fees.
—Mr. A. R. Jones, for the permanent location of the Treasury office of the Eastern Shore.
Mr. Cockey, to extend the charters of the several banks of this state, on the conditions therein mentioned.
Mr. Hughes, relative to the school fund, and education of the poor of Montgomery county.
Mr. Duvall, to abolish the council to the Governor.
Mr. Barnes, supplement to the act of 1824, chap. 40, relating to constables.
Mr. Garner, to abolish imprisonment for debt.
Mr. Barnes, to enable purchasers to obtain possession of lands and premises sold by Sheriff, &c.
—Mr. Johnson, of the senate, relating to suits on bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments. Mr. J. reported the bill accordingly.
Mr. Ganit, to protect the fisheries in the rivers and waters of Anne Arundel county.
Mr. Barnes, relating to the duties of Justices of the Peace and Constables.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Maxcy, chairman of the committee of ways and means, delivers the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he hereby is authorized and directed, forthwith to pay the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, the sum of 20 thousand dollars, it being the balance of the debt due to that institution on the loan of eighteen hundred and twenty-one, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury; and that the certificate or certificates redeemed, be by him immediately cancelled.

Mr. Ennalls reports a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the meetings of the trustees of the poor of Dorchester county.

Mr. Saulsbury reports a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the fees of justices of the peace of this state.

On motion by Mr. Ridgeway the following order was read.

Ordered, That Messrs. Ridgeway and Chapman, as a committee to examine into the state of the government house, its appurtenances, and its furniture, and report an estimate of the sum necessary for repairs, and purchase of such articles of furniture as they may consider suitable for the comfortable accommodation of the governor.

Mr. Williams moved to add the following: and that the committee be instructed to inquire and report to this house, what sum of money has been expended on account of the government house, and for repairing and furnishing of the same during the last twenty years? Determined in the negative.

The order was then assented to.
On motion by Mr. Chapman, he was excused from said committee, and the speaker appointed Mr. Maxcy.

Mr. Douglas, an act to alter and amend so much of the constitution and form of government as relates to clerks of the county courts and registers of wills.

The resolution declaring that congress possesses the power to adopt a general system of internal improvement as a national measure, was read the second time.

Mr. Williams moved to add, "with the consent of the state or states in the territory of which such improvement shall be proposed to be made?" Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Kennedy, the following was added to the resolution: "Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded by the executive to each of our senators and representatives in congress."

The resolutions were then assented to and sent to the senate.

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

Ordered, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice, be instructed to inquire of the several judges of the county courts, either by letter, or by subpoena to be issued, as to the committee may seem most expedient, whether the judges have discharged the duties imposed upon them by the act of December session 1817, chap. 119, and whether they have found the records completed in their several clerk's offices, and the docket entries transcribed as required by the act aforesaid, and if the several judges and clerks have not discharged the duties imposed upon them by the above mentioned act, the committee of grievances, and courts of justice are hereby required, to report as soon as practicable to this house, what proceedings are necessary to be instituted against the said clerks and judges for their neglect of duty.

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

Ordered, That the board of commissioners of the school fund for Queen-Anne's county appointed in conformity to the act

of the general assembly passed December session 1818, chapter 116, are requested to effect a meeting of said board, and report to this house, on the first of February, or as soon thereafter as practicable, what steps, if any, have been taken to carry into operation the design of that law, and further requested to join with that report, information relative to the present state and condition of the most promising schools in different parts of the said county, for disseminating useful knowledge, morals and virtue.

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, the following resolution was read:
Resolved, That Thomas I. Bullett, Nicholas Hammond and John Goldsborough, Esqs. be and they are hereby appointed to inspect the records of Talbot county court, and that they, or any two of them are requested to make report to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, of the state and condition of said records, specifying how many of them are in a bad or decayed state, and the probable cost of recording anew such as may require it, together with the binding of such as it would be advisable to have bound.

Mr. Merrick presents a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Washington county, praying that the constitution may be changed so as that the senate, the county clerks, registers of wills and the judges of the levy courts, may be elected directly by the people.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, Ordered, That so much of said memorial as relates to the election of senators, be referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the election of the senate.

That so much as relates to the offices of clerk and register, be referred to the committee heretofore appointed to bring in a bill to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to clerks of county courts and registers of wills.

On motion of Mr. Teackle, the committee of ways and means have been instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending or re-modelling the lottery system.

The speaker announced the following committees:

On the communications received from the states of Delaware, Connecticut and Illinois—Messrs. Worthington, Edelen, Parker, Gilpin and Montgomery.

On so much of the governor's message as relates to the pernicious tendency of the meeting together of bodies of negroes for the purpose of dissipation and riot—Messrs. Stevens, M. Smith, Spencer, Eccleston & Turner.

And on so much thereof as relates to the evils arising from numerous tipping shops—Messrs. Teackle, Speed, Shower, Williams and B. I. Jones.

On Petitions of Support—Messrs. Gannt, Barrette, Jacques, Grubb and Hughlett.

On Public Instruction—Messrs. Teackle, Brooke, McCulloch, Goldsborough, Duvall, Ennalls and S. R. Smith.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Lee, Kershner, Cockey, Banning, Duvall, Stevens, Harris, Smith and Maxcy.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Banning, Rogers, Grubb, Hughes and Sappington of the House of Delegates, and Messrs. Thomas, Tighman, Bowie, Brownly and Dickerson of the Senate.

Messrs. Ridout and McCulloch, have been appointed on the committee of Internal Improvement, in place of Messrs. Goldsborough and Lee.

On motion by Mr. Goldsborough, Ordered, That a committee of five members be appointed by this house, to inquire if any, and what means, can be adopted to diminish the amount of assessment in each county of this state, and also further to inquire into the expediency of giving to the justices of the peace in the respective counties, jurisdiction over cases of petty assaults and batteries, and that they have leave to report by bills or otherwise.

Ordered, That Messrs. Goldsborough, S. R. Smith, Kennedy, Worthington and Brooke be the said committee.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

TUESDAY, 10.

In the Senate, a bill was introduced by Mr. Van Buren, from the Judiciary Committee, "further to amend the Judicial System of the United States," which he accompanied with a few appropriate remarks relative to the importance of the subject. The provisions of the bill are similar to that reported in the House of Representatives.

The same Committee reported the bill "prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting and deciding controversies between States," without amendment, but with the expression of their opinion that it ought not to pass. A very important and interesting Report was made by Mr. Lloyd of Mass, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, concerning the abolition of the discriminating duties on tonnage and impost, accompanied by a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Johnston, of Lou. brought in a bill about the surveys, plans and estimates, for ascertaining the practicability of the Florida Canal; and Mr. Noble offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to authorize the President to cause the necessary surveys, plans and estimates to be made, for uniting the waters of the Wabash with Lake Michigan, and the waters of the Ohio with the Wabash and its branches.

The bill to provide for the security of public money in the hands of Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, Marshals and their Deputies, had its third reading and passed. The bill supplementary to an act to perfect the locations and sales of public lands in Missouri, was laid on the table until some documents relative to the subject could be obtained from the General Land Office.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Cook on Friday, calling for information in relation to the survey and laying out of the road from the right bank of the Ohio to Missouri, was agreed to. Resolutions were also agreed to, offered by Mr. Newton, of Virginia, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of building a vessel to ply between and supply the light houses on the coast of Florida; on motion by Mr. Stephenson, of Pennsylvania, as to a further appropriation for deepening the channel leading to the harbor of Presque Isle; on motion of Mr. Wright of Ohio, on the subject of a mere general, and perma-

nent, and less expensive, publication of the laws of the United States, and the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court; on motion of Mr. Moore of Alabama, relative to a post road from Huntsville to Tuscaloosa; and on motion of Mr. Pearce of R. Island, relative to the building of a custom-house in Newport, Rhode Island. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. P. Adams, of New York, asking for information from the Treasury in relation to the persons who had received compensation under the act of last session appropriating \$250,000 to pay for property destroyed by the enemy during the late war. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to amend the rules of the House by authorizing the Speaker to admit Stenographers, not exceeding three, in front of the Clerk's desk. A communication from the Treasury was received, (with some other communications of minor importance,) giving a statement of the tonnage of the United States, which will be found in our proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

In the Senate, the resolution offered by Mr. Noble, providing for a survey of the proposed canal route to connect the waters of the river Wabash with Lake Michigan, and also with the Ohio, was taken up and adopted, after a few observations from Mr. N. on the subject. The bill for a survey of the country in Florida, for the proposed canal and ship channel across the Peninsula, was referred to the consideration of the Committee on Roads and Canals, Mr. Johnston submitting some explanatory remarks relative to the two routes which have been designated. The bills relating to the Judiciary System were postponed and made the order of the day for Wednesday next. The bill to permit Anna Dubord to bring back certain slaves into the state of Louisiana from the Island of Cuba, had its third reading, and passed. Mr. Van Buren, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to annul the territorial law of the government of Florida, in relation to wrecks on the coast.

In the House of Representatives the discussion on the Judicial Bill was yesterday resumed, Mr. Buchanan having concluded the observations which he commenced the day before, and Mr. Mangum having taken the floor in opposition to the bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, to the rules of the House, was laid on the table. Several resolutions were adopted, among which were—one offered by Mr. Edwards, (N. C.) on the subject of equalizing the compensation to Deputy Post Masters; one by Mr. Owen, (Alabama,) on the subject of giving the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of Alabama to improve the navigation of the bay and harbour of Mobile; and one by Mr. White, (Florida) in relation to the sale of lands at Tallahassee, for the purpose of erecting public buildings; and on the expediency of granting to the Territory the buildings at St. Marks. A resolution introduced by Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, for a Committee to decide on the expediency of imposing a tax on boats and vessels navigating the Mississippi, for the support of the sick and infirm in Louisville Hospital, was laid on the table.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

In the Senate, the bill to annul the act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, respecting Wrecks, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading. Mr. VAN BUREN submitting the reasons which induced the Judiciary Committee to report it. The Bill, from the House of Representatives, to authorize the Legislature of Ohio to sell certain Land, heretofore appropriated to the use of Schools, underwent some discussion; and was laid on the table. The objection urged was, that Congress had no control over the subject; having, by the compact giving its assent to the admission of Ohio into the Union, granted all its right and title to the State. The other business was uninteresting.

Exclusive of the discussion on the Judiciary Bill which called up Mr. Mangum, in conclusion of the remarks he had offered on the day before; and Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, in reply, the only business transacted in the House of Representatives yesterday, consisted of the introduction and adoption of resolutions Mr. Phelps, of Connecticut, introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice President, which was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Saunders, of North-Carolina, laid on the table a resolution calling for information from the Department of State, as to the newspapers in which the Laws of the United States have been directed to be printed, and the expense annually paid by that Department for publication of the laws, and public printing. Resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, on the subject of ascertaining and fixing the Northern Boundary of the State of Illinois;—on motion of Mr. Kremer, of Pennsylvania, to prevent plaintiff or defendant in a case put down for trial, from continuing the same unless sufficient cause shall be shown for such continuance;—on motion of Mr. Garney, of N. York, relative to the establishment of a Circuit Court in the Northern District of New-York; and on motion of Mr. Scott, of Missouri, on the subject of erecting an Arsenal at or near St. Louis, Missouri.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

In the Senate, the bill to prevent desertion in the Army, and for other purposes, was, after considerable discussion, ordered to its last reading, by a vote of 26 to 12. The other business was not important.

The General Appropriation Bill, for the year 1826, was reported in the House of Representatives yesterday, by Mr. McLane, of Delaware, and went through two readings. Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, reported a Bill from the Judiciary Committee, to divide the South Carolina Dis-

trict into two divisions. The Resolution, laid on the table yesterday, by Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, relative to the Newspapers in which the Laws are published; and that offered some time since, by Mr. Cockey, of Tennessee, respecting the expenses of the Naval Courts Martial, were agreed to. The District of Columbia Committee were instructed, on motion of Mr. Alexander, of Virginia, to consider the expediency of a Corporation Tax in Georgetown, for the support of the Poor; and to amend the Act relative to the Turnpike Roads in the County of Alexandria. A Resolution was also agreed to, on motion of Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, on the subject of providing for the payment, by the United States, of costs incurred by Defendants, in suits brought by the United States, in which the judgment is rendered for the Defendants.

The residue of the day was occupied in the resumed discussion of the Judicial Bill. Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, and Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, having delivered their sentiments in favour of the Bill.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

The Senate did not sit yesterday.

Mr. Powell of Virginia, and Judge Clarke of Kentucky, the former against, and the latter in favour of the judicial bill, occupied the floor yesterday, in the committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Cook of Illinois has the floor for Monday. The annual appropriation bills, for the military and naval service & the Indian department, were reported by Mr. McLane, from the Committee on Ways and Means. Two bills were reported from the committee on the District of Columbia, the one to prohibit the drawing of lotteries not authorized by law, in the District of Columbia; and the other to amend the charter of Georgetown. The resolution offered by Mr. Verplanck of New York, on the subject of a plan of damages on bills of exchange, was referred to a select committee of seven. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Dorsey of Maryland, on the subject of the Cadets at West Point, calling for a list of names, dates of commission, &c. A resolution offered by Mr. Kremer, on the subject of the appointment of referees to determine suits in the courts of the United States, was rejected. A resolution, offered by Mr. Van Rensselaer, directing a portrait of general Washington to be procured, and placed up in the hall opposite to that of General Lafayette, was laid on the table for consideration. Among the other resolutions adopted were—one relative to a reduction and equalization of the duties on the several kinds of wines imported—one relative to the purchase of additional land in the vicinity of fort Washington—and one in reference to a change in the mode of compensation to deputy post masters.

The partition lately erected behind the Speaker's chair is ordered to be removed.

U. S. TREASURY ESTIMATES FOR 1826.

The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives of the U. S. a communication from the Department of the Treasury, containing an estimate of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1826, accompanied by the following letter.

Treasury Department, Jan. 4, 1826.
Sir—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1826, amounting to

\$9,157,725 02

V. Z.

Civil List \$879,787 65

Miscellaneous 339,937 01

Intercourse with Foreign Nations 284,500 00

Expenses of the Army, including the Military Academy 1,974,897 55

Fortifications, Armories, Arsenals and Ordnance 1,356,700 00

Revolutionary and Military Pensions 1,432,290 00

Indian Agencies and Presents 153,000 00

Arrears 18,000 00

Internal Improvements 192,000 00

Naval Establishment, including the Marine Corps 2,526,612 81

To the estimate are annexed two Statements prepared in obedience to the "Act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, showing—

1st. The appropriations for the service of the year 1826, which have been made by former acts, viz. for arming and equipping the Militia, gradual increase of the Navy, Public debt, civilization of the Indians, and Treaties with the Indian Tribes, amounting to

\$10,898,775 00

2d. The balances of unsatisfied appropriations made previous to the year 1826, and which will be required for the objects for which they were severally made, amounting to \$4,181,236 79

The funds from which the appropriations for the year 1826 may be discharged, are the following:

1st. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars, annually reserved by the act of the 4th of August, 1790, out of the duties and customs, for the expenses of Government.

2d. The surplus which may remain of the customs, and internal duties and direct taxes, after satisfying the sums for which they were pledged.

3d. Any other unappropriated money which may be in the Treasury, during the year 1826.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

Hen. John W. Taylor, Speaker of the H. of Reps.

The letter and estimates were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Boston, Jan. 6.

AFRICAN COLONY.—In the brig Vine, which sailed on Wednesday, for our colony at Cape Mesurado, on the coast of Africa, went passengers about forty colored emigrants, who have left comfortable homes for the purpose of encouraging the settlement which has been commenced, and of assisting to spread the blessings of christianity and civilization in an heretofore benighted and savage region.

Among the emigrants are several mechanics, who have carried the implements of their trades, and will pursue their respective vocations on their arrival. Among the white passengers is Mr. Force, a worthy young printer of this city, who has volunteered his services in this expedition. He has taken with him the materials of an office, which were furnished by subscription, and on his arrival will commence the printing business at the colony, and teach the art to such assistants as he may need and obtain.

WASHINGTON, January 10.

American Colonization Society.—The American Colonization society held its meeting yesterday, in the Capitol, when the Hon. Henry Clay, one of the vice presidents, took the chair. He expressed to the meeting his regret that the venerable president of the society, Judge Washington, was not permitted to be present, which had induced his friends to offer him an invitation, which his regard to the society would not suffer him to decline, to preside on the occasion.

It was then announced by Mr. Gurley; the resident agent of the society that the meeting was honored by the presence of delegates from several auxiliary institutions.

From the auxiliary society of—
New Hampshire—The Hon. Samuel Bell.

Wilmington (Delaware)—Col. Allen McLane.

Richmond and Manchester (Va.)—Hon. C. F. Mercer.

Petersburg, (Va.)—Major Pilsborough, and Mr. G. P. Disoway.

Green Briar County, (Va.)—Hon. Wm. Smith.

Talbot county, (Md.)—Hon. John Leeds Kerr.

Hampden County, (Mass.)—Hon. Samuel Lathrop.

Amelia County, (Va.)—Hon. Wm. S. Archer.

The annual report of the managers was then read by Mr. Gurley. From this document, we judge the condition and prospects of the African colony to be very encouraging, and the influence and funds of the society have, during the year, been greatly augmented.

Wm. H. Fitzhugh, esq. of Virginia one of the vice presidents of the society, then offered to the meeting a series of resolutions, expressing the opinion that the purpose of this institution is of such a magnitude, that private charity is inadequate to its full execution; that the resources of the states and nation are required for it; that it is, therefore, proper to appoint a committee to draft memorials, to be immediately presented to the two houses of congress, and to the legislatures of the States, subject to their consideration. The mover sustained his resolutions by a comprehensive, lucid, and eloquent speech, showing the propriety and necessity of an open and candid exposition of the true views of the society, and of a consistent and energetic course for the accomplishment of its important ends. After some discussion in which the Hon. C. F. Mercer took a conspicuous part, with one or two unimportant amendments, the resolutions were adopted. Sundry other resolutions, of less consequence, were then offered by other members of the society, one of which called forth an eloquent speech from G. W. F. Curtis, Esq.

THE MAYOR'S DAY.—Although the Mayor elect lost his election as Alderman of the Third Ward, an event as unexpected by his friends as his recent elevation was to his foes yet he had satisfactory proof yesterday that he is emphatically the man of the people, and that all the people in the city, are his friends. Having invited his friends to see him between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock yesterday, and put the service of Mr. Niblo in requisition to furnish the tables, the doors of his splendid suit of parlours were thrown open at the former hour—and from that moment until half past three, his house was literally thronged.

—Mr. Hone received his friends with great cordiality in the front parlour, in the centre of which, for the accommodation of those who did not wish to regale themselves with more substantial fare, stood a huge reservoir of punch, upon a base of Italian marble, which was replenished as fast as occasion required, and which was not very seldom; while the choicest wines sparkled upon the adjacent side-board. Passing into the other saloon, several tables were spread, loaded with substantial dishes, such as round and barons of beef, hams, tongues, corned beef, roast and boiled turkeys, smoking from the victualler's establishments, which had been laid under contribution, pickled oysters, &c. &c. At these tables not a moment was lost, and for the space of four hours, a seat was no longer vacant than while one could take another's place. Indeed, Mr. Hone had no idea of his own popularity; for he probably had no expectation when he inserted his note of invitation in the papers, that more than four or five hundred of his friends would call, whereas the most accurate calculators put the number down at ten thousand. There was no aristocracy in the case; for people of all ranks and callings and professions, mingled in the throng—many of whom preferred

smokers to win more of swallows to the health though it had been was nothing poor there were men ties and sectioned in the state. to be pleased. galas which do publican sort of good feelings, a phant—and wh rich Turkey c though he had n

Easton.

SATURDAY

We publish notification of "J our good opinion praise was not be seen that ample justice, power. We of the writer t much larger p has had the kin but we discla slander of our

The Hon. stand, has res of the United successor it is Goldsborough Goldsborough of Kent, and are spoken of and important

The Govern for his Milita and Reverdy

The Savan ernor Troup ous indisposit

Beds of M ble have recee ford county, Belle Air.

From the B A m-por has been offe —We unders circulated in State—We t alteration, w ould be r ry than bene pause and co aid of their p portant chan

To the Hon The Mem Baltimore C represents t the Constitu the State S contrary to form of gov the present to be an in people, as budy fill u spirit, and t pardized

State may give the P State Sen shall be as first electi equally as seats of the the expira ead; and th the sixty y every sec wish to cal Registers. Courts, w good beha our repub the people great griev irregulari acted in d vices, and are, from Your men a tenure c independe cers, they fitness to functions ple of the the mann and a dir the best conduct i of the pe the select er states ent. In every th are elect and we work is than wi fore, pr dressed —giving to elect isters of for three elect its similar duty be

sumblers to wine glasses, and thought no more of swallowing half a bottle of Madeira to the health of the new Mayor, than though it had been so much water. There was nothing political in the display, for there were men in the multitude of all parties and sections of parties that ever existed in the state. And every one appeared to be pleased. Indeed, it was one of those gala which do the heart good—a real republican sort of meeting, where good wine, good feelings, and good humour, are triumphant—and where the carman treads the rich Turkey carpet as independently as though he had made the Mayor himself!

N. Y. C. Adv.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21.

We publish with pleasure, the communication of "Justice"—If, in mentioning our good opinion of the late Treasurer, our praise was not fully up to his merits, it will be seen that we take pleasure in doing him ample justice, the moment we have it in our power. We will not dispute the liberty of the writer to run his own head against a much larger post, than the one which he has had the kindness to caution us to avoid; but we disclaim all participation in the slander of our able Chief Magistrate.

The Hon. Edward Lloyd, we understand, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States—Who will be his successor it is impossible to say, Robert H. Goldsborough, of this county, Charles Goldsborough, of Dorset, E. F. Chambers, of Kent, and a number of other gentlemen are spoken of as worthy to fill that high and important station.

The Governor of this state has selected for his Military Aids, Edmund B. Duvall and Reverdy Johnson.

The Savannah Georgian states that Governor Trouv is lying in a state of dangerous indisposition.

Beds of Magnesia, Limestone and Marble have recently been discovered in Harford county, (Md.) in the neighborhood of Belle Air.

From the Balt. Gazette of Saturday last.

A memorial, of which we annex a copy, has been offered for signature in this city—We understand it is copied from one circulated in Washington county in this State—We think that some of the proposed alterations which it prays for, if effected, would be more likely to produce injury than benefit; and the citizens ought to pause and consider before they give the aid of their names to recommend such important changes in our constitution.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Maryland.

The Memorial of sundry inhabitants of Baltimore City and County, respectfully represents that they consider that part of the Constitution relating to the election of the State Senate, to be inconsistent and contrary to the true spirit of a republican form of government. That they consider the present mode of electing the Senate to be an infringement on the right of the people, as experience has shown that that body fills up vacancies governed by party spirit, and the interest of the State is jeopardized. We therefore pray, that the State may be divided into districts, and give the people the power to elect the State Senate. "Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they should be divided as equally as may be into three classes: the seats of the first class should be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; & the third class at the expiration of the sixth year;—so that one third be chosen every second year."—Your memorialists wish to call your attention, to such offices as Registers of Wills and Clerks of County Courts, who hold their offices during life, or good behaviour; as being inconsistent with our republican institutions, and the good of the people. Experience having shown, that great grievances may, or do exist; that great irregularity or inequality exists in fees exacted in different counties for the same services, and that this proceeds, in a great measure, from the irresponsibility of the officers. Your memorialists acknowledge, that such a tenure of office is necessary to secure the independence and integrity of judicial officers, they conceive no argument to show its fitness to officers under consideration, whose functions are merely mechanical. The people of the State are directly concerned in the manner in which these offices are filled; and a direct responsibility of the people is the best security to correct and obliging conduct in an officer,—therefore, the wisdom of the people sees fit, to be entrusted with the selection of their own servants. In other states the tenure of such offices is different. In Pennsylvania they are appointed every three years, and in New York they are elected by the free voice of the people; and we venture to state, that the people's work is done as faithfully and more cheaply than with us. Your memorialists, therefore, pray, that their grievances may be redressed by an alteration in the Constitution—giving the people power within themselves to elect the State Senate for six years, Registers of Wills and Clerks of County Courts for three years, and each Election District elect its member to the Levy Court for a similar term; and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Mr. Editor,

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Lloyd, the choice of a Senator for the Eastern Shore of Maryland has devolved upon the present legislature, and as the State has been only half represented, or to speak more honestly, misrepresented, since the commencement of the session, it would seem incumbent on them to fill the vacancy with all convenient speed. The appointment of men to places of high and responsible public trust is one of the most material and sacred duties of public functionaries. Intrigue, cabal ambition, tea-party arrangements, and policy, should find no place on so solemn an occasion. I would rather live under the government of the hateful Turk, kiss the crescent, and call the Grand Seigneur, master, if that Grand Seigneur were honest, virtuous and full of wisdom, than under the best constitution and freest christian government on earth, whose high places and judgment seats were filled with

The worst government, administered by wisdom and virtue, would produce comfort and happiness. The best and purest form that ever was devised, under the box terra pin, pivot, long Tom theories of infidel philosophy, will grind the face of the poor, clothe the rich in rags and tatters, and make a whole country mourn in sack-cloth and ashes.

