

# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS, the literature, well or ill conducted, is the great engine by which all popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown.  
Religion is the basis of all morality, and teaches us our duty—Morality renews the manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. 12.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1827

NO. 1.

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## A COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR,

For the Year of our Lord,

1827.

Being the third after Leap Year, and after the 4th of July, the first of American Independence.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6
		7	8	9	10	11	12
		13	14	15	16	17	18
		19	20	21	22	23	24
		25	26	27	28	29	30
FEBRUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6
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		25	26	27	28	29	30
MARCH		1	2	3	4	5	6
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APRIL		1	2	3	4	5	6
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MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
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JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
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JULY		1	2	3	4	5	6
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AUGUST		1	2	3	4	5	6
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SEPTEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
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OCTOBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
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NOVEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
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DECEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
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## LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

In Senate.

Monday, Dec. 25th, 1826.

This being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the General Assembly of Maryland they accordingly met.

All the members elect being present except Mr. Sprigg, from Washington county who it is understood declines the appointment; the members proceeded to qualify, by taking the oaths prescribed by the constitution and form of government of this state, after which the senate adjourned.

TUESDAY Dec. 26.

The senate proceeded to the choice of officers.

Edward Lloyd, Esq. was unanimously chosen President.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Lloyd addressed the senate to the following effect.

Gentlemen of the Senate,  
Before taking the chair to which I have been called by your kindness, permit me to return you my sincere acknowledgments for this evidence of your regard for your confidence and respect. I am, gentlemen, heretofore honored by many public appointments in the state, and through for many years conversant with the proceedings of legislative assemblies, my attention has not been particularly directed to the duties of a presiding officer, and

therefore duly sensible that in discharging the duties incident to the senate, or to which I am now called, that I shall often require much of your assistance, and more of your indulgence. But gentlemen, while acknowledging my humble qualification to do justice to the situation in which I am placed I will not hesitate to declare that if errors should occur, they will be errors of the head and not of the heart; and I pledge myself to you, gentlemen, and to my country that I will honestly exert the powers which I possess, be they what they may, to discharge with fidelity my duty to the state, or my duty to the senate.

The following officers were then unanimously chosen:  
William Kilty, Esq.—chief clerk.  
Joseph H. Nicholson—assistant clerk.  
Isaac Hines, Esq.—committee clerk.  
Andrew Slicer, Esq.—messenger.  
Samuel Pease, Esq.—door keeper.

A message was sent, apprising the House of Delegates that the senate were organized.—A similar message was received from this body.

A deputation was sent from each house apprising the executive that the branches of the legislature, respectively, were organized and prepared to receive any communication he might think proper to make. It is understood that Governor Kent will send his message this day at 12 o'clock.

The senate proceeded to the choice of Chaplain, when the Reverend Mr. Blanchard was duly elected.—Messrs. Herbert and Spence were appointed to wait on Mr. Blanchard and request his attendance accordingly.

Mr. Nelson asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Johnson, Mr. Heath and Mr. Herbert.

Adjourned.

Wednesday 27th.—A letter from Daniel Sprigg, Esq. member elect of Washington county, declining the appointment of senator, on account of private duties, &c. was read.

A report of the judges of election, in Somerset county of the votes taken in said county for and against the act providing for the public instruction of youth in primary schools, was read and referred to the house of delegates.

On motion, ordered that Messrs. Marriott, Sewell, and Whitely, be appointed a committee to examine and report the proceedings of the electors of the senate.

Messrs. Thomas, Dennis, and Reese, were appointed a committee to prepare and report rules and regulations for the senate.

Tribute of Respect.

The following resolution was received from the house of delegates, and was immediately assented to.

By the House of Delegates,  
December 27th, 1826.

The General Assembly of Maryland feeling the most unalloyed sorrow for the irreparable loss of the illustrious Jefferson and Adams, do resolve unanimously, that the chair of the president of the senate, that of the speaker of the house of delegates, and the chair of the governor in the council chamber, be covered with black during the remainder of the present session of the general assembly.

By order,  
John Brewer, Clk.

The clerk of the council delivered a message from his excellency the governor, which was read.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

The president announced the appointment of the following committees:

On bills relating to *Out Pensions*—Messrs. Harrison, Heath and Sewell.

On *Insolvent Bills*, Messrs. Johnson, Whitely and Forrest.

On *Divorce Bills*—Messrs. Sewell, Spence and Reese.

On *Ways and Means*—Messrs. Thomas, Dennis, Nelson, Heath and Harrison.

On *Internal Improvement*—Messrs. Nelson, Herbert, Reese, Forrest and Johnson.

On *Pensions and Revolutionary Claims* Messrs. Herbert, Thomas and Marriott.

On *Invalid Deeds*—Messrs. Dennis, Spence and Johnson.

On *Engrossed Bills*—Messrs. Marriott, Whitely, Sewell, Harrison and Nelson.

Mr. Sewell offered a message to the house of delegates, proposing and interchanging of services of the chaplains, which was assented to.

Mr. Marriott delivered a report from the committee upon the proceedings of the electors of the senate, specifying the returns of their election, which was concurred with.

Mr. Nelson had leave to report a bill respecting a bill to provide for making several turnpike roads, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks therein mentioned, and a bill to alter the time of holding the county court of Frederick county.

form it was assented to, and sent to the house of delegates.

## HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 25.

Thirty-eight members appeared and answered to their names. This being the Christian anniversary, the members adjourned without proceeding to business.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Seventy-six members appeared, answered to their names and proceeded to qualify, by taking the oaths prescribed by the constitution of the state.

On motion of Mr. Tyson, the house proceeded to the choice of a speaker.

James W. McCulloh was nominated by Mr. Barnes, and

John G. Chapman was nominated by Mr. Edward Hughes.

On counting the ballots, the votes were:  
For J. W. McCulloh, 46  
For J. G. Chapman, 28

On being conducted to the chair, Mr. McCulloh made a very appropriate address to the house, acknowledging his sense of the honor conferred upon him.

On motion of Mr. Turner, the house proceeded to the choice of a chief clerk.

John Brewer, Esq. was put in nomination by Mr. Turner, and Louis Gassaway, Esq. by Mr. Crabbe.

On counting the ballots, there appeared,  
For John Brewer, 59  
For Louis Gassaway, 16

On motion of Mr. Peach, the house proceeded to the choice of the assistant clerk.

Gideon Pearce, Esq. being the only person put in nomination it was thereupon ordered that Gideon Pearce be considered as elected.

On motion the house proceeded to the choice of a sergeant at arms.

G. I. Grammer, Richard Williams, Samuel Lucas and Abm. H. Price were severally nominated.

The votes were  
For G. I. Grammer 30  
Richard Williams 24  
A. H. Price 11  
S. Lucas 10

On motion it was ordered that John Quinn be considered as door keeper, no other person being nominated.

A motion to reconsider the vote was made, but negatived.

The house proceeded to the choice of committee clerks.

On motion of Mr. Turner, resolved, that the three persons residents of the Western Shore, & the two persons residents on the Eastern Shore, having the greatest number of votes be considered as duly elected.

On counting the ballots it appeared that Benjamin Seagr, Jacob A. Smith, James H. Milbourne, David Ridgely and George A. Farquhar were duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, ordered, that Messrs. Nicholson and Peach, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Charles A. Davis, and request his attendance on the House every morning to perform divine service.

On motion of Mr. Boon, ordered, that this house in respect to the memory of Joseph Mann, John C. Cockey and John R. Pitt, Esqs. deceased, members elect, for Kent, Frederick and Dorchester counties, wear crapes on their left arm, for thirty days.

Ordered, that the Speaker be requested to issue warrants to the sheriffs of Kent, Frederick and Dorchester counties, for elections to supply the vacancies occasioned by the death of Joseph Mann, John C. Cockey and John R. Pitt, Esqs. members elect and returned from those counties.

Mr. Teackle offered resolutions for appointing the usual standing committees of the house.

Mr. Banning moved to strike out the committee on Divorces.

When Mr. Banning made the motion to strike out the committee of divorces, he said, "Mr. Speaker I doubt the policy of this house organizing to grant divorces. It is true, sir, we are always in order to hear petitions, but let all petitions for divorces be referred to a select committee. Perhaps, sir, I may have a little out of order to ask, what right has this house to annul a contract between individuals, let it be of whatever nature it may, and more especially for any little difference between man and wife. I do not wish air to give any encouragement to those petitions; but if the order now before the house, is adopted, it is encouraging or holding out to the people of Maryland, that we are organized to grant divorces; I wish to put a stop to this business; and I hope the house will sustain me."

The motion was opposed by Mr. Barnes, Mr. Banning made a reply to support of his motion, and on the question, it was negatived.

Mr. Stevens moved substitute for Mr. Teackle's resolution, proposing that the Speaker appoint the usual standing committees, with the addition of a committee on Intemperance.

Mr. Tyson moved to strike out that part of the resolution relating to Intemperance, and to insert the following:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint the usual standing committees, with the addition of a committee on Intemperance.

Mr. Banning offered the following resolutions and resolutions.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States have in various instances appropriated for the purchase of public lands.

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pointed to wait upon his excellency the Governor, and inform him that the house was in session & prepared to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Messrs. Goldsborough, Millard and Chapman, were appointed a committee to draft and report rules and regulations for the house.

On motion of Mr. Turner, ordered, that the Sergeant at arms procure for the use of each member of this house, such newspaper as they may respectively direct, not exceeding one daily paper for each member.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The Speaker announced the following COMMITTEES.

Of *Ways and Means*—Messrs. Chapman, Hall, Teackle, Striker, Wilmer, E. Hughes, Kent.

Of *Grievances and Courts of Justice*—Messrs. Tyson, Tidball, Dennis, Peach, Speed, Goldsborough, Bond.

On *Claims*—Messrs. Barnes, Stevens, Montgomery, Somerville, Keene, Done, Price.

On *Elections &c.*—Messrs. Sappington, J. W. Thomas, Hope, Ridgely, S. R. Smith, Bennett, R. Thomas.

On *Insolencies*—Messrs. Brooke, Gibbons, Gough, Brown, Norris, Hitch, King, On *Pensions*—Messrs. Farquhar, Beall, Nicholson, Rogerson, Moffit, Armstrong, Saulsbury.

On *Militia*—Messrs. Duval, Chapman, Thompson, Millard, Banning, Landis, Fitzgerald.

On *Divorces*—Messrs. Buchanan, Hawkins, Winchester, Hatlin, Farquhar, Ridgeway, Peter.

On *Lotteries*—Messrs. Stevens, Compton, Campbell, Mordecai Smith, Teackle.

On motion of Mr. Peach, the sergeant at arms was instructed to procure twenty copies of the laws and journals of last session for the use of the house.

Mr. J. W. Thomas had leave to report a bill for changing the constitution, as relates to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, and to give to each county, and to the city of Baltimore, one senator, to be elected immediately by the people.

Mr. Banning had leave to report a bill for changing the constitution, as relates to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, and to give to each county, and to the city of Baltimore, one senator, to be elected immediately by the people.

Mr. Stricker had leave to report a bill to alter the constitution, so as to increase the delegation of the city of Baltimore, to the same number as from each county of the state.

Mr. Tyson had leave to report a supplement to the act incorporating the Saquehannan and Patuxent Canal Company.

Mr. Peach had leave to report a bill to repeal the act of last session, repealing the tax on amercements, and substituting a tax on plaintiffs.

Mr. Duval had leave to report a supplement to the act to provide for the public instruction of youth in this state.

On motion of Mr. Teackle, Messrs. Teackle, Moffit, Brooke, Barnes, Speed, Hughes and Duval, were appointed a committee of Public Instruction, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to education.

Mr. Tyson proposed the message to the senate respecting a tribute of respect to Jefferson and Adams, for which see senate proceedings.

Mr. Bennett had leave to report a bill to change the constitution in relation to the delegation from the counties and the city of Annapolis.

Mr. Ridgeway had leave to report a bill to confirm the act of last session, for changing the constitution, so that the governor shall be elected by the people, and to abolish the council.

Mr. Turner had leave to report a bill for extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in this state.

On motion of Mr. Millard, ordered, that the treasurer report to this house such information as he may possess relative to lands claimed by the soldiers of the Maryland line.

The clerk of the council delivers a message from his excellency the governor, which was read, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Banning, ordered, that Messrs. Banning, Barnes, Gibbons, Speed and Goldsborough, be a committee to examine into the condition of the library of this house, to suggest some mode for the preservation of the books belonging thereto, and to make report thereon.

Ordered, that the chief clerk direct two of the committee clerks to make out a list of the books, &c.

Mr. Goldsborough had leave to report a bill for repealing the act of 1824, directing the judges of the 4th judicial district to set apart certain days for the transaction of chancery business, so far as the same relates to Dorchester county.

United States Lands for Education.

Mr. Bennett offered the following resolutions and resolutions.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States have in various instances appropriated for the purchase of public lands.

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state, which as liberally expended the blood and treasure of their children in that glorious contest that gave freedom to this favored land. Therefore,

Resolved, That the state of Maryland be justly entitled to a fair and equitable portion of the public lands of the United States, for the purpose of General Instruction and Education.

Resolved, That all senators and representatives in Congress, be requested, to use their best efforts to obtain for the state of Maryland a grant of lands for the above purpose.

Resolved, That his Excellency the governor be requested to transmit to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of the preceding preamble and resolutions.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

On motion of Edward Hughes, leave given to report a bill, directing the manner of settling disputes relative to officers fees and for other purposes. Messrs. Edward Hughes, Millard and Chapman, committee.

U. S. SENATE.

Mr. Stricker, proposed the following message:

By the House of Delegates,  
December 28, 1826.

Gentlemen of the Senate—The term of service for which the Hon. Samuel Smith has been elected, as one of the Senators to represent the State of Maryland, in the Senate of the United States, will expire on the third day of March next.

It is incumbent upon the Legislature during the present session to supply the vacancy which will at that time occur, two primaries, with the concurrence of your honorable body, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, to proceed to the discharge of that duty, according to the constitution of the United States, and the provisions of an act of assembly, passed at November session, wherein provided and nine, entitled "An act to amend the mode of electing senators to represent the state, in the senate of the United States."

Some debate occurred upon the message, in which Messrs. Goldsborough, Campbell, Duval, and Brooke, supported the proposition proposed in the message, for going into the election. Mr. Farquhar and Mr. Stevens, made some observations in favor of the proposition.

On motion of Mr. Banning, the message was postponed to the second Tuesday of January next.

Mr. Peach reports a bill, for changing the act of last session, directing the manner of settling disputes relative to officers fees and for other purposes.

Mr. Barnes obtained leave to report a bill, to aid free persons of color in emigrating to Liberia. Committee Messrs. Barnes, Millard, Sutton, Henderson and Jones.