Knowledge is power—knowledge and vice combined is iron power, despotism—Buonaparte—Knowledge and virtue is golden power; blessed government—Washington—diffusing smiling peace and plenty, comfort and happiness; the milk of human kindness and the oil of joy, throughout the land.

One able representative is of more real use than a whole score of common men; I would rather have Daniel Webster, than half the delegation now in Congress. When James A. Bayard was a member, little Delaware had often more weight in the national assembly, than great New York—and even at this moment, I don't know that she has not more influence than many larger states—Poor Maryland—how oft have I wept over your desolate temples of learning and science—your colleges without funds, your population ignorant and degraded; the state papers of your chief men, (of your men in chief places, I should have said) compositions, that would disgrace the A, B, C class—the horn book Tyro, of a country school.

The Senate of the United States is, or ought to be composed of the sages, of the real Nestors of the country—no man ought to be thought of for a station in it, who has not been regularly and honorably graduated in the minor political forums of our mixed systems of government, and particularly in the popular branch of the national assembly—No new man can enter that august chamber, unless he be cased in an impenetrable brazen coat of impudence and hardihood, without feeling appalled, and shrinking into a very small space—No new man, unless, indeed he be a wonder, can have any weight, or be expected to produce any effect in that high assemblage—And our comets have been translated—But let each man of the Assembly come honestly and singly to the work, let the caucus man forget his cunning—the anti-caucus man his policy—And one and all, and every man forget himself, and remember only the state of Maryland.—Instead of assembling in petty cabals, at tea parties, terrapin suppers, caucus clubs, or hot whiskey punch arrangements, let each member, the evening before the election, retire to his own chamber, and on his bed kneel commune with his own heart and be still—Do you smile, laugh, snigger—sofly—be aware—you may disgrace yourself—You might be found laughing at what Washington was not ashamed to do on the eve of battle. Let each member take this course, and in sincerity and truth petition to be guided aright, and his constituents may rest satisfied, that he will vote the next morning according to his conscience and his solemn oath, and choose the man of most wisdom, experience and moral worth, who will best support the true interest and the dignity of the state and of his beloved country.

Queen Ann's County,
January 18th.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,
In representing the ill temper of the Centreville Times, you have been unjust to Mr. Emory, the late Treasurer; he is not only an "honest, upright, worthy citizen," but a man of "business," and his qualifications for "the peculiar duties of the station" are equal to those of Mr. Lambdin, or any other man in the state—he is not so old as Mr. John Q. Adams, who can turn his hands and his head too, to any thing which brings profit. Mr. Lambdin has now got the office safe and snug, and it would be wise in his friends, instead of exciting bad blood by vaunting his superior excellence and making invidious comparisons, to south and conciliate—this is the way they manage matters in Washington. Mr. Adams had three competitors. He gave the Secretary of state to Mr. Clay, as bound by special power—he offered the Treasury to Mr. Crawford—and would have made a tender of the War Department to the General, but he was afraid Old Hickory would blow him up with one of his gunpowder-looks.

If I recollect right, the appointment of Treasurer is annual. I was in favor of Mr. Emory, but as Mr. Lambdin has got the appointment and is a very amiable, deserving young man, I should be sorry to see him turned out next year by the indiscretion of his friends.

JUSTICE.

For the Easton Gazette.

It is an observation an old man makes, that every act of man, either in an individual or collective capacity, is altogether imperfect, and consequently susceptible of improvement. The proof of this fact exists in the eternal round of variety and change, which the successive labours of all classes of society evince in all their undertakings. It is surely charity to believe, that this incessant innovation upon established customs, originates in general from a hope of, and an attempt at improvement. But candor bids us declare, that novelty and a desire of change is often the leading motive. An alteration does not always imply an improvement, nor is the good or ill success of any plan, always the effect of wisdom or folly. We have no test of excellence in this world but experience; and this alone is, emphatically the great teacher of mankind.—Here then we have a marked distinction between the wise and foolish. The former are careful to observe and profit by the lessons and landmarks that past generations have kindly left in their track, whilst the latter are content to grope along in the darkness that their own indifference and neglect have spread around them.

There are many things, Mr. Editor, daily passing around us, on which the contemplative mind may deeply moralize: there are many which he may greatly censure. To enumerate all the subjects of satire, would fill the columns of your paper, to the exclusion of more important matter. I shall therefore confine myself at present to some remarks on the present rates of Freight and Passage, as affixed by the Stockholders of the Steam Boat Maryland. The owners of this beautiful and useful Packet, are entitled to the warmest praise for their enterprise, and to a valuable and reasonable compensation for their risks. Our Legislature have accordingly made the Stockholders a body corporate, and granted them the privilege of fixing their own rates *ad libitum*. This is a prerogative which is necessary in the present state of society; although it is, perhaps, against the strict spirit of the constitution, which forbids all monopolies. When men armed with this power have only self-love to guide, and reason to restrain, we can easily imagine to which side victory will incline.

A corporation of learned Doctors, and a board of Steam Boat Directors bear a very striking analogy. In fixing their rates both are actuated by the same motive, viz. self-interest; and the funds on which they rely are the same, viz. the necessities of the public. Necessity has, and always will compel people to travel, and to send for Doctors, and under such circumstances, the law should kindly interpose and shield them from imposition, instead of lending its aid to oppress. I have always been of opinion, that the number of passengers would be greatly multiplied, and that the number of visits would be nearly doubled, if the rates were not so exorbitant and oppressive, and consequently the profits would be the same or greater. The poor are now almost virtually excluded from the Maryland, and the Farmers of Talbot are excluded from their natural participation in the profits of the Baltimore market, by the high price of freight and passage. It is in the power of the owners of the Maryland, to render this boat a blessing to the people of Talbot county. It is well known, that one or two acres of good ground, near the city, judiciously managed, will yield to the proprietor an income of hundreds of dollars each year. Every Farmer might, therefore, by means of the Steam boat, derive as much benefit from the Baltimore market, as those who live in the very suburbs of the city, and make as much from one acre, as he now makes from one hundred. The owner or servant in charge of articles intended for market, might always be sure of a ready sale, and be prepared to return the ensuing trip. But this can never be done, as long as he owner or servant is obliged to pay from \$3.50 to \$1.25 to Baltimore, and the same home again, besides fare and freight.—Twenty five cents passage, and a moderate fare and freight for servants in charge of vegetable, &c. would draw a crowd of custom in this line, and add materially, by the increased quantity of passengers and freight to the profits of the Stockholders. Now is the time to lighten the burthens of the people, bowed down to the earth by the intolerable pressure of the times. Now is the time to display new sources of wealth, and to excite a generous competition. If the way is opened, and the invitation is held out in vain, it will be consoling to reflect, that a sacred duty has been performed.

A MARYLANDER.

Yesterday the Chamber of the House of Representatives, the galleries and lobbies, were crowded to hear Bishop England; and few, if any, of the great concourse which attended, returned ungratified. The Bishop delivered a discourse of nearly two hours in length, on the general principles of religion, and the leading principles of the Catholic faith; which was one of the most logical, condensed, and liberal expositions of the nature and obligations of christianity, which we have heard for some time. If there was a liberality in extending to the Bishop this opportunity, there was no less liberality in the manner in which it was used.

Nat. Jour. Jan. 9.

The failure of the Philadelphia Mail to arrive at Baltimore, on Sunday evening, we are informed, was owing to the darkness of the night. The fog was so dense, that, with the aid of the carriage lamps, the horses could not be seen by the driver. In endeavoring to progress, the stage was overturned and received some injury, as did one or two of the passengers who were in it. It was so dark, that one of the passengers, in attempting to find his way on foot, was precipitated down a precipice six or eight feet. With all the exertions that could be used, by both passengers and drivers, the horses could not be kept in the road, and it was found impracticable to proceed. There were but four passengers in the stage.

The above mail was brought to this City on Monday night. It should have arrived on Monday morning.

It is probable the delay of the mail yesterday is attributable to the same cause.

The Post-master at Baltimore wrote at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, that the fog was so dense as to have the appearance of night. This mail arrived about five o'clock P. M. It should have been received at eleven.

We understand that the Post-master General, owing to the above delays, has dispatched a special agent to make a thorough examination of the efforts used; and

with special instructions to see that no obstacles shall stop the progress of the mail, which human exertions can overcome.

N. Journal.

FOREIGN.

New York, January 13.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

This morning the Packet ship John Wells, Harris, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of December, and to which date the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of papers.

The Money Market.—The Traveller of the evening of Dec. 6, says, there is no abatement in the demand for money, nor in the difficulty of obtaining it. Bankers still refuse to discount—but the Bank of England, so far from contracting their issues, are said to have extended assistance, to houses of considerable eminence. The country demand for supply continues without intermission—gold, especially, is now required, to meet small local Notes. It is afterwards added,—The gloom thickens in the Foreign market. Advances can no longer be obtained on Foreign Securities; of whatever description.

A Leeds paper announces the failure of a mercantile house at Gormersal, in that neighborhood, of long standing and great respectability, but wholly unconnected with any banking concern. The failure of Sir William Elford & Co. of Plymouth, is confirmed. The Exeter Gazette states, that being disappointed in the arrival of cash from their London correspondents, owing to the deficiency of bullion in London, Messrs. Browne, Winsor and Cumming, proprietors of Ashburton Bank, were compelled to suspend payment; but when their property can be converted into money, a surplus of 40,000 pounds is calculated upon, over every demand against the firm. The Durham Chronicle states that in the West of England all the banks are in jeopardy from the run upon them.—The Court of Directors of the East India Company, in order to relieve the money market, have resolved to discount at four per cent their own acceptances of all Bills of Exchange due in December, January, February, March and April next; thus anticipating a payment of 800,000, and upon the greater part thereof, for upwards of five months.

Bank of Ireland.—It is reported that it is the intention of the Directors of the Bank of Ireland to suspend business with the public on the 6th, 7th and 9th of January, for the purpose of devoting those days to the closing of their accounts, preparatory to the change in the currency.

A coach has been established on the Stockton and Darlington railway, which carries passengers at one penny a mile!

The Shakespeare has arrived in the Thames, from a port in Columbia, with a rich cargo of silver, copper, and produce. The metal is said to be the first-fruits of the mines worked by English capital.

The Gibraltar Chronicle states that the fever on the opposite coast had arrived at such a dreadful height, that the inhabitants were falling dead in the street. A subscription had been opened at Gibraltar for the sufferers at Tangier.

IRELAND.—Burglaries, & occasional murders, still continue among the disaffected districts. The Catholics of Dublin have held a great meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the address from the Catholics of N. York. Many speeches were made, and a resolution of gratitude passed, &c.

There has been a failure in Paris for four millions. Name not given.

It is reported that a house in the silk trade has lately failed, with a sum of £20,000 in securities, in their tin box, and upon which they were unable to raise a shilling.

The long protracted discussions between Russia and the Porte, respecting the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, are said to have been renewed with some asperity.

The British frigate Maidstone, has found 700 wretched beings on board of a French slave ship, bound to Martinique.

From the [London] John Bull.

STEAM.—The strides which Steam is making in the economy of the country are more gigantic and surprising than those who are domesticated at a distance from its immediate operation imagine; but the capability of the locomotive engine to travel with ease and safety with a weight of ninety tons in its train, at the rate of eight miles an hour, having been proved by the opening of the Darlington and Stockton rail road, it becomes our duty to submit a more detailed statement of its powers and advantages, than we believe has yet appeared in print.

The engine will travel over 25 miles 7 times a day, making 175 miles a day's work, with 90 tons consuming 7 tons of small coals each day, or 42 tons per week, which at an average cost of 7s. will be 14s. One man and a boy in constant attendance, supposing the 24 hours equal to three days, will be three men and 3 boys each day, which at 16s. 6d. will add 51 8s. 6d.—making the total weekly expense 194 17s. 6d. The engine will cost 6000; 80 waggons 9000.—giving 15000 for the entire set out.

Now, 90 tons will load 6 boats; each of these boats will be a day in performing 20 miles; therefore 52 boats, with 52 horses, 52 men and 52 boys, will be required to execute the transfer of 90 tons 175 miles in one day; each horse will cost weekly one guinea, each man a guinea, and each boy 12s. forming a total weekly charge of 1400 8s. In lieu of 194 17s. 6d. The 52 boats and horses will be worth 10,0000. and requiring a considerably greater amount to keep them in repair; throwing a balance of full 700000. per annum in favor of every locomotive engine that may be

used. How many may eventually be at work it will be difficult to conjecture; but as 40 would be required to work the London, Birmingham, and Liverpool, and the Manchester and Stockport lines, in all probability not less than 500 would be employed, and as the saving on every five engine would be equal to the interest of one million, the 500 would put the people in possession of a sum as great as the interest of one hundred millions sterling, independent of the advantage of speed, and the great saving of tonnage, the rail road lines being one third shorter than the canals in use. Finally, 1000 persons may be conveyed one mile, or one person 1000 miles, by locomotive engines, at the rate of 8 miles an hour, at a cost of something less than five pence.

Valuable acquisition to Maryland Breed-ers of swine.

A pair of hogs passed accidentally under our notice in their transit to the Eastern Shore of this state, where they were going to Mr. Frederick Purnell, to whom they were presented by Mr. Thorndike, of Massachusetts. They are of Mr. Pomeroy's celebrated compound breed, being made up of certain proportions of the Bedford, Bakewell, and Bvfield blood—are of small bone and easily fattened. Maryland farmers may have recourse to them after a short time, for the improvement of their stock of swine, and will know how to appreciate the benefit.—*Farmer*

PRICES CURRENT—BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$4 75 a 5 00
" City Mills, superior qual.	5 12 1/2 a 5 25
" Do. standard qual.	4 75 a
" Susquehanna.	none
Wheat—red, per bush.	80 a 85
" white, "	100 a 105
Corn—white, "	55 a 57
" yellow, "	44 a
Rye, per bush.	55 a—Far.

MARRIED

In Queen-Anne's county, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Joseph Scull, Dr. Robert Wright, 3d, to Miss Frances J. W. S. Turner.

DIED

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. James Patton.

334 Acres of Land,

INCLUDING A MILL SEAT, FOR SALE, UPON A LONG CREDIT.

A valuable Mill seat for sale, adjoining which there is 300 acres of cleared land, 40 acres of which are included in the mill branch, and 134 acres in woods, 70 of which is entirely cypress land, and upon which there is of fine and as large white oak and gum and pine trees suitable for vessel building as there is to be found upon this Peninsula. This property has been in my possession for the last 14 or 15 years past, and the timber has never been pilaged. With regard to the mill stream there is not a better in the state of Maryland, and more than two thirds of the mill dam is now standing which was built by a Company from Philadelphia, for the purpose of erecting iron works, and which were in operation during the Revolutionary war. The land is finely impregnated with iron ore, as also the lands in the neighborhood. This property is situated in the lower part of Caroline county, distant 4 1/2 miles from the Nanticoke River and 8 from Choptank.

Application to be made in my absence to Edward Hubbard, who resides adjoining the property, and within 1 mile of the Blomery. JOHN G. JANNEY.

Jan 21 3w

Cotillon Party.

The third Cotillon Party, will take place at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, on Thursday evening, the 26th inst. at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.—Subscribers and other gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.—The company of Ladies will be solicited by special invitation. MANAGERS.

Jan. 21

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Spedden Orem, one at the suit of the state of Maryland at instance and use of John A. Horney and Dorothy his wife, and one at the suit of the state of Maryland, use Richard Ridgway by James Ridgway his next friend—Will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 16th day of February next, at the dwelling of the said Spedden Orem, the following property, to wit: between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. one negro girl Julia Ann, aged 8 years, one ditto Rachel, aged about 3 years, also one horse called Pittali, 14 head of cattle, 16 head of sheep, 12 head of hogs, 2 pair cart wheel, 1 one old canoe, one old carriage, one old mill, one wheat fan, 3 beds, bedsteads, 1st furniture, 6 chairs, 2 dining tables, 1 cupboard 1 desk, 1 looking glass, 1 hand mill, also all the kitchen furniture, and 1 pair and-iron—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and that may become due thereon. Attendance given by T. OS. HENRIX, Shff.

Jan. 21

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

The Subscriber is very thankful for the encouragement he has received since he has been in Easton, at the

Tailoring Business.

And in consequence of the great pressure of the times, proposes to work at lower rates than formerly, for cash; he does not propose to do an extensive business, but wishes constant employment, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all that may employ him, and can give reference to the most respectable gentlemen in Talbot county, if required. JOHN ARMOR.

Easton, Jan. 14, 1826.

Joseph Scull

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of the best materials for making

BOOTS & SHOES,

which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that in future, he will sell for CASH ONLY, and he hopes that none of his customers will be offended, as he finds it necessary to pursue this course.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay; and those whose accounts have been long standing, must not expect any further indulgence. Easton, Dec. 17, 1825.

POETRY.

From the New London Gazette.

TURN—A DREAM, A HEART-WARM, &c.
Oh! there be a spot most sweet,
Most full of bliss, most free from care,
'Tis when we on the level meet,
And when we part upon the square.
Oh! if there be an hour of peace,
It is, when twilight's shadows fall,
When men their fretful labours cease,
And mingle in the Mason's Hall.

Lodges possess a mystic chain
That fetters every earthly care;
And if a single human pain
Intrude, 'tis sure to perish there.

Not Horeb's rock, 'neath Aaron's rod,
Did more refreshing comforts bring,
Than that abundant, sacred flood,
That from our fount, the Lodge, may spring.

Afflictions o'er the earth are shed,
And sure "to trouble man is born,"
For sorrows, quick, the human head,
With winter's frozen locks adorn.
But winter's storms adverse and fierce,
May o'er the earth afflictions wait;
Why let them rage, they cannot pierce,
The curtain'd safety of the Craft.

Should harm approach in distant shape,
The Brother's eye will early scan
Its wrath, and if he can't escape,
He learns to bear it like a man.
Should fraud and jealousy conspire,
And man promote his brother's shame,
Like Judas' shall his lamp expire,
And darkness frown upon his name.

Should rust corrode one lengthened link,
And severing, steal it from the chain,
That magic chain, 'tis sweet to think,
With potent art unites again.
And when the withered body lies
And crumbles in the silent tomb,
Its germ like *Cassia's* sprig shall rise,
And flourish in immortal bloom.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

"THE REBELS."

We find in the Salem Observer, the following extract from the new Novel under the above title, by the author of "Hobomok." The scene it describes is one we have often heard adverted to by the living records of the deeds of early times. The house in which Gov. Hutchinson and family resided at the time of the attack by the populace, as noticed below, we believe is the same now known as Judge Little's residence, near the North Square. It would seem the North was then the Court-end of the town.

"A confused noise in the distance here interrupted the conversation. For a few moments they listened with a kind of stupefaction; and this gradually increased to a bewildered, but intense fear of approaching danger, as the sounds of drum and file, mingled with the loud shouts of men and boys, became terribly distinct.

"Lucy is in the cupola," said the Governor motioning to his nephew.

"My private papers are in that desk, Doctor Byles," added he. "They may be safer about your person than mine. Get them into the hands of Mr. Osborne as soon as possible."

He was making other brief arrangements, with a trembling eagerness that defeated his haste, when a loud crash of falling glass announced that the multitude had commenced the work of destruction.

Lucy's voice was heard on the stairs, as she screamed, "Aunt! aunt!" in an agony of terror.

Another tremendous wreck succeeded, as she burst into the library.

"Oh, my God! where is aunt Sanford?" she exclaimed. "Dear uncle, save yourself. Run, run to Mr. Osborne's."

The united voices of Somerville and Miss Sanford were now heard, calling, "This way, Lucetta, this way."

With an involuntary wish to save something, she caught two rolls of manuscript lying on the table, and followed their direction.

Quicker than it can be said, the whole family were cautiously stealing through the back yard, on their way to Mr. Osborne's.

As they came into the street in rear of the house, bottles of Campaigne, and barrels of claret, brought from the Governor's own cellar, furiously broken by the mob, who were drinking most immoderately.

"There goes stinky Tommy," cried one.

"And Mather, the droll," shouted another.

This recognition was followed by hats full of wine thrown in their faces, with loud cries of "Don't it go to your heart, stinky Tom?"

With difficulty they forced their way a few steps farther, and came in view of a large effigy, mounted on a car, round which the multitude were brandishing their torches, exclaiming, while hundreds of hats waved in dizzy circles through the air, "Liberty or death! No Stamps! Hurra! Hurra!"

"Down with the tyrant! down with the hypocrite!" shouted the mob, as they formed a phalanx round the Governor.

The tumult increased. At that moment, a tall athletic man pressed eagerly toward the group.

"In the name of Heaven, let not a hair of their heads be injured," said he. "Is it come to this in New England, that the presence of ladies is no safe-guard against rudeness?"

"You are one of his nephews, or parasite officers," muttered a by-stander.

The arm of Somerville was raised in the air.

"One of these rolls was the original manuscript of Hubbard's History. The other has long been before the public, under the title Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts."

forgetfulness of his anger, but was stayed by Doctor Byles. "Forgive and despise them," said he; "they are not worthy of an Englishman's chastisement."

"Look me in the face, John," said the gentleman who came to her rescue. He raised his slouched hat as he spoke, and displayed the resolute features of Samuel Adams, as he added, "Am I not a friend to the people? But this is licentiousness, not liberty. This is no way to redress our wrongs."

"But it is the way to revenge them," shouted an unknown voice.

"Let Governor Hutchinson and his household pass!" said Adams, in a voice of thunder. "I will be his guard; and he that stops me, does it at his peril."

The multitude awed by the boldness of his language, fell back; the confusion subsided for a moment; and the generous American soon conducted the family to more quiet scenes.

But the spirit of riot again stormed; and the heads of men seemed like the waves of the ocean, rising, swelling, rushing onward.

The noise of shattered glass and falling timber was mingled with horrid imprecations, in the midst of which down fell the magnificent cupola crushed to a thousand atoms.

"Fire the house, boys! fire the house!" shouted one.

The crowd, whom contagious excitement and brutal intoxication had maddened into fury prepared to obey.

For an instant, fire-brands and torches were seen glimmering into the air; but several voices were heard earnestly expostulating with them, and whoever they were they had power to arrest the storm in the midst of its uproar.

The noise gradually subsided. The mob scattered off in detached companies; and before midnight the moon looked calmly down on the quiet and deserted mansion of Gov. Hutchinson.

Fragments of manuscripts, tattered books, dilapidated furniture, and broken windows proclaimed that the torrent of liberty, which had so long been fearfully swelling, had overflowed its banks, and left terror and desolation in its course.

In the mean time, a rapid walk had brought the wanderers to the house of the Rev. Mr. Osborne. There were brief salutations, eager inquiries, and cordial welcomes.

Lucetta, who had not spoken one word during the perilous scene, now clasped her arms around Grace, and wept; Miss Sanford threw herself into a chair, and rocked and sobbed violently, while Mr. Osborne, forgetting how much he disliked the aversion and political deception of Hutchinson, grasped his hand most joyfully.

There is a certain point beyond which injuries cease to exasperate, and other influence softens and subdues the heart.

From the chamber window, the Governor watched the movements of the rabble; saw crow bars and axes busy on the roof of his magnificent dwelling, and witnessed the cupola, as it fell, splintering into atoms.

"Would to heaven, it would crush the unfeeling wretches," exclaimed Somerville.

"Say not so, my nephew," rejoined the Governor. "Rather pray that they may live to repent of their conduct."

Doctor Byles evinced the same spirit. He spoke of the rash proceedings, with mildness, very unusual to him; and when they returned to the parlour, he said, "With your leave brother Osborne, we will pray that the sins of this night may be forgiven."

At this moment, a shrill whistle was heard; and it was immediately answered from a distance.

Grace cast a look of utter agony at Lucetta, who as pale as death, exclaimed, "Oh, that dreadful sound! It is the mob-whistle!"

Faces were now seen at the window, and the awful sounds of an infuriated multitude were again heard. Dr. Willard cast a look of intense anxiety towards Grace which spoke more than volumes.

"It is a sound terribly familiar to our ears, indeed," said Hutchinson. "My good friend, your presence endangers you. We must depart."

"Not while there is any thing to fear," rejoined Osborne, in a decided tone. "If I cannot avert the storm, its violence shall fall on me."

"Leave this house; I beseech you, leave this house!" exclaimed Doctor Willard, abruptly entering from a side door. "There is no safety for you here; indeed there is not."

"Where can I go?" asked the Governor in an agitated voice.

"Remain with me," said Mr. Osborne, taking firm hold of his arm. "My young friend, you could not suppose I would desert him at this moment."

"Do you, young gentlemen, remain with the ladies. If worst comes to worst convey them to Doctor Mayhew's. I myself will speak to this people," said Mr. Osborne.

The venerable man stepped forth alone, and as he stood and gazed on the crowd, the clamour of voices ceased.

His appearance was indeed wonderfully impressive. His blue silk night gown and slippers, the white hair parted in the middle of his forehead, and falling negligently over his shoulders, gave him the air of an evangelist of olden time. The moon shone full upon him, and displayed a countenance, in which intellect and affection were singularly blended. The celestial light beaming from his eye, announced that he lived above the world; but the sweet smile that hovered round his lips, proclaimed how much he loved those who still enjoyed it.

"What would you have, my friends?" said he.

The mildness of his tones formed a contrast to the sound so peculiar that the inhabitants of Boston recognized it instantly.

strange contrast to their own tumultuous cries; and, awed into shame they continued silent.