Mr. Thompson had leave to report a bill, for the more speedy collection of small debts out of court. Committee Messrs. Thompson, Saulsbury, Compton, Duval, Gault, and Jno. Hughes.

Mr. Buchanan obtained leave to report a bill for regulating divorces, referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Hope submitted an order respecting the Belle Air Academy.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the following message was read ass



## DUCK SHOOTING.

The Editor of the *Ekton Press*.

It may not be uninteresting to some of your distant readers, to be informed of the manner of shooting wild ducks on the Susquehanna; and though many of them may be incredulous, no citizen of Cecil county will doubt the sequel.

The phrase *toeing ducks*, peculiar to this part of the world, is not understood anywhere else; and is practised in the following manner: When a gunner discovers a flock of ducks floating at too great a distance to be shot from the shore, he crawls near to the water, and conceals himself behind a blind, which he previously erects for the purpose, of logs covered with river grass. He has with him a dog, trained to run after chips or small stones; the color of the dog should be red or white, though almost every color has been found to answer at times. Concealed from the ducks, the gunner throws a stone near the edge of the water, and the dog instantly springs from the blind and runs after it. At the sight of the dog playing on the shore, the ducks stretch out their long necks and gaze with apparent amazement and curiosity, like a gang of negroes at Punch in the puppet show. The gunner continues to throw stones right and left, and the dog should be kept running as fast as possible, and not allowed to stop, if it can be avoided, for an instant; his large bushy tail ought to be constantly in motion. The ducks in the meanwhile are delighted with the singular spectacle, and swim towards the dog as fast as their feet can paddle them. So great is their impatience to get a nearer view of him, that those which are furthest off will fly, and light between him and those that were nearest. All the time the ducks keep their eyes fixed upon the dog, and seem to be governed by a spell which they have not power nor inclination to break, like birds charmed by a black snake. As soon as the gunner perceives that the ducks take notice of his dog, his hope is raised frequently to be disappointed; for, if the ducks see the gunner, or if his dog run behind any thing on the shore that conceals him from their sight, or if from fatigue or laziness he declines running, or if he bark or lie down to gnaw the stone that was thrown for him, which frequently happens, instantly the spell is broken, and the ducks take to their wings. If, however, no accident happen, and every thing works right, as the duckers say, often a flock of ducks that cover a half acre of water is *toed* as it were by a magic, from six hundred yards or upward to within 20 feet of the gunner. The numbers that are killed in this way is incredible; for there are generally two or three gunners that shoot from the same blind. I will not attempt to account for *toeing* ducks; by what instinct or impulse they are ruled in coming to the dog, whether it be curiosity or magic, I know not; but I know that the fact exists as I have stated, and can be attested by hundreds of gunners on the Susquehanna; and I defy Mr. Mitchell, or any other sage, to give a satisfactory explanation of it. I have seen the same flock of ducks *toed* to shore three times in one day by the same dog, and shot at each time. It is not to be supposed that the dog is conscious of the effect he produces on the ducks; or knows that they come to the shore to see him; he is engaged playing with the stones that are thrown for him, and thinks of nothing else. There is difficulty in training a *toer*; most dogs are too lazy, and refuse to run as soon as their feet get cut by the stones and shells on the shore, and few of them will play after they have seen the ducks shot, but stop to look at them when they approach the shore, and sometimes plunge into the water after them before they are near enough to be killed.

A gunner should be provided with several dogs to bring the ducks; he shoots out of the water, and never suffer his *toer* to do it, lest he contract the habit of neglecting his play to swim after the duck before they are shot. The New-foundland breed make the best water dogs, and will plunge into the rapids stream or break through the ice in the coldest weather, to bring out ducks. Ducks are not to be *toed* at all times, nor the same flock very often, and there are several kinds that will never *toe*. Early in the season; that is, the latter part of October or first of November, the canvas-back and red head, the most delicious of all feathered creation, *toe* to abundance, but after being shot at several times, they become wild, and will fly at the sight of a dog. Some of the Susquehanna gunners can ascertain 9 times out of 10, without making the experiment by watching the motions of a flock of ducks; whether they are in the notion of *toeing*, or will fly from the dog. This is the last art that a gunner acquires and is not to be learned except from experience. No state in the union abounds with water fowl of every description equally with the land of Maryland. They are to be found in the bay below Havre-de-Grace, numerous enough to darken the air, and the thunder of their wings can be heard when they rise from the water, at the distance of ten miles. The art of *toeing*, like many other curious arts, was discovered by accident; and tradition says that a gunner concealed behind a blind, watching a flock of ducks, presently saw a fox playing on the shore, and was surprised to perceive the ducks swimming to shore to gaze at him; if he ran up the beach, they swam in that direction, and gazed at him in silent admiration; or if he ran down the beach, they followed, approaching as near as they could without leaving the water. Reynard, though proverbially cunning, had no design upon the ducks; he was rolling and prancing for amusement; but the gunner took the hint, and after shooting a great number of the ducks for the fox, without intending, had *toed* for him, he started his dog to run on the shore, by throwing pieces of bread for him, and to his great delight, discovered that the project succeeded.

The Chesapeake Bay and its tributary streams supply every city in the Union with ducks, swans, and geese; and sometimes they are exported to London. Here are to be found an army of the most daring marks-men in the world, consisting of gentlemen who shoot for pleasure, as well as gunners, who shoot ducks for sale. I have not time to speak of the mode of shooting ducks on the wing, as practised in this state.

## A SPORTSMAN.

From the American Farmer.

## ICE HOUSES.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

SIR—Some enquiries have been made of you, I observe lately, about the proper mode of constructing ice houses, which have given rise to several communications from your correspondents on the subject. As I always feel disposed to add my mite of experience to the columns of your useful Journal, I will give you in as few words as possible, the construction, dimensions and cost of an ice-house which I have on my lot, the chief recommendation of which is its cheapness, and the little mechanical skill necessary for its construction, as mine was built entirely by the common labourers on my farm.

I dug a circular pit seventeen feet deep, the diameter of which is eighteen feet at the surface, and twelve at the bottom. The bottom, which was a fine yellow sand, I made to incline from the sides to the centre, and immediately in the centre, which was the lowest point, I dug a well three feet square and four feet deep, in order that the water might drain off immediately from the ice, when any thawing took place. On the bottom of the pit over the well, I placed four large locust sills, and on them put a floor of locust logs, as close together as they would lie. I then put down logs endwise, sixteen feet six inches in length, with the small ends downwards, until the whole pit was lined round with logs; at the bottom of the logs where they came in contact with the floor, and at the top I put a strong hoop, (made by splitting long white oak saplings,) nailed to every log, and two similar hoops in the intermediate space, in order to keep the logs securely in their places—on the surface over this, I erected a light roof of boards, and lined it on the inside with corn stalks, which are excellent non-conductors, and in that sheltered situation will last many years. I consider the plan of putting the logs down endwise as much the best, because when they begin to decay, it is but little trouble to draw one out at a time and replace it with a sound one, whereas, in the other plan of building log pens, if one log should decay near the bottom, the trouble of repairing is almost equal to building a new one. In filling my ice house, I place a thin cover of green cedar brush at the bottom, on which the ice is thrown, and take care when getting the ice, to have every large piece struck with the eye of an axe, so as to reduce it to pieces of about a pound in weight. I place a small quantity of straw between the ice and the wall of the house, and when full cover the whole with dry, clean oak leaves, which I have found to preserve the ice much better than straw. During the summer I have dry straw stuffed in between the walls and the ice, (as the latter recedes by melting from the walls,) which is easily done with a long pole. This ice house, which you will perceive is an inverted frustum of a cone, contains when full, about 1800 bushels of ice, and although three (private) families are supplied from it constantly, it has never given out.

## Cost of building.

Digging the pit,	\$9 00
Cutting logs, &c.	1 34
Getting boards, &c.	1 75
Hauling all the timber a few hundred yards,	1 50
Putting down floor and side logs,	2 00
Putting up roof,	3 00
Nails and door hinges,	1 00
Making and putting up door,	75
Whole expense,	\$20 34

To the construction of ice houses, it is a great convenience to have the door made sufficiently wide to receive with ease the tail of the cart or waggon within it, in unloading, as it can be done in half the time. All the ice houses should have a window in the upper part of the gable end, with a shutter to it, as it is absolutely necessary in very hot weather, to ventilate them. In the estimate above, I have calculated all the expense that a farmer could possibly incur in building an ice house of the kind recommended; but mine was done at a very leisure time, and therefore I did not actually incur all the expense stated.

Yours, respectfully,

## UNSTOPPING THE EARS OF THE DEAF.

From the Richmond Compiler.

I am persuaded that in the great majority of cases deafness is caused by some stoppage in the external organs of the ear. If the nerve be sound I can see no impossibility in curing the disease. Let a deaf person put a watch into his mouth, if he can hear the ticking distinctly, he may be assured that the nerve is not injured, and that there is the strongest probability of his being relieved by removing the external obstruction. I do not positively say, because the deaf person does not distinctly hear the ticking of the watch that therefore the nerve is insensible; for it may happen that the interior tube from the mouth to the ear, may be closed up as well as the external duct to the tympanum. But, if there be any reason to believe that the nerve is good, the deaf person should not despair, but resort to the proper expedients for relief. I am acquainted with a gentleman from whom I have received the following account of his deafness and his cure.

He had been a long time incapable of hearing. As he says himself, he was as deaf as a post. Even the voice of a Sten-

tor could not reach him. Some time since he was fortunate enough to meet with a young physician, bold and persevering, who told him if he would put himself under his practice, he was satisfied he could administer relief. The deaf gentleman was very far from being sanguine; indeed he did not permit himself to entertain much hope but determined to try the experiment. The first thing the physician did was to procure a powerful syringe more than a foot long and two or three inches in the pipe. With this he began to inject warm water copiously into the ear; then varying with a solution of Windsor soap, and sometimes with warm milk just drawn from the cow. Occasionally plugging steeped into oil of almonds were introduced into the ear and the ears were tied up with handkerchiefs. The gentleman piqued himself on his perseverance & well was he rewarded for it. For six days there was no sensible good effect produced, but after that time, and on repeating the injections with the syringe a small quantity of hardened wax came out and for the first time the voice of the physician broke upon the ear of the patient. This encouraged him to the repetition of the experiments, and a piece of wax as large as an almond, and perfectly hard, came out; and from that time to this, the gentleman has heard as well as any of his acquaintances. The only protection he uses in case he catches a little cold to tie up the head, or use a little cotton dipped in oil.

He is now convinced that in nine cases out of ten deafness proceeds from similar causes, and may be cured. We have persons professing to cure most of our diseases; we have oculists for the eye, dentists for the teeth, ladies to cure hammering (I think the tongue falls properly within their jurisdiction.) Why have we not professional gentlemen who make it their business to "unstop the ears of the deaf?" I am sure that if I were as deaf as some of my friends and all sort of communication at that sense quite shut out, I would freely give a good lump sum to any person who would cure me. I would spare neither money nor pains to recover one of the five senses and that so important a one which Providence has given me. In fact, I am not very certain that the time will not come when surgery will be able to cure those who are born deaf, as she does those who are born blind. But hypothesis apart. All I now abide by is the fact I have stated.

## PHILOS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.

## FEMALE RIGHTS IN GEORGIA.

This may indeed be called an age of innovation, in which all the received notions of justice and of government are to be supplanted—in which expediency is more to be consulted than permanent policy; and in which political quackery seems to have commenced a crusade in search of adventures. We have of late often been convinced of the existence of this spirit of innovation in our legislators, but never more forcibly than a few days since, while perusing a letter to the Editor of the Savannah Georgian containing a detail of the proceedings of the Legislature of Georgia. In this letter we find it stated, that a bill has been introduced, and passed one branch by a vote of 60 to 43, "to enable the husband under any circumstances, to dispose of his real estate without consent of the wife, as far as regards the right of dower or third."

It may be said probably, that this is a regulation exclusively affecting the state of Georgia, & that we have nothing to do with the domestic policy of that State; to such an assertion we enter our dissent. Though this regulation does not affect the rights of wives in Maryland, we conceive it involves principles so abhorrent to those of justice; so contrary to those of an enlightened policy and so destructive to the rights of the fairer portion of society, as to require the expressed disapprobation of every liberal and honorable mind.—Though this spirit of encroaching on female rights has not yet passed the confines of Maryland, if not met ere it reaches us, its contagion may be wafted within our borders, and we shall be obliged to use a curative instead of a preventive.

## Chronicle.

Boston, Dec. 25.

On Saturday, at 9 o'clock, on the opening of the Circuit Court of the United States, Merchant and Colson, who had been convicted of murder, were brought in to receive sentence. Judge Story, after a solemn and impressive address, pronounced sentence of death, to be executed on the first day of February next. The prisoners, so far from manifesting any just sense of their awful condition, or any compunctions for the atrocious crime they have committed, conducted themselves in the most indecent and intemperate manner, and addressed the judge, the jury, and the officers of the court, in the most abusive and profane language. The conduct of these unhappy men, in the commission of the crime for which they are to suffer, and since they have been on their trial, has been that of the most hardened and depraved of human beings. The particulars of the crime have been mostly stated heretofore, when the news of the event was announced. The schooner *Fairy*, sailed from Boston on the 8th of August last, for Goldenburg, with a cargo worth about \$7000, and six persons on board, viz: Edward Selfridge, son of the late Thomas G. Selfridge, master, Thomas P. Jenkins, mate, the two prisoners, seamen, with John Murray a seaman, and Hughes, steward.

The last named persons, (with Capt. Hook and Mr. Pike, who assisted in the arrest,) were the principal witnesses on the trial. In the course of the voyage, Merchant inquired of Murray if there was money on board. He also complained of being kept too long at the helm, and Colson complained that the captain had thrown

water on him. On the night of August 27, it was the captain's watch on deck, with Colson and Hughes, until 12 o'clock; and the mate, with Merchant, after 12. At 12, the captain and Hughes went below, and went to sleep. At 4 o'clock in the morning, water was called. Murray, who had been below, and asleep all night, and Hughes got up, found the hatch of the fore-cabin closed, and fastened, although the weather was hot. After a short time the hatchway was opened, and Hughes and Murray went up. They found Colson at the helm, and Merchant sitting on the rail. One of them inquired for the mate, and Merchant replied, "we have killed captain and mate, and throw them overboard." This declaration was confirmed by Colson, in language the most vulgar and profane. He said they were willing to suffer for it, if they were caught.

Merchant ordered the steward to get the best breakfast in the vessel. He and Colson threw overboard anchors, cables, &c. and stove water casks, as Colson said, to lighten the vessel, and make her sail faster. After breakfast they took out the captain's desk, and destroyed part of the papers. They divided the captain's clothes, Merchant taking his chest, and Colson putting the clothes into his own chest. They discharged the pistols, four in number, and reloaded them, taking two each. The bed clothes were gone from the captain's berth, there was blood on the pillow, on the cabin floor, the steps, the quarter deck, and rail, and on Merchant's trousers.—They steered various courses, and in three days made the coast of Nova Scotia. Merchant and Colson then bored auger holes in the vessel and put in plugs. When about 5 miles from land, they got out the boat, put provisions, 3 chests, a sextant and compass into it; the two witnesses were ordered into it; the plugs were taken out; and Colson cut holes in the side of the vessel, near the water's edge, to make her sink faster. They then made for the shore. Colson and Merchant agreed to say they belonged to brig *Fame* of Philadelphia, which had foundered at sea, that there were eight hands in all, and that the captain and mate, and two of the crew had taken to the other boat, which had parted company in a fog.

Towards evening, August 30, they entered the harbour of Louisburgh. They were seen coming in by Capt. Hook, and Francis Pike, mate, of the schooner *Sally*, of Newburyport, who had put in there for water. To them, whom they met shortly after landing, they told the story which they had agreed on. Murray and Hughes the next morning found an opportunity to disclose the truth to Hook and Pike, who immediately took measures to have the murderers apprehended, in which they succeeded on the following morning. Capt. Pike stated on the trial, that when Colson was arrested and brought in, after the examination of Merchant, Colson said to Merchant, "Oh Charley, if you had heard to me, we should not have come to this." "I know I have got to die, and I'll tell the truth, you (Merchant) killed the mate and I killed the captain; I was forward, heard you strike a blow, heard the mate fall, and when I came aft you was throwing him overboard;" then Merchant picked up a bolt and said if Colson didn't go and kill the captain, he should be killed too. Colson went below with the axe, but his heart failed him. Merchant then followed him down again with the bolt, when Colson struck the captain with the axe—captain screamed.—Merchant then sprang down, dragged the captain out of his berth, and finished him on the cabin floor—then both hauled him up the cabin stairs, and threw him overboard through the port hole. Merchant made no reply.—*Daily Ad.*

## For the Eastern Gazette.

MR. EDITOR, Having observed, in your last paper an article which professes itself to have emanated from one who has great regard for 'Justice and merit' and which promises to transfer all merit from Governor Kent or others to General Smith for services rendered the state in the recovery of the interests due her for monies advanced during the late war. I propose to give you a short history of the proceedings in that case, which will not vary substantially from the truth, and which will show that Governor Kent is entitled to at least a full share of the credit for this act, and it will further show that the insinuation of 'Justice' and his statement has been devised for a reason perfectly apparent, and which reason is, to degrade Governor Kent before the people for sinister purposes and to elevate General Smith, for like purposes.

It will be recollected, by any one conversant with the late proceedings of Congress, that the entering wedge to the recovery of this claim was a bill or resolution in favour of paying to the state of Virginia a claim of exactly the same description, which was, I believe, originated in the senate, and passed both Houses, before the admission of the Maryland claim. In this bill which went to establish the principle, General Smith I think, as a matter of course, moved to include Maryland, but his motion was rejected.

Immediately upon the establishment of the principle, by the passage of the resolution or act above, Governor Kent, then a member of Congress, wrote to Governor Stevens and suggested to him the propriety of stating forthwith the claim of Maryland, and to back the members from the state with their Executive authority to press the claim speedily upon Congress or the Secretary of War. This letter was followed by others of like import from General Smith himself and other members of Congress, and if I recollect right Governor Stevens in his message to the legislature at the last session, while touching this point, overlooked the services of Gen. Kent, General Smith himself, and all others, and thought

only of the services of Mr. Kerr, late agent for the recovery of those claims. In fact I consider no individual person as entitled to any very exorbitant share of credit for the recovery of this claim, founded as it was in no intricacy, and bottomed upon a sheer principle of justice which had been adopted and recognized by a previous resolution or act of Congress.—But the promptness and zeal displayed by Governor Kent, in this case, in all other cases in which his state and constituents were interested, he was exceeded neither by General Smith nor any other person.

Now what was intended by your correspondent in quoting his second resolution in *Italics*, but to endeavour to deceive the readers of your paper into the belief that it was impossible that Governor Kent could have sided in this matter, as he was 'then Governor of the state' and a mere 'organ' of the legislature? It is not to be disguised that there are a few men in the state, and particularly one or two on this shore, who have been long jealous of the weight of character of Governor Kent in the state, and particularly of his weight and influence while in Congress with that body and with the executive of the United States, and such gentlemen would not only eject him from the government of the state, which he is discharging with so much credit to himself, and with so much redeeming credit to the character, dignity and respectability of the state. So also, as it is supposed, his character throws something of a shadow upon that of General Smith, and he is believed, (though I apprehend it is not his desire) to stand in the way of the General's re-election.

I should infer that Governor Kent would desire to fill out his term of three years and would prefer his present office to that of a United States Senator.

From General Smith's reputed revolutionary services, his age and his misfortunes from whatever cause, we had desired to withhold the expression of our sentiments concerning him; but as his friends are so desirous of subtracting from Governor Kent and unwilling to allow Kent any 'merit' and so prompt to charge his friends with improper reasons for mentioning his merits; General Smith and his friends from motives of self-defence become from the necessity of the case, fair game.

For my part I have long ceased to admire or respect General Smith.—His *leg* and *Purvisance* business.—His and his brother's pitiful and abortive attempt to pull down Mr. Madison at a critical period of the government.—His peevish and imperable conduct as commander in chief on the occasion of the attack on Baltimore.—His delinquency in the United States Bank.—and finally his attempt to cram Mr. Crawford down the people's throats of his state, when he knew so overwhelming a majority was against him, in conspire to satisfy many old men in the state, that General Smith ought not to hold the distinguished appointment in the state which he is now about to return to the hands of his constituents. His popularity with certain classes of politicians in the state at present—his popularity with you Sir, if I may use the expression, is a matter of wonderment, and affords a rare example of the fickleness of popular sentiment. There was a time when the federal party would as soon have supported his Satanic Majesty, as the General—not as they alleged so much from his want of political, as common honesty!! I could never support the General for the reasons given above, and I believe his conduct, with the conduct of one or two others in the state, has done more to degrade Democracy in this state than all the efforts of federalism together. Is this the reason now, in candour, that he has become so popular with his old opponents?—But he is a great commercial man!—If then you will take the trouble to look at Niles' Register, you will find that he has thence been furnished with more speeches than one, that he has not given credit for, and that, as a commercial man, he has received rather more than his share of eclat.

## A DEMOCRAT.

Dec. 27th, 1826.

Extract from the exposition of the President of the United States' Bank to the Stockholders, 1st October 1822—see Niles' Register, 23d vol. page 91.

In the office at Baltimore of which James A. Buchanan was President, Samuel Smith & Buchanan, of which firm, Jas. A. Buchanan was a member, J. W. McCulloh and George Williams (the latter a member of the Parent bank, by the appointment of the Government, had obtained of the Parent Bank, discounts, in the regular and accustomed manner, to the amount of \$1,937,700 on a pledge of 18,290 shares stock of the bank. These men, without the knowledge of either board and contrary to the resolves and orders of the Parent Bank, took out of the office at Baltimore, under the pretence of securing it, by pledging the surplus value of the stock, already pledged at the parent bank for its par value and more, and other like surpluses, over which the bank had no control, the sum of \$1,540,000; when this stupendous fraud was discovered, attempts were immediately made to obtain security and it was obtained nominally to the amount of \$300,000.—It was probably really worth \$500,000.

"The losses sustained at the office of Baltimore alone, the great mass of which grew out of this fraud and others closely connected with it, have been estimated at the immense sum of \$1,671,222.87 cts. McCulloh was Cashier and dependant in a great degree on Buchanan for his appointment."

George Williams was a Director of the Parent Bank and not a member of the board at Baltimore, of course had no control over it and is not blameable.

Gen. Smith explanation of the black charred last instead of making nation of the President's seal. This fraud in other transactions operations to carry to support altogether, and years more of the United-annum on the s-ernment to be by these frauds dollars.

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## FOR A LOTT

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## Orphans' C

On applicat- Spence and V- Executors of t- Worcester cou- that they give- warning credi- against the sa- vouchers ther- name to be pu- the space of t- the newspaper- In testimony- from the minu- of the S. S. co- and the S. S. co- Anno Domini- LEM- of

In pursuanc- Court of by law- THIS I- That the au- have obtained- Worcester cou- monetary on t- Robins late of- all persons ha- ceased, are he- with the vouc- on or before t- may otherwise- benefit of the- hands this 20- IR- W-



Gen. Smith has never made any public explanation of this business, but secretly throws the blame on his partner. He was charged last winter in the Senate, and instead of making a frank and manly explanation of the affair, retired behind the President's seat and was silent.

This fraud in Baltimore, more than any other transaction of the Bank deranged its operations so much, as to make it necessary to suspend its dividends for two years altogether, and reduce them for several years more. In the mean time the people of the United States paid \$350,000 per annum on the stock subscribed by the government to the Bank, and sustained a loss by these frauds of more than a million of dollars.

The loss the United States sustained by Degan, Purviance & Co. and which was always attributed by Mr. Gallatin, when Secretary of the treasury, to Samuel Smith & Buchanan, was

Total \$187,200

For the Easton Gazette.

#### A LOTTERY ALL PRIZES.

A lottery without a single blank may be considered a new thing under the sun. But this is really the fact with regard to the premiums lately offered to the land renters of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, by the Trustees of the Agricultural Society. No cultivator of the earth ever covered a piece of ground judiciously with manure, and planted it in corn, and worked the corn well and properly, who did not find himself more than repaid for the labour of manuring by the increase in his corn crop. The increase is not only always handsome; but a piece of manured ground will produce a crop with much more certainty, than ground not manured. The manure always infuses fertility, and a vigour, that withstands and overcomes the difficulties of bad seasons.

There certainly never had come under my notice any premiums, either offered by generous individuals, or by Agricultural Societies, which have promised such certain, extensive, and beneficial returns, as the above. Every man who goes to work with spirit, and sticks to it with perseverance, will be sure to get one premium, if not two. And no tiller of the earth, who has the spirit of a man in him, will suffer these rich prizes to pass him without manfully contending for them.

The only single objection, that the merest crooked, peevish, ill-tempered, ill-conceived, lazy fault-finder and caviller has yet urged to the plan, is, that as soon as a tenant has covered his fields with manure, and rendered them capable of producing good and abundant crops, the land holder will raise his rent, or turn him off. So far as I have any knowledge of the land holders of Maryland this is a slander, wholly unfounded and unmerited, and I defy any one to produce the proofs of it. No, the tenant, who has manured his field over and increased his crop of corn handsomely, has ten times more certainty of remaining to sow and to reap an abundant crop of wheat from the same field, than the lazy idle, good for nothing tenant who did not carry out a load of manure, and has not made enough to pay his rent. It is these drones, who are too lazy to collect or carry out a shovel full of manure, that are deservedly turned off of every man's land; These are the sort of tenants, that are seen breaking up at the end of every year, and changing from bad to worse, till they are not worth a cent.

The land renters, take them as a body of men, are the most industrious the most frugal, the most thrifty, and what is the just consequence of these good habits, are the clearest of debt, of any class of our citizens—and all they need to make them the most thriving, is, to push the manure carts actively and judiciously. Of all the work done on a farm, manuring should have the preference; the manure cart should be the first thing set in motion, and the last thing suffered to stop. Of the three matters most essential to success in farming, manuring is the first—manuring is the second—manuring is the third.

John Broadshovel.

#### MARYLAND:

Orphans' Court of Worcester county.

December Term, 1826.

On application of Mrs. Spence, Irving Spence and William W. Purnell, 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 Orphans' 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 Orphans' Court of Worcester county authorised by law.

#### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Worcester county have obtained from the Orphans' 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.

IRVING SPENCE, and

WM. W. PURNELL, Esq's.

of James B. Robins, dec'd.

Dec. 30 '26

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 6.

We publish to day a piece under the signature of a 'Democrat' in reply to 'Justitia' in our paper of the 25d.—Our attention was particularly called to one part of it immediately addressed to the Editor of this paper—which says "his popularity (ie General Smith's) with you Sir (meaning the Editor of this paper) is a matter of wonderment, and affords a rare example of the fickleness of popular sentiment"—How such a discovery was ever made we cant tell, for it is the wonderful discovery of that which does not exist, and imputes to us a sentiment we never felt—How such an opinion could have originated, we cant account for—We have heard a surmise of opposition between Gov. Kent and Gen. Smith for the Senate of the United States—but we have learned no more, and even "the Democrat" in our paper of today "apprehends that it is not Gov. Kent's desire, and infers, that he (Gov. Kent) would prefer his present office of (Governor) to that of a United States Senator"—Is it to be presumed that we can know more than this gentleman? and with no more knowledge would it have been worth our while to have spent a thought upon the contest? We are accused of setting an "example of the fickleness of popular sentiment"—It was enough, we thought, for the 'Democrat' to hazard the assertion, 'that Gen. Smith was popular with us'—The imputation of 'fickleness' gives the character of intended accusation to the misapprehension—It has been alleged on the other side, that we were partial to Gov. Kent—thus the allegations, merely as such, neutralise each other, and obviously we are obnoxious to neither—Let facts then be appealed to, and permit us to accompany them with a remark.

We were gratified at the election of Gov. Kent from his opposition to the Congressional Caucus, and from his respectability of character—We have not only been satisfied with him as Governor of Maryland but we have expressed that satisfaction in our editorial space in strong approbatory terms—whenever a friend of Gov. Kent would furnish us with any thing complimentary to his public conduct we were ever prompt to give it a place, and without intruding upon him as a fulsome eulogist, we have openly and respectfully supported him.

As to Gen. Smith, his political course never did please us, he never was either popular or a favourite with us. His proposition to repeal the discriminating duties last year and his view of that subject we thought sound and useful to the national interest, and for that reason we approved of it—but we have never taken any part in behalf of Gen. Smith from the beginning to the end. In publishing his speech on the Colonial Trade some weeks ago, we did it because we were asked to do it by a democratic gentleman at a distance, precisely in the same way that we now publish the remarks of the democratic gentleman in to day's paper, in opposition to him and in favour of Gov. Kent—we have published what was sent us by the friends of each—it is known that our paper is open to free discussion, and if democratic gentlemen politely select our paper, from its general impartiality or extensive circulation, as a gallery for their political portraits, or as the medium of their political views and opinions, our columns are freely open to them, and whilst we edit a paper in this our country, blessed with a free government of opinion, we will never be necessary to conceal any thing that the public have a right to know. And we ask it as matter of justice, that gentlemen will take our opinions from our own lips, and not from the publications of others that may appear in our paper.