At length, some one said, "Governor Hutchinson is in your house, and he must leave it."

"Not while I have a roof to shelter him," rejoined the intrepid clergyman.

"Be cautious, my dear sir," whispered a man in disguise, who stood near the door,—"I fear your political principles will not prove a sufficient shield."

"My countrymen," said the old man, in a voice extremely agitated, "how well I love America, and how much I have exerted myself for her rights, you all know. I now tell you once for all, that the ruins of this house shall fall upon my head before I give up one who has sought it for shelter. I watched for your liberties, wept for your sins, and prayed for your advancement in holiness. My children, will you, can you, sacrifice me to your vengeance?"

Then, raising his clasped hands, and streaming eyes to heaven, he added, "Father of mercies keep them from further sin!"

The humbled and conscience stricken multitude looked upon him with veneration. Blessings, and even sobs, were audible.

One after another came up, bowed before him, and passed quietly down the street. So much influence has genuine piety over the unprincipled, in their wildest moods.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

The subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, of this and the adjacent counties, for the liberal encouragement he has received for the last year; and now wishes to inform them, that having concluded to continue the above business, at his old stand, foot of Washington street. He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a handsome and well selected assortment of materials of the first quality, with a good stock of prime seasoned timber, which will enable him with the assistance of first rate workmen, to execute all orders in his line at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He flatters himself that with the stock he has now on hand, with the experience of his workmen, that he can have his work done in such a manner that it shall not be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their patronage. His work will be done on the most approved plan, of the best materials, and of fashions suited to the various tastes of his customers. Those gentlemen wishing to deal in his line, will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock, and judge for themselves. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Easton, Jan. 7 JOHN CAMPER.

EASTON HOTEL.

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

Easton, Dec. 25

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

S. L.

HILLSBOROUGH TAVERN.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House for the accommodation of travellers, in the house opposite to where Mr. Samuel Hardcastle now resides, formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin R. Meredith, well calculated for the business, with good stabling; added to which, his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY CLIFT.

Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 19.

N. B. Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, and the subscriber obligates himself to furnish his table with the best that the market will afford.

H. C.

\$20 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island.

JOHN A. HORNEY.

Aug. 20

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, will be exposed at public sale, on the 19th January next, at Clover-Fields, the late residence of Wm. Hemsley, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock, farming utensils, corn, household furniture and sundry other articles.

The subscriber will sell at private sale a number of servants having a term of years to serve.

For all sums exceeding ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving note with approved security.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and terms more particularly then stated.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r. C. T. A. of William Hemsley.

Dec. 31 to

The sale of the above property is postponed until Wednesday, the 8th day of February.

For Sale,

On a credit, or for good guaranteed paper, a second hand GIG, lately repaired, with harness complete—enquire of John Camper, Easton.

Jan. 7

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

WANTED FOR THE YEAR 1826, AN OVERSEER.

A man with a small family, who can come well recommended, will meet with employment by applying to

WM. H. DECOURCY.

Cheston, Queen-Anne's county, } Jan. 14, 1826.

WANTED TO HIRE

For the present year, a Man and Woman; the Man must be a good farm hand, and the Woman a good cook and house servant, apply at this office.

Jan 7

Wanted

A HOUSE WOMAN, (a slave would be preferred) one that can be recommended as a good Washer, House and Chamber Maid—For whom the most liberal wages will be given.

S. LOWE.

Easton, Nov. 12.

FOR HIRE THIS PRESENT YEAR,

Two or three young negro Men—apply to the Printer.

Jan 7

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to

JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent for Mary I. Willson.

Easton July 23

Tickets only Twelve Dollars!

IN THE GRAND

STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland—the drawing of which will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on the

15th February next,

and the whole to be completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor & Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

100,000 Dollars!

the immense magnitude of which, and the brilliancy of the other numerous Capitals combined with the very low rate of the Tickets, have caused a most unexampled demand from every part of the Union, and they are already becoming scarce.—Distant Adventurers should therefore forward their orders without delay in order to secure chances for the Prizes contained in the following

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of \$100,000 is \$100,000

1 prize of 30,000 is 30,000

1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000

1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000

1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000

15 prizes of 1,000 is 15,000

10 prizes of 500 is 5,000

50 prizes of 100 is 5,000

100 prizes of 50 is 5,000

100 prizes of 20 is 2,000

500 prizes of 12 is 6,000

10,500 prizes of 10 is 105,000

11,280 Prizes, amounting to \$308,000

The whole payable in CASH and which, as usual at COHENS' OFFICE, can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Whole Tickets, \$12 | Quarters, \$3 00

Halves, 6 | Eighths, 1 50

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

C. COHENS' OFFICE, No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore, Where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

*Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, BALTIMORE.

Distant Adventurers may at all times with confidence, forward their remittances to COHENS' OFFICE, for if their orders should arrive too late, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable scheme then on hand.

Baltimore, Dec. 31, 1825 5w

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin

has just received a general assortment of seasonable and desirable

GOODS,

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

Easton, Oct. 22.

P. S. He will also receive in a few days a lot of superior British Gun Powder.

Christmas Comforts

Green & Reardon

Are now opening a variety of articles adapted to the season, such as

BRANDIES, WINES & CORDIALS, RAISINS, ALMONDS, PRUNES, CURRANTS, FIGS, LEMONS, ORANGES & MALAGA GRAPES.

ALSO,

Sup. White Wheat Flour, Buck Wheat Meal, Firkin and Roll Butter,

with their usual assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Easton, Dec. 24.

WOOL COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,

No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA,

Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,

they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required.

Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK, Philadelphia, Nov. 26.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That Ten Certificates of full shares of Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, standing in the name of the subscriber, have been lost or mislaid, and that application will be made to the President and Directors of said Bank, for their renewal.

WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY.

Harford county, Jan. 14 4w

Boarding.

The subscriber would accommodate with board and lodging, two or three girls or boys on the most reasonable terms.

ELIZA ANN JENKINSON.

Easton, Jan. 7 3w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 17th ult. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JAMES MINOR, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his left wrist out of joint for three years—had on when committed an old blue coat and vest, blue and drab pantaloons, old shoes and half worn fur hat—says he is a freeman and from Waynesburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

January 7

MARYLAND: Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

JANUARY TERM, A. D. 1826.

On application of William Grason, administrator of Dr. Richard Cray, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton and city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

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

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. Richard Cray, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of July next, they may

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1826.

NO. 7.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

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

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
From the Maryland Republican.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Farquhar presents petitions from Jacob Shutz and John Truck, old soldiers.

Mr. Merrick, from John M. Hepburn, praying the settlement of his claims.

Mr. Howard presents a petition from Christian Mayer, for delivery of the will of Solomon Kitt.

Mr. Teackie and Mr. B. I. Jones presents petitions praying for a further subdivision of the middle district in Somerset county.

Mr. Speed, from Thomas Hendry and Ann his wife for support.

Mr. M. Culloch, from Basil D. Stevenson, and others to be permitted to sell certain real estate.

Mr. Hawkins from Arthur Wise, of Saint Mary's county, a coloured emigrant from Virginia, praying he may be entitled to residence.

Mr. Howard, from Charles P. Pochon and Eulalie M. L. Pochon, praying for an act to regulate the distribution of an estate therein mentioned.

Mr. Shower, from the Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States, praying the passage of a law to restrain Sabbath breaking.

Mr. Howard, from the officers and representatives of the companies lately attached to the 5th regiment of infantry, and the officers representing the companies of the first regiment of riflemen, praying for a law authorising the formation of a light brigade of unformed volunteers.

Mr. Rogers, from Wady Posey, praying relief.

Mr. Gant, from Mary Russell, for support.

Mr. Tyson, from Daniel Shinkle, of the city of Baltimore, praying compensation, for the loss of certain property.

Mr. B. I. Jones, from George Dashiell late sheriff of Somerset county, praying relief.

Mr. Thomas, from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying the donations may be withdrawn from the West Nottingham and Elkton Academies.

Mr. Hopper, from John S. Blake, late sheriff of Queen-Anne's county, praying for relief.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from Samuel R. Smith, of the city of Baltimore, relative to his tobacco warehouse.

Mr. A. E. Jones, from sundry citizens of the first election district of Somerset county, praying a law dividing the same may be confirmed.

Mr. Tyson, from Hannah Badette, praying relief.

Mr. Maxcy, from Palmer Canfield, praying to have a sum of money paid into the treasury, refunded.

Mr. Speed, from Mary A. Davis, of the city of Annapolis, for support.

Bills which have passed both houses.

To regulate the meeting of the trustees of the poor of Dorchester county.

To widen Water street, between South and South Calvert streets, Baltimore.

To authorise John M. Tavish, to act as executor to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

To abolish so much of the constitution as relates to the oaths taken before the election of governor and council.

The bill for the relief of Samuel Lee, of Harford county.

Bills passed the House of Delegates.

A supplement to the act of 1824 respecting constables.

Authorising the mayor and city council of Baltimore to establish free schools.

A supplement to the act, extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

A further additional supplement to the supplementary act, entitled an act for the recovery of small debts out of court, passed last session.

The bill to incorporate a school by the name of the Cincinnati School, in Harford county; the supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Baltimore; the bill for the relief of Barbara Wagers, and others, and the supplement to the bill to incorporate the town of Emmitsburg in Frederick county.

The bill to appropriate a part of the school fund belonging to Frederick county to the purposes therein mentioned.

The bill to confirm the proceedings of William C. Dawkins, late a justice of the peace for Calvert county.

Leave granted to report bills

To Mr. Scott, of the senate, to incorporate the Maryland academy of science and literature.

To Mr. Bowie, for the relief of James Mably and wife, of Prince Georges county.

Mr. Dalrymple, An act to confirm the

proceedings of William C. Dawkins, late a justice of the peace for Calvert county.

Mr. M. Culloch, respecting appeals from the decisions of county courts to the court of appeals in this state.

Mr. Perry, for settling the western limits of this state, and the dividing line and boundary between this state and the commonwealth of Virginia.

Mr. Tyson, to provide for the revision, printing and publication, of the laws of this state.

Mr. McCulloch, An act for the more speedy foreclosure of mortgages, and recovery of money loaned upon the hypothecation of real estate.

Mr. Shower, A supplement to an act for the establishment and regulation of levy courts in the several counties of this state.

Mr. Barnes, to impose a duty on sales at auction, and to provide for the appointment of auctioneers by the governor and council.

Mr. McCulloch, in relation to the recording of deeds and mortgages.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Williams has reported a bill relating to the swearing of petit jurors, which prescribes the form of one single oath which it contemplates each petit juror shall take, and which shall apply to all cases of trial, for the term for which such juror shall be summoned instead of taking an oath upon every separate trial. The case of a trial of a prisoner, whose life or liberty may be in jeopardy, is, however, excepted. The usual oath is to be administered in such case.

Mr. A. E. Jones has reported a bill for permanently locating the treasury office of the Eastern Shore at Easton.

Mr. Thomas has reported a bill for withdrawing the donation from the West Nottingham and Elkton academy, and requires that the treasurer shall, in future, pay the amount of said donations to the levy court of Cecil county, who are required to appropriate the same to the support of the poor of the county.

Mr. Douglass, a bill relative to the clerks of the county courts, and registers of wills proposes to change the constitution, so that on the 1st Monday of October 1827, and on every third year thereafter, the clerks of the several county courts and registers of wills for the counties of this state shall be elected by ballot, and shall be commissioned in the same manner that sheriffs are.

Mr. Cockey has reported a bill to authorise registers of wills to record powers of attorney for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons.

Mr. Johnson, of the senate, has reported a bill, amending the testamentary system, so that females shall be under guardianship, and shall not receive the control of land, goods, &c. until they are eighteen years of age. It authorises the manner of the acknowledgement and record of a final discharge given by a female sole of eighteen years or upwards.

Mr. Boon has reported a bill predicated upon the unjust law of the state of Delaware of 1821, chapter 27, wherein that state directs a priority of payment of the debts of persons dying within that state, to claims within the state. The effect of that law has been found to be very oppressive to the people of this state, especially that part bordering on the state of Delaware. Mr. Boon's bill proposes to visit upon Delaware, the same measure of discrimination in favor of our own citizens, which her laws grant to the citizens of Delaware. Few things are more to be deprecated than such a system of discriminating privileges between states, as those measures would be likely to lead to if persisted in—yet self defence becomes a duty when remonstrance fails to procure justice.

Mr. Johnson has reported a bill in senate, for the amendment of the law, which proposes to limit the court of appeals, in all cases of appeal to a consideration and decision of the points or questions, which shall appear by the record to have been made in the county court, and interdicts said court from reversing or affirming judgments on any ground which shall not appear to have been presented to the court below. It likewise interdicts an exception to any statements of account &c. which may not have been urged in county courts.

Mr. Speed has reported a bill relative to appeal writs of errors, and injunction bonds, which prescribes that registers or clerks, within three days after filing either such instrument, shall cause written notice to be given to the party against whom they may be filed, of the names and places of residence of the securities to such bond after which thirty days is allowed for such party to shew cause why the security may not be admitted.

Mr. Stevens has reported a bill for authorising the appointment of district magistrates, and giving them original jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery. It proposes three magistrates for each election district, before any one of whom, cases of assault and battery may be brought and tried, and to whom the constables shall be required to give information of all breaches of peace, &c. instead of to the grand jury as heretofore. Appeals may in all cases be

had from the decision of such magistrate to the next county court.—The bill goes into considerable detail.

Mr. Howard has reported a bill to confirm the act of last session, altering the constitution so as to allow Baltimore city four delegates to the general assembly.

Mr. Teackie has reported a bill respecting crimes and punishments, which proposes to prohibit sentencing free coloured persons convicted of crimes to the penitentiary; but directs that they shall be either whipped on the bare back, not exceeding forty stripes, or sold into a state of banishment from the state for a term equal to what they should have been sentenced to the penitentiary.

Mr. Teackie has likewise reported a bill to reduce into a system the several acts concerning lotteries.

Mr. Barnes has reported a bill to enable purchasers of premises sold by sheriff, coroners and elisors at public auction, to obtain possession thereof. The first section interdicts any sheriff, &c. to sell in virtue of any process or execution, issued out of court, unless the sale of the same be made at least ten days previous to the return day of said process. The second section authorises on due application, and no just impediment being shewn within four days after the return day of said process, to issue a writ in the nature of a writ of habere facias possessionem commanding said officer to deliver possession of the said lands and tenements to the purchaser thereof.

Mr. Barnes has likewise reported a bill to authorise the orphan's courts of the state to order sale of real estate in certain cases; that is, in cases where they are satisfied that the personal estate of a deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts due therefrom. The bill regulates the proceedings which shall be had in such cases.

Mr. Orell has reported a bill for the relief of negro Caroline, of Caroline county.

The bill for extending the time for taking the bond of the sheriff of Charles county, has been amended and passed by the senate.

The bill concerning crimes and punishments, reported by Mr. which passed the house or delegates last week, was amended and passed the senate on Monday; ayes, 6, nays, 4.

The bill confirming the alteration of the constitution, as relates to the oath to be taken by senators and delegates, previous to the election of governor and council has been amended and passed the senate.

Mr. Brownley reported a bill for the support of Samuel Lee, of Harford county.

The bill to lay out, and make public, a road in Baltimore county, has been rejected in senate.

The bill for the relief of Catharine Tension, of the city of Baltimore, has passed the senate: As also the bill to authorise John M. Tavish to act as executor of Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton; amended however, so that the law shall be of no effect unless some one or more citizen or citizens of the United States be appointed co-executor or executors with the said J. M. Tavish.

Mr. Johnson has reported a bill to authorise Solomon Esting, of the city of Baltimore, to improve a lot on Pine street in said city.

The bill to authorise the mayor and city council of Baltimore to appoint wood cutters, has been rejected by the house of delegates.

Mr. R. S. Smith has reported a bill, to relieve executors and administrators from the obligation of performing the duties of guardians, as is required by an act of 1820, chapter 174.

Mr. Barnes has reported a bill to provide for the more comfortable maintenance of sick persons confined in the several jails of this state.—It requires the sheriffs to provide such food, and other articles for the comfort of such persons as the Physician appointed to attend on prisoners shall deem necessary.—The list of articles to be signed by said Physician and the sheriff to charge the county, with the money expended.

Mr. Duvall has reported a bill "to repeal a supplement to an act entitled," an act to prevent unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the law concerning runaway, and direct the sheriffs respecting their apprehension and commitment.—This bill after repealing the act passed February 1825, makes it the duty of sheriffs upon any runaway being committed to their custody, to cause the same to be advertised in some public newspaper within seven days after such commitment.—If no application be made for the runaway in twenty days, the sheriff is then required to advertise in two newspapers in the city of Baltimore, and other news-papers printed elsewhere as he shall think proper, to be continued twice a week for ninety days unless the slave be sooner claimed. The penalty of neglect by the sheriff is fifty dollars to the owner of such slave.—If not claimed at the end of the later term then such slave to be discharged.

Mr. Wilson has reported a bill to limit the number of Justices of the Peace to the several counties in this state. It is in blank as to the number proposed for each county.

Mr. Millard's bill to authorise the county courts of this state, sitting as courts of equity, to grant decrees a mensa et thoro, on application of either husband or wife,

upon their shewing to the court by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, that the defendant has been guilty of adultery or bigamy, or cruel or inhuman treatment of the applicant, or has been wilfully absent more than three years in a total neglect of all conjugal duties, or has been convicted of felony within the year previous to the application. The bill also authorises the courts to make suitable disposition of the property, and of the children of the parties divorced by them. In case of controverted facts, the trial by jury is secured to the party.—Persons must be three years residents of the state to entitle them to the advantages of the law, and in no case does it admit either of the parties so divorced to marry again during the life of the other.

Mr. Tyson has reported a bill which proposes to impose a penalty of five dollars on any person convicted of impairing or destroying any index or pointer erected for information and benefit of travellers on the public roads of this state.

Mr. Scott has reported a bill in Senate to incorporate the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature.

Mr. Howard, An act to authorise the establishment of a new Medical College in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Worthington, has reported a bill to regulate the powers of county courts in criminal proceedings, which designs to allow any person presented or indicted for assault and battery, petit larceny, or any other offence, the punishment of which is fine or imprisonment to submit to the court at his or her discretion; and the court shall decide on the whole merits of the case; such submission, however, not to be taken as an admission of facts, or to authorise a charge of costs.

On motion by Mr. Tyson the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the governor be authorised and required, as early as practicable, to contract for the pavement of the shortest and most convenient highway, between the state house and the government house, and for the completion of the same within the earliest possible period, provided the expense of the same shall not exceed \$50,000.

RE-ASSEMBLAGE OF THE JEWS.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the Paris Journal des Debats, by the Grand Rabbi, De Cologna, relative to the proclamation of the new self-constituted Judge and Regenerator of Israel, Mr. Noah, of New-York, calling upon his Jewish brethren throughout the world, to assemble under his standard at the intended city of refuge, Ararat, in Grand Island, and imposing upon such as do not choose or are not able to obey his call, a certain annual tribute per head for leave of absence.

To the Editor.

Sir—The wisdom and love of truth which distinguish your Journal, and the well merited reputation it enjoys in France and in foreign countries, induce me to hope that your politeness will grant me a place in your next number for some observations which I address to the public in interests of reason and truth.

The French and English papers have lately announced the singular project of a Mr. Noah, who calls himself the founder of the city Ararat, in the U. States of North America. Certainly if Mr. Noah was, as he is supposed to be, the proprietor or occupier of a great extent of uncultivated land, and confined himself to engagement of men without fortunes to run the risk of colonizing with him, promising them at the same time mountains of gold, nobody would think of disputing his right to follow the fashion of sending forth projects; but, Mr. Noah appears to play a much more elevated character. He dreams of a heavenly mission; he talks prophetically; he styles himself a Judge over Israel, he gives orders to all the Israelites in the world, he levies a tax upon all Hebrew heads. In his exultation he even goes as far as to make the central Jewish consistory of France his Charge d'Affaires, and he honors the President of this body with the noble rank of "Commissaire of Emigration." The whole is excellent; but two trifles are wanting; 1st, the well authenticated proof of the mission and authority of Mr. Noah. 2dly, the prophetic text which points out a marsh in North America as the spot for re-assembling the scattering remnants of Israel.

To speak seriously, it is right at once to inform Mr. Noah, that the venerable Messrs. Hershell and Meldona, Chief Rabbis at London, and myself, thank him, but positively refused the appointments he has been pleased to confer upon us. We declare that, according to our dogmas, God alone knows the epoch of the Israelitish restoration, that He alone will make it known to the whole universe by signs entirely unequivocal, and that every attempt on our part to re-assemble with any political national design is forbidden, as an act of high treason against the Divine Majesty.

Mr. Noah has doubtless forgotten that the Israelitish, faithful to the principles of their belief, are too much attached to the countries where they dwell, and devoted to the governments under which they enjoy liberty and protection, not to treat as a mere jest, the chimerical consulate of a pseudo restorer.

As, however, justice requires some consideration to the absent, we should be sorry to refuse him the title of a visionary of good intentions.

Accept, Mr. Editor, the assurance of the distinguished and respectful sentiments with which I remain your most humble servant.

The Grand Rabbi, DE COLOGNA.

Mr. Kente, a French author of a work entitled "Divine Worship," taking our reception of Lafayette as his standard, addresses the French youth and thus urges their ambition to fly to the succour of the Greeks:

"A man is at this moment traversing the continent of North America. The whole population crowds around him; from the sources of the rivers, from the recesses of the forests, they flock to see him; the maidens of the banks of the Ohio crown him with flowers; the youths desire to behold him to touch his garments; the old men to press his hand, before they lose him.—These marks of respect will be transmitted from generation to generation, they will become family documents. At his approach the magistrates make room to receive him among them; his presence diffuses joy in the cities; he brings glory to the tombs of the brave; it might be thought that they had waited for him to begin their immortality; he himself is loaded with benedictions and honors. What, then, has he done? Is he a prince or potentate? No! With the means at the command of a private man, he assisted an oppressed nation. Young Frenchmen! this is the picture you should have before your eyes; it is worthy of you."

From the New York Gazette, Dec. 17.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt to deprive a young man of his money, was detected yesterday morning. The facts of the case, as they were related to us from an authentic source, are these: A young man from the country, named Samuel Farnald, called at the Bank of America, one day last week, and deposited, for safe keeping, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for which, as is usual, he took a certificate. On Saturday evening, as he was crossing the Park, a man came up and entered into conversation with him; and almost immediately after, a second person came behind and tripped him up, when they robbed him of a pocket-book which contained a three dollar note, several lottery tickets, and the above mentioned certificate; and then released him. Mr. Farnald called yesterday morning at the Bank, before it was opened, and related the occurrence to Mr. Taylor, the first teller, and at the same time requested that if any person should present the certificate for payment, he might be detained. It was a fortunate circumstance for Mr. F. that he called so early at the Bank, as the sequel will shew.

A very few minutes after the Bank opened, a man came in and presented the identical certificate for payment. Mr. Taylor told him that it required the endorsement of Mr. Farnald, on which the villain asked for a pen, and very deliberately wrote the name of Mr. F. on the back. Mr. Taylor immediately walked round the counter, seized the man by the collar, and brought him behind the desk, when he accused him of stealing the certificate and also of forgery. The man replied that he was employed by another person, who was waiting outside, to get the money. Two of the clerks were then requested to go out and watch the movements of two suspicious looking men, who were seen standing at the corner. They immediately left the Bank, when the two fellows walked down William, through Garden, and up Broad street, followed by the clerks, who despairing of accomplishing their object, resorted to the stratagem of crying "stop thief," which had the desired effect, as the rogues, on hearing the cry, started off on a run, separating at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, pursued by the clerks. The man who went up Wall street, was overtaken just as he got into Broadway, where assistance was obtained, and he was escorted to the Bank. In the mean time the police officers were sent for, three of whom came down to the Bank and carried off the two men, stopping on their way, at a baker's shop to get the third villain, who had concealed himself in a loft over the shop among some empty barrels. The three were then conducted to the police, where they were all recognised as old offenders, and fully committed for trial.

These fellows are no doubt part of the gang which has recently been committing depredations in and about Philadelphia, and finding business rather slack in that quarter, have come on here to continue their operations. As they have met with such a salutary check at the onset, we trust they will find it prudent to change the scene of action. At all events, our public officers cannot be too vigilant.

Burgess, a non-conformist, was preaching upon Job's "Robe of Righteousness." "If," said he, "any of you would have a suit for a twelvemonth, let him repair to Moonmouth street; if for his life time, let him apply to the Court of Chancery; and if for all eternity, let him put on righteousness."