Upon the point more immediately at issue between 'Justitia' and 'A Democrat', we concur very much with the latter in considering "no individual person as entitled to any very exorbitant share of credit for the recovery of this claim" but saving to all the credit that is due to them, we do not hesitate to believe, that if the particular labours and attention bestowed on this whole affair by each person who has had a hand in it was fairly examined into, that it would be found that all would be thrown in the back ground by those of the late Mr. Ninian Pinckney—his were the real labours of the closet—the duties of the rest were such as appertained to their station, and we have never heard that any of them were remiss.

Governor Kent communicated his message to both branches of the Legislature on Wednesday 27th ult.—Its great length (occupying upwards of two pages of the Maryland Republican) and the late hour at which we received it, prevents our spreading it before our readers in to-day's Gazette—We shall give it a place in our next.

#### Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 2.

"Yesterday the Hon. Joseph Kent was unanimously chosen Governor of the State for the present year; and to day, has qualified as such. He gave, afterwards, a splendid reception at Government House to the members and officers of the Legislature, and other friends who chose to wait upon him. We have this day chosen the Council, which is composed of Joseph Gabby of Washington county, 81 votes—William Stewart, of Baltimore city, 73 votes—Ohio Scott, of Harford county, 51 votes—Daniel Martin of Talbot, 53 votes, and Arnold E. Jones, of Somerset, 45 votes. Besides these gentlemen, William Hayward, Jr. of Talbot, James Parker, of Kent, John R. E. Chesley, of Calvert, received, each, 39 votes, and Louis Duval, of Annapolis, received 12 votes."

A very unpleasant affair is occupying universal attention at Washington—Not having room for the particulars, we are compelled to give a brief outline.

Our readers will remember that some few years since, much noise was made in Congress and elsewhere about a contract made by Mr. Calhoun, then secretary of war, with a man by the name of Mix, for stone &c. for the Rip Raps. It seems that Mr. Barbour, the present secretary of war, was just about to contract for further supplies of stone, &c. for the Chesapeake; or rather, they should be called the James River fortifications; and that the same Mix, had made the most favourable proposals. Just at this nick of time, a person (well known in our community) who had been publishing certain essays in the New York papers, over the signature of Hancock, scrutinizing the official conduct of Mr. Calhoun, while secretary of war, arrives at Washington, with a letter addressed from this very Mix, under date of the 1st of November, 1825, 'charging Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Vandeventer, of the War Department, with a direct participation in the notorious Rip Rap contract and stating that he had the receipt of the latter gentleman for \$19,500, a portion of which was declared by him to be for Mr. Calhoun's use. The letter was marked confidential; but Hancock not choosing to consider it so, communicated it to the secretary of war, who immediately rejected Mix's proposals, deeming him unworthy to be a party to a contract and thinking probably that such a man might have the hardihood hereafter, to make an attempt upon his reputation.'

Mr. Calhoun ascertained that the department was in possession of such an accusation. He immediately addressed a letter to the senate declining to occupy his seat as vice president, until the result of an application, which he immediately made to the house of representatives as the grand inquest of the nation for an investigation is ascertained.

The senate adjourned (Friday morning) without choosing a vice president pro tem. The house of representatives immediately appointed a committee of seven with power to send for persons and papers. Some remarks were made by Mr. Floyd and by Mr. Coke, both of whom had made a decided opposition in congress to the *Jux contract*, and both of whom had investigated the subject at that time, exonerating Mr. Calhoun of the slightest suspicion of the crime now alleged.

We are glad the disclosure was in time to save the country from further dealing with this Mr. Mix.—Md. Rep.

#### Punctuality is the life of all business.

"A North Carolina Editor mentions a gentleman who subscribed for his paper in 1799—and has made regular semi-annual payments ever since! Who knows but he has lived the longer for it?"

The Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal, in referring to the candidates for Governor in that State, says:—

"It is distinctly understood here that Governor Troup is not a candidate, and the general sentiment, with the Republican party, is that Mr. Forsyth is the only candidate before the people."

The convey from Mexico City which arrived at Vera Cruz 22d or 23d ult. brought 1,500,000 Dollars, about half of the amount was to be forwarded to the United States.

#### OBITUARY.

With feelings of the most sincere regret, we announce the death of our friend and fellow citizen Mr. THOMAS MASON, who departed this life this morning after a short illness. It is seldom we have to deplore the loss of a more amiable man—Mr. M. possessed all the virtues which adorn man and make him desirable as a companion—he was sober and industrious, a good citizen, a warm and sincere friend, an affectionate husband and father, a kind master and charitable to a fault—his friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend his funeral to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock A. M. from his late residence on Washington Street.

On Sunday the 24th ult. in Chestertown, after a long and severe illness, *Saint Lazarus* passed away at an advanced age.

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PRINTED AND EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF WILSON

AND TAYLOR.

## 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. S. Anthony	Ann Kuff
Thomas Barrow	John Kemp
Jane Louisa Benny	John Locantinn
Peoby Brown	Joseph Leddsham
Thomas P. Bennett	Thomas Lednum
Mrs. Bell	Mary Laws
Eliza M. Bromwell	William Mullikin
John Bennett	Mr. Nash
William Benny	Ann Nice
Rev. Thomas Bayne	Charlotte Nicols
Henrietta Clayland	Catharine Ann Nice
Margaret Cox	Jonathan Ozment
Daniel Chezum	Louisa Gray
Joseph Colison	Rebecca H. Catrup
Louisa Gray	Ann Clark
Rebecca H. Catrup	Lewis Chamberlin
Ann Clark	Thomas Catrup
Lewis Chamberlin	Thomas Coward
Thomas Catrup	Robert Covey
Thomas Coward	Henry Catrup
Robert Covey	Damaris Davison
Henry Catrup	Capt. Josiah Davis
Damaris Davison	Capt. Farling
Capt. Josiah Davis	Richard Frisby
Capt. Farling	John Frampton
Richard Frisby	Sarah Fountain
John Frampton	Robert Fenwick
Sarah Fountain	Orson Gore
Robert Fenwick	William Grayless
Orson Gore	Sophia Goldsbrough
William Grayless	Bradford Harrison
Sophia Goldsbrough	John Hennis
Bradford Harrison	Sally Harris
John Hennis	Rebecca Hanson
Sally Harris	John Hargon
Rebecca Hanson	William Hans
John Hargon	Lucretia D. Haddaway
William Hans	Ann Hull
Lucretia D. Haddaway	
Ann Hull	

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. & 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 Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, (Del.) on the main road leading from Frederica 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 '27

## 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 Stud Horse Young High Flyer, are requested to call on Mr. Jonathan Coburn in Easton, who is authorised to receive the amount due him—further indulgence cannot be given.

HENRY PICKERING.

Jan. 8

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suit of William Benny, 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 Harwood now resides, on the county road leading from the Chapel to Centreville, containing 120 acres of land more or less; seized 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, Shff.

Jan. 6

## Bank of Caroline.

The subscriber being the authorised 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 resorted 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 4 per cent of the capital stock of said Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the first day of December next.

JOHN BOON, Agent, of the late Bank of Caroline.

Nov. 18 '26

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county authorised by law.

#### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Worcester County have obtained from the Orphans' 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 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 my hand this twentieth day of December eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Esq. of James B. Selby, dec'd.

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 118 1/2 acres, lies compactly—has a suitable proportion of woodland—a resource of marl—and is a part of that highly improved farm, the residence of the late John Singleton. It will be offered for sale on the 30th January, 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, Helon's Pilgrimage, American Mechanic's Magazine, Tour in Italy, Naples, The Boyne Water, Cochran's Pedestrian Journey, Spark's Inquiry, Self Knowledge, Burne's Works, Waverley, Redgauntlet, Woodstock, Pevel of the Peak, Gay's Fables, Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham,

Otranto and Solymann, Percy Mallory, Tales of Fancy, Adventures of Haji Baba, Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper, Evans' Christian Denominations, Evening Entertainments, Brother and Sister, Decision, Catharine Brown, Osage Captive, Italian Convert, Lilly Douglas, Susan Gray, Retrospect, Re-captured Negro, Rosamond, Scenes in Europe, Calceolus, Duties of Men and Women, Psalters, Christian Pattern, Hymn Books, Fulmore's Narrative, Shakespeare, Sticks, The Abyss and Lady, Real Treasure, Testaments, Week's Preparation, Sermons on Confirmation, Common Prayer, Flavel's Sacramental Meditations, No Fiction, Pilgrim's Progress, Parent's Catechism, 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, Bologna Sausage, Flour, 1st and 2d quality, Cheese, Butter & Water Crackers, Fresh and Kirken Butter, Smoked and Pickled Herring, Mackerel, 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 Orphans' 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 the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, 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.

Wm. K. Lambdin, Adm'r. of Joseph Haskins, dec'd.

Dec. 30

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 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. Lambdin, Adm'r. of Joseph Haskins, dec'd.

Dec. 30



## POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

'They say too, he is fickle'—Old Play.  
'Doubt that the sun is fire, &c. &c.  
'But never doubt I love'—Shakespeare.  
'Let fate do her worst there are relics of  
joy,  
Bright dreams of the past, which she can  
not destroy.'—Moore.

TO SARAH EMILY G.—T.  
Have I not loved thee? When we met,  
I yielded thee my soul  
Nor time, nor change has o'er it yet,  
Diminished thy controul.

I loved thee when the rosy blush  
Of health was on my cheeks;  
I love thee now, the hectic flush  
Disease resistless speaks.

I loved thee, when thy answering glance  
Shot rapture through my veins;  
I love thee now, tho' scarce a chance  
Of happiness remains.

I loved thee when my fortune smiled  
And skies were brilliant o'er me;  
I love thee now, tho' tempests wild,  
Darken the view before me.

I loved thee when hopes gilding beams,  
Made every thing look fair,  
I love thee still, though fancy's dreams,  
Are pictures of despair.

I loved thee, when the world ceased,  
And strove who most should aid me;  
I love thee now, although depressed,  
By slanderers who upbraid me.

I loved thee when I felt, thy heart,  
Was like my own sincere;  
I love thee now—although we part,  
And mine's the only tear.

And I shall love thee—come what will,  
True to thy dear self ever,  
Thine shall my wedded heart be, still,  
Can I forget thee—never.

Tanjars at vous.

## New Fall Goods.

Wm. H. Groome.

Has just received from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore a very large and beautiful assort-  
ment of

## FALL GOODS,

Which having been purchased under very fa-  
vourable circumstances he is enabled to sell  
unusually cheap—These added to those be-  
fore received, renders his assortment very  
general and complete—His customers and  
the public generally would do well to call and  
see his BARGAINS.  
Easton, Sep. 30 tf

## NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin and Thomas S. Hay-  
ward, having associated themselves together  
in business, under the name and firm of

LAMBDIN & 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 assort-  
ment of Merchandise, consisting of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,  
GLASS & CHINA WARE,  
QUEENS & STONE DR.  
BRITISH GUNPOWDER,  
PHIL. 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

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 Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

My farm at the head of Wye, at present in  
the occupancy of Mr. Ennalls Martin, Jr.,  
This farm is laid off in three fields, each field  
containing about 150 thousand corn hills and  
is well calculated for the growth of wheat,  
corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and  
in complete repair, with all the necessary  
out houses—there is a very fine orchard on  
this farm—the situation would be an excel-  
lent one for a physician. For terms apply to  
Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber,  
SUSAN SETH.  
Talbot co. July 22.

N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough  
street, in the town of Easton—enquire as a-  
bove.

## For Sale

On a Credit of Four Years.

I will sell at a very reduced price, a farm  
containing about four hundred and thirty a-  
cres of land, in Caroline county, adjoining  
the town of Hillsborough. This farm is di-  
vided 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 pro-  
portion 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. Jabez Caldwell, residing on the prem-  
ises.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Sep. 9

## Wanted.

In a County Clerk's office a Deputy who  
understands the duties of said office—Also  
an apprentice.

Nine 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

## 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, af-  
forded 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.

## 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, furnis-  
hed 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 com-  
mands. 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. Samu-  
el Lucas, where his customers will be  
accommodated with the best of  
every thing in season, afforded by the mar-  
kets of the place, and his own habits of per-  
sonal attention and those of his family, he can  
assure the public of the best accommodations  
in his house. The subscriber has most excel-  
lent 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 provi-  
sions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times  
be furnished with private rooms at the short-  
est notice—travellers and the public gener-  
ally are invited to give him a call. The sub-  
scriber is provided with rooms to accommodate  
the court and bar during the session of our  
Courts.  
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.  
Feb. 18 tf

## 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 Admr. of C. G. dec'd.  
Easton, Nov. 5

## Easton Academy.

The Trustees have the pleasure to announce  
to the public the appointment of the Rev.  
JOSEPH GETTY, as the principal Teacher of the  
Academy. In addition to high recommenda-  
tions of this gentleman as a Teacher of learn-  
ing and moral deportment, he has undergone  
a strict examination; from the report of which  
the Trustees are authorized to believe that  
he is well qualified to teach the learned Lan-  
guages and those other branches of education  
which the rules of the Institution require to  
be taught in his department, and that he will  
prove himself a useful and acceptable Pre-  
ceptor.

It is further announced that this depart-  
ment will be opened for the reception of  
Scholars on MONDAY the 11th day of next  
December. The Parents and Guardians of  
the pupils of the late Mr. Thompson, and of  
others in this district and neighboring coun-  
ties, are respectfully invited to enter their  
sons into this Seminary, from a firm persua-  
sion that the reputation it has heretofore de-  
served will, under the direction of Mr. Getty  
be fully maintained.  
By order of the Board,  
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.  
Nov. 25 6w

## TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and con-  
venient new brick store & dwelling, at present oc-  
cupied by Martin & Hayward, situated on Wash-  
ington street nearly opposite the Court House  
—This is considered one of the best stands in  
Easton, and will be rented low to a good ten-  
ant. Apply to  
THOS. PARROTT,  
Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

## TO GRAZIERS 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 a-  
bove eight times, and send their account to  
this office

## 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 busi-  
ness in all its various branches, viz: country  
work of all kinds, carriage work, gun locks,  
doork and trunk locks and keys, horse shoe-  
ing, 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 so-  
licit a share of the public patronage.  
ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.  
N. B. An apprentice wanted to the above  
business.  
Dec. 23

## New Goods.

Green & Reardon

Have just received and are now opening a  
fresh supply of

## NEW GOODS,

Adapted to the season. Also a good assort-  
ment 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 ex-  
cellent 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

## Hides Wanted.

LAMBDIN & 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 oper-  
ation about the beginning of the ensuing year,  
when they will also receive and tan hides on  
shares of one half. The gentleman who under-  
takes 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

## 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 Presi-  
dent, 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  
35 acres of land more or less with the improve-  
ments thereon, also part of Barwicks Escheat,  
part of Widders lot, part of Fork, and part of  
Sherwoods Industry, containing 210 acres of  
land more or less, also two hogs, seized and  
will be sold to pay and satisfy the above men-  
tioned fieri facias and interest & costs due, and  
to become due thereon—Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
Dec. 23.

## Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of Talbot county  
on the 16th day of October last as a runaway,  
a negro woman who calls herself Margaret  
of a black colour, aged eighteen or nineteen  
years and says she belongs to Matthias Borden  
of Queen-Anns county—Had on when  
committed a striped calico frock.—The owner  
of the above negro is requested to come for-  
ward, prove property and pay her prison fees,  
otherwise she will be sold according to law.  
THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.  
of Talbot county.

Dec. 2 w

## BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

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 accom-  
modations 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 health-  
ful part of the country, twenty eight miles  
from Philadelphia, having a regular communi-  
cation with the city by stages three times a  
week.—It is twelve miles from Norristown,  
fourteen from West-Cheter, and thirty from  
Wilmington, and there are a house of Enter-  
tainment, a Post Office and a resident Physi-  
cian at the place.  
For further particulars inquire of Jos. War-  
ner 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 vil-  
lage, being the property of Mr. Jacob  
White, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the  
mortgage money due from said White to Wil-  
liam McGrigor.  
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 vari-  
ous ages—Application to be made to  
SAMUEL 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 sowed—To a good Tenant the terms  
will be liberal—Apply as above.  
Dec. 16

## Postponed Sale.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court  
of Talbot county will be sold at public sale on  
Thursday the 28th inst. at the late residence  
of John W. Blake, in Miles River Neck, the  
following property, to wit,—Horses, cattle,  
sheep and hogs and household and kitchen  
furniture, corn blades, top fodder, straw, &c.  
&c. A credit of six months will be given on  
all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or  
purchasers giving note with approved securi-  
ty—on all sums of five dollars the cash will  
be required—Sale to commence at 10  
o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by  
SAMUEL ROBERTS, Admr.  
of J. W. Blake, dec'd.

Dec. 16 2w

The sale of the above property is post-  
poned until Wednesday the 10th day of  
January next. S. R.

## Two Lotteries Next Month

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE,

December 1st, 1826.

## ODD & EVEN SYSTEM—Scheme No. 9 of the

## 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 is usual at COHEN'S OFFICE,  
can be had the moment they are drawn.  
Tickets \$5 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 is 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 draw-  
ing of each Lottery, and will contain the Of-  
ficial 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:

## Talbot county Orphan's Court.

December Term, A. D. 1826.

On application of John Boyle, Adminis-  
trator of William Mullikin (of Patrick,) late of  
Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he  
give the notice required by law for credi-  
tors 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 news-  
papers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pied from the minutes of proceed-  
ings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set  
my hand and the seal of my office  
affixed, this 12th 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 William Mullikin, of  
(Patrick,) late of Talbot county deceased; all  
persons having claims against the said deceas-  
ed's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-  
scriber on or before the 18th day of June next,  
they may otherwise be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given under  
my hand this 12th day of December, A. D.  
1826.  
JOHN BOYLE, Admr.  
of William Mullikin dec'd.  
Dec. 16 3w

## STATE OF MARYLAND,

Worcester County, &c.

Upon application made to me the sub-  
scriber, in the recess of Worcester county court,  
as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court  
of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing  
of John Brewington of the said county, who  
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 sche-  
dule 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 peti-  
tioner 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 ap-  
pearance in Worcester county court, before  
the Judges thereof, on the first Saturday af-  
ter the second Monday of May next, to answer  
such allegations as may be made against him  
by his creditors—I do therefore order and ad-  
judge that the said John Brewington be dis-  
charged 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 ap-  
pearance 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 ap-  
pear 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 suppl-  
ment as prayed. Given under my hand this  
18th day of March, 1825.

ZADOK STURGES.

True Copy. Test,  
JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.

Dec. 30 4w

## For Sale.

Will be sold on Tuesday 9th day of January  
next on the Court House green between the  
hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day,  
A SECOND HAND GIG,  
in good repair. The above described Gig is  
the property of Mr. William H. Rice late of  
this county, and is sold for repairs done to it  
by FRANCIS A. NEWCOMB.

Dec. 30, 1826.

## Orphan's Court of Somerset County,

December 12th, 1826.

On application of James Tyler,  
administrator of Jesse Lankford,  
late of Somerset county deceased,  
it is ordered that he give the  
notice required by law for credi-  
tors to exhibit their claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, and that the same  
be published once in each week for the space  
of three successive weeks in one of the pa-  
pers published in the city of Baltimore, and  
in one of the Easton papers.

Test,  
JAMES POLK, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Somerset county.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber has obtained from the  
Orphan's Court of Somerset county, in Mary-  
land, letters of administration on the personal  
estate of Jesse Lankford late of Somerset  
county deceased. All persons having claims  
against the said deceased, are hereby warned  
to exhibit the same with the vouchers there-  
of on or before the 12th day of August, 1827.  
They may otherwise be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given under my  
hand and seal this 12th day of December,  
1826.  
JAMES TYLER, Admr.  
of Jesse Lankford dec'd.

Dec. 23 3w

## To Rent,

## FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The present residence of the subscriber  
situate on Goldsborough street—the house is  
convenient and comfortable for a middle sized  
family, a good meat house and wood house,  
with convenient yards—also a large garden  
in good order, and well supplied with a variety  
of good garden fruits in their seasons; on the  
same lot is a safe and good stable for two  
horses, a large hay loft, granary, and carriage-  
house, with a large yard attached to them,  
which can be rented with or separate from  
the dwelling, as may best suit those who may  
wish to rent. Apply to  
WILLIAM BARNETT.

Dec. 23

## 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-Anns }  
County, Oct. 28.



# 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 authorised 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 authorised 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 favourable 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 honourable 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,' & also 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 per-

mitted 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 \$6,980 39 cents interest on that sum, making together \$17,405 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 manoeuvring—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.

**RECEIPTS.**  
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.

#### 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 (Queponco) 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, 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 authorised 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 resorted 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	John 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. & 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 authorised 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. HENRICK, Shff.

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,  
S. L.

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. HENRICK, Shff.  
Dec. 23.

## Wanted.

In a County Clerk's 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.

## 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 Orphan's 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
1500 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,  
Orlando 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



# 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 20, 1827.

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.

## THE CONTENTED MAN.

By Washington Irving

From the London Literary Souvenir, for 1827.

In the garden of the Tuilleries there is a sunny corner under the wall of a terrace which fronts the south. Along the wall is a range of benches commanding a view of the walks and avenues of the garden. This genial nook is a place of great resort in the latter part of autumn, and in fine days in winter as it seems to retain the flavour of departed summer. On a calm bright morning it is quite alive with nurserymaids and their playful little charges. Hither also resort a number of ancient ladies and gentlemen, who, with laudable thrift in small pleasures and small expenses, for which the French are to be noted, come here to enjoy sunshine and save fire wood. Here may often be seen some cavalier of the old school, when the sunbeams have warmed his blood into something like a glow. Fluttering about like a frost bitten moth thawed before the fire, putting forth a feeble show of gallantry among the antiquated dames and now and then eyeing the buxom nursery maids with what might almost be mistaken for an air of libertinism. Among the habitual frequenters of this place I had often remarked an old gentleman, whose dress was decidedly anti-revolutionary. He wore the three cornered cocked hat of the ancien regime; his hair was frizzled over each ear into a *crescent de pigeon*, a style strongly savouring of Bourbonism; and a queue stuck on behind, the loyalty of which was not to be disputed. His dress though ancient, had an air of decayed gentility; and I observed that he took snuff out of an elegant though old fashioned gold box. He appeared to be the most popular man on the walk. He had a compliment for every old lady, he kissed every child, and he patted every little dog on the head, for children and little dogs are very important members of Society in France. I must observe, however, that he seldom kissed a child, without, at the same time, pinching the nursery maid's cheek; a Frenchman of the old school never forgets his devoirs to the sex. I had taken a liking to this old gentleman. There was an habitual expression of benevolence in his face, which I have very frequently remarked in these relics of the politer days of France. The constant interchange of those thousand little courtesies which imperceptibly sweeten life, have a happy effect upon the features and spread a mellow evening charm over the wrinkles of old age. Where there is a favourable predisposition, one soon forms a kind of tacit intimacy by often meeting on the same walks. Once or twice I accommodated him with a bench, after which we touched hats on passing each other; at length we got so far as to take a pinch of snuff together out of his box, which is equivalent to eating salt together in the East; from that time our acquaintance was established. I now became his frequent companion in his morning promenade and derived much amusement from his good humoured remarks on men and manners. One morning as we were strolling through an alley of the Tuilleries, with the autumnal breeze whirling the yellow leaves about our path, my companion fell into a peculiarly communicative vein, & gave me several particulars of his history. He had once been wealthy, and possessed of a fine estate in the country, and a noble hotel in Paris; but the Revolution, which effected so many disastrous changes, stripped him of every thing. He was secretly denounced by his own steward during a sanguinary period of the Revolution, and a number of the blood-bounds of the Convention were sent to arrest him. He received private intelligence of their approach in time to effect his escape. He landed in England without money or friends, but considered himself singularly fortunate in having his head upon his shoulders; several of his neighbors having been guillotined as a punishment for being rich. When he reached London he had but a Louis in his pocket, and no prospect of getting another. He ate a solitary dinner on beefsteak, and was almost poisoned by port wine which from its colour he had mistaken for claret.

The dingy look of the chop house, and of the little mahogany coloured box in which he ate his dinner, contrasted sadly with the gay saloons of Paris. Every thing looked gloomy and disheartening. Poverty stared him in the face; he turned over the few shillings he had of change; did not know what was to become of him; and went to the theatre; He took his seat in the pit, listened attentively to a tragedy of which he did not understand a word, and which seemed made up of fighting, and stabbing, and scene shifting; and began to feel his spirit sinking within him, when casting his eyes into the orchestra, what was his surprise to recognise an old friend and neighbour in the very act of extorting mu-

sic from a huge violoncello. As soon as the evening's performance was over, he tapped his friend on the shoulder; they kissed each other on each cheek and the musician took him home, and shared his lodgings with him. He had learned music as an accomplishment; by his friend's advice he turned to it as a means of support. He procured a violin, offered himself for the orchestra, was received; and again considered himself one of the most fortunate men upon earth. Here therefore he lived for many years during the ascendancy of the terrible Napoleon. He found several emigrants living like himself by the exercise of their talents. They associated together, talked of France and old times, and endeavoured to keep up a semblance of Parisian life in the centre of London. They dined at a miserable cheap French restaurateur's in the neighborhood of Leicester square where they were served with a caricature of French cookery.

They took their promenade in St. James' Park; and endeavoured to fancy it the Tuilleries; in short, they made shift to accommodate themselves to every thing but an English Sunday. Indeed the old gentleman seemed to have nothing to say against the English whom he affirmed to be *braves gens*; and he mingled so much among them, that at the end of twenty years he could speak their language almost well enough to be understood. The downfall of Napoleon was another epoch in his life. He had considered himself a fortunate man to make his escape penniless out of France, and he considered himself fortunate to be able to return penniless into it. It is true that he found his Parisian hotel had passed through several hands during the vicissitudes of the times, so as to be beyond the reach of recovery, but then he had been noticed benignantly by government, and had a pension of several hundred francs, upon which, with careful management he lived independently, and, as far as I could judge, happily. As his once splendid hotel was now occupied as a hotel garni, he hired a small chamber in the attic, it was but, as he said, changing his bed room up two pair of stairs he was still in his own house. His room was decorated with pictures of several beauties of former times, with whom he professed to have been on favorable terms; among them was a favorite opera-dancer, who had been the admiration of Paris at the breaking out of the Revolution. She had been a protegee of my friend, and one of the few of his youthful favorites who had survived the lapse of time and its various vicissitudes.

They had now renewed their acquaintance, and she now and then visited him; but the beautiful Psyche once the fashion of the day, and the idol of the *parterre*, was now a shrivelled, little old woman, warped in the back and with a hook nose. The old gentleman was a devout attendant upon levees: he was most zealous in his loyalty and could not speak of the royal family without a burst of enthusiasm; for he still felt towards them as his own companions in exile. As to his poverty, he made light of it, and indeed had a good humoured way of consoling himself for every cross and privation. If he had lost his chateau in the country, he had half a dozen royal palaces, as it were at his command. He had Versailles at St. Cloud for his country resort, and the shady alleys of the Tuilleries and Luxembourg, for his own town recreation. Thus all his promenades and relaxations were magnificent, yet cost nothing. When I walk through these fine gardens, said he, I have only to fancy myself the owner of them, and they are mine. All these gay crowds are my visitors; and I defy the grand signor himself to display a greater variety of beauty. Nay, what is better, I have not the trouble of entertaining them. My estate is a perfect *Sans Souci*, where every one does as he pleases and no one troubles the owner. All Paris is my theatre, and presents me with a continual spectacle, I have a table spread for me in every street, and thousands of waiters ready to fly at my bidding. When my servants have waited upon me I pay them; discharge them and there's an end; I have no fears of their wronging or pilfering me when my back is turned. Upon the whole, said the old gentleman, with a smile of infinite good humour, when I think upon the various risks I have run and the manner in which I have escaped them; when I recollect all that I have suffered, and consider all that I at present enjoy—I cannot but look upon myself as a man of singular good fortune.

Such was the brief history of this practical philosopher; and it is a picture of many a Frenchman ruined by the Revolution. The French appear to have a greater facility than most men in accommodating themselves to the reverses of life, and of extracting honey out of the bitter things of this world. The first shock of calamity is apt to overwhelm them; but when it is once past, their natural buoyancy of feelings soon brings them again to the surface. This may be called the result of levity of character, but it answers the end of reconciling us to misfortune, and if it be not true philosophy, it is something almost as efficacious. Ever since I have heard the story of my little Frenchman, I have treasured it up in my heart, and I thank my stars I have at length found what I had long considered as not to be found on earth—a contented man.

## From the National Intelligencer. MISS LIVERMORE.

Our readers may have observed in our columns recently, notice of Miss Livermore's intention to preach at the Capitol and elsewhere. Our engagements have not allowed us to attend her preaching, had we wished to do so. Those who have heard her, speak highly of her natural gifts, and some even of her eloquence. Among the latter is the esteemed lady who is the author of the following letter, of which we have been allowed to take a copy for publication. It is addressed to the daughter of the writer, who resides in a distant part of the country.