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

In the Senate, the Bill to prevent desertion in the Army, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed. The Committee on Naval Affairs made a report on the communication of Com. Porter, accompanied by the expression of their opinion, that there was nothing in the character of the transactions that requires the interference of the Senate, and that it is due to the preservation of a proper discipline, and to the reputation of our officers, that appeals should not be encouraged from the decisions of the Military Courts. Three resolutions were submitted, one by Mr. Hayne, for information in relation to the surveys of the harbour of Charleston and the port of St. Mary's, with a view of deciding upon the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard at either of those places. The Bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the State of Alabama, for improving the navigation of the port and harbour of Mobile, was, after some discussion ordered to lie on the table.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Hamilton (of S. C.) reported a Bill to increase the Corps of Engineers. A bill was also introduced by Mr. Burgess (of R. I.) to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service in the Revolutionary war, in conformity with a recommendation contained in the President's Message. A Bill was introduced by Mr. Baylies (of Massachusetts) to establish a military post at the mouth of the Columbia river, and to provide for the exploration of the coast and waters. The Resolution offered on Friday, relative to the compensation of Postmasters and the West Point Cadets, were agreed to. Resolutions were laid on the table by Mr. Scott, (of Missouri) calling on the Treasury Department for a list of balances due by the Receivers of Public Money on account of the sales of public lands for the last year; and by Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, asking for an account of the revenue from the imports and tonnage at the ports in the Delaware and the Chesapeake, in New York and Boston, from 1790, to the last day of December, 1825. Resolutions were adopted on motion of Mr. Verplanck, (of New York,) referring the documents relative to the marine hospitals to the Committee on Commerce, with instructions relative to the expediency of amending the Bill for the relief of sick and disabled seamen; and, on motion of Mr. Wright, (of Ohio,) authorizing an inquiry as to the survey of a road from the east end of the Black Swamp road in Ohio, to intersect the Cumberland road, near Washington, in Pennsylvania. The Judicial Bill was then taken up in Committee, when Mr. Cook spoke for about an hour in support of the bill.

Mr. Stevenson, of Pennsylvania, presented in the House of Representatives yesterday a petition of the Mayor and Corporation of this City, representing that the channel in the Eastern Branch has become nearly choked up, and praying that Congress will make an appropriation to assist the citizens in the removal of the obstructions.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

In the Senate, two Bills were reported; one for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore, whose property was sunk in the harbour during the late war, and the other for the relief of Ebenezer Oliver and others. Three Resolutions were submitted; two by Mr. Johnston, (of Louisiana;) one for the erection of light houses at Cape Florida and Cape Canaveral, and the other by Mr. Clayton, relative to the change of a post route in the State of Delaware. The Resolutions offered yesterday were all agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the consideration of the Judicial Bill was again taken up in Committee, when Mr. Backer, of Kentucky, Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, and Mr. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, all spoke very ably in support of the Bill. Mr. Ingersoll is a new member, and attracted great attention by the pertinence of his remarks, and the force and chastity of his expression. A Bill was passed for altering the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New York. On motion of Mr. Baylies, of Massachusetts, a resolution was laid on the table, calling for information as to the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States respecting that part of the boundary of the United States bordering on the Pacific Ocean. No other business of any importance was transacted.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19.

In the Senate, the bill amending the Judicial System, which was made the order of the day, was ordered to lie on the table, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Van Buren, being prevented from attending by indisposition. The bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading, without opposition—and the bill supplementary to an act to perfect certain locations and sales of public lands in Missouri, passed April 26, 1822, passed, and was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to authorize the Columbian College, in this district, to raise certain sums by lotteries, for the benefit of that institution. A memorial was presented by Mr. Hays, from the City Council of Charleston, for the establishment of a Marine Hospital at that place, for the use of sick and disabled seamen.

An attempt was yesterday made to cut short the discussion in the Committee of

the House of Representatives, on the Judicial Bill. With a view to bring the debate, which has now occupied the House for a fortnight, to a point, Mr. Mercer, at the suggestion of Mr. Storrs, of N. York, withdrew his motion to amend the bill by striking out the first section. Mr. Storrs then submitted a motion to amend the bill by striking out three additional Judges, and inserting two; so as to make the whole number of the Supreme Judges nine instead of ten, which is the number proposed in the bill as it was reported. The motive in making this proposition was, to divert the discussion from the general principle of the bill. It is likely that the Committee will report the bill to day, if the object of the motion should be obtained. A report, in part, was made by the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the Michigan election. The report, which will be found in our proceedings, states that the Board of canvassers had exceeded their duty. The subject of a post road from Baltimore to Philadelphia was referred to the Post Office Committee, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, laid on the table a resolution on the subject of a Canal from the Mississippi to the Bay of Pensacola. Mr. Livingston laid some resolutions on the table to appoint a Committee to report at the next session on the expediency of consolidating the existing laws in relation to duties on imports and tonnage, and for making uniform the laws relative to foreign bills of exchange. A resolution was also agreed to, on motion of Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the alleged professional misdemeanor. It is charged against a District Attorney, that after prosecuting a public debtor, he received a fee from the debtor, himself—or rather his assignee—to render him service in the case. The subject excited some indignation in the House, and the Committee was clothed with authority to send for persons and papers.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

In the Senate, a bill was reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the establishment of a Naval Academy, and the Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the survey of the proposed Canal and ship channel across the peninsula of Florida, reported the same without any material amendment, with a report of the opinion of the Committee, and a long communication from Mr. White, the Delegate from Florida, on the subject. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, had leave to bring in his bill for the benefit of the Columbian College. Mr. Benton, from the select committee, reported a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President, accompanied by a report of eighty manuscript pages, the reading of which occupied about an hour and a half. Three thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed. The bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore was laid on the table, and the bill supplementary to the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, gave rise to some debate, from which it appeared that a confidential agent had been sent to Philadelphia, to investigate the facts relative to the recent custom-house transactions in that city.

After a little more discussion yesterday, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Judicial Bill, on which Mr. Wright, of Ohio, was the principal speaker, followed briefly by Mr. Wood, of New York, and Mr. Kremer, of Pennsylvania, the bill was reported without amendment. In the House, a division took place, by yeas and nays, on a motion by Mr. Storrs, of New York, to give but two new Judges, which was decided in the negative—the yeas being 60, and the nays 119. Mr. Mercer moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to amend it so as to separate the Appellate from the Circuit Court, and reduce the Judges in the former to 5. This question will probably be discussed to day. A bill was reported by Mr. Hemphill, concerning Roads and Canals, which authorizes the President to apply to the purposes of Internal Improvement any surplus money which may remain in the Treasury, at the close of each session of Congress. Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, laid a resolution on the table, inquiring of the Secretary of War what had been done on the subject of the defence of the harbour of Charleston. A resolution was also laid on the table by Mr. Holcombe, of New Jersey, calling for an estimate of the cost of certain live oak timber, and the preservation of the live-oak and red cedar on the public lands. A few other resolutions of minor importance were offered.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21.

The Senate did not sit yesterday. In the House of Representatives a bill was reported from the Naval Committee, for the establishment of a Naval School. The character of this bill may be understood, by reference to the abstract of our proceedings of the House. A bill was also reported, to authorize the laying out and opening certain roads in the Territory of Michigan. Bills for the relief of Thomas P. Withers, and forming a line between the Land Districts in the Territory of Michigan, were also reported. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Holcombe, of New Jersey, relative to Live Oak Timber, was agreed to, with a trifling modification; and that offered by Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, relative to the fortifications of Charleston, was adopted. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, offered resolutions somewhat similar in their object, asking for information as to the rules by which the War Department has been governed in the granting of pensions; which, with a resolution offered by Mr. Scott, of Missouri, calling for a

statement from the Treasury Department, of money paid by the purchasers of Public Lands, which have become forfeited to the United States, since the commencement of the Land system; lie one day on the table. Just as the Speaker had called up the unfinished business of the preceding day, Mr. Stevenson, of Pennsylvania, rose, and communicated to the House the death of Mr. Farrelly, one of the representatives from that state. On motion of Mr. Ingham, who delivered a pathetic and just eulogy on his deceased colleague, the House resolved unanimously, to wear crepe on the left arm for a month. The House then adjourned.

The discussion of the Judiciary Bill was expected to come on in the Senate, during the present week; but, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Van Buren, it was postponed. In the House, the General Appropriation Bill, will probably be taken up, after the Bill to amend the Judicial System shall be disposed of.

From the Maryland Republican.

FISCAL CONCERNS.

A comparison of our own concerns with similar concerns of our neighbors, is often useful. Pennsylvania is a much larger, and more expensive state to govern than Maryland—she has more resources also. The receipts into her state treasury the last year, was \$543,790. The receipts into our state treasury was \$441,083—of the latter, however, \$133,717, was a payment from the United States, of stock held by the state in the loan paid off last year; but on the other hand, \$144,014 of the Penn. receipts, was on loan. The largest item in the Pennsylvania receipts, is for dividends on bank stock \$121,716. Maryland derives from bank dividends and from interest on United States stock \$37,000 only, besides this difference, Pennsylvania receives \$32,000 for tax on bank dividends, whence Maryland gets nothing into her treasury. Her next largest item is for auction duties \$75,000—from this source our treasury gets not a cent. Her next largest item is from duties on dealers in foreign merchandise \$51,153—from this source, Maryland has the last year, obtained 6,610 dollars. Tavern licenses is the next item, 42,573, ordinary and retailers licenses were \$35,170 Land and land office fees, 28,484, is their next largest item. We have \$1,317 from a similar source. Her next is auction commissions, \$19,100—we have nothing from this source. Her next is for dividends on bridge and turnpike stock, 12,165—from a similar item, we get \$390. Her tax on offices is \$8,450, ours is \$1,363. Next she has militia and exempt taxes, \$4,153, which we have nothing like. These constitute the principle items of her receipts.

But Maryland has resources of revenue which Pennsylvania does not avail herself of. The first that presents itself, is, perhaps, peculiar to Maryland, and one, that it is odd, should ever have been thought of—I mean the tax on Marriages. I know of no way for the public spirited gentleman who has been so many years at the head of the committee of divorce to reduce the evils he has proposed to society, by separating those whom God has joined together, but to find this tax repealed. If the state wants funds so wretchedly that the sum cannot be dispensed with, let the sum amount be raised, or double it if you choose, by a tax upon Bachelors over thirty five—besides, such a proposition would be very disinterested from the gentlemen alluded to—but to return to the subject. Last year there must have been nearly 2000 marriages in Maryland I suppose, for there was \$7,805 derived to the treasury from marriage licenses, which all married men remember cost \$4 each, \$40,786, was derived from direct tax—\$3,640, from fines and forfeitures—\$2,953 from lottery licenses and lotteries, and 28,653 from duty on tobacco, none of which sources Pennsylvania derives anything from. So much for a comparison of receipts.

A comparison of the items of expenditure is not quite as easily made. The largest Pennsylvania item is a general one, for the expenses of government, 179,368. This, I presume, covers what in the Maryland account is entered under the head of Civil list, \$10,619, Judiciary Department \$34,394, Journal of Accounts, 42,617, and some smaller items, amounting altogether to nearly \$100,000. Their next largest amount is \$80,000 for the Penitentiary at Philadelphia, and \$23,599 for the Penitentiary at Pitsburg—extensive buildings are erecting at both places. The charge on the Maryland treasury this year was 7,909 for the Penitentiary, from which ought to be deducted \$1,397 received from the institution, leaving a balance of \$6,502 as the actual expenditure for that item. Their next item is \$75,859, for interest paid on loans. Some of the charges upon our treasury for this item, I presume is included under the miscellaneous head—altogether, it must have been about 6 or 7000. Their next item is \$68,560 for internal improvement. We hope to have a handsome sum to this item next year; this year we show nothing to that account. Their next item is militia expenses, \$23,449—ours have been \$500 this year to the adjutant general, and they talk of saving even that. I wonder whether the militia system of Pennsylvania is worth the difference, say \$23,000 per year more than ours? Their next item is pensions and gratuities, \$24,727; our pension list costs \$16,458. Their deaf and dumb asylum costs them \$18,582—we have no such item; but we pay \$10,479 to schools and colleges, which they do not pay any thing to. We have a charge of nearly \$10,000 for tobacco warehouses also—besides last year paying \$5,000 to the Baltimore Hospital, and \$17,763 to the Washington Monument.

Of the \$133,000 received by Maryland from the U. States, \$80,000, has been invested in Bank stock, and it may be assumed that the balance has been used to pay off the loan which the state owed—Maryland is now entirely out of debt. Pennsylvania owes a state debt of \$1,999,935 23½. Each state reports about \$70,000 in treasury.

For the Eastern Gazette.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

MR. GRAHAM, Throughout the United States nothing seems to excite and engross the public attention so much as internal improvement, which is neither more nor less than connecting different parts of the country by canals, and which in a national point of view, ought in my estimation to call forth the wisdom and talents of our national councils. Gentlemen on the Western Shore had taken up the subject with great zeal and ardour, and had calculated on the interference of the state legislators, expecting that they would have fallen into the views of the late Convention, held in Baltimore. The report made and adopted by this highly respectable body of gentlemen, which by the bye was self-created, was certainly an able one, and if it could be carried into effect, would greatly contribute to promote the prosperity of that part of the country, through which the proposed canal might be made to pass so as to unite the waters of Lake Erie and the river, more especially of Patapsco, which would connect our great city, Baltimore, with the western lakes, and place it upon a higher scale than the proud city of New York, which already has united the lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. The scheme is a stupendous one, and might appal the genius of a Clinton and his coadjutors, who have accomplished a work almost unparalleled in the world.

That Baltimore will continue to increase in wealth and rank among the first cities of the world, I have little doubt, but that a canal, which would unite the lakes with the river Patapsco, which was the shores of Baltimore, would contribute to the wealth and prosperity of the state of Maryland, in all its parts, is another question!!

It is the duty of our legislative body to deliberate on every subject and to act upon it promptly, whenever it shall be made to appear, that the interest and prosperity of the State demand their united wisdom, so far as the state is concerned in internal improvement, as stated by the self-created Convention. I suppose the legislature have given their opinions by putting a negative upon the scheme, perhaps under a conviction, that it ought to be taken up in a national point of view. Unless Congress take up the subject nothing will ever be done, while the contending interests of several states will necessarily be concerned.

I am so apparent, that this self-created Convention, composed altogether of Western Shore gentlemen, has been too much influenced by selfish motives, and did not consult the interest of the public so much as might have been expected from so much patriotism united for the general improvement of the country. Suppose the subject had been taken up in the legislature, would the Eastern Shore have attracted their attention? it is presumed it would not! Nay, what benefit could the Eastern Shore derive from this great canal as contemplated, except in a national point of view? I confess, I can see none! In fact not more than the state of Maine, unless we are to be exclusively benefited by the growth and wealth of Baltimore, while our produce must be necessarily diminished in value.

N. W. York has effected her great canal scheme by her own resources, and it is said, the tolls are increasing and will yield an immense revenue to the State. But it is questionable whether the contemplated Canal, which is to unite the waters of the lakes and the Chesapeake, would ever be so beneficial to the state of Maryland, if ever fully accomplished, inasmuch as it must be known, there are so many outlets to the ocean, which would draw off a considerable portion of produce which would come from that portion of the country, through which the canal would pass. Should the canal be accomplished, it is almost certain, that the state at large can never derive much advantage from the scheme, while every other means of internal improvement would be thrown out of consideration, more especially as regards the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Has ever any thing been done by our legislature to improve our internal resources? I believe, there has not, though there is no part of the globe more susceptible of improvement! Nothing is wanting, but the attention of the members in General Assembly met, to begin and accomplish the most beneficial as well as the most salutary scheme that ever was conceived. Scarcely a man of the least consideration and reflection will be at a loss to determine, that I allude to the all important scheme of reclaiming our marshes, which occupy so large a portion of our best soil, while they in their present situation, spread their baneful influence for miles on every side of our rivers, not only on the Eastern Shore but also on the Western Shore. The fact is, the uplands on the Eastern Shore near the marshes are deteriorating every year, because the country is so unhealthy and so poor made so unprofitable from that source more especially.

Is it not the duty of the legislature to devise every means of improving the health and prosperity of every section of the state and to leave national improvements to the national government? Could the zeal of the capitalists be called forth by any plausible scheme devised by our legislative body, the work would soon be commenced, and most certainly accomplished in a few years. In fact, the work has been commenced by a few individuals on the river Nanticoke, and it is already proved that the scheme is practicable. If so much can be done by

individuals, how much more might be accomplished by the combined wisdom and resources of the State?

I have often thought, it was a most unfortunate circumstance, that the emigration of Hollanders had not been encouraged by the State at an early period of our independence! What wonders would they have accomplished, as they have done in their own country and also in their colonies of Demarara, Surinam, &c. countries, which are within the tropics, where the tide does not ebb and flow more than two feet.

I again repeat it, that nothing ought to gain so much of the attention of legislative wisdom as the health of the people at large. Without health, what are all the other blessings of this world? Let this scheme of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT be undertaken and carried into effect, and wealth as well as health would increase ten and a hundred fold. As a proof of what I am now predicting, I will beg leave to transcribe a few extracts made from a "paper" read by M. Gaetano Georgini in Paris, which may be found more at length in the American Farmer, vol. 7, page 327. "M. Gaetano begins by observing, that man better than any other organized being adapts himself to all climates. Nevertheless, he finds in the insalubrity of the air in some places causes of destruction, when the temperature and the fertility of the ground otherwise provide him with the means of happiness and opulence. It is of great consequence, therefore, that the causes and cures of this insalubrity should be accurately known." With other observations, he goes on to state, that "on the south of the Ligurian Apennines, there is a marshy district," which he describes minutely. "I shall not stop," says Mr. Georgini, "to describe the condition of the population in those parishes nearest the marshes to Vaunggis, which was then only a collection of fishermen's huts. The effects of the Malaria are too well known that I should describe them. In the places I have mentioned, they occurred every year in all their horror. The natives, few in number and perpetually attacked with diseases of the liver or the spleen, presented through the whole year the afflicting spectacle of feeble and languishing children, of men barely enervated, in the midst of whom age was unknown," thus describing diseases with all their horrors year after year, until the work of internal improvement was begun and finally completed in 1741, and here disease ceased, and did not recur, until the work went down, but again ceased as soon as the marshes were made wholesome by improvement.

The population in eleven parishes amounted in 1733 to 1509, and in 1823 it had increased to 9108. This is worth calling improvement, and such improvement might be made on all our marshes in the space of a very few years, if the same rage could be got up for marsh improvement as is prevailing from one end of the United States to the other for improvement by Canals. It would certainly be more delightful to see our marshes covered with fields of corn and grass, affording food for an increasing population and ten thousand cattle where one thousand could not before have subsisted, than to see water flowing in Canals. Disease, which before desolated the country, would be scarcely heard of! Instead of the yellow hue and pallid countenance, blooming health would reign, and the present reproach of agues and fevers would be banished forever. Fragrant flowers would diffuse their delightful perfumes, and the nauseous effluvia of marshes be no more heard of in the charming scenery, which would be gradually improving by the industry of man, no longer enfeebled by disease.

A NATIVE OF THE EASTERN SHORE. January, 1826.

From the New York Advocate.

OPERA CLOAKS.—AN ANECDOTE.

About a year ago a merchant of this city imported a number of very beautiful silk cloaks for ladies, which were supposed to be fine articles for covering their pretty bosoms, or for pulling round their delicate shoulders. One morning he called his clerk Joe to him—"Joe, you will advertise those silk cloaks to-morrow morning." Joe pulled his pen from behind his ear, cut a piece of the nib off, and drew out the advertisement. It was inserted next day, and next day, and next day again and again. No buyers came, and Joe had nothing to do but stand behind the counter, with short ribs sticking behind his ear, and his hands rummaging in the bottom of his breeches pockets trying to catch a single sixpence which had hid itself among a handful of clear buttons. Sometime after this happened Joe was again directed to advertise his cloaks, and again it was done. The fair creatures (meaning the ladies of course) approached—looked at them—tossed them—tumbled them, and turned up their provoking little noses. They would not buy—no—not they—they would as soon take the lover's leap out of pure spite. Well things went on in this manner until Signor Garcia and the Italian company set themselves down among us and began una voce-ing and poco fa-ing until every one's head was turned. Joe rummaged his pockets—picked out a couple of shillings—went up among the gods—was in ecstacy and rapture—and next morning was directed to put in the newspaper another advertisement about the everlasting cloaks. Joe's head being full of the opera—the divine opera, wrote out in fair and legible characters, Opera Cloaks—a brand new importation, &c. Next morning Joe was standing as usual behind the counter, and, behold! a blue eyed beauty came in—"have you any opera cloaks, sweet sir?"—Joe down with the opera cloaks, and blue eye fitted herself in a trice, and paid the price without a single grudge. Another fair lady came in—"you have opera cloaks" said she. "To be

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sure we have said Joe. Away went another opera cloak, and Joe laid violent hands on the cash. By this time many others came in, and it was—“have you any opera cloaks?” “have you any opera cloaks?” until the whole importation was gone, and Joe had secured the proceeds in the till.

“That was a capital advertisement,” said Joe, and so thought his employer. Ever since the sale of the opera cloaks by this ruse de guerre, Joe has made his appearance on the second seat of the pit on the opera nights, and his employer sets him down as a very acute advertisement writer as well as a hopeful connoisseur in music.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28.

The Centreville Times.—“Cry havoc and let slip the Dogs”—and then forthwith, you are sorry—very pretty—you invoke the spirit of party and threaten the vengeance of the next House of Delegates—you throw the flaming brand and we must answer for the destruction of the fire—We beg pardon, Mr. Times, that *would take*, as we printers say.

His late Excellency based the appointment of Treasurer upon party grounds and you pursue it—he could not be induced, even by the entreaties of one of his own democratic Council to nominate the present Treasurer. And as the *temperate* editor of the Times, is fond of queries, we ask, why would not the Governor in common courtesy, grant this reasonable request of one of his own councillors? Was he afraid that his council would appoint a federalist on account of his incapacity and vicious qualities? or was he really afraid that his peculiar fitness for the office might, in spite of party feeling, defeat one of his own dear friends? Is it certain that the late Treasurer would ever have received the appointment, if his Excellency could have been prevailed on to nominate the present Treasurer? Where have we touched on this appointment upon party grounds? It was the disappointed editor of the Times who first uttered the bitter lamentation, that a federalist had received the appointment—But why should his ire be so excited against the present Treasurer—If we consult the record of the late election, it does not appear that the late Treasurer would have received the appointment, even if the present Treasurer had not been elected. We really thought that appointment, personally, one of the best, if not the very best, which was made by the late Executive, and if the late Treasurer had resided in Easton, where the public convenience, and not the particular requirement of Talbot, has demanded that he should reside, a change would probably not have been thought of. It was on this ground (the convenience of the public) and not at all on party views that we were the advocates of a change—and the public sentiment have decided that we were right—We leave disappointment, and lamentation, and the attempt to excite and array parties, and futile threats of vengeance, where we found them, with the editor of the Times.

We are pleased to hear that we shall have a report from the State's Agent—we hope it will be minute & particular, & give us a full account of the various rides, the many labors, and the multitude of intricate accounts, that have been examined and settled—and we must again take leave to rest these high matters with the present Legislature.

RESIGNATION OF COL. LLOYD.

Wye House, Jan. 14, 1836.
To the President of the Senate, and
The Speaker of the House of Delegates
of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I have been prevented by severe and protracted indisposition from taking my seat in the Senate, during the present session, and as I cannot now calculate on doing it for some weeks, and believing that in the interim, questions may come before it important particularly to this state, I cannot reconcile it with my sense of duty, longer to retain the appointment. I must, therefore request the legislature to consider this my letter of resignation as senator of the United States.

Permit me to present to you, gentlemen, and through you to the legislature, the assurance of my high respect.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Both branches of the Legislature agreed to proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator to supply the place of Mr. Lloyd on Tuesday last—we have not learned who has been elected.

It is ascertained that NATHAN SANFORD is elected a Senator of the United States from the State of New-York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term for which Mr. KING was elected.

William B. Giles, well known in the field of politics as ‘Farmer Giles,’ though not living within the district, has been so-

litted, and has consented, to be a Candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, from the district lately represented by Mr. Randolph.

An election was held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 17th inst. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of W. F. Seeger, in the Pennsylvania legislature. The candidates were Mr. Meredith and Mr. Randall, and the result was as follows:

William M. Meredith,	1752
Josiah Randall,	1674

Majority for Mr. Meredith, 78

Mr. James B. Gardner, who was lately refused his seat in the Legislature of Ohio, on the ground of his having violated the clause of the Constitution of the state which declares any person “incapable for two years of holding a place of trust or profit who shall directly or indirectly give, promise, or bestow any reward to be elected,” having promised to give one third of his per diem to the county, if the people should elect him, has again been elected by the people and has again been refused his seat by a vote of 43 to 25.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Watchman, dated Dover, Jan. 17.

“The Commissioners appointed by the State of Maryland to confer with the Legislatures of Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, on the subject of Negro Runaways, arrived here on Friday. They consist of Ezekiel F. Chambers, Esq. of the Senate, and Robert H. Goldsborough and Archibald Lee, Esqs. of the House of Delegates. Upon receiving their communication, each House appointed a committee—three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House of Representatives, as a joint committee to meet and confer with them on the subject of the delegation. On Saturday afternoon, the committee received the Delegates in the Senate chamber, and were addressed in succession by Mr. Chambers and Mr. Goldsborough, who presented, in a very candid and handsome manner, an exposition of the views and wishes of the State of Maryland upon this delicate subject. A bill has since been introduced and is now pending, which I understand, is the result of the conferences which have taken place and meets the wishes of the delegation of Maryland. The bill only goes to enforce the laws of this State and of the United States, by penal regulations.”

ANOTHER SUSPECTED MURDERER!

Elkton, Md. January 21, 1836.