WASHINGTON, 9th Jan. 1827.

My Beloved Child—I witnessed a scene yesterday, so novel and impressive, that I cannot forbear attempting a description of it. I say attempting, for the sensibilities were more strongly affected than the senses, consequently a just delineation is very difficult. It had been rumored for some weeks, that a woman of considerable pretensions had solicited in vain for permission to preach in the representatives hall at the Capitol. So you see, after all the professions of veneration for our sex, made by mankind, when tested by their acts, they say, 'What good thing can come out of Nazareth?'

Thanks to the Christian Pastors of Georgetown, they invited her to their Churches; from whence the fame of her eloquence spread through the city—curiosity prevailed over illiberal prejudice, and she was invited to preach at the Capitol. We attended at an early hour, and found the hall, lobby, and gallery, so completely filled that it was almost impossible to get admission; and I am told the avenue itself was full of persons excluded.

When I looked around & saw the numerous audience, greater than I had ever seen on any former occasion, I trembled for the yet unseen female who was to address them; At length she appeared, attended by a friend. Her figure is good, her height somewhat above mediocrity, her face pale, perhaps some would say plain, but pleasing, and indicative of great sincerity and goodness. They were both dressed in a style so simple and neat, you would have taken them for Quakers. She ascended the speaker's chair, & her friend seated herself by her. She commenced in the usual manner, by prayer and singing. She then read the 112th Psalm in a voice hurried & somewhat tremulous, & selected her text from 2d Samuel, 23d chapter, part of the 3d & all of the 4th verses—'He that reareth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God. And he shall be as the light of the morning, when the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds, as the tender grass springing out of the earth by clear shining after rain.'

The president and many members of congress, were present. From her text, you will readily perceive her address was intended principally for the rulers of the nation. But she embraced the whole multitude—the rulers of schools—the rulers of families; and, as individuals, the rulers of our passions. Her language was correct, persuasive, and judging by my own feelings, the profound attention and sympathy of the audience, extremely eloquent. Many wept even to sobbing. I first yielded to the general impression, and even I, although unused to the melting mood, I who thought my heart was seared by affliction, and my eyes dried by weeping, found that heart relenting, and those eyes dissolving in a trickling thaw.

Judging, as I said, by my own feelings, and I have no other test, I should say she is the most eloquent preacher I have listened to, since the days of Mr. Wad-dell.

But no language can do justice to the power of her singing. For when she closed by singing a hymn, that might with propriety be termed a prayer, in which she asks the divine perfection of each sacred character recorded in scripture, her voice was melodious, and her face beamed with such heavenly goodness, as to resemble a transfiguration, and you were compelled to accord them all to her. I could have listened from morn till noon, and from noon till dewy eve of a summer's day. It avowed more of inspiration than any thing I ever witnessed; and to enjoy the frame of mind which I think she does, I would relinquish the world. Call this rhapsody if you will, but would to God you had heard her! I think you would have felt as I did, and I may add, as I now do."

From the New York American.

From our Correspondent at Washington Jan. 7.

A great crowd was attracted this morning (Sunday,) to the Capitol, to hear a female, Miss Livermore, pronounce a sermon in the Representatives' Hall. The President and many of the officers of the executive were present; also senators, representatives, and citizens in great profusion. This Lady is a Quakeress; at any rate her dress denotes her such. Her text was: 'Judges and rulers over men should be just, and live in the fear of the Lord'—upon which she enlarged with boldness and severity; castigating with a spirit and vehemence, not unworthy a comparison with the outpourings of the far-famed Ir-

vine of the Hatton Garden Caledonian Chapel, the follies and vices to which great men, and judges and rulers of the people are usually exposed.—Temptations, she argued awaited every step, & few had fortitude enough to avoid the attacks of pride and self-exaltation. The rulers of the people were not alone sharers in her admonitions. Pleasure in all its shapes, she deprecated: the route, the ball, the theatre, all took their turn. She admonished the fair portion of her auditors, that 'the Bible would grace their lily hands much better than a pack of cards,' and men in office, whose duty it was to place good examples before the people that their evenings would be better employed in searching the scriptures than in folly and dissipation. The discourse was interesting and its style rather good.

## From the British Traveller of Nov. 4. SMUGGLING IN HIGH LIFE.

Get money, money still, And then let virtue follow, if she will.—Pope. On Saturday when Mr. Canning arrived in the harbour the Custom-house officers went on board the packet to inspect the luggage, and they observed a number of packages which did not bear the mark that exempted them from the scrutiny of the revenue servants, and one of them was opened, which was found to contain French silks. The valet declared that the package was neither the property of his master nor himself, nor had it come there with his knowledge or consent. The declaration appeared unsatisfactory, as the vessel was engaged for the exclusive use of Mr. Canning and suite, and it was presumed, that whatever was on board must be their property, or at least came there with their knowledge, particularly as the packages were made to match, and were intermixed with the dispatch bags and luggage, belonging to the Right Honorable Secretary. The valet was then desired to select what packages he did avow as the property of Mr. Canning, or his suite, and after having done so, there remained five or six unclaimed—those on being examined were found to contain French silks, amounting, in value to about six hundred pounds. As may easily be supposed, the Right Honorable Gentleman felt rather awkwardly on the occasion. The business was, however, kept close for a short time. But it was deemed so serious an imputation, that the Lord Warden and Mr. Canning came to town and a strict investigation was set on foot. The master of the vessel was at first implicated, but he has cleared himself so satisfactorily, as to be acquitted of any participation in the ingenious trick—and it appears that a person in Dover had managed the affair with a correspondent on the other side of the water, who got the packages clandestinely placed amongst the luggage, where they were found, trusting to the probability that Mr. Canning would, by the Custom house officers never be suspected of smuggling, or if he were, that he would be permitted to pass with impunity. There is little doubt, says the *Morning Post*, that there must have been at least one (*Query a Lady or Gentleman?*) on board of the transaction—and who was to have managed the affair on this side of the water.

ORIGIN OF LYNCH LAW.—In many places South of the Potomac some of the young and respectable members of the community associate for the purpose of preserving morals; and if any scurvy fellow is believed to have offended against the peace and dignity of the realm, not cognizable at statute or common law, then uncommon, otherwise Lynch law, takes cognizance in the case, and the culprit is dealt with, in manner and form as the Lynch law directs, which is to go in disguise, seize and blindfold the culprit, and take him to the neighboring woods and whip him severely then dismiss him with a promise to double the dose if he does not clear out.

The following statement extracted from an official paper from the General Post Office, exhibits the nett amount of Postage which accrued in each State and Territory, for the year which ended on the 31st of March, 1826.

New York	\$212,536 15
Maine	22,916 07
Vermont	12,305 31
New Hampshire	11,827 78
Massachusetts	92,428 93
Rhode Island	12,682 90
Connecticut	27,640 71
New Jersey	15,584 05
Delaware	4,690 93
Maryland	56,046 13
Pennsylvania	118,066 58
Ohio	27,479 92
Michigan Territory	1,733 51
Virginia	67,294 81
North Carolina	24,505 08
South Carolina	44,763 65
Kentucky	23,111 64
Georgia	39,428 25
Louisiana	27,477 36
Illinois	2,446 64
Tennessee	16,142 07
Alabama	18,092 58
Indiana	4,996 23
Missouri	5,288 65
Arkansas Territory	785 85
Florida Territory	1,379 09

Disiriet of Columbia	11,518 44
Mississippi	9,574 77
Grand Total	\$912,893 08

## CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9.

In the Senate yesterday, the "Bill authorizing the President to cause a road to be opened between Fort Smith, in Arkansas, and Natchitoches, in Louisiana," which was rejected on Friday, was reconsidered. Mr. REED's resolution proposing an inquiry into the necessity of increasing the salary of the Post Master General, was agreed to. The Bill entitled "an act to regulate process in the Courts of the United States," was ordered to a third reading. About one o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Tucker's resolution, calling for information as to the names of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution, was adopted, with a modification offered by himself. Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, offered two resolutions which lie on the table, calling on the President for information whether any Charges des Affairs have been appointed since the 1st of January, 1826, without the advice and consent of the Senate; and also calling for information for the amount of expenditures connected with the Quarter Master's and Ordnance Departments. Mr. Wickliffe laid a resolution on the table calling for information as to the surveys of roads and canals which yet remains to be made. On motion of Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to consider the propriety of reducing the price of public lands to seventy-five cent. per acre or fifty cents, in proportion to the time they have been in the market. As soon as the resolutions were all offered, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause the reserved lead mines of Missouri to be exposed to sale, was considered, and after some discussion, was laid on the table. The bill for opening military roads in the Territory of Michigan, was then taken up, and after an animated debate, was laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mercer laid a resolution on the table calling for information relative to the Custom House receipts from 1815, to the present time. A Bill was reported from the Committee on Manufactures, relative to duties on imports; and a Bill from the Military Committee to increase the Corps of Engineers. The resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe, and discussed on the preceding day, was adopted with a modification. The House then went into Committee on the Bill providing for the relinquishment of certain claims to lands sold by the United States in the State of Ohio, but rose without taking a vote upon it, and obtained leave to sit again. A message from the President was received, communicating an interesting report from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to Dry Docks; and a communication from the War Department, containing the names of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, as far as they could be furnished.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported for reducing the duties on certain imported articles. A bill was reported for increasing the salary of the Post-master General to 6,000 dollars. Mr. Dickerson, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill for distributing a portion of the national revenue among the States, reported the same. Mr. Smith, of Md. submitted a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the balance of the two millions authorized to be kept in the Treasury, to one million, and of appropriating the same to the payment of the debt due to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The House of Representatives was principally occupied yesterday in the discussion of the Revolutionary Bill, but adjourned without coming to a vote. Mr. Livingston moved the House to take up his resolution on the subject of the Greeks, and asked for the eyes and noses on the question, when the House refused to consider it, by a vote of 109 to 54. Several bills of an interesting character were reported, the substance of which will be found in our report of the proceedings.

SATURDAY JAN. 13.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to reduce the duties on imported wines, teas, gunpowder, and salt, was read a second time. The Bill to increase the salary of the Post-Master-General, was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The Bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, throughout the United States, was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The House of Representatives was engaged in the discussion of the bill to provide for the officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution. The question was taken by Ayes and Noes, on the motion of Mr. Tucker, which was negatived by a vote



108 to 80. Mr. Wickliffe then moved to introduce the words "and the heirs and representatives of those who have died;" and on this question the yeas and noes were ordered, but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

For the Eastern Gazette.

To the Farmers of Talbot County.

Much variety of opinion exists about the attempt to grow Cotton here. Sensible men differ on the question, all actuated by the best intentions. Some think that cotton can never be lower in price than it is now, which is about an average of ten cents a pound—Others think that the cultivation of cotton is now at as great an extent as it can bear, and that an attempt to go into it upon a more extended scale, would certainly depress it too low for profit.

To grow wheat at the present time, precarious as that crop is, at from 80 to 100 cents a bushel, is a bad business—Indian Corn at 50 cents a bushel just quits cost, and no more—Tobacco holds out no better inducements, and the question is, what is to be done? Our country around us can never compete as a grazing country, with the Glades, the Prairies, & the Valleys of the West, until our extensive marshes are drained—Ours is strictly an Agricultural country and is fit for nothing else.

The great objection to growing cotton (exclusive of that mentioned before) is, that we are unacquainted with its culture and management—this I dare say is a great objection to many who feel a little afraid to travel out of the old course. Another objection is, that it is expensive to purchase a cotton Gin to prepare the crop for market, and men don't like to incur expense in a matter they don't rightly comprehend. That we have a fit climate here to grow cotton has been ascertained from soon after the first settlers came into the then Province of Maryland, for patches of it were grown at that time and have been continued to be grown ever since—the cotton has always been of excellent quality, and if the climate will answer to grow a patch, it will serve to grow a field of cotton.

Any ground that will suit for corn will serve for cotton, and cotton at ten cents a pound will yield as much money from the acre of land, as corn at five dollars a barrel from the same land—Thus land that will yield you two barrels of corn to the acre, which at the common rate of planting is less than one barrel to the thousand, will give you four hundred pounds of cotton in the seed (some say five hundred pounds) which when cleaned of the seed will net one hundred pounds of cotton for market at least—one hundred pounds at ten cents is ten dollars, and two barrels of corn at five dollars is ten dollars—This is the produce of very thin land—Take the comparison on a better soil and it is believed it will be more in favour of cotton—Ground that will give you four barrels of corn to the acre, rather less than two barrels to the thousand, will give at least eight hundred, most people say one thousand, pounds of cotton in the seed, one fourth of which is either two hundred or two hundred and fifty pounds of marketable cotton—Two hundred pounds at ten cents is twenty dollars—if two hundred and fifty pounds, it would be twenty five dollars, and four barrels of corn at five dollars is twenty dollars. It appears then that cotton at the lowest price is equal to corn at the highest, off the same land.

To accommodate the fears and distrust of all, it is submitted to the consideration of the farmers of Talbot, that, if they are disposed to try this crop upon a small and safe scale, in order that they may test it by experience, a paper shall be opened at Easton for the names of such farmers as may be willing to make the experiment of a crop of cotton, and each one shall annex to his name the quantity of land he will plant and cultivate in cotton next spring, from half an acre up to one, two, three or more acres, as each one may choose for himself—and when one hundred acres are secured to be cultivated, then a company is to be formed to procure a good and sufficient cotton Gin to be erected at Easton, to which the cotton can be carried to be prepared for market, and it will be convenient to be shipped at the Point for Baltimore. This will give the farmers an opportunity of learning whether cotton is worth their attention without incurring any risk or expense, except a trifle for cotton seed—but the great expense of the cotton Gin will be saved.—The company who are to procure the Gin and get out the cotton for market will run a little risk of loss—a house 24 by 32 will answer, and the cost of the Gin is two dollars and a quarter a saw—a seventy saw Gin will cost \$157.50 and the horse power to work it and all other expenses, house excepted, will not exceed in all \$250.—To repay the company for their expenses, they will receive ten per cent of the cotton got out by the Gin as toll for ginning and packing, which upon twenty thousand weight, the net product of one hundred acres, would be two thousand pounds of marketable cotton, which at ten cents would be \$200. This toll would take off two dollars per acre from the farmers receipts, who have spent no money but in the price of cotton seed. If upon trial the farmer found it a saving or a profitable crop, he might increase it at his pleasure, until he made it worth while to get himself a cotton Gin of thirty saws costing him about seventy dollars—and save the toll—or if he wishes to decline the crop, he can do so at his own will—or he may continue to grow it upon a small scale and have it ginned out by the company.—On the other hand, if, after the first year, when the company would be reimbursed about four fifths of their money advanced,

the farmers discontinued the crop, or enlarged it so as to procure Gins of their own nothing is more saleable than a cotton Gin, and one year's use would not affect its price five per cent. The company therefore could not fail to make a little, and the farmers would be sure to sink no money.