The Elkton Press of the above date informs us that a letter to Col. A. Whann, was received a few days since, dated ‘Evesham, Burlington, county, New Jersey, January 17, 1826,’ from the Post Master there, by which it appears there is a person residing in that county, strongly suspected of being the murderer of Miss Cunningham, who calls himself Henry More. He is a stout, coarse, ill looking fellow, about 21 or 22 years of age, 6 feet high and by trade a shoemaker. He says that he came from Maryland, and appears to have some knowledge of Elkton; that he crossed the ferry at Havre-de-Grace about the time the murder was committed. He came to that county in the beginning of May last, and has been in the same neighborhood (an obscure neck of land between two rivers, and several miles from any public road) ever since. What gave rise to suspicion against him was the uneasiness he manifested after an account of the murder arrived there—his expressions and exclamations, both when awake and asleep caused the family with whom he lived, to question him concerning the murder, and he told them he knew the man that committed the murder. He built a cabin in the woods and lived in it a short time, but he returned and said he had no peace there. He still remains in the neighborhood although he knows people suspect him.”

WILMINGTON, Jan. 24.

EXPLOSION.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday morning last, an explosion took place at Eden Park Powder Mills, belonging to J. P. GARECHIE, Esq. situated on the south side of the Christiana river, about a mile from this Borough. Just before the explosion, a black man who worked in the mills, set a tin vessel containing oil used for greasing the gudgeons, on some coals which he drew from the furnace outside the building—and in about a minute from the time that he was seen to enter the house which blew up, the explosion took place. From this and other circumstances, there is no doubt that the accident was caused by some fire which had adhered to the bottom of the oil can, or lodged in his clothes. The negro and four horses were killed, and from 2500 to 3000 pounds of powder destroyed.

Watchman.

THE CANAL.

The prospects of a speedy completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal must be very gratifying to the stockholders.—The following table, which may be relied on, exhibits the force employed on the eastern section, on the 28th of October last, and the weekly increase up to the 1st instant.

1825.—Oct. 28.	The force employed was	301
Nov. 4,	It had increased to	345
11,	do.	477
18,	do.	579
25,	do.	651
Dec. 2,	do.	718
9,	do.	752
16,	do.	785
23,	do.	842
1826.—Jan. 1,	do.	1000

Thus we see that in the short space of nine weeks the force engaged on the eastern or marshy section of the canal has increased two hundred per cent.

The force employed on the Summit Level has increased in the same ratio, to nine hundred; and the total force now en-

gaged on the whole line of the Canal is upwards of 2500.

Obstacles which appeared at first, to many, to be insurmountable, have been overcome, or are vanishing before the powerful exertions of the present spirited contractors, and their laborers;—the workmen are regularly paid—are contented with their situation, and live in harmony;—and every thing connected with this great and important undertaking indicates that ‘the work goes bravely on.’

The Federal Gazette of Thursday says: “The disease called the Influenza has been more extensively felt in Baltimore and its neighborhood for the past week than for a number of years; and in many instances whole families have been suffering with it, at one moment, from the tenderest to the most mature age.

We perceive by the Philadelphia papers that its effects have been equally general in that city, and it is supposed there are now more cases than has been known for twenty years past. The Editor of the Freeman's Journal says—Last Sunday, several of our churches were closed on account of the indisposition of our pastors. In our courts of justice, the judges and lawyers exhibited the effects of the disease. Our players at the theatre grumble hoarsely, and even the fish-women cease to squall through the streets. All this is owing to the changeable damp weather of the last week.

MILITIA OF MARYLAND.

By the annual report of the adjutant general of this state to the legislature, made on the 12th inst. it appears that returns have been made to him from 48 regiments of Infantry, 10 battalions of Cavalry, (33 troops) and 21 companies of Artillery.

The aggregates are	
Infantry,	28,076
Cavalry,	1,473
Artillery,	1,399
Total,	30,948

The adjutant general reports two major generals, six brigadier generals, and forty two commanders of regiments, and extra battalions, by name, as having made no return to the department for the year 1825.

He reports	
7,745 muskets in possession of troops	
6,136 do. in arsenals.	
1,054 swords in hands of troops.	
96 do in arsenals.	
43 pieces of ordnance in hand of troops.	
10 do do in arsenals.	

A GOOD BEGINNING.

We learn (says the New General Ct. Herald of yesterday) that Messrs. J. & D. Hunsdale, of Middletown, with all their property that could be discovered, were on Thursday last placed under attachment, at the suit of the Eagle Bank of this city, and remain in custody. We are informed that the interest only of the immense debt due from these gentlemen to the Bank amounts to about one hundred dollars a day! The property secured by attachment is said to amount to about 100,000 dollars. The concerns of these gentlemen have been very extensive. Besides their primary establishment at Middletown, they have several in the West India islands, one at Cincinnati, Ohio, one at Louisville, Ken. one at Nashville, Ten. and we believe several others. One of the partners of the house at Cincinnati is also in custody at Middletown.

DIABOLICAL.—The Utica Observer states, that Messrs. Jason Parker & Co. have lost within about a fortnight, from 30 to 35 stage horses, on the route between Mantius village and Utica. Their death had evidently been caused by poison, administered by some base scoundrel: for which wanton destruction of life and property a state prison would be too lenient a punishment.

The last Mail from the West brought us (says the Intelligencer) news of the death of the Hon PATRICK FARRELY, one of the Representatives in Congress, from the State of Pennsylvania. He died at Pittsburgh, being on his way to the seat of Government, when his illness arrested him. Mr. F. was a member also of the two last Congresses, and of course, though he had not attended at this session, is well known to us, and a majority of both Houses of Congress. He was a man of strong natural intellect, and from all accounts perhaps the best Greek and Latin scholar in either House. He was a native of Ireland, and was educated for the Catholic Priesthood. Arriving in this country, he preferred the practice of the law, in which we believe, he was pretty successful. His age, at the time of his death, must have been upwards of fifty years.

The Debate in the House of Representatives, on the bill to amend the Judiciary System, draws to a close. It is ascertained, by a vote taken yesterday, that the addition to the present number of Supreme and Circuit Judges, will not be less than three, should the bill pass in its present shape. Appearances are in favor of the passage of the bill, without amendment, as it came from the Judiciary Committee.

Nat. Intelligencer.

WINTER FOOD FOR COWS.

M. Chabert, the director of the veterinary school of Alfort, had a number of Cows which yielded 12 gallons of milk every day. In his publication on the subject, he observes that cows fed in the winter upon dry substances give less milk than those which are kept on a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following receipt, by the use of which his cows afforded him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the summer as during the winter. Take a bushel of potatoes, break them whilst raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting

in successively a layer of potatoes and a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is left thus to ferment during the whole week, and when the viscous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily.

From the Maryland Republican.

MR. BROWNING'S CLAIM.

The report of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, recommending the employment of council to contest the claims of the representative of Lord Baltimore, has been adopted. The following lucid statement of the nature of those claims, for which suits have been brought in the United States courts, has been handed me for publication by an obliging friend.

For the Maryland Republican.

The claims of Mr. Browning against the Landholders of Maryland, for quitrents due to the heirs of Lord Baltimore.

The Calvert families were the Lord proprietors of Maryland, from the time the charter was granted in the year 1632, until the revolution in the year 1776.

The lands were granted in quantities, pretty much at the option of the taker-up, the grant or patent always reserved a rent, (commonly called a quit rent) at the rate of 4 shillings sterling, about 39 cents, per hundred acres. Lord Baltimore usually had a receiver of quitrents in each county; they were regularly paid half yearly, or annually. It may be assumed as a fact that they were paid till the commencement of the Revolutionary war, say to the year 1775 inclusive.

It is certainly a question of public concern. The average of Landholders in Maryland taking great and small, if Mr. Browning's claim is a legal one, which the Supreme Court of the U. S. is about to decide, would not have more than from 20 to 30 dollars to pay, hence it cannot be expected that any individual Landholder would employ council in such a case when even a reasonable fee would be sixty times more than can be claimed of him. And that council should be employed by the State to defend so important an interest, effecting the property of nearly all the landholders in it, would hardly be denied by one understanding the situation of the case before the Supreme Court.

In the year 1780, the Legislature of Maryland, abolished the quitrents from the 4th of July, 1776. Mr. Browning however, as the heir at law of Charles Lord Baltimore, claims the rents from the year 1771, under an allegation that they were not paid after that year. Hence he claims about nine years rent of the present landholders in Maryland, on all lands granted prior to the year 1776. Lord Baltimore's revenues were estimated at between 13 and 14 thousand pounds per annum, about thirty six thousand dollars. So that if he succeeds in recovering nine years rent, he will recover between three and four hundred thousand dollars of the landholders of Maryland. He claims it as a debt due him under the treaty of 1783.

This claim is relented in part, by the payment of quitrents to Mr. Harford, from the time of the death of Frederick Lord Baltimore, up to the 4th July 1776. Frederick Lord Baltimore devised the province of Maryland to Mr. Harford, an illegitimate son. The province was entitled by the will of Charles Lord Baltimore, on his son Frederick and hence, Mr. Browning contends that Frederick Lord Baltimore had no right to devise it to Mr. Harford, the entail having never been docked.

Mrs. Eden, wife of Governor Eden, and Mrs. Browning, mother of the plaintiff, filed a bill in the chancery court of England, in the year 1772, against Mr. Harford, to recover the province, which continued there until the year 1781; when the controversy seems to have been settled by an act of Parliament, passed in the year 1781, settling the province on Mr. Harford conditionally, on his paying certain sum of money to Mrs. Browning and Mrs. Eden, which was devised to them by the will of their brother, Frederick Lord Baltimore—and also other sums contracted to be paid under the authority of this act of Parliament. After the passage of this act the chancery suit was dismissed. Whether this act of Parliament makes a final or only a conditional settlement between Mr. Harford and the heirs of Lord Baltimore, can only be decided in due course of law.

From New-Orleans.—We have received New-Orleans papers to the 30th ult. inclusive. The steam-boat Grecian had been sunk at Fort Adams, while taking in a cargo of cotton. The boat, however, was subsequently raised, although the cargo was considerably injured.

Salt beef is retailing in New-Orleans at the enormous price of 25 cents per pound. Other articles of necessity in like proportions—and yet money was never before so scarce—not even when the city was besieged by Gen. Packenham.

The New-Orleans Editors anticipate that the events of the ensuing year will cause the planters of Cuba to emigrate to the United States; and they are beginning to advocate the granting them permission to bring their swarms of slaves.

It is whispered that considerable business in the line of smuggling, has been done at New-Orleans during the late autumn.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Captain Turner, of the brig Marseilles, arrived here on Friday from Malaga and Gibraltar, informs that great distress prevailed at the former place, in consequence of the heavy rains which had destroyed the crops of grapes, and by the fermentation of wines. Several farmers had lost the whole of their vines in one night. That which was brought in, was so inferior, that it was not thought worth preparing for

market, consequently the price had advanced considerably on this article, as well as on fruit, and barilla.

The United States squadron, after leaving Gibraltar, touched at Malaga, to water, and then proceeded to Mahon where it would winter. The Brandywine is to return to the United States, and afterwards will go to the Pacific.

N. F. Ev. Post.

The Philadelphia Gazette states, that a Mr. Robbins, and his son, left Hempfield, in Pennsylvania, last week, with a drove of five hundred turkeys, for this city. The editor remarks, that they may be of as much service here as the geese were in Rome: that it is to be hoped their arrival will not be announced while a member is making his maiden speech, lest he should think of discussing them, instead of worse subjects; and that there is little doubt they will be warmly received, and be made bosom friends of men in power.

We should be glad if some of our northern brethren would ship us a few loads of vegetables. It would be a profitable speculation for them, as we understand a quarter of a dollar is demanded, in our market, for a cabbage.—Nat. Journal.

Prophecies for 1826.—In the course of the present year a number of ladies will catch cold for want of clothing; while others will carry their whole wardrobe on their back, and yet be starved to death.

Several young ladies of good property, will fall violently in love with young men of no property, or expectations; dreadful disappointments will consequently ensue on both sides.

A great many lectures and sermons, will be preached, and unattended to.

Novel reading will be the rage, and young misses will rise early and go to bed late, to read love tales.

It will be the fashion for ladies to wear no pockets, and from circumstances, some gentlemen may not require any.

Several duels will occur, when the parties will miss fire, it being their original intention not to hurt each other.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$4 75 a 5 00
“ City Mills, superior qual.”	5 00 a 5 50
Do. standard qual.”	4 75a
“ Susquehanna.”	5 00
Wheat—red, per bush.	80 a 85
“ white, “	100 a 105
Corn—white, “	54 a 57
“ yellow, “	54 a
Rye, per bush.	55 a—Far

DIED

In this county, on Monday last, Mrs. Harden, wife of Mr. Henry Harden.

On Monday last, in this county, after a short illness, Mr. John Blake, in the 65th year of his age.

In this county, on Thursday morning last, Miss Alice Grace.

Notice.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, named in the law passed during the present session of the legislature, entitled “an act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Talbot county,” will meet at their office in the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday next the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. in order to make arrangements preparatory to the carrying into effect the provisions of the said act: they will also meet on Tuesday week next the 7th February, at the same hour and place to appoint a Clerk, also one Assessor for each election district: the Assessors so to be appointed, are requested to attend on the day last mentioned to qualify and to receive such instructions and directions as the commissioners are directed to give them, by an act of assembly passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty five.

At the request of a board of the Commissioners.
JOHN STEVENS.
Jan. 28 2w

Look at this,



TRAVELLERS.

The Wilmington, Chestertown, Centreville and Easton Mail Coaches, continue to run, as usual, three times a week—leave John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and Solomon Lowe's tavern, (Easton, Md.) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. call at Isaac Clement's tavern, on the Canal route; at Daniel Hanes' tavern, (Middletown, Del.) at James Salisbury's tavern, (Georgetown Cross Roads) & at John Beard's tavern, (Centreville, Md.) for passengers, and arrive at Charles Stanley's Hotel, (Chestertown, Md.) at 7 o'clock, P. M. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and at Solomon Lowe's tavern, (Easton, Md.) at 7 o'clock, P. M.

FARE THROUGH

Five Dollars.

All baggage and parcels to be at the risk of the owner or owners thereof—twenty pounds of baggage is the quantity allowed to each passenger.

CHARLES STANLEY, Proprietor.

Chestertown, Jan. 28. 3w

N. B. The foregoing line is intended to form a junction with the Rockhill Packet for Baltimore, which will give travellers an opportunity of going from Philadelphia to Baltimore at the low rate of \$6 25 each—they will have likewise the gratification of viewing the progress of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—all without the danger of travelling by steam-boats, and the exposures incident to the night season.

NOTICE.

The President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the capital stock of this institution, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the first day of February next.

By order, JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.
Bank of Caroline.
Deaton, Jan. 17—28, 1836. }

POETRY.

From a Liverpool paper.

THE MERRY HEART.

I would not from the wise require
The lumber of their learned lore;
Nor would I from the rich desire
A single counter of their store.
For I have ease and I have health,
And I have spirits light as air,
And more than wisdom, more than wealth,
A merry heart that laughs at care.

Like other mortals of my kind
I've struggled for dame Fortune's favour,
And sometimes have been half inclined
To rate her for her ill-behaviour.
But life was short—I thought it folly
To lose its moments in despair;
So slipped aside from melancholy,
With merry heart that laugh'd at care.

And once, 'tis true, two witching eyes
Surprised me in a luckless season,
Turn'd all my mirth to lonely sighs,
And quite subdued my better reason.
Yet 'twas but love could make me grieve,
And love's you know, a reason fair,
And much improv'd as I believe,
The merry heart that laugh'd at care.

So now, from idle wishes clear,
I make the good I may not find;
Adown the stream I gently steer,
And shift my sail with every wind,
And half by nature, half by reason,
Can still with pleasant art prepare,
The mind atun'd to every season,
The merry heart that laughs at care.

Yet, wrap me in your sweetest dream,
Ye social feelings of the mind,
Give, sometimes give your sunny gleam,
And let the rest good humor find:
Yes, let me hail and welcome give
To every joy my lot may share,
And pleas'd and pleasing let me live
With merry heart, that laughs at care.

From the Baltimore American.

ODE TO DEATH, BY AN OLD EXPIRING TAR.

My heart heaves low—my strength is gone—
The tide of death rolls o'er me;
There's not on earth a single one,
Whose skill can now restore me.

But haughty death! thou canst not say,
I ever crouch'd before thee,
When canno'st thunder spread dismay,
I thought on naught but glory.

Where coward caution kept aloof,
I always courted danger,
And when the bravest scudd'd off,
To fight I stood a stranger.

When swelling valor forc'd its way,
I stemm'd the bursting torrent—
And steer'd along through bloody spray,
To meet thee in the current.

But grisly knave! I sought in vain,
When youth and vigor man'd me,
To find thee out in glory's train,
For then you chose to slum me.

But now when hoary, chilling age,
Has borne down hard upon me,
You find you've got the weather-gauge,
And coward-like fall on me.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of January 12.

It was in the spring of 1824, we believe, that we had occasion to speak of a silly, though partially successful attempt, to sport with the popular credulity, in regard to the yellow fever. The story was, that a new born infant proclaimed the desolation of New York, during the season, by the pestilence—having lived just long enough to utter the fearful prediction, and then yielded up its breath. Strange as it may seem, no small degree of sensation was created, and sundry people hastened to Greenwich, to bespeak stores and houses. Yet the summer came and passed; but no pestilential vapor was borne upon its wings. This subject has been brought to mind by another piece of wretched waggery, which has created nearly as much bustle and consternation as might be expected from a bombardment. The story which was circulated on Friday evening, was, that two watchmen, stationed in different parts of the city, simultaneously saw a vision of angels, who kindly informed them that New York is to be swallowed up by the great deep, on the 19th instant. During the days following, several persons called upon the police magistrates to obtain the particulars; and by Tuesday evening considerable excitement was manifested, which increased through the night to such a degree that the magistrates were repeatedly called upon by people of respectable appearance, for information and advice whether they should fly from the city. All the efforts of the magistrates and other officers, however, could not allay the excitement. Yesterday morning the rumor was, that three watchmen had seen the vision, and that before the angels came along, a man passed by one of them without any fear. It was also reported that the watchmen were all confined in Bridewell, for having related the vision. Hundreds of people again thronged the police office; and the keeper of the Bridewell informs us that from one to two hundred people have applied to him for liberty to see the persecuted watchmen. In the mean time, the officers state, that more than one hundred families moved out of the city yesterday to avoid the impending destruction. One good old lady in the West ward, not wishing just yet to join her other departed half, deposited her plate and other valuables in a bank and leaves the city to day. In the mean time, the

children in the schools have been alarmed—many journeymen mechanics in the upper wards, have precipitately left their work, and escaped from the city. Servant girls are whimpering, and begging permission to leave their places, while the black servants tremble with fear, and the wickederst of their turn pale. Some flee without leave, and others are engaged in importuning their friends and relatives to disregard the wholesome advice of intelligent employers, and fly from the city also—although the retreat was last evening rendered unnecessary, by an addition to the direful tale, that the city of New York is to be shaken to pieces by an earthquake.

We need not of course state, that the story of the imprisonment of the watchmen, is equally untrue with the rest of the absurdities. How it originated is not known; but whoever the malicious hoaxer was, he must ere this perceive that his sport has cost much anxiety and trouble—especially on the score of family servants, who have left their places before their employers could procure substitutes. Much distress may also be experienced by weak and poor families, whose terror has driven them out of the city at this season. It is astonishing that a story, partaking so much both of the ridiculous and the absurd, should have created so much consternation—and one must actually witness the fact to believe it. The best comment upon it, however, that we can give, is to repeat the answer which we heard Hays make in the police office last evening, to one of the anxious inquirers: "Tell your friends," said he, "that we have postponed the earthquake on the 19th, in order to give the managers an opportunity to draw the great lottery!" We think therefore, that those who expect to be swallowed up on Thursday next, had better go and possess themselves of a ticket. If they draw blanks they will be just as well off; and there is a double chance for some of them to escape on a plank, and draw the one hundred thousand dollar prize.

BORROWING.

'Tis a very good world that we live in,
To buy, or to sell, or to give;
But to beg, or to borrow, or to get a man's own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was known.
I have often thought on the subject of borrowing. It is singular and astonishing what a trade of that kind is carried on among mankind. Some people make quite a business of it—and sustain a character, or keep up their credit by borrowing only. In all classes among mankind, this trade will be found to be carried on extensively. I may begin among families. There you will see borrowing carried on upon a scale quite pleasing—and which works no particular injury. The rosy cheeked boy, or the smiling little girl of some doating parents will pop in a neighbour's of a morning and with mother's compliments, will ask the favour of a drawing of tea—or with papa's compliments will ask the favour of the newspaper for an hour, or mother would be much obliged to Mrs. — if she would lend her griddle her chopping knife, her little brass kettle, her spider, her tin oven, a bowl of flour, a dish of salt, a boiling of pork, a dozen potatoes, or whatever the case may be. Or the boy re-head boy, who has been brought up in ignorance and knows no school but the street, will open the door and bellow out 'daddy wants to borrow your axe, or your wheel barrow or mowing wants your pounding barrel?' &c. Now this kind of borrowing has in itself no very evil consequences; indeed families are not neighborly, if they refuse to accommodate one another in this way. Again, among young folks, will be seen the borrowing of books, or garments or what not—and indeed, when the smiling fair is led to the altar of Hymen, superstition prompts her to believe that if she has some borrowed article about her when she renounces the daughter for the bride, that it is ominous of good fortune. One would think, however, that when a young lady was married she needed no assurance of good fortune, for at that time fancy flies but o'er fields of elysium and contentment.

But there is another species of borrowing which I have not yet described. It is that which occurs among men of business. A man in business—his speculations lead him to contract much that he may gain the faster. He is not content with doing a fair and decent business, but branches out into new schemes, thoughtless, except it be to calculate upon fortune. By and by money is called for. There is little in the 'locker,' and away goes he to borrow. A few days or weeks pass, and the borrower is called for. To borrow he goes again and thus 'robs Peter to pay Paul,' as the saying is, not living upon his own resources but using the funds of neighbour A, neighbour B, and neighbour C. Borrowing is necessary to various cases. Indeed, every man ought to be willing to spare his money to his neighbour upon emergencies—but money borrowed and long retained, or to put off for a week when a call is for a few dollars 'cash borrowed' gives room for the lender to indulge the weakness of nature to surmise and guess—'To wonder if he is not hard run,' or whether he is no even on his last legs.'—Now the truth is in borrowing, every one should keep a good eye to the payment of it again. The merchant hates the man who will borrow to carry through a speculation, and enrich himself at his expense. The mechanic hates his neighbour such an one because he wears out his tools by eternally borrowing them. And the printer being different from all other mechanics, hates the man who will borrow his paper, to read, instead of becoming a subscriber. If any should borrow this paper, Mr. Editor, I hope he may borrow from this article a lesson to your advantage. And now to those who borrow without end. Who drain the purse of neighbor and of friend, May you be happy underneath the sun, Nor hate, as I hate one thing—that's a—dust!

334 Acres of Land, INCLUDING A MILL SEAT, FOR SALE, UPON A LONG CREDIT.

A valuable Mill seat on a site, adjoining which there is 200 acres of cleared land, 40 acres of which are included in the mill branch, and 134 acres in woods, 70 of which is entirely fertile land, and upon which there is of fine and as large, white oak and gum and pine trees suitable for vessel building as there is to be found upon this Peninsula. This property has been in my possession for the last 14 or 15 years past, and the timber has never been pillaged. With regard to the mill stream there is not a better in the state of Maryland, and more than two thirds of the mill dam is now standing which was built by a Company from Philadelphia, for the purpose of erecting iron works, and which were in operation during the Revolutionary war. The land is finely impregnated with iron ore, as also the lands in the neighbourhood. This property is situated in the lower part of Caroline county, distant 4 miles from the Nanticoke River and 8 from Choptank.

Application to be made in my absence to Edward Hubbard, who resides adjoining the property, and within 1 mile of the Bloomsbury JOHN G. JANNEY.

Jan 21 3w

Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, will be exposed at public sale, on the 19th January next, at Clover-Fields, the late residence of Wm. Hensley, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock, farming utensils, corn, household furniture and sundry other articles.

The subscriber will sell at private sale a number of servants having a term of years to serve.

For all sums exceeding ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving note with approved security.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and terms more particularly then stated.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r. C. T. A. of William Hensley.

Dec. 31 ts

The sale of the above property is postponed until Wednesday, the 3rd day of February.

For Sale,

On a credit, or for good guaranteed paper, a second hand GIG, lately repaired, with harness complete—enquire of John Camper, Easton, Jan. 7

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the said negroes are for sale among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or a non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Adm'r. of C. G. de'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

Sheriff's sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Spedden Orem, one at the suit of the State of Maryland at instance and us: of John A. Horney and Dorothy his wife, and one at the suit of the state of Maryland, use Richard Ridgeway by James Ridgeway his next friend—Will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 16th day of February next, at the dwelling of the said Spedden Orem, the following property, to wit: (between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M.) one negro girl Julia Ann, aged 8 years, one ditto Rachel, aged about 3 years, also one horse called Pittall, 14 head of cattle, 16 head of sheep, 12 head of hogs, 2 pair cart wheels, one old canoe, one old carriage, one cider mill, one wheat fan, 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, 6 chairs, 2 dining tables, 1 cupboard 1 desk, 1 looking glass, 1 hand mill, also all the kitchen furniture, and 1 pair and-irons—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and that may become due thereon.

Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Jan. 21 ts

WANTED FOR THE YEAR 1826,

AN OVERSEER.

A man with a small family, who can come well recommended, will meet with employment by applying to

WM. H. DECOURCY.

Cheston, Queen-Anne's county, } Jan. 14, 1826.

WANTED TO HIRE

For the present year, a Man and Woman; the Man must be a good farm hand, and the Woman a good cook and house servant, apply at this office.

Jan 7

Wanted

A HOUSE WOMAN, (a slave would be preferred) one that can be recommended as a good Washer, House and Chamber Maid. For whom the most liberal wages will be given.

S. LOWE.

Easton, Nov. 12.

FOR HIRE THIS PRESENT YEAR,

Two or three young negro Men—apply to the Printer.

Jan. 7

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to

JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent for Mary I. Willson.

Easton July 23 ts

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Ten Certificates of full shares of Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, standing in the name of the subscriber, have been lost or mislaid, and that application will be made to the President and Directors of said Bank, for their renewal.

WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY.

Harford county, Jan. 14 4w

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

The Subscriber is very thankful for the encouragement he has received, since he has been in Easton, at the

Tailoring Business,

and in consequence of the great pressure of the times, proposes to work at lower rates than formerly, for cash; he does not propose to do an extensive business, but wishes constant employment, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all that may employ him, and can give reference to the most respectable gentlemen in Talbot county, if required.

JOHN ARMOR.

Easton, Jan. 14, 1826.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

The subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, of this and the adjacent counties, for the liberal encouragement he has received for the last year; and now wishes to inform them, that having concluded to continue the above business, at his old stand, foot of Washington street. He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a handsome and well selected assortment of materials of the first quality, with a good stock of prime seasoned lumber, which will enable him with the assistance of first rate workmen, to execute all orders in his line at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He flatters himself that with the stock he has now on hand, with the experience of his workmen, that he can have his work done in such a manner that it shall not be excelled, and assures the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their patronage. His work will be done on the most approved plan, of the best materials, and of fashions suited to the various tastes of his customers. Those gentlemen wishing to deal in his line, will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock, and judge for themselves. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Easton, Jan. 7 JOHN CAMPER.

Joseph Scull

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of the best materials for making

BOOTS & SHOES,

which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that in future, he will sell for CASH ONLY—and he hopes that none of his customers will be offended, as he finds it necessary to pursue this course.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay; and those whose accounts have been long standing, must not expect any further indulgence.

Easton, Dec. 17, 1825.

EASTON HOTEL.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

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

S. L.

HILLSBOROUGH TAVERN.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House for the accommodation of travellers in the house opposite to where Mr. Samuel Harwood now resides, formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin R. Meredith, well calculated for the business with good stabling; added to which, his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY CLIFT.

Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 19.

N. B. Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, and the subscriber obligates himself to furnish his table with the best that the market will afford.

H. C.

\$20 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island.

JOHN A. HORNEY.

Aug. 20

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4 ts

ALMANACS

For the Year 1826,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin

has just received a general assortment of seasonable and desirable

GOODS,

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

Easton, Oct. 22.

P. S. He will also receive in a few days a lot of superior British Gun Powder.

Christmas Comforts

Green & Reardon

Are now opening a variety of articles adapted to the season, such as

BRANDIES, WINES & CORDIALS, RAISINS, ALMONDS, PRUNES, CURRANTS, FIGS, LEMON'S, ORANGES & MALAGA GRAPES.

ALSO,

Sup. White Wheat Flour, Buck Wheat

Meal, Firkin and Roll Butter,

with their usual assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Easton, Dec. 21.

WOOL COMMISSION

WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,

No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA,

Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,

they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required.

Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.

Tickets only Twelve Dollars!

IN THE GRAND

STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland—the drawing of which will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on the

15th February next,

and the whole to be completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor & Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

100,000 Dollars!

the immense magnitude of which, and the brilliancy of the other numerous Capitals combined with the very low rate of the Tickets, have caused a most unexampled demand from every part of the Union, and they are already becoming scarce.—Distant Adventurers should therefore forward their orders without delay in order to secure chances for the Prizes contained in the following

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of \$100,000 is \$100,000

1 prize of 30,000 is 30,000

1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000

1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000

1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000

15 prizes of 1,000 is 15,000

10 prizes of 500 is 5,000

50 prizes of 100 is 5,000

100 prizes of 50 is 5,000

100 prizes of 20 is 2,000

500 prizes of 12 is 6,000

10,500 prizes of 10 is 105,000

11,280 Prizes, amounting to \$308,000

The whole payable in CASH and which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the

MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Whole Tickets, \$12 | Quarters \$3 00

Halves, 6 | Eighths, . . 1 50

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore,

Where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

*Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,

BALTIMORE.

*Distant Adventurers may at all times with confidence, forward their remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if their orders should arrive too late, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable scheme then on hand.

Baltimore, Dec. 31, 1815 5w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 17th ult. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JAMES MINOR, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his left wrist out of joint for three years—had on when committed an old blue coat and vest, blue and drab pantaloons, old shoes and half worn fur hat—says he is a freeman and from Waynesburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state. THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.

January 7

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR

NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH; which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,

at S. Lowe's Tavern.

Aug. 6

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1826.

NO. 2.

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

MESSAGE

Of his Excellency the Governor, to the
General Assembly of Maryland.
In Council,
Annapolis, Dec 27th, 1825

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Delegates—

We avail ourselves, with great pleasure, of the first occasion we have had to address the General Assembly, the immediate representatives of the people, to express our gratitude for the distinguished proof of confidence, they have been pleased to afford us. Diffident of our abilities, and deeply impressed with the magnitude of the trust confided to our care, we should despair of a successful and satisfactory administration of the concerns of the state, were it not for the "we derive from your enlightened councils.

As "trustees of the public," accountable for the performance of the high trusts and duties committed to us by the constitution, or devolved upon us by the legislature we proceed to lay before you an account of such of our acts and proceedings, since the adjournment of the last general assembly, as may be interesting to you or the people, our common constituents; and to add such suggestions upon the important interests and concerns of the state, as have occurred to us during the present year, as worthy of being presented to your consideration.

We proceed in the first instance, to give you a detail of our acts and proceedings, under the several resolutions and Laws, passed at the last session of the general assembly, conferring upon us various powers, and devolving upon us a variety of duties, accompanied by such observations on each subject, as seems to us proper, and necessarily connected therewith.

As requested by the general assembly, we forwarded to each of our senators and representatives in congress, a copy of each of the following resolutions, viz (No. 11) declaring "that the congress of the United States, does possess the power, under the constitution, to adopt a general system of internal improvements, by means of roads and canals, as a national measure." (No. 12) declaring "that for the purpose of electing the president and vice president of the United States, the constitution ought to be so amended, that a uniform system of voting by districts, shall be established in all the states; and that the people in those districts shall have the right of voting, directly, for those officers;" and "that the constitution ought to be further amended, in such manner as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving upon the respective houses of congress"—and requesting the said senators and representatives, "to use their exertions for obtaining the said amendments." (No. 17) requesting the said senators and representatives "to call the attention of their respective houses to the superior advantages which the city of Annapolis and its neighbourhood possesses, as a situation for a naval academy, and that they use their best exertions in favour of the establishment of such an institution." (No. 31, with its preamble,) relative to light houses & light boats. (No. 38) requesting "the senators who represent this state in congress, to bring before the general government, without delay, the claims of the state for interest on loans contracted by her for the prosecution of the late war, in the mode they may deem most expedient; and requesting the representatives in congress from this state to assist in prosecuting said claim to a successful termination." (No. 50) requesting the said senators and representatives "to use their exertions to have the route examined from Washington city through Fredericktown and Harper's Ferry, with the view of ascertaining the best and most proper location for the contemplated road from Washington city to New Orleans." No. 53; "instructing" the senators, and "requesting the representatives aforesaid, to support the application of the American Colonization Society to congress for aid and protection." (No. 118) requesting the said senators and representatives "to use their best exertions to obtain the establishment of a navy yard in the city of Baltimore."

The opinions and wishes of the general assembly, indicated by the aforesaid resolutions, doubtless received from all the gentlemen to whom they were addressed, the respectful attention and consideration to which they were justly entitled.

The subject of the resolution, (No. 11) is so very important, and opens to the imagination such sublime views and prospects of the immense and incalculable benefits, to be derived from the adoption and vigorous prosecution of a judicious system, embracing all those great schemes of improvement, which from their magnitude most appropriately belong to the sphere of action of the general government, (leaving

to the respective states, the accomplishment of such local improvements, as may be required by their wants, and, within the achievement of their more limited means,) that we cherish the hope, and entertain the belief, that such a system will be adopted at no distant period.

We are aware that the authority over this subject asserted by the general assembly to be constitutionally vested in congress, is denied and strenuously contested by many distinguished statesmen of the day, who entertain the opinion that the power cannot be exercised without a violation of the rights of the states. With all the respect for this opinion that a personal acquaintance with, and the fullest confidence in the ability, patriotism and integrity, of some of those who entertain it, is calculated to inspire, it appears to us, that the power has been too long exercised, and the practice of the government too uniform and firmly settled and sanctioned, both by congress and the people, now to be questioned.

Government ought to be administered upon fixed principles. The good of the country as well as prudence, require that there should be a period when disputed questions, after repeated and thorough investigation, should be put to rest; and we are not without example and high authority for this assertion. That the right of the general government to exercise the power mentioned in the resolutions, has been fully, and ably discussed on various occasions, in congress, and decided in its favour is undeniable.

The national government possesses the power to tax the people to any extent; and shall it be contended, that after having exhausted the resources of the states, (for every object of taxation is within its reach, and many withheld from them,) that it does not possess the power to apply any portion of those resources to the amelioration of their condition, or the promotion of the prosperity of the country, by means of internal improvements?

We yield to no one in respect for, or attachment to, the rights and sovereignty of the states, but we do not feel the alarm nor perceive the danger which is apprehended by some, from the exercise of the power in question. It appears to us, that the states possess ample security against any violation of their rights, in the direct responsibility which one branch of congress owe to them, and the local attachments and feelings of the representatives of the people in the other branch.

The great error attending the investigation of the powers bestowed by the constitution on the national government, and what has given rise to a fastidious opposition to the beneficial exercise of some of those powers, is, that it has been viewed as a foreign, distinct and separate government. We feel we look exclusively to the written constitutions of each, the conclusion would be a just one, but our whole system is anomalous—history furnishing nothing analogous to it. The same population constitutes the national government and the governments of the respective states: Hence the improbability that in the interpretation of the powers of the former, the rights of the latter should be overlooked or violated.

If the history of our country from the commencement of the revolutionary war to the present day, did not contradict the supposition of the power of any form of the general government, thus constituted, being exercised so as to oppress the respective states, is not the idea too preposterous to suppose that the representatives from the several states, in congress, should look with indifference upon the exercise of powers, by the general government, under the authority of that body, calculated to oppress the people of the respective states? Would they, as citizens of the United States and component parts of the national government, attempt to violate their rights, or oppress themselves, as citizens of the respective states?

In the event of a proposition being made in congress, calculated to bear heavily on their constituents, would not their feelings naturally revert to their immediate friends—their homes—and their firesides?

If under the authority, "to regulate commerce," light-houses may be built; sand bars and other obstructions removed, from the mouths and beds of rivers, and sea walls erected—if, in short, it be admitted, that the works of nature may be at all changed, with a view to promote and facilitate the operations of commerce, of war—how can it be denied, that, for the same purposes, roads may be graduated and turnpiked, or intervening mountains cut through to connect water courses?—as is contemplated in that great work, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which is of so much importance in a national, as well as local point of view, and is, at this time, justly exciting an interest so deep and extensive; and which is of such a character and magnitude, as to preclude a hope of its being accomplished by the exertion of individual states.

The board of public works, created at the last session, being charged with the superintendence and management of all improvements to be executed or patronized by the state, and generally, with all the interests and concerns of this great subject, and with the special duty of reporting fully

to you, during the second week of your session, all their proceedings—we will not encroach upon their province; by entering into any detail upon this interesting topic, but conclude this brief and general view of it, with an assurance that we are duly impressed with its transcendent importance, and that we shall at all times take great pleasure in co-operating with you in the promotion of all proper objects of improvement, and in carrying into effect, so far as may depend on us, every work that you may authorize and provide for.

The subject of the resolution No. 12, engaged a large share of the attention of both houses of congress, during their last session, and was so far acted upon as to develop such a variety of views and feelings in relation to it, as to render the adoption of any alteration of the existing provisions of the national constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, highly problematical.

We consider it very desirable that a uniform system of voting for those high officers should be adopted; and we believe the district system preferable to all others: whether the elections shall be made by the people voting directly for those officers, or indirectly, by electors chosen by, and responsible to them, we consider of less importance; as in another mode, the elections will be effective expressions of their will. But we deem it of paramount consequence that the rights of the respective states, as secured by the compromises upon which the constitution was founded, be preserved sacred and inviolate; and to the small states, (including Maryland) particularly that the federative principle upon which the elections are now made, in the event of a failure of the people, in the primary elections to make a choice, be maintained. Adhering to this principle, we esteem it of little consequence, whether the power of contingent choice remains where it is now vested, or, be transferred to some other authority. We believe the house of representatives is as safe and suitable a depository of that power, as any other that can be constituted or provided for, or, any that exist, other than the people themselves.

Whether it would be proper and expedient so to change the constitution, as upon a failure of the people on the first trial to make an election, to have in their own hands, and exercise themselves, the power of making subsequent efforts for that purpose; under all the excitement that such an event will never fail to produce, appears to us to be, at least questionable. And even if the policy and propriety of their having the power in their own hands, was as clear and undoubted, as that it, of right, belongs, to them, to dispose of as they see proper—it is known that the large states will not agree to deprive themselves of the power to exercise the decisive weight and influence of an undivided vote, in the primary elections, without the abandonment by the small states, of the federative principle which gives them equal weight with the large ones, in contingent choice, and making the elections upon popular principles; or, at least, retaining the same relative power and influence in all subsequent trials. It is, therefore, manifest, that little hope exists of the alterations desirable to us being obtained, without too great a sacrifice—without agreeing to others so destructive of our existing rights and power, as to forbid our assent to them.

The constitution of the United States is the work of some of the wisest heads and purest hearts that were ever devoted to the service of any people.

We should be cautious in making changes in an instrument, the result of the deliberations of such men; and which contains more knowledge and judgment in poising and balancing its various powers, so as to reconcile conflicting feelings, prejudices and interests, than is to be found in any other monument of human genius, the annals of the world can furnish.

The foregoing views of this interesting topic, although not very materially differing from, are not in entire accord with those expressed in the resolutions. It is with the greatest respect and deference for the last general assembly that we entertain, & feel it our duty frankly to express them.

The establishment of a Naval Academy, has not yet been provided for. When such provision shall be made, we have no doubt but that the claims and advantages of the city of Annapolis, as a site for its location, will be duly considered and impartially decided upon.

By an act of congress approved the 18th day of May last, entitled, "An act authorizing the building of light houses," &c, the wishes of the general assembly expressed in the resolution No. 31, have been in the main complied with.

We caused to be prepared and transmitted to our senators and representatives in congress, such documents as we deemed (or as was suggested by them to be,) necessary to support the claim against the United States, mentioned in the resolution of No. 58, and we have the satisfaction to inform you that an act of congress was passed authorizing the proper accounting officers of the Treasury department to liquidate and settle the claim by virtue of which the sum of \$66,563-22, has been allowed and paid to the treasurer of the Western Shore.

In the adjustment of the claim, a wide

difference of construction was put upon the act of congress, by the treasurer of the Western Shore, who, by our direction, furnished a statement in behalf of the state, and by the third auditor of the treasury department of the United States, on whom the liquidation of the claim was devolved. The auditor made his objections by way of remarks upon the several items of the treasurer's statement, which were replied to by an elaborate and able argument by the treasurer in support of his statement, and the principles upon which it was founded, as well with reference to the act of congress, as to their intrinsic propriety and justice.

The auditor, it seems, could not be convinced that the act of congress authorized him to allow the claim as stated by the treasurer, and therefore, without contesting its merits, he adhered to his objections and liquidated the claim upon principles which he believed to be prescribed by the act.

Whether a liberal construction of the act of congress would have authorized the auditor to settle the claim upon the principles contended for by the treasurer, we will not undertake to determine. But it appears to us most manifest, whether the fault be in the law, or in construing it, that the state has not obtained, by a considerable sum, the amount of her just and fair claim.

We submit to you, herewith, such documents as we consider necessary to give you a full understanding of the subject, that you may determine whether any, and if any, what steps shall be taken to obtain a further allowance.

Having understood that the attention of the general government has been seriously turned to an examination and consideration of the fitness and propriety of the establishment of a Navy Yard in the city of Baltimore, and believing that the result of the enquiry cannot but be favourable, we look forward with considerable confidence, to the attainment of that desirable object.

Immediately upon the adoption of the resolution appointing "a joint committee consisting of one member from the senate, and two (members) from the house of delegates, to visit the legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, to confer with those bodies respectively, upon the measures best calculated to prevent the absconding of slaves from this state, and of securing their recovery," being informed by the gentlemen constituting the committee, that they would set out without delay upon their mission; we addressed a letter to the governor of each of the said states, a copy whereof is herewith submitted, together with the report of the committee, which has just been received.

By this report and the accompanying documents, we have the gratification to find, that with the legislatures of Delaware and Pennsylvania, the committee succeeded in obtaining the passage of laws well calculated to effect the very important objects of their mission.

The legislature of New Jersey not being in session until lately, no opportunity was offered of making to it, a personal explanation of the purpose of their mission, or of the enactments believed necessary to accomplish them. But they addressed a written communication to his excellency the governor of that state, (a copy whereof is among the documents accompanying their report,) fully disclosing in a lucid and forcible manner, their views of the whole subject, with a request, that it be submitted to the legislature; and we entertain the fullest confidence, that that enlightened body will be found animated by the same just & liberal spirit which guided their sister states, and that during its present session, a law will be passed equally satisfactory with those of Delaware and Pennsylvania.

We scarcely know which most to commend, the ability with which the committee supported their application, or the enlightened and liberal spirit in which they were received, and the sense of justice and good feelings that enabled them so fully to succeed in securing the objects of their mission.

By virtue of the resolution No. 22 we selected and employed the Hon. William Wirt, attorney general of the United States and Roger B. Taney, esquire, to appear to the suits which had been instituted and were pending in the supreme court of the United States, against citizens of this state for arrears of quit rents claimed by the administration of Louis Browning, as heir at law of a former proprietor, whilst Maryland was a British province. And we have the pleasure to inform you, that the suit against the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton now the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, (by the establishment of which in our opinion the claim was forever barred and cut off,) was brought to an issue in March last and the judgement of the supreme court finally pronounced against the claimant upon principles that apply to, and protect every other landholder in Maryland. The pre-empted claim of the representatives of Mrs. Browning, may therefore, be considered as at rest, and the landholders of the state freed from any further vexation thereby.

The high importance of the principles involved in the claim, as well as its great amount induced us to select two of the most eminent members of the legal profession

to resist it; and we were gratified to learn that they fully sustained, on that occasion their exalted reputations.

By authority of resolution, No. 27, Roger B. Taney & Reverdy Johnson, esquires have been selected and employed by us as counsel on the part of the state, to aid in the prosecution of the suit pending in the supreme court of the United States against Alexander Brown, and others, for a violation of the act of assembly, entitled "a supplement to the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of dry goods, and for other purposes," passed at December session, 1821; this suit has not yet been brought to trial.

By virtue of the resolutions, No. 29 and 73, we contracted with William D. Beall, George Brown, Isaac Hines, Henry Hobbs, and Joseph Mayo, esquires, for the recording, under the superintendence of Thomas Culbreth, esq. clerk of the council, of the papers remaining unrecorded in the chancery office; and which should have been placed on record by Samuel H. Howard, Nicholas Brewer, Jas. P. Heath, and Thomas H. Bowie, esquires, late registers in chancery. The work is now rapidly progressing, and will shortly be completed; by which a mass of chancery proceedings and papers, that it is ascertained will make upwards of fifty large record books, and from which the title to much real estate is derived, will be preserved.

By virtue of the authority vested in us by the resolution No. 34, we appointed Mr. Washington G. Tuck, to purchase such furniture as was necessary for the chamber occupied by the court of appeals; limiting him in his expenditures to the sum appropriated by the resolution, (which we placed at his disposal,) and requested him, in the execution of the trust, to consult and advise with Thomas Harris, esquire, clerk of the court. Mr. Tuck reports to us that his expenditures have exceeded the appropriation by the sum of \$81-39, although he procured such articles of furniture only as were deemed essential to the decent and comfortable fitting up of the chamber—and being satisfied that no improper or unnecessary expense was incurred, we respectfully recommend an appropriation for the payment of the balance of Mr. Tuck's expenditure.

The resolution No. 34, requesting the president of the United States "to cause a survey to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a canal connecting the Potomac river, or the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, with the Basin of Baltimore both by a route north of the District of Columbia, and through it; and the expense necessary to complete the same on a scale corresponding with that of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal," was transmitted to the president, agreeably to the request of the legislature. And we have much pleasure in making known to you that the request met the favourable consideration of the president and that the survey was promptly ordered, and has been completed under the superintendence of Doctor William Howard, a gentleman eminently qualified for the task, whose report we hope to be able to present you during your present session. When we shall receive this report, we shall then be in possession of surveys of the most important and interesting works, of that character, contemplated in this state. And it affords us great pleasure to inform you that the legislature of Pennsylvania, in accordance with that liberal and enlightened spirit which has always characterised their proceedings, have passed a law since the adjournment of the last general assembly, giving their assent to the act incorporating the Susquehanna and Patuxent canal company; a copy whereof, received from his excellency governor Shulze, is herewith submitted—thus inviting us to extend our facilities of intercourse with the interior of that rich and fertile state, which has already contributed much to the growth and prosperity of our great and commercial emporium.

For the reasons that have already been stated in the conclusion of our observations upon the general subject of internal improvement, we forbear to enlarge, or descend to particulars, on this subject.

The Arms, &c. mentioned in the resolution No. 57, are in a course of repair under the superintendence of the armourer at this place; whose report on the subject is herewith submitted.

We forwarded to his excellency, the governor of Pennsylvania, a copy of the report of the committee of the last house of delegates, relative to leave which had been granted to bring in a bill "to prevent persons residing out of this state from injuring the fisheries in the river Susquehanna below the Pennsylvania line," as requested by the resolution No. 64.

Under the resolution No. 78, directing the distribution of the 5th and 6th volumes of Harris and Johnson's Reports, we have caused them to be delivered to such of the authorities and persons entitled to receive them, as have made application therefor.—The second and third volumes of the reports have been completed by the publishers and two hundred copies of each delivered to us. Other volumes will be obtained as they may be published, under a contract made with the reporters by the executive in 1823. No provision exists for the distribution

any other than the 5th and 6th volumes. It would seem proper that the same authorities and persons should receive the whole work. We therefore recommend the subject to your consideration with a view to such further provision as may be necessary for that purpose.

Agreeably to the directions of the general assembly, we transmitted to his excellency the governor of Virginia, the preamble and resolution No. 82, relative to the dividing line and boundary between that state and this. And we embraced the occasion to say to his excellency, that "the legislature of Maryland have repeatedly manifested an anxious desire for the amicable adjustment and definitive settlement of the aforesaid boundary line; and as the provision now made for that purpose, will, if concurred in by Virginia, insure the accomplishment of that interesting object, in a manner so impartial that it cannot fail to be satisfactory, we indulge the hope that your excellency, participating, as it is not doubted that you do, in the desire to terminate the uncertainty so long existing upon this subject, will submit the resolutions to the favorable consideration of the legislature of Virginia at their next session." And we submit, herewith, a copy of governor Tyler's letter in reply; by which you will perceive that his excellency received our communication in the most friendly spirit; and that he considers the propositions contained in the resolution "as well calculated to bring the subject to a close."

The legislature of Virginia being now in session, and the resolution having been submitted to their consideration, by governor Tyler, we may, it is believed, confidently calculate upon provision being made to meet our proposition, and that a speedy and final settlement of the line will follow.

We have purchased ten copies of Strickland's Reports on Canals, Rail Roads, &c. as directed by the resolution No. 92, and caused them to be distributed as provided for. It is a most valuable work. The information it contains will be found of great importance at the present interesting period, in aid of the spirit of internal improvement, that so generally pervades the country, and so laudably animates the people of Maryland.

As required by the resolution No. 93, we caused the ceiling of the Senate chamber and of the House of Delegates, to be carefully examined, and being found very much injured and unsafe, we had the old plastering entirely removed, the work done anew, and the chambers put in complete order.

We also employed Mr. Jeremiah L. Boyd to make such repairs to the dome of the State House as might be found necessary for its preservation. This work is in progress, but so much more has been found necessary than was anticipated, that it is not yet completed.