I know of no better system for a general co-operation to make a satisfactory experiment upon this crop, where there would be a perfect security on all sides against loss.

Should the farmers be disposed to try this crop, the necessary instructions relating to the time and manner of planting, & cultivating, and gathering, and managing the crop will be procured and published in this Gazette for the use of those who will engage in it—It can be stated at once, that the time for planting is as soon as the young plant can be secure against spring frosts—the mode is in drills, the best distances are not yet ascertained—the cultivation is the same as that of Indian corn—and the autumn frosts do not affect the crop—the gathering continues, at intervals from September until Christmas—children and old people are as good as any hands for gathering. An acre or two can be cultivated without any hindrance to the crops of wheat and corn.

A TALBOT FARMER.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM, Newspaper essays are so common in this literary and enlightened age, that, whether good, bad or indifferent, they attract but little notice. But this reflection should by no means deter us, enamoured authors, from exposing the faults and follies of mankind, and the imperfections in the laws by which we are governed. The latter shall constitute the subject of this brief communication. The multiplied supplements and additions to the numerous laws which crowd our statute books, are sufficient to prove, that no human foresight can guard against all contingencies, and that many things are continually occurring which imperiously require our Legislators to add, alter & amend. It may perhaps be viewed as arrogant presumption in a private individual to offer any advice to that august Assembly in which is or should be concentrated all the wisdom of the state: yet surely the right will not be contested. In fact it is not only our birth-right but our positive duty, to advise and even to instruct this assemblage of sages. But an individual representation will avail but little.

The law which authorizes or compels the Sheriffs of the different counties to collect the Clerk's and Lawyer's fees, appears to the eye of reason, both unjust and unconstitutional. The Constitution declares that there shall be no privileged classes, and yet the law allows them to collect their legal fees by immediate execution without any intermediate process, and allows no favour—no indulgence to the unfortunate debtor. Any other member of society may, in the ordinary course of law, as it regards him, be debared from a just debt for the space of six or eight months, before he has power to order execution.

Why is this matter thus arranged? By what mode of reasoning have our wise Legislators arrived at a conclusion which appears so much at variance with the common principles of a generous equality? There must certainly be some feasible grounds for such a state of things, but I am not wise enough to discover them.

There is also another grievance of which we have to complain. By the present law for the speedy collection of small debts out of court, the defendant is allowed sixty days before he is compelled to supersede the debt. But in the mean time, the plaintiff has power to order execution upon his body, without the remotest chance of collecting the money at that time, if the defendant can procure superaders. This privilege was without doubt, given, in order that the body of the debtor might be secured under peculiar circumstances, or when there was a probability of his absconding before the sixty days expired.—Some of the Constables in this county to my certain knowledge, are in the habit of having executions issued immediately after judgment, although they know that the body of the debtor is safe, and that he can obtain superaders, solely for the purpose of making a fee. Now, Mr. Editor, is not this grinding the face of the poor, who are most generally the subjects of this officer's jurisdiction? Independently of the chance here afforded of oppressing, there is a manifest inconsistency in the law, which permits the defendant at any time within the sixty days to supersede the debt for six months, and yet authorizes the plaintiff to seize his body, and thereby put him to unnecessary costs: for one magistrate may be taking the superaders at the very time when another may be issuing the execution. The great object of such laws ought to be, always to protect the poor from oppression—the rich can protect themselves. It might be better for both debtor and creditor, if there was a much more speedy mode of collecting debts, both large and small. It is in the power of any man to delay the payment of any sum exceeding fifty dollars, for eighteen months, after the money has actually become due, by the solemn and voluntary promise and obligation of the debtor. Now this is surely an intolerable grievance, and certainly impairs the obligation of contracts. The laws are all in favour of the debtor, and for what good reason, I can not discover. It has been contended by some that all debts should be debts of honor, and that there should be no law to compel the payment of money or goods, trusted at the risk of the owner. Our state of society is not prepared for this, but it would be undoubtedly more equitable and impartial than the present one sided system of legislation.

JUSTITIA.

For the Eastern Gazette.

ALARMING.

Mr. GRAHAM, I have received intelligence that the new Mayor and City authorities of Baltimore have resolved to revive and execute an old city ordinance passed about twenty two years ago; and which has been wisely suffered to sleep from that time to this, which provides for the selling of corn, oats, rye, &c. by weight in Baltimore, instead of by measure, as we always have done. It is supposed that some speculating buyers of corn have suggested this to the Mayor and City Council, and it is said, that some of the commission merchants have been warranted by the Mayor, as head of the Corporation, for violating this ordinance.

This is another high handed attempt to oppress the Farmers of Maryland which it is to be hoped they will resist with their steady and firmest perseverance. This is the plan of a junto of speculators who want to buy from the Farmers by weight, and sell abroad by measurement, making a clear gain of the Farmers' loss. This attempt must be resisted. It is illegal, dastardly, and fraudulently avaricious—cunningly and deeply devised to pick the Farmers' pocket. They have established the weight of a bushel of corn at fifty five pounds—and this is so excessive, that there is not a bushel in ten thousand that goes to market in any year, that will average fifty five pounds.

Our Legislature must be called on immediately to interfere. The corporation of Baltimore have no right to pass such a regulation upon the internal commerce of the state, much less upon that which is carried on by another state with this.

Our legislature must be called on to pass a law declaring that no corporation has a right or shall be considered as possessing the right to pass any law regulating the weights or measures of the state.

Our legislature must be called on to resist and put down the bill which contemplates giving to Baltimore increased representation in the House of Delegates.

Our legislature must be called on to discard the bill to elect the Governor by the people, which intends to give the controlling power of electing the Governor to Baltimore city.

Our legislature must be called on to withhold all appropriations conducive to the welfare of Baltimore until the Corporation shall repeal and abandon their outrageous attempt to regulate the trade and commerce of the state as may suit a few in Baltimore.

Our legislature must be called on to put all Baltimore business out of the House, until the corporation of Baltimore shall come to their senses and confine the exercise of their corporate powers to matters and things exclusively cognizable by police authority.

If Baltimore will wage war against the country interest, let it be a war of both sides, and let the people of Maryland elect a House of Delegates next year exclusively with a view and under instructions to examine and see how far charters granted by this state have been violated, and to exercise the sovereign control which belongs to the state and the people.

A FARMER.

For the Eastern Gazette.

AGRICULTURE.

It is difficult to write so plain, as not to be misunderstood.—But it is still more difficult to get persons to read with an investigating and understanding attention. They read hastily; as often as not, take up wrong impressions; never think of reading over again; and not only run off wrong themselves; but give a wrong impression to every one, who listen to them, and who do not read for themselves.

The trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore have offered three very handsome premiums for the benefit of the tenants of farms.—And they have offered them in such a manner as to make it a perfectly fair and equal contest. A contest, in which every competitor will have an equal chance of obtaining not only a premium, but the first prize.

It is feared the impression is abroad that the tenant, who is so fortunate, as to occupy a farm, which is full of natural resources, easy to be come at, as marl, marsh, or shell banks, only requiring digging and hauling, will be enabled easily and certainly very much to out number in loads the tenant who has no such resources; but who has to depend upon his farm yard, and his ingenuity—that the latter, or the tenant without these natural resources will stand little or no chance in the contest—but a slight attention to the terms, on which the premiums are offered, will show that this is not at all the case. Unto whom, much has been given, of him will much be required. Every man will be judged according to the talents he has to improve, and the use he makes of them. Exactly according to his means and resources.—His means includes his hands, teams, and carts—and his resources, whatever he may have of what may be called manures, ready made to his hands or of shatter, which can be raised, and converted into manure.

The man who has nothing to do, but to dig and to haul, will of course be expected to carry out a much greater number of loads, than the man, who has nothing to depend on but the offal of his crops, his stock, his farm yard, and all the varieties of trash which can be collected on and about every farm.—The collection of which however takes time, pains, and labour.—Indeed I should suppose the committee would be inclined to judge most favourably of the tenant, whose ingenuity and persevering activity and industry shall accomplish the most with the smallest means, and out of the fewest resources.

It may also be supposed that the rule for ascertaining the size of the loads is too strict; but without fair and accurate ac-

counts and statements, the judges cannot make a fair decision—no good work is to be done, no good effect is to be produced without some trouble—and upon trial there will not be found a great deal of trouble in fulfilling the rules laid down.—There is no farmer, who has a cart, but knows exactly, whether it will hold 24, or 3, or 34 barrels of corn—of course whether it will hold 25, or 30 or 35 bushels—and when he is hauling manure with this cart, it can not be a matter of much trouble to ascertain whether he fills the body full—or only two thirds, or one half, or one third full—and the judges, knowing the substances, and the quantity, hauled at a load, will be enabled to make a fair and sound decision.—Knowing the substances, they will be able to take into view the weight, which will probably be deemed as necessary as the measure, in ascertaining what is a load—for instance, 10 bushels of marl, or mud will probably weigh as much as 30 bushels of farm yard manure, and of course would require as much force to haul it. But the farmer need only be accurate in stating the quantity and kind of substances.—The weight of each different kind will be near about the same every where, and as a piece of useful information I would invite the attention of the first two or three farmers, who may happen together, and who have it in their power, to weigh a bushel of any or each of the substances, which are enumerated as manures, and to send to some one of our newspapers a statement of their weights.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT.

The arrival of the Florida Packet ship at New York, in 26 days from Liverpool, brings London papers to the evening of the 14th ult. which furnishes the important intelligence, that Portugal, having been invaded by Spain, had called upon the British Government, in conformity with its treaties of alliance, for aid, and that the latter, without delay, answered the call.

Upon this measure of the British Government the New York American remarks:

"It is not to be disguised that this step in Europe is of the greatest moment to us, and every eye in this country will at once be turned towards Cuba, the only possession of Spain that can alone compensate Great Britain for the expenses and evils of a war with that power—a jewel alike rich and undefended. Mr. Canning takes, it will be observed the distinction, and insists upon it that this is a war not against Spain but in defence of Portugal—not of aggression, but of regression;—and if that ground be adhered to, it would exclude the idea of conquest. But the temptation is great—the facilities great—the prize invaluable. On the other hand, France and the United States will not, cannot, acquiesce in the island of Cuba passing under British dominion, and an attempt therefore to arrest that island from Spain, unless under the most positive and substantial pledges that its independence, under the guaranty of all the three nations shall be the consequence, will lead most certainly to universal war. It is proper, however, to say that, according to the London papers of different parties, it was not anticipated that the war would involve other powers, or be of long duration."

The Parliament adjourned on the 13th of December to the 8th of February. Mr. Peel gave notice that the subject of the Corn Laws will be brought before Parliament on the 12th of February, when the views of Ministers will be fully explained.

On the 11th, December the King of England transmitted the following message to Parliament:

"George R.

"His Majesty acquaints the House of Commons that his Majesty has received an earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming, in virtue of the ancient obligations of alliance and amity subsisting between his Majesty and the Crown of Portugal, his Majesty's aid against an hostile aggression from Spain.

"His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past, in conjunction with his Majesty's Ally, the King of France, to prevent such an aggression; and repeated assurances have been given by the Court of Madrid of the determination of his Catholic Majesty neither to commit, nor to allow to be committed, from his Catholic Majesty's territory, an aggression against Portugal.

"But his Majesty has learned with deep concern, that notwithstanding these assurances, hostile inroads into the territory of Portugal have been concerted in Spain, & have been executed in the eyes of Spanish authorities by Portuguese regiments which had deserted in Spain, and which the Spanish Government had repeatedly and solemnly engaged to disarm and disperse.

"His Majesty leaves no effort unexhausted to awaken the Spanish Government to the dangerous consequence of this apparent connivance.

"His Majesty makes this communication to the House of Commons with the full and entire confidence that His Majesty's faithful Commons will afford his Majesty their cordial concurrence and support in maintaining the faith of treaties, and in securing against foreign hostility the safety and independence of the kingdom of Portugal the oldest Ally of Great Britain."

On the 12th, when on the subject of the Message, Mr. Canning explained the relations that existed with Portugal, and went on to state, "On the 3d of September the first application was made to our Government by the Portuguese ambassador for assistance. On Friday evening Government was satisfied of all the facts necessary to make a case for our interference, and on Saturday came a decision upon these facts. On Monday the Message was sent to Parliament, and at the moment I am

speaking troops are on their way to Portugal.

London, December 14.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Wm. Henry Clinton commands the troops destined for Portugal. The Gloucester, 74, Capt. Hontton, Sheerness, the Melville, 73, Capt. Hill, Spartia, 74, Capt. Warren, at Portsmouth, and the Windsor Castle, 80, Captain King, at Plymouth, are ordered to convey troops to Lisbon. The Wellesley, 74, Capt. Falcon, that arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, from the South American station, is also ordered upon the same service. The lower-deck guns are to be taken out to make room for the troops.

The Melville has, by great exertions, been got ready for sea, and will sail this day. A letter from Portsmouth, says: "the first division of guards are to embark in the Wellesley, 74. The royal horse artillery, 900 men, are to embark immediately. As much activity and zeal proceed in our department, as at the commencement of hostilities which are likely to last for another quarter of a century."

Paris, December 12.

This day the King opened the Chambers by the following Speech:

"GENTLEMEN! Important labours have been prepared for this session. Certain of your zeal, I have hesitated to anticipate the ordinary period of your convocation.

"Two codes will be submitted to your examination. They have for their object to perfect legislation of forests, and to fix the rules of military jurisdiction. I have permitted few innovations to be made in this labour. The bases are found on the present system of the army, and on the ordinance of my august ancestor on forests.

"I could have wished that it had been possible not to direct your attention to the press, but in proportion as the power of publishing writings is developed, it has produced new abuses, which called for more extensive and more efficacious means of repression. It was time to put a stop to its scandalous outrages, and to preserve the liberty of the press itself from the danger of its own excesses. A plan for attaining this object will be presented to you.

"Improvements have been remarked in the organization of juries. I shall cause to be submitted to you a new project for their amelioration, and for establishing regulations more conformable to the nature of this institution.

"The penalties enacted against the slave trade are not efficacious, and their application is capable of being eluded. A legislation more complete was necessary. I have directed the projects to be submitted to you.

"I continue to receive from all foreign Governments the assurance of the most amicable dispositions—and the most conformable to my own sentiments for the maintenance of peace.

"Troubles have recently broken out in a part of the Peninsula. I shall unite my efforts to those of my allies to put an end to them, and to prevent their consequences.