To carry into effect the very laudable object of the general assembly provided for by the resolution No. 95, relative to a digest, &c. of the laws, we appointed the honorable John Buchanan, chief judge of the high court of appeals, and Thomas J. Bullitt, Esq. to perform the duties prescribed by the resolution. Mr. Bullitt having declined the undertaking, we appointed Reverdy Johnson, Esq. in his place.

We esteem the contemplated work as of very high importance, and believe that its able execution will confer great benefit upon the people of the state. These considerations induce us to select gentlemen every way qualified to perform it in the best manner; and whose distinguished reputation will impart confidence in, and give authority to, the result of their labours.

By virtue of the resolution, No. 119, we appointed Friesby Tighman, Thomas Emory and Benedict E. Semmes, Esquires, a committee to investigate the state and condition of the Penitentiary; to examine into the accounts and general police of that institution; and to recommend such amendments in the Penitentiary law, as they may consider necessary and proper, &c. And we, herewith, submit to you their report, which, in our opinion, does them great credit, and is entitled to your very deliberate consideration. We also submit, herewith, the annual report from the directors, exhibiting the state and condition of the institution and all its concerns on the 1st instant; which shews that they are managed with great prudence and propriety, and that the institution is in as prosperous a state, as under its present organization, could be expected.

That the penitentiary system, as ours is at present organized, has failed in a great degree as a means of reformation, both here and elsewhere, is undeniable. Notwithstanding which, every effort should be made to perfect it, and to ascertain whether our disappointed hopes have proceeded from any defect in the arrangement of those establishments, or from the settled depravity of human nature—defying the institutions of man and to be operated on by the force of religion only. The system itself, is a benevolent one. Let us then make the experiment of solitary confinement, as recommended in the report of the committee, and which has been resorted to by some of our sister states with sanguine hopes of success. Solitary confinement at night, after a day of silence and labour, is most painful to those without mental resources; more especially when the mind is destitute of the recollection of any actions but those of wickedness.

Should the legislature approve of the experiment being made, a sufficient number of small cells could be provided, by means to be derived from the penitentiary itself. We would further recommend to the general assembly the propriety of amending the law, as to increase the punishment in all cases of second convictions, and that some other punishment than confinement in the penitentiary be provided for a third, and every other subsequent offence.

By virtue of the act, entitled, "An act to supplement to the act, entitled, 'An act to establish state warehouses for the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore,'" which authorised and directed us "to contract upon the best terms for building a fire proof warehouse or houses for the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore, or to purchase, and build the same, whichever we, in our opinion, should deem most conducive to the public convenience and interest," &c. we caused notice to be given of the provisions of the said act, and invited proposals for the sale of warehouses and suitable lots on which to erect them. And having received sundry proposals, both for the sale of warehouses and of vacant lots; upon deliberate consideration, we on the 17th day of June last, determined to accept the offers of Williams & O'Donnell, Cumberland Dugan, and Moses Sheppard herewith submitted. Williams & O'Donnell and Moses Sheppard have complied with their respective contracts, and conveyed the property offered by them to the state. But Mr. Dugan has declined to fulfil the contract for the property offered by him. We submit for your consideration the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Dugan and us relative thereto, that you may have a full understanding of the whole subject, and determine whether the contract shall be abandoned, or legal proceedings instituted against Mr. Dugan to enforce his compliance—no hope being left of settling the business any other way.

Under the act making it our duty "on or before the first day of August next, (now last) to procure and deliver to the levy courts of each of the several counties in this state, a standard of each of the several kinds of weights and measures, used at the custom house in the city of Baltimore," we applied to the collector of the customs in that city, for information on the subject, and a list of all the weights and measures used in his office. And having obtained from that attentive officer the information and list asked for, we consulted with a gentleman of experience in such matters, to whom he referred us, and have employed a workman in the proper materials, to manufacture the several weights and measures required, who has been several months engaged in that business, and we are informed will not have them ready for delivery at an earlier period than the month of February next; hence it will be seen, that to comply with the law as to time, was impracticable. When the weights and measures shall be obtained, we will cause them to be delivered as directed, without delay.

We have not yet procured an entire & complete set of the manuscript or printed votes and proceedings of the several conventions, held antecedently to the formation of the State Government, and each branch of the Legislature, as authorised and requested by law. Mr. Jonas Green of this place, was supposed to be in possession of such a set, which it was understood could be obtained for the State. But upon examination, it was found that he had none of the former, and that several volumes were wanting to complete his set of the latter. Mr. Green has offered us his set as it is, but we have declined purchasing it, until we can ascertain whether we can obtain an entire and complete set, or that part in which his is deficient.

We were gratified to find that the legislature has turned its attention towards perfecting the early Records of the State so indispensably necessary to its correct history. Nothing is more gratifying or useful to a people than a thorough knowledge of the transactions of their ancestors; and we would respectfully recommend to the General Assembly, to persevere in the attainment and preservation of the means by which this desirable information may be acquired; in which we shall with pleasure cordially co-operate.

We caused the act entitled "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools, throughout this state," &c. and the several acts providing for alterations or amendments of the constitution, to be published in such and so many newspapers as we deemed necessary, to give to the people of every part of the state, information of their important provisions, and an opportunity to exercise, understandingly, the veto upon the first named act, which was reserved to them; and the influence in the final determination upon the others, to which they are constitutionally and justly entitled.

We are not apprised of the whole result of the votes of the people upon the primary school system, presented for their consideration. We have understood, however, and believe that it has been approved and adopted by a large majority of the counties; whilst it is known that it has been rejected by some of them. It is believed that little or no difference of opinion exists among the people, as to the value and importance of education, or the propriety and more especial necessity of a general diffusion of the blessings and advantages of its first and most generally useful branches, by means of primary schools. Coming, as you do, so recently from amongst your constituents, who have just had the whole subject under their special consideration, you must, it is presumed, be fully acquainted with their sentiments and wishes in relation to it, and we, therefore, deem it unnecessary to trouble you with any of our views and opinions upon this interesting topic, further than to express our ardent hope that you may be able to perfect such a system as will be generally acceptable to the people, and promote the intellectual and moral improvement of the rising generation; and thereby conduce to the strength, energy and durability of our free institutions, which are based upon the virtue and intelligence of the community.

Before we take leave of the subject of education, we must beg to be permitted to call the attention of the legislature to the situation of St. John's College, located immediately under their eye, (in a healthy country and amidst a polished society), which is beginning again to rank among the best seminaries of the country; having at this time five Professorships, (one having been added during the present year, of Mathematics, Civil Engineering and Military Tactics), all of which are filled by gentlemen of high standing and character. There are many circumstances connected with the history of this institution—the Alma Mater of many of the most distinguished men which Maryland has produced—that make a strong appeal to the bounty of the legislature. And although its present condition is prosperous, compared with what it has of late been, yet it has not so entirely recovered from its former depression, but that legislative aid to enable the trustees to extend its philosophical apparatus, and increase its library, would be very acceptable, and no doubt highly beneficial.

Of the alterations and amendments of the constitution, proposed by the act providing for the election of the governor by the people, and for abolishing the council it does not become us to express any opinion. It was necessary to enable you to consummate them that the act should be published for the information of the people at least three months before the last election of delegates. No provision was made by law for the fulfilment of this constitutional requirement; but we deemed it our duty to cause the necessary publication to be made; and it was accordingly done, as we have before stated. You therefore, possess the power if, in your wisdom and judgement, enlivened by the opinions and wishes of your constituents, you deem it advisable to confirm and adopt the aforesaid alterations and amendments as parts of the constitution.

We submit for your consideration, copies of a correspondence between the Clerk of the Council, by our direction, and the Attorney General, by which you will be informed, that no legal provision exists for requiring or receiving bonds from the lottery commissioners for the faithful performance of their duty;—that there are such various provisions relative to the bonding of other officers as to make it difficult to determine what the laws really are;—and that the abolition of the clause, formerly existing in the constitution, which required a property qualification in persons to be elected or appointed to office, did not dispense with such qualification required by act of assembly; and that such a qualification is now required by an existing act.

And we embrace this occasion to invite your attention to a complaint which is often made of great difficulty and perplexity in ascertaining the existing operative provisions of our laws. It appears to us that the difficulty we have mentioned, arises principally, if not entirely, from a system or custom which seems to have long prevailed in our legislation of inserting as a concluding section of most of our acts of assembly, a provision, in general terms, repealing all pre-existing repugnant or inconsistent laws; under which, some of the most abstruse legal questions arise in the ascertainment and determination of what pre-existing provisions are thus repealed, or whether certain acts or parts of acts are, or are not, left in force.

Such large sums of money pass through the hands of the lottery commissioners, that however much reliance ought to be, and may justly be placed in their integrity, yet prudence unquestionably dictates that they should be required to give bond, with ample security, for its faithful application. We recommend this subject to your attention, and respectfully suggest the propriety of a general revision of all the laws relative to the bonding of officers; the passage of a new law upon the subject, embracing all necessary provisions in one act; and the total repeal of all the present complicated laws on that subject.

It is manifestly desirable, that the laws should be certain, plain, and easily ascertained and understood. And it is believed that the abandonment of the practice we have mentioned, and upon the passage of all subsequent laws, repealing specifically such, or such parts of the then existing, as may be either inconsistent with, or rendered unnecessary thereby, would conduce to that object. We see no necessity for requiring a property qualification to be possessed by tobacco inspectors, nor, indeed, ought such qualification to be required, to constitute eligibility to any office. And it being expunged from the constitution, we recommend that it be dispensed with entirely.

Congress having lately turned its attention to the organization and discipline of the militia, in a manner that induces us to look forward for the happiest results to its exertions, will cause us, at this time, to refrain from extending our remarks upon that interesting subject. The adjutant general was enabled on the 27th day of February last, to make a return of the militia of this state to the adjutant general of the United States, for the first time since 1811: making the whole number, according to the last previous returns to him, 40,091. This we consider, 10,000 short of the actual number of the militia of the state; and the returns of November last, are nearly as defective, although we took every step within our reach to have them full and complete.

We would suggest to the legislature the propriety of enacting some efficient provisions for enforcing the enrollment of the militia—rendered indispensably necessary, as well for the purpose of war, as to enable us to receive our full quota of arms from the United States, under the act of congress, providing for arming the whole body of the militia.

The state of our financial concerns will be laid before you by the treasurer of the western shore, in conformity with the regulations of the law on that subject. The sum remaining in the treasury, on the first day of the present month, (the end of our fiscal year), is very nearly the same as at the end of the last year, although payments to a considerable amount have been made for other purposes than the ordinary current demands of the year.

In the course of the summer we caused further examination to be made into the accounts of expenditures during the late war, and obtained an allowance and payment by the United States, of \$10,424 43 cents on account of principal, and \$6,280 39 cents interest on that sum, making together \$16,705 82 cents.

A considerable balance yet remains unliquidated for want of vouchers.

The foreign relations of the country, and many other important concerns, deeply interesting to the people of Maryland, in common with those of our sister states, being committed by the Constitution of the United States to the superintendence and management of the national authority; and having full confidence in the ability, experience, patriotism & integrity of the distinguished statesmen, to whom that authority is confided, we shall not step from our limited sphere of action, to examine minutely into those general concerns.

We have the gratification of knowing, generally, that we are in the enjoyment of peace with all the world, and of civil and religious liberty, in the fullest extent—with all the powers of government emanating from the people, "the only regenerate source"—and all the public functionaries amenable to them, for the exercise of their delegated trusts;—with an abundance of the necessities and comforts of human life and enjoyment generally diffused through all ranks of society;—and with all the great interests of the country, cherished and protected with an exclusive view to the national prosperity and general welfare. And whilst our hearts are warmed with gratitude to Almighty God for those various blessings, the mind, on an occasion like the present, naturally and unavoidably reverts to the recent most astonishing occurrence of the death, on the fiftieth anniversary of our national existence, of the two great Apostles of Liberty, most distinguished in the Declaration of our Independence;—the one as its author, and the other as its most efficient advocate. On the last National Jubilee, Jefferson and Adams both paid the great debt of nature, and whilst a grateful people were assembled round the festive board, and in the fullness of their hearts, pouring out their feelings of admiration of these great benefactors, and their revolutionary patriots, they passed from their labours, to appear "before the judge of all the earth," and we humbly trust that their sentence was "well done good and faithful servants—enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

With our most sincere wishes that the result of your deliberations may redound to your own honour, and promote the substantial interests and permanent welfare of your constituents, and with an assurance of our cordial co-operation in all measures calculated to promote those ends.

We have the honor to be with the highest consideration, your obedient servants.

JOSEPH KENT.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1.

On motion of Mr. Edward Hughes, the committee of Grievances and courts of Justice were instructed to enquire into the operation of the laws of last session authorising the sentence of negroes, &c. to transportation for a limited period, and whether it would not operate generally as a sentence for life, &c.

Mr. Teackle proposed an order for printing 300 copies of the correspondence of the treasurer of the western shore, with the accounting officers of the general government, relative to the states claims for expenditures during the late war; and that a select committee to consist of three members, be appointed by the speaker to urge upon congress the equitable adjustment of said claim. The order was adopted.

Mr. Bennett's resolution respecting the claim of this state, for a fair and equitable portion of public land of the United States for the purposes of education, was agreed to.

Leave granted to report Bills. Mr. Stricker—to provide for the printing and publishing of the laws of this state.

Bills Reported. Mr. Goldsborough—for the removal and prevention of obstructions in the navigation of the rivers Transquakin and Chickamacomico.

Mr. Bennett—to abolish imprisonment for debt.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

Internal Improvement.

The committee on Internal Improvement in pursuance of an order of enquiry, yesterday passed by the house of delegates beg leave to report the following resolution;

Whereas, the government of the United States have authorised and effected a survey of different routes from the city of Baltimore to the city of Philadelphia for the transportation of the great Northern mail; and whereas, it is likely that the said government will subscribe for stock in some one of the several road companies that have undertaken to open and perfect respectively, different roads between Baltimore city and Philadelphia, therefore resolved that should the government of the United States become a subscriber in any such company as aforesaid, the state of Maryland hereby pledges its faith to become a subscriber likewise to the amount of dollars for stock in such company.

A report was received from the treasurer in compliance with an order of the house of the 27th ult. respecting the bounty lands, claimed by the soldiers of the Maryland line—ordered to be printed, as was also the treasurer's report of the pension roll.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.

Mr. Done presented a petition from the levy court of Somerset county, to have their acts confirmed.

Leave to Report Bills.

Mr. Harlan, for the revaluation of real and personal property in Cecil county;—Mr. Done, to alter the time of holding county courts in Somerset and Worcester counties.

Mr. Wright, to repeal the act of 1824, exempting servants of overseers of roads in Dorchester county, from doing duty on said roads.

Bills Reported.

Mr. Brooke, repealing the act of 1824, chap. 171, for preventing the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws respecting runaway-slaves.

Mr. Ridgway reported a bill for confirming the act of last session altering the

constitution so that the Governor may be elected by the people, and to abolish the council.

Mr. S. R. Smith reported a bill for the benefit of Mary Hall, of Worcester county, which was read a second time by special order, and passed.

Reports were received from the judges of elections of Kent county, on the number of votes for and against Primary Schools, and from the clerk of Washington county, relative to the attendance of judges.

Elections.

Mr. Sappington, from the committee of elections, made a report going to confirm the seats of all the attending members, except one, of which they say—

"Your committee beg leave further to report, that they have received a communication from two of the delegates from Dorchester county, relative to a constitutional disability to hold a seat in this house, on the part of Samuel Rawley, Esq. a delegate elect and returned from said county; your committee beg that the said communication which accompanies this report, may be read as part of said report, and that your honorable body may take such order thereon as may be deemed most proper and expedient."

DECEMBER 29th, 1826.

To the chairman of the committee of Elections.

The undersigned, delegates to the general assembly from Dorchester county, beg leave most respectfully to report that their colleague, Samuel S. Rawley, Esq. a delegate elect and returned to this house, comes here under a constitutional disability to take a seat by reason of having previously, and since his election, exercised the functions of a regularly ordained and licensed Minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church. For the purpose of having definite decision on the subject, whereby it may be finally put to rest in this, and similar cases, we merely suggest the propriety of the committee of elections enquiring into, and reporting on his case. We have the honour to be, &c.

BRICE I. GOLDSBOROUGH.

MARTIN W. WRIGHT.

The report was recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to examine particularly into the subject, and if necessary, to send for persons and papers, and to report the result.

A report was received from the treasurer in compliance with the order of the 23rd ult. "of the amount of revenue received in 1826, from each of the several officers of the state, under the provision of the act, to tax certain officers"—ordered to be printed.

Committee on engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Banning, Goldsborough, E. Hughes, Sappington, Crabb, Done and Dennis, on the part of the house of delegates.

Messrs. Marriott, Whitely, Sewall, Harrison and Nelson, on the part of the senate.

Brigade Inspector.

Mr. Crabb offered the following order, which was adopted.

Ordered, That the committee on the militia, enquire into the expediency of allowing pecuniary compensation to the Brigade Inspectors, and report thereon, to this house.

County Records.

On motion of Mr. Banning, ordered, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice, enquire of the several judges of the county courts, whether the records in their several clerks' offices have been completed, pursuant to the act of 1817, chap. 119.

[Mr. Banning, on the second reading of the order made a few very pertinent and forcible remarks on the importance of this subject, and referred to some authorities showing the neglect of conforming to directions given thereupon.]

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

Mr. Turner proposed a resolution that the committee of claims place on the journal of accounts all postage due on letters sent from members of the general assembly to citizens of the state.

Mr. Teackle offered a substitute, limiting the resolution to postage on communications on public business. The resolution and substitute on motion of Mr. Thomas, were both referred to the 1st of April next.

Leave to report Bills.

Mr. Chapman submitted an order, calling upon the county clerks and registers, &c. to return upon oath, the amount of fees, &c. which may have accrued, and also, which have been received by them for the years 1824, 1825 and 1826.

Mr. Done proposed to add to the order "and also report the amount of deductions from said fees for commissions and insolvencies in those years," which being adopted by the mover, the order passed as amended.

Mr. Chapman proposed the following:

Ordered, that the sheriffs and collectors of the several counties in this state, report forthwith to this house the amount of fees placed in their hands for collection by the respective clerks and registers, in the years 1825 and 6.

Mr. Peach proposed the following, Ordered, that the committee of ways and means, report to this house, whether it is not just and expedient that the sheriffs and collectors be allowed a compensation for making their reports, in pursuance of an order the house this day passed, imposing a new duty upon them.

*FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

Stephen Reyner, Esq. a delegate from Talbot county, who we understand had been detained from the seat of government by indisposition, appeared, was qualified & took his seat.

In consequence of the indisposition of John Brewer Esq. chief clerk, the house proceeded to the election of a chief clerk, Bro. Tem. who Gideon Pearce Esq. assistant clerk was unanimously elected, who immediately qualified accordingly.

Mr. Peach then moved that the house proceed to the appointment of an assistant clerk, pro tem.

Mr. Sappington moved as a substitute an order, "that George Brewer be called in to act as assistant clerk pro tem."

Mr. Speed moved to postpone the consideration until Monday; negative.

Mr. Peach moved to amend Mr. Sappington's order, by striking out the name of George Brewer and inserting Thomas Brice; negative.

Mr. Edward Hughes proposed to amend the order, so as to read "that Mr. George Brewer, be appointed assistant clerk pro tem, he having signified his willingness to discharge the duties of that office without receiving therefor any pecuniary compensation in consideration of the peculiar relation in which his father now stands towards this house," resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barnes the order was further amended, verbally—and ultimately passed after occasioning considerable debate.

The bill repealing the act which exempts servants of overseers of the county roads, in Dorchester county, from doing duty on said roads; passed the house of delegates.

Leave given to report Bills.
Mr. Ridgely, for altering the constitution respecting the manner of filling vacancies in the house of delegates:

Mr. Reynier, for the destruction of crows in the counties therein mentioned.

Mr. Winchester, respecting crimes and punishments.

Mr. J. W. Thomas, for the compensation of the brigade inspectors in the militia of this state.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

For the Easton Gazette.

Honesty is the best Policy.

A TALE founded on real transactions.

In the winter of the year eighteen hundred and ten there lived in the village of Cambridge a Tradesman whom we shall designate by the name of Edward Simmons. He was a Shoemaker; and his family consisted of a wife and three or four small children: He was industrious and sober; and according to his limited means, and comparatively with other mechanics in the smaller grades of business, rather comfortably settled. He supported his little household by the labour of his hands; but like too many others employed in the manual occupations, was subjected to the inconvenience of dilatory payments on the part of his customers.

For a few years previous to this season he had resided in the country in a tenement to which a small lot of ground was attached, which he and his wife cultivated occasionally as their leisure permitted, or their necessities required. To persons thus conditioned the possession of the cow was naturally desirable: In addition to the benefit to themselves, she might be esteemed as an assistant nurse to the children. He therefore endeavoured to procure one; and after some time succeeded: and the means of maintaining her were neither burdensome nor expensive; for, besides what the garden afforded, he dwelled in the neighbourhood of a kindly Landlord, who allowed her the opportunity of pasturage in his fields in the summer, and the privilege of feeding with his cattle in the winter. With these advantages she became a valuable member of the poor man's family, and a particular favorite.

Simmons, however, after a trial of two or three years, and as his family increased, found the business of his shop insufficient for their support: He thought, and perhaps a portion of ambition was mingled in the thought, that his situation was too retired for such an occupation to be productive of any gain; and he wished to remove into a town where the prospect of greater custom was more promising, and would probably be realized. The more he reflected upon this scheme, the more he desired to accomplish it; and he finally resolved to leave the country at the end of the year, and try his little fortune in Cambridge.

In preparing for this purpose he could not think of parting with his cow: She was a pet of the family; and moreover he considered her absolutely necessary to the subsistence of his children. On the first of January they removed their effects, and were settled in the village; and all the vegetables and provender which their garden had produced, and could be spared for this serviceable animal, were stowed away as securely as the convenience of their out house would allow; and a temporary shed of poles and brush wood was fitted up for her accommodation during the winter: The poor man had fondly flattered himself that her stock of provisions would serve her till the spring, when the return of verdure would supply her with pasturage on the commons.

But the store of provisions diminished daily, and unfortunately the season was unusually prolonged by its continued coldness and severity; and before the close of February her fund of forage was exhausted, and the valued animal in danger of perishing from want.

Simmons saw her suffering situation, and the failure of his means to support her, with extreme uneasiness: Her loss to himself, her loss to his children, was a reflection which his mind could not endure. The balances of money due for his work in the country remained unsatisfied; and he had not the confidence to demand the pittance that were due to him in town: And he was yet too little known to expect a purchase of provender on credit. He was seized with despair; and for a moment forgot his occupation and all concern for his reputation. For a moment the cow was the dearest object of his affection; and he swore she should not perish: she had been as it were the faithful companion of his family for several years, had given milk and life to his children, and without her he could neither support them nor live himself in peace. It is possible that to persons so precisely circumstanced,

such reflections are not altogether unnatural: He, however, was completely influenced by them.

Just beyond the suburbs of the village there lived a substantial husbandman whom we shall designate by the name of John Mitchell. He had raised himself from small beginnings by his industry and care; and with good management had acquired a convenient tract of land which he had well improved and made productive: He was a man of benevolent dispositions, though provident of his own acquisitions, and esteemed and respected by his neighbours. About his barn were standing several stacks of hay: these were very naturally objects of desire to those in want; and he apprehended that they had already attracted the notice of midnight travellers: so that he had occasionally thought it necessary to attend to their security.

Poor Simmons in an evil hour resolved to save the life of his Cow at the expense of Mr. Mitchell; and with this intention proceeded in the silence of the night to a stack standing near the barn which concealed it from the view of the dwelling house. But it so happened that Mr. Mitchell in the same evening had secreted himself there the better to discover trespassers and guard his property. The atmosphere was cloudy; but the fullness of the moon allowed sufficient light to enable him to perceive approaching bodies. He first heard the footsteps of a man rustling in the straw in the yard; and then discerned him standing by the stack. He watched him, and waited for a completion of the felony before he should take measures to arrest the felon. At length he heard the person speak; and with great surprise listened to the following self-discourse as the man proceeded in his purpose.

"Now, what shall I do? My poor cow is all but on the lift, and we cannot live without her: The owner of this hay does not want it, and he will hardly say 'I must take some of it.' He then pulled out an armful; and then hesitated. 'But this is wrong—to take another man's goods is against law, and doing what he would not wish others to do unto us: But my poor cow will perish—poor thing—so 'good natured—she has been like a second mother to my little children—she comes and licks my hand for food, and I have none to give her: She must not—shall not die.' He then pulled out another armful; and again hesitated. 'No—it must not be—this is wrong—I cannot take it—and they say that honesty is the best policy: my poor cow must die—I must submit to my misfortune—the poor creature must die and my children suffer—but honesty is the best policy.' So saying he left the hay and departed: He returned slowly and mournfully to his dejected family. Mr. Mitchell knew the person by his voice, and most sincerely pitied his distress: He was sensibly affected by the tokens of an upright mind displayed by his conduct and discourse; & he resolved to relieve him and exemplify the truth of his maxim.

In the morning Simmons with a heavy heart repaired to his bench, and his wife, as she had usually done, went to the shed to take from her cow, perhaps, the last draughts of her udder. Just at this period Mr. Mitchell drove up to the house with a cart load of hay, and without much notice tilted it in the yard. Simmons, astonished and overjoyed at this unexpected supply, stepped up, and respectfully exclaimed to him—"Oh! Mr. Mitchell, I am a thousand times obliged to you for this mighty favour; but I cannot tell how, or when, I shall be able to pay you for it." "Never mind that," replied Mr. Mitchell, "we shall settle that matter at some other time." And leaving the house with his cart, without remembrance or any other explanation, he added, "But, Edward, so long as you live, remember, that honesty is the best policy."

SENEX.

Talbot co. Jan. 1st, 1827.

CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

A bill to authorise the importation of brandy in casks of a capacity of not less than fifteen gallons, has passed the house of representatives, and has been referred in senate to the committee on finance.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland from the committee to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Holmes of Maine, for diminishing the duty on salt, reported a bill for that purpose; which passed to a second reading.

The house of representatives have been discussing a bill to provide for the officers of the revolutionary army.

Mr. Little, from the select committee on the subject, reported an act fixing the ratio of representation after the 3d day of March, 1830, which was read twice in committee, made the order of the day for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

This bill fixes the ratio at one representative to 60,000.

Mr. Little on reporting this bill, stated that it was the opinion of the committee to whom this subject was referred, that the ratio now fixed would give nearly the same number of representatives as we have under the present ratio. The committee were unwilling that this number should be increased beyond what it is at present. He was not quite clear, whether the ratio fixed by the bill would give precisely that number. But the bill was now reported in order to give gentlemen an opportunity of examining for themselves, and making their own calculations on the subject. To assist them in these calculations, he begged to state, that in a few days several tables which were in preparation, and which would illustrate the labors of the committee, would be submitted to the house.

Mr. Forsyth offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be, and he is hereby requested, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interest, to lay before this house a copy of the convention made between the United States and Great Britain relative to the mixed commission now sitting under the first article of the treaty of Ghent.

On motion of Mr. Drayton it was **Resolved**, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the amount of drawbacks of duties for a longer period than is now fixed by law.

On motion of Mr. White of Florida, it was **Resolved**, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the removal of the Florida Indians.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

To make room for the Governor's Message we have been under the necessity of excluding several communications intended for this week's Gazette—they shall be attended to in our next.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis forwarded to the Editor.

"It is reported here that the result in the election of the Council is very different from what was intended by those who assumed to be master planners in that affair. The self appointed Dictators it seems, with becoming prudence, resolved to attempt no more than they thought they could do—therefore they resolved to let Mr. Gubby and Mr. Stunt alone, and as there were two vacancies to fill, they would bend all their force against Col. Martin the remaining member of the last years Council, and try to get their men into the vacancies. This required great maneuvering—The gentlemen of the house who were distinguished in old party times as belonging to the federal party, though not very numerous, are still numerous enough to be of vast importance and worthy to be gained. To open a negotiation for a bargain with them it was thought would never do, so expedients were the resort—Mr. Arnold E. Jones, a most respectable federal gentleman, was named at the instance of the Dictators, with a view of amusing the federal gentlemen, so as to draw them off from Col. Martin to take their man in his place, as a courteous return for the suggestion of Mr. Jones—and thus it was calculated, that Col. Martin and Mr. Jones would both fail, and Mr. William Hayward of Easton and Mr. Parker of Kent would be elected—But the scheme failed; the federal men took Col. Martin and Mr. Jones both together, and with the liberal and independent men of the House, elected them both to the mortification of the avowed opponents of the one and the pretended friends of the other—Mr. Scott, the other member, is here said to be a very clever man, and will be found to be a good appointment."

TREASURY OF MARYLAND.

The Treasurer of the Western Shore has submitted to the Legislature, his General report of the Receipts and Expenditures of this State during the past fiscal year, which ended on the first day of December 1826. The form in which the Treasurer is obliged to render this report, makes it inconvenient to insert it entire in the columns of a newspaper; we must therefore be content with taking a brief notice of the principal items of information which it contains.

It appears from this report, that the whole amount of monies received into the treasury from the 1st of December 1825, to the 1st of December 1826, was 193,936 27. That there was a repayment, on account of the contingent fund in the same year, of 100 19 And that the balance in the treasury on the 1st of December 1826, was 107,253 54

Making the aggregate in the treasury that year, 301,290 00

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures from the first of December 1825, to the first of December 1826 were 198,005 72

A sum which exceeded, in a small amount, the receipts for the same period. This sum, however, when deducted from the whole amount in the Treasury, left a balance therein on the 1st day of December 1826, of 103,284 28

The fact that the Receipts have fallen short of the Expenditures, may be thus explained—The actual amount of revenue which accrued in 1826, had not all been paid into the treasury prior to the 1st of December last. We have drawn this conclusion, from having observed in Report No. 3, in which is given the difference between the revenues which had accrued and those which had been received, that the balance of the accrued revenue not received when the reports were made, amounted to \$39,454 64. This sum added to the actual receipts, makes the revenue exceed the expenditures upwards of \$5,000 dollars. The condition of the finances of the state, may, on the whole, be considered prosperous.—*Md. Gaz.*

In the recess of the Legislature the Executive appointed Enoch J. Millard Register of Wills for Saint Mary's county, and Daniel Schnebly Register of Wills for Washington county—These appointments were confirmed by the Legislature.

MARRIED.

In this town on Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Reed, Mr. John Ayler, to Miss Sarah Ann Downie, all of Queen Ann's county.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Daniel Davis, Mr. Samuel Green, to Miss Mary Lankford, all of Somerset county.

In Greensborough on Monday morning last by the Rev. James Smith of Kent County, Mr. John McKenny merchant of Church-hill Queen Ann's county, to Miss Maria A. daughter of the late Dr. John Merritt of Middletown, Delaware.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this transitory life, at his residence near Greensborough, the 20th ult. Robert Baynard, from a disease not common; (the sore-throat) with which he was confined 10 months, during which time he oft-times expressed a perfect resignation to the Divine Will, not long before his departure, he was speaking of dying and observed that all he feared was the sting of death; which clearly evinces to his surviving friends that his hope was cast within the vail, and beyond death he had a mansion in the skies, a building not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens, where we have no doubt he is now enjoying that felicity which awaits the faithful, where he is perfectly freed from all pain and the pollutions of this vain world, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are forever at rest. He was a young man not exceeding 29 years of age and was much esteemed and respected by all who knew him, he has left six sisters and a large circle of relatives and acquaintances to lament his death.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
21st day of December, A. D. 1826.

On application of Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, J. that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.
Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Parrott, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof at the office of the Register of Wills, on or before the 23d of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of January, A. D. 1827.

EDWARD AULD, Adm'r. of Joseph Parrott, dec'd.

Jan. 13 4w

Orphans' Court of Somerset county.
November 8th, 1826.

On application of Francis Waters, Executor of Francis H. Waters, late of Somerset county deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, and in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

Test, JAMES POLK, Reg'r. of Wills for Somerset county.

Jan. 13 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis H. Waters, late of Somerset county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, on or before the 15th day of July 1827. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1827.

FRANCIS WATERS, Ex'r. of F. H. Waters, dec'd.

Jan. 13 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Johnson, late of (Quequeco) Worcester county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of January, A. D. 1827.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Jan. 13

WM. H. SMITH & WILSON SAULSBURY.

Wheel Wrights,

Begin leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the wheel right shop at the head of Washington Street, formerly occupied by Wm. H. Smith, where they carry on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of Smith & Salsbury. They have on hand first quality seasoned lumber, and are ready to execute any orders which they may be favoured with, in the best manner, either in making new, or repairing old work, & where may be had, Wagons, Cars, Cart wheels, bodies, shafts, & axletrees, ploughs, with or without irons, with every other article in their line, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, WILSON SAULSBURY.

Easton Jan. 13 6w

Bank of Caroline.

The subscriber being the authorized agent of the late Bank of Caroline, gives notice that he will attend at Denton on the second and fourth Tuesdays in every month from this date, for the purpose of settling the business of said institution and earnestly requests those persons having balances on the books against them or otherwise indebted, to call and settle as the most speedy method will be reported to, to close the concern—the few notes under a regular course of renewal, will fall due on the Tuesday after the first Monday in March next—Those neglecting to renew on that day will lose the opportunity to renew afterwards.

The President and Directors have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. of the capital stock of said Bank payable to the stockholders on their legal representatives after the first day of December next.

JOHN BOON, Agent, of the late Bank of Caroline.

Nov. 18 10w

MARYLAND.

Caroline county Orphans' Court.

The 9th day of January, 1827.

On application of William Hughtlett, Administrator of James Hughes, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty seven.
Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Hughes, late of Caroline county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, A. D. 1827.

WILLIAM HUGHTLETT, Adm'r. of James Hughes, dec'd.

Jan. 13 3w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, will hold their next meeting, at the residence of George W. Nabbs, Esq. in Easton, on Thursday the 25th inst. Easton Jan. 13.

Millinery

AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE REARDON, respectfully informs the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. John Camper, on Washington street, at the head of the point or landing road, where she intends to carry on with the assistance of Miss SUSAN ANN WILSON, the Millinery and Mantua Making, in all its variety.

The newest fashions will be procured to suit all seasons, and work shall be done with neatness and despatch.

Easton, Jan. 13 3w

N. B. Mrs. R. would accommodate a few genteel BOARDERS, on moderate terms.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. Jan. 1, 1827.

Persons applying for letters on this list will please mention that they are advertised.

A	K
A. S. Anthony	Ann Kuff
Thomas Barrow	Jolney Kemp
Jane Louisa Henry	John Locardmon
Peoby Brown	Joseph Leddenham
Thomas P. Bennett	Thomas Leddenham
Mrs. Bell	Mary Laws
Eliza M. Bromwell	William Mullikin
John Bennett	Mr. Nash
William Denny	Ann Nice
Rev. Thomas Bayne	Charlotte Nicols
Hensietta Clayland	Catharine Ann Nice
Margaret Cox	Jonathan Ozmant
Daniel Chezum	M'Kinny Porter
Joseph Collison	Christopher Plummer
Louisa Gray	Sarah Pearce
Rebecca H. Catrup	Rev. Stuart Redman
Ann Clark	William Rose
Lewis Chamberlin	William P. Ridgeway
Thomas Catrup	Elizabeth Redue
Thomas Coward	Sarah Ratcliffe
Robert Covey	Dr. John Stevens
Henry Catrup	John F. Sherwood
Damaris Davison	Martha Severe
Capt. Josiah Davis	Rayston Skinner
Capt. Farling	Elizabeth Smith
Richard Frisby	Susan Seth
John Framptom	Elizabeth Spencer
Sarah Fountain	Edward Spedden
Robert Fenwick	John W. Thompson
Orson Gore	Averner Turner
William Grayless	William R. Tripp
Sophia Goldsborough	Susan Wilson
Bradford Harrison	Margaret Wells
John Jenniss	Sarah Willis
Sally Harris	Moses Welch
Rebecca Hanson	Lucrertia D. Haddaway
John Hargon	Ann Hull
William Hans	John Willis
Lucrertia D. Haddaway	
Ann Hull	

A. GRAHAM, P. M.

Jan. 6

To prevent trouble and disappointment the public are informed that the Post Office will be open every Sunday from 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M. and from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. for the delivery of letters, and at no other hour on that day. A. G. p.m.

Farms For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two Tracts of LAND, formerly the property of and occupied by Edmondson Maxwell, lying in Mendenhall Hundred, Kent County, (Del.) on the main road leading from Frederick to Greensborough, about 10 miles from each place, and twelve from Camden, containing in the whole about six hundred acres, about one half well timbered. The cleared land is of a good quality, for the production of grain or grass; a large portion of it is meadow land. It is now occupied as two Farms with tolerable buildings on each. They will be sold together or separate, as may be most desirable to purchasers. The terms will be made very accommodating—Apply in Wilmington, to JOHN GORDON.

Wilmington Jan. 6 3w

WANTED.

To hire or purchase a good blacksmith for whom a liberal price will be given.—Enquire at this office.

Jan. 6

NOTICE.

Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber for the services of the Star Horse Young High Flyer, are requested to call on Mr. John H. O'Brien in Easton, who is authorized to receive the amount due him—further indulgence cannot be given.

JERRY PICKERING.

Jan. 8

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.
"Why should we despond."

Oh how can we gaze at the starry sky,
In its glory bending o'er us,
Then turn from the view with a saddened eye
To weep that a grave is before us.

There is mirth in the wild wood and joy on
the hill,
And music floats on the air,
There is sportive play in the gushing rill,
And beauty is every where.

And the tall old mountain lifts his crest,
Aloft in his peaceful pride,
And the sun-lit clouds form a gorgeous vest,
As they cling to his shaggy side.

The stirring sea in its majesty,
Feels joy in its ceaseless surge,
And roars a song, as it rolls along,
To the green earth's farthest verge.

There is peace beside the rivulets brim,
There's repose 'neath the forest's awning,
There's a calm delight in the twilight dim,
And gladness comes with the morning.

Aye there's gladness where ever the sun
beams fall,
For they cheer e'en the desert's scene;
And the moss clad towers, and the ivied wall,
Look gay in their mantle of green.

Behold, how o'er the lowliest grave,
The tint of beauty is shed,
There the wildflowers bloom, & the willows
wave,
Oh fair is the home of the dead.

Yes e'er—to the broken and with'ring heart
A healing balm is poured in,
And when the dear joys of the present depart
The hopes of the future begin.

T. A. V.

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin and Thomas S. Hayward, having associated themselves together in business, under the name and firm of

LAMB DIN & HAYWARD.

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store one door south of the Post Office, and Office of the Easton Gazette, a very general assortment of Merchandise, consisting of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA WARE,
QUEENS & STONE DO,
BRITISH GUNPOWDER,
PHILA. PATENT SHOT,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Which they offer at reduced prices for Cash and invite their friends and the public to give them an early call.
Easton, Oct. 21

New Goods.

Green & Reardon

Have just received and are now opening a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

Adapted to the season. Also a good assortment of Sole and upper Leather, which they are disposed to sell low for Hides, Kersey, Cash, &c. &c.
Nov 25

New Fall Goods.

William Clark

Has just received and is now opening an elegant supply of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS

Of all descriptions, which in addition to his former stock makes his assortment extensive and complete, all of which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash—His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.
Easton, Nov. 11

DOCTOR SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM.

Having settled himself at Wye Mill, offers his professional services to the PUBLIC.
He will be found at Mr. Samuel Hopkins'.
Dec. 16

For Sale

On a Credit of Four Years.

I will sell at a very reduced price, a farm containing about four hundred and thirty acres of land, in Caroline county, adjoining the town of Hillsborough. This farm is divided into three fields, containing about one hundred and forty thousand corn hills each, a greater part of the arable land is of a soil susceptible of improvement, with a large proportion of wood land, attached to it. I will sell also several valuable lots in the town. Any person desirous of purchasing may make application to the subscriber living on the Dover Road about two miles from Easton, or to Col. James Caldwell, residing on the premises.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sep. 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suit of William B. Cooper, Jr. use of Jesse Scott, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold on Tuesday the 30th of January 1827, on the Court House green in Easton, between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following lands and tenements, viz: the farm where Thomas Hayward now resides, on the county road leading from the Chapel to Centerville, containing 120 acres of land more or less; and will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias, with the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon—Attendance given by
THO. HENRIX, Shf.
Jan. 6

EASTON HOTEL.

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

Easton, Dec. 25
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.
S. L.

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, 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, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always 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.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year,
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 18

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls. They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Admr. of C. G. dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against David Nice, at the suit of the President, Directors & company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, use of Jonathan N. Benny & John Arringdale, will be sold at Public sale on Tuesday the 16th day of January next at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit, part of Londonderry situate near Easton (where said Nice formerly lived) containing 33 acres of land more or less with the improvements thereon, also part of Barwick's Escheat, part of Widors lot, part of Fork, and part of Shewoods Industry, containing 210 acres of land more or less, also two bogs, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and interest & costs due, and to become due thereon—Attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, Shf.
Dec. 23.

Wanted.

In a County Clerks office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office—Also an apprentice.

None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good moral character—For further particulars apply to the Editor.
Dec. 16

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient new brick store & dwelling, at present occupied by Martin & Hayward, situate on Washington street nearly opposite the Court House—This is considered one of the best stands in Easton, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
THOS. PARROTT,
Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

TO GRAZERS AND BUTCHERS,

One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.
J. C. WILSON, Jr.

July 1—If
The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office.

TO RENT.

I will rent to good mechanics my Black-Smith and Cart-Wright shops for the next year.—Or I will employ a good Black-Smith & Cart-Wright for the next year and give liberal wages.
THOS. HEMSLEY.
Near Wye Mill, Queen-Anne's County, Oct. 28.

Hides Wanted.

LAMB DIN & HAYWARD
Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the Town of Easton, will give the market price for dry and green Hides, and for sheepskins. This establishment is expected to be in operation about the beginning of the ensuing year, when they will also receive and tan hides on shares of one half. The gentleman who undertakes to superintend & manage this business, is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his workmanship will, at least, claim a share of public patronage.
Dec. 2 w

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

The subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop at the head of Washington street, formerly occupied by Laban Littleton, where he intends to carry on the Blacksmith business in all its various branches, viz: country work of all kinds, carriage work, gun locks, door, and trunk locks and keys, horse shoeing, axes, and other edged tools, warranted of the best materials, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms—He is determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and hopes to give general satisfaction, and therefore solicits a share of the public patronage.
ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.

N. B. An apprentice wanted to the above business.
Dec. 23

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRL

SITUATED AT KIMBERTON, CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
This Institution was established in 1818, it has generally consisted of twenty five scholars. It is now contemplated to extend the accommodations to forty.
The branches in which pupils are instructed, are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use and delineations of Maps, the use of the Globes, Drawing, Painting, and the elements of the French and Latin languages.

Kimberton is situated in a high and healthy part of the country, twenty eight miles from Philadelphia, having a regular communication with the city by stages three times a week.—It is twelve miles from Norristown, fourteen from West-Chester, and thirty from Wilmington, and there are a house of Entertainment, a Post Office and a resident Physician at the place.

For further particulars inquire of Jos. Warner and Samuel Archer, Philadelphia; of Dr. Wroth, Chester-town; of P. Granger, Centreville; of Dr. Moore, Lott Warfield, or John M. G. Emory, Easton, Md.; or at the School.
GURMOR KIMBER, Super't.
12th mo. 9th, 1826.

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county court sitting as a court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale for cash, on Monday the 15th day of January next, at the tavern in the village of Berlin in said county, occupied by Mr. John Sturgis, sundry lots and tracts of land which are in, and contiguous to said village, being the property of Mr. Jacob White, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the mortgage money due from said White to William McGregor.

The farms are well improved, and some of them will make a valuable site for a farmer or merchant—There will be sold a tavern lot which is considered a valuable stand for that business.
THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
Dec. 16 3w

VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to
SAM'L ROBERTS, adm'r.
of John W. Blake dec'd.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The farm of the late John W. Blake situate in Miles River neck, with the crop of wheat now seeded.—To a good Tenant the terms will be liberal—Apply as above.
Dec. 16

STATE OF MARYLAND, Worcester County, &c.

Upon application made to me the subscriber, in the recess of Worcester county court, as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of John Brewington of the 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, 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 immediately preceding his application, and 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 of May next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said John Brewington be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for four successive weeks, at least three months before the time appointed for his appearance aforesaid and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door of the county aforesaid, and also a copy of the same to be set up at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, three months before the time appointed for his appearance as aforesaid, thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause if any they have, why the said John Brewington should not have the benefit of the act and supplement as prayed. Given under my hand this 18th day of March, 1825.

ZADOK STURGES.

True Copy, Test,
JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.
Dec. 30 4w

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS

Two Lotteries Next Month

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE,
December 1st, 1826.

Grand State Lottery of Md.

The holder of two Tickets or two Shares, will be certain of at least One Prize and may draw THREE.—The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, and will take place in Baltimore,
On the 17th of January.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 20,000 Dollars.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is	5,000
5 prizes of 1,000 is	5,000
10 prizes of 500 is	5,000
50 prizes of 100 is	5,000
100 prizes of 20 is	2,000
200 prizes of 10 is	2,000
15000 prizes of 4 is	60,000

15368 Prizes, amounting to 114,000
Not One Blank to a Prize!—All payable in Cash, which as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets \$3 00 Quarters \$1 25
Halves 2 50 Eighths 62
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even,) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114; Market-street, Baltimore;

Where both the great capital prizes of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS were obtained in the late Grand State Lotteries, and where the HIGHEST CAPITAL sold in the last Grand State Lottery was obtained, & where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

THIRD CLASS OF THE Grand State Lottery

Of Virginia—the whole IN ONE DAY.—The drawing will take place in Richmond,
On the 24th of January.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:

1 prize of \$10,000 is	\$10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is	5,000
4 prizes of 1,000 is	4,000
20 prizes of 100 is	2,000
20 prizes of 50 is	1,000
200 prizes of 10 is	2,000
200 prizes of 5 is	1,000
6000 prizes of 4 is	24,000

6446 Prizes, amounting to 49,000
The whole payable in CASH—as usual at COHEN'S OFFICES.

Tickets only \$3 00 Quarters 75 cts.
Halves 1 50 Eighths 37 cts.
Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.
Dec. 9.

COHEN'S "Gazette & Lottery Register" will be published immediately after the drawing of each Lottery, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

MARYLAND:

Orphan's Court of Worcester county.

December Term, 1826.
On application of Ara Spence, Irving Spence and William W. Purnell, Esquires, Executors of James B. Robins, Esq. late of Worcester county deceased.—It is ordered that they give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, Md.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 13th day of December, Anno Domini 1826.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Worcester county.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Worcester county authorised by law,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscribers of Worcester county, have obtained from the Orphan's court of Worcester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James B. Robins 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 subscribers, on or before the first day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of December, 1826.

ARA SPENCE,
IRVING SPENCE, and
WM. W. PURNELL, Ex'rs.
of James B. Robins, dec'd.
Dec. 30 3w

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Worcester County authorised by Law.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county in Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of James B. Selby, 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 on or before the first day of July next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this twentieth day of December eighteen hundred and twenty six.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Ex'r.
of James B. Selby, deceased.
Dec. 30

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, on the chancery side thereof, the subscriber will sell all and singular the lands and real estate devised by John Singleton, to his son James Dickinson Singleton—This parcel of land containing 1184 acres, lies compactly—has a suitable proportion of woodland—a resource of mail—and is a part of that highly improved farm, the residence of the late John Singleton. It will be offered for sale on the 13th February, at the Court House door in Easton, at 12 o'clock, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with good and approved security, to the Trustee as such for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale. After the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the purchase money, and not before, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed, to be executed, acknowledged, and recorded according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate so sold to him, her, or them; as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendant. The premises will be shown by the Rev. Thomas Bayne, Mr. Nicholas G. Singleton, or the subscriber, who live on the adjoining farms.
NS. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
Jan. 6

Just Received

And for Sale at this Office, the following

BOOKS.

Lady of the Manor, Moral Tales,
Tales of an American Landlord,
Body and Soul, Sherwood's Stories,
Views of the Human Heart,
Village Sermons, do. Dialogues,
Helen's Pilgrimage,
American Mechanic's Magazine,
Tour in Italy, Naples,
The Boyne Water,
Cochrane's Pedestrian Journey,
Spark's Inquiry, Self Knowledge,
Burne's Works, Waverley,
Redgumlet Woodstock,
Peever of the Peak, Gay's Fables,
Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham,

Otranto and Solymon,
Percy Mallory, Tales of Fancy,
Adventures of Ajji Baba,
Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper,
Evans' Christian Denominations,
Evening Entertainments
Brother and Sister, Decision,
Calhoun Brown, Osage Captive,
Italian Concert, Lilly Douglas,
Susan Gray, Retrospect,
Re-captured Negro, Rosamond,
Scenes in Europe, Calchist,
Duties of Men and Women,
Peatters, Christian Pattern,
Hymn Books, Palmers' Narrative,
Shakespeare, Broils,
The Ayah and Lady,
Real Treasure, Testaments,
Week's Preparation,
Sermons on Confirmation,
Common Prayer,
Flavel's Sacramental Meditations,
No Fiction, Pilgrim's Progress,
Parent's Counselor,
Watts' Psalms and Hymns,
Christianity and Literature,
&c. &c. &c.

Together with an assortment of School Books, Blank Books, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, &c. &c.
Dec. 30

Joseph Chain

Has just returned from Baltimore with fresh supply of Goods in his line, viz:
Dried and Pickled Beef
Beefes Tongues
Bologna Sausage
Flour, 1st and 2d quality
Cheese, Butter & Water Crackers
Fresh and Pickled Butter
Smoked and Pickled Herrings
Mackarel,
Raisins, 1st and 2d quality
Oranges, Currants, Almonds,
Filberts, Palm Nuts, Chestnuts,
Ground Nuts, Shellbarks, &c.
All kinds of Candy, Cordials
Toys for Children,
Apples and Cider, by the barrel or by the small quantity,—with a complete assortment of Groceries, &c.
Dec. 30

MARYLAND:

Talbot county Orphan's Court,

29th day of December, A. D. 1826.
On application of William K. Lambdin, administrator of Joseph Haskins late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

Test,
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Haskins, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 23d of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of December, A. D. 1826.

WM. K. LAMB DIN, Adm'r.
of Joseph Haskins, dec'd
Dec. 30 3w