"The progressive increase of the produce of the indirect taxes will permit us this year to augment the funds appropriated to public services, by a sum equal to that imposed by the last law of the finances.

"This augmentation will be a real relief to my people; it will ease the communes of the supplementary tax which they pay to their official servants, and the indigent classes will find abundant resources in the new activity which will be assumed in the public works, on our great roads, our fortresses, and our naval arsenals.

"I have reason to hope that the appropriations which will be made for the public services will be sufficient to meet all their wants for several years, and that I shall henceforth be able to apply the surplus produce to the reduction of the most burdensome taxes.

"Let us, gentlemen, render thanks to Divine Providence for a situation so favorable, and labor in concert to improve and confirm it, in order that my people may long enjoy its fruits.—France, industrious and tranquil, will acquire new greatness, and her success in peace will not shed around her less lustre than would, once more, her warlike virtues, if honor should again oblige her to display them."

Wars and rumors of Wars.

Arrivals at New York, bring Liverpool papers to the 16th December.

"These papers contain the highly important intelligence that in consequence of the invasion of Portugal by Spanish troops, in conjunction with the Portuguese rebels, supplied by Spain, the Princess Regent had applied to England for assistance. This fact was communicated to both houses of parliament, by a royal message, on the 11th of December. On the 12th, an answer to the address was moved in the house of lords, by Earl Bathurst, and in the house of commons, by Mr. Canning. The former, on the outset of his observations, adverted to the negotiations at Rio Janeiro, by Sir Charles Stuart, in order to show that England had not, in any instance, acted upon the principle of interference with the domestic concerns of Portugal. Alluding to the aggression of Spain, he described them as of a character which clearly demonstrated either an extraordinary degree of unanimity among the people of that country, in their hostility towards Portugal, or an undeniable co-operation on the part of the Spanish government. Earl Bathurst concluded his speech by moving "that an humble address be presented to his majesty thanking him for his most gracious communication, and expressing the hope which their lordships entertained that the measure adopted by his majesty's government would awaken the king of Spain to a sense of his danger, and have the effect of preventing a recourse to arms, while at the same time their lordships were ready to afford his majesty their cordial concurrence and support in maintaining the independence

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of Portugal, the oldest and most faithful ally of Great Britain. The motion was received with cheers, and Earl Russell was succeeded by Lord Holland, the duke of Wellington, and the Marquis of Lansdown, all of whom applauded the course pursued by the ministers. Lord Holland and the duke of Wellington both believed the prompt dispatch of a body of troops to Portugal would be the surest means of preventing a war. The motion was carried unanimously.

In the house of Commons on the same day, Mr. Canning moved the answer to the King's message, and made a very able and interesting speech. He entered into a minute detail of all the circumstances connected with the negotiations which had been carried on in conjunction with the French government, to avert, if possible, the crisis which had arisen. He also took a view of the various treaties by which England was bound to protect Portugal, observing that nothing but a case which his Majesty's ministers deemed one of paramount necessity could have induced them to apply to parliament for such a pledge as they now required. In conclusion, Mr. Canning declared that "the object of this measure is not war. (Cheers.) The object of this measure is to take the last chance for peace. If (said he) you do not go to the aid of Portugal, Portugal will be trampled upon, and you will be disgraced and then will come war in the train of degradation. (Hear, hear.) If you wait till Spain has the courage to ripen her secret machinations into open hostility, you have then the warfare of the pacificators and let us see how that war will end. The right hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers." Five thousand troops were embarked immediately for Lisbon.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.

### WAR IN EUROPE.

The late European Intelligence cannot be considered as very unexpected after the news brought particularly by the packet ship Howard from Havre, and after Mr. Canning's late speech in parliament, in reply to Mr. Brougham, on the reply to the King's speech. As we have no other intelligence, as yet, than what is contained in the King's message to Parliament, it is difficult to form any satisfactory opinion as to future results. It, as the message says, both England and France have been aware of such an event, as the invasion of Portugal by Spain, and both have united their exertions to prevent it, it would seem that Spain goes ill-advisedly into the war, without the hope of continental co-operation. In which case, the remarks of the London Editor have much reason—for a war by Spain alone, in her present condition, against Portugal and England, can but be a war of very short continuance.

So far as the intelligence received goes, the war consists of an invasion of the Portuguese Territory by Portuguese Regiments, which had deserted and taken refuge in Spain, and which regiments Spain had solemnly engaged to disarm and disperse. To us, at this distance, this does not appear to be very alarming, as it might be supposed to partake more of the character of insurrection of Portuguese soldiers against the reigning Princess and existing constitution, than of a declaration of war by Spain—and, in this view it may be regarded rather as a family concern. Whatever "connivance" the crown of Spain may have been guilty of in this affair, is a matter of bad faith, for which it must answer to those concerned. But the promptitude and energy displayed in the British armament, which has by this time, arrived in Portugal, are calculated to excite a suspicion, that the state of things in the peninsula wears a more serious aspect, and perhaps Great Britain may fear that Spain is not so destitute of the hope of continental aid as she appears to us to be.

All is lost in conjecture, and in the absence of better information and in these barren times we live in, let us indulge a thought.

Could Spain have been so mad as to have "concerted the invasion of Portugal in violation of her promise and with the knowledge attributed to her, that both England and France were in co-operation against it" without having some pledge or some strong hope of continental aid? and where is that aid to come from? Can it be from France in contradiction to her united exertions with England to prevent it, and to the pledged faith of her monarch in his late speech to the Chambers of the 12th ultimo, that he would unite with his allies to put an end to these troubles? But England says, Spain has broken her solemn promise—perhaps France may violate hers—we believe France has never been really satisfied with the new constitution in Portugal. Should France find it useful to aid Spain (a thing certainly, wholly incalculable from the view of things given us) how would Russia and Austria dispose of themselves during the conflict? For should a war occur, we can see no other ostensible cause for it than the organic principles of the new government in Portugal. If such should be the cause, that which would propel France to the aid of Spain, might lead the other two great Potentates to take the same side.

These are wild conjectures truly, but they are forced up by the circumstance of the extraordinary power and promptness with which England flies to succor Portugal—decisive and powerful as she usually is, this seems to be an unexampled instance of her energy.

Can it be, that England knows that Spain is madly engaged and without the shadow of a hope of assistance, and that she seizes this occasion, under the pledge of faith to Portugal, to enter the lists with paralyzed Spain to possess herself of Cuba? Could Mr. Canning's late visit to Paris have been in contemplation of such an event and could he have offered any opiate to the French Monarch, the ally of his sovereign, that could have stilled him, whilst Great Britain made an attempt upon this rich possession? This, all will exclaim is unlikely—yet the question recurs, why should Great Britain display such wonderful zeal and activity on this occasion?

Such an attempt on the part of Great Britain would bring the thing home to our bosoms, and we should be obliged to resist it: Cuba is the key of the Gulf, and our coasting trade would have to pass under the guns of her fortress. If we yielded the occupation of Cuba, we might expect next to be called on to pay the tribute of gulf duties. But the trade of Cuba is too great and too important to us to lose; it would never do to have that island placed under the colonial discipline of Great Britain. Cuba must remain as is, or it must become independent under a safe and competent guarantee. The United States can submit to no other change.

### GOVERNOR KENT'S MESSAGE.

Our columns were so crowded when we published this paper that we had no room to comment on it. It is the second Message that we have ever seen from a Governor of Maryland that had any merit. Governor Goldsborough, many years ago, sent a Message to the General Assembly which commanded the proud approbation of his friends, and extorted the highest applause from his adversaries, aye, from those adversaries who in a few days after expelled him from the chair of state for no other reason than to get a party Governor. That message was every where and by every body received as a great state paper. Governor Kent's Message ranks next to it, and is a production in every point of view, that reflects the highest honor upon him. That it is very extended, is evidently attributable to the numerous topics he was obliged to handle, in rendering an account to the General Assembly of the different and numerous subjects confided to the Executive care. The few topics voluntarily introduced are important ones, and they are treated on with becoming strength and perspicuity. The people of Maryland have reason to be gratified with this message. If it is allowable to indulge a sprightly thought upon a grave subject we would say, in looking back through past years, it is a nosegay in the dreary waste.

### VICE-PRESIDENT CALHOUN.

Of the investigation going on in Congress relative to this gentleman we know nothing as yet, though much is said of various sorts of things. At this distance from the scene, without more particular information, we were at a loss how to treat this subject. To give ear to a surmise that John C. Calhoun could act sordidly and corruptly, we never could. His birth, training, and education all forbid that. He is of the first class of southern gentlemen. That he may have, and has acted outrageously wrong, as presiding officer of the Senate, and that his political course is fairly obnoxious to severe animadversion and reprehension in many parts, we believe—but that John C. Calhoun ever corruptly used or bargained away the public money, we will not believe upon less conclusive testimony than we could find a verdict for murder. A man of pure honor and honesty may act wrong or entertain bad opinions.

We did not like the phraseology of Mr. Calhoun's letter to the House—we don't mean to object to his demand for investigation—but in whatever way we read that letter, there seems to be a lurking suspicion that the administration are not altogether disconnected with the accusation. Now if Mr. Calhoun had justifiable proof of that, if he designed to give such impression, he should have bravely avowed it, and left nothing to implication. If he believed it and could not prove it, discretion as well as policy ought to have forbidden the slightest surmise of such a thing—but if he suspected it only, as a man of sense and honor he should have disclaimed the insinuation. Perhaps Mr. Calhoun can show a fairer construction and freer from imputation—if he can, we will gladly accept it. We do not see how the Secretary of War could have more decisively affixed the seal of contempt upon Mix & his letter than he did—and as for Hancock we have seen nothing of him in the affair that entitles him to notice. In the lurking suspicion we thought we saw the source of a deeply laid scheme—we shall rejoice to retract our error.

E. Griffin, Esq. has been elected in Dorchester county a delegate to the General Assembly, vice J. R. Pitt, deceased.

### Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 12.

"To day Thomas Kennedy, Esq. was elected Senator in our state above Merrick, yesterday it was 7 and 7—to-day one of Merrick's friends bolted and Kennedy was elected."

### Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15th.

"Since I wrote to you, we have nothing new, excepting the delivery this evening in the Chamber of the House of Delegates, of a very able and eloquent introductory lecture, by a Mr. Reynolds, on the subject of the concavity of the earth, Symmes' theory, it evinced great research, accompanied by strong reason, and the most eloquent and impressive manner of delivery. I had the pleasure of being in his company for a few minutes; and think it more than probable, from an intimation of his own, that he will be in Easton."

"Business introduced into our House, with which you are not yet made acquainted, is I believe, the bill to increase the jurisdiction of Magistrates to \$100—the order of the day for Saturday next; and a message to the senate proposing a consolidation of the committees of the two houses on the Fee Bill, for the purpose of frequent conferences, with leave to meet during the sittings of the houses. To get through and arrange the different provisions of this bill is a Herculean task; but it is one demanded by the interests of the public, and one which I think the Committee seems disposed to perform."

### Extract of a letter from ANNAPOLIS.

"You ask who are leading men here and who men of business? That is a question pretty hard to be answered—there don't appear to be any leading men—there seems to be no man more usefully and industriously employed, for the real benefit of his constituents and the state, than Mr. Banning from your county (Talbot). He is not much of a speaker upon the floor, but what he says is good sense and much to the point. All he has proposed this session, and he has originated a good deal, has been important tending principally to save the interest of the state, to prevent excessive or unnecessary expenditures of public money, and to inquire into the execution of important laws that have been left to be long neglected and forgotten. It is generally considered here, I believe, that Mr. Banning is among the most useful men, and he is much esteemed and respected."

### CHESTER TOWNS, Jan. 12.

**THE ELECTION.**—The election to fill the vacancy occasioned in our delegation by the death of Major Joseph Mann took place on Wednesday last. At the close of the polls in the several districts, the votes stood as follows:—

Ringgold, Chandler, Megginis.			
Districts.	163	111	none
Lower	137	143	1
Middle	88	107	36
Upper	388	561	57
Majority for Richard W. Ringgold, 27.			

### FREDERICK TOWN, Jan. 12.

On Wednesday an election was held in this county, to fill the vacancy in the House of Delegates, occasioned by the death of Mr. Cockey. Although the day was damp & disagreeable, there was a much better turnout than we had presumed there would be. The result as far as ascertained when our paper went to press, was as follows:

Turbitt, Cromwell, McIlhenny.			
DISTRICTS	400	295	19
Frederick	146	60	5
Middle-town	51	48	1
Buckeys-town	67	78	20
New Market	22	46	55
Creegers-town	16	94	43
Liberty			

### ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 11.

**U. S. SENATOR.** General Samuel Smith was on Tuesday last unanimously re-elected Senator, by the legislature, to represent this state in the Senate of the U. States for six years ensuing the 4th of March next. [Gaz.]

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—It will be seen by the proceedings of the city council, that the First Branch yesterday passed by a unanimous vote a bill approving and adopting the law of the state relative to the establishment of public schools.—Balt. Pat.

A Comet has been discovered for several evenings of last week visible at a small distance S. E. of the planet Mars—it is at present too distant to form any correct judgement of its course, but we mention the fact to draw the attention of the Astronomers to it.—Nat. Int.

### From the Chester town Telegraph, Jan. 12.

**FIRE!** Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock last night, an alarm of fire was given in our village, it was soon discovered that it proceeded from Washington College. The fire originated in the cellar under the Common Hall, or centre building, in a quantity of fodder and hay. It is not known whether it was the effect of accident or design. Our village engine arrived on the spot in a few minutes after the alarm was given and while the flames were confined to the cellar, but owing to a scarcity of water could not extinguish them.

The fire, continued to increase with redoubled fury, ascending through the common hall to the roof, and from thence extending along to each wing, the whole building was soon wrapt in one sheet of vivid flame. We never witnessed a more awful and sublime sight. In little more than two hours the whole building was destroyed.

We have the satisfaction of knowing that all the most valuable furniture of Dr. T. Clowes, Principal of the Institution, was saved. Mrs. Sarah Blake who kept a boarding house in the west wing we believe, lost some of her furniture, which could not be got out on account of the great quantity of smoke arising from the burning of the hay in the commencement of the fire. Mr. Joseph M. Dupan vice principal of the College is also said to have lost a number of valuable articles.

The corner stone of this edifice was laid we believe, about the year '87 or '88, by that great apostle of freedom whose

name it bore. Many worthy men, filling various public stations in our country, received their education in this institution.

On the 2d inst. in the New York House of Assembly, Erasmus Root took his seat as Speaker of that body, and delivered an inaugural address to it, of which the following extract is a passage.

"It has been usual on occasions of this kind, for a Speaker to promise impartiality in the discharge of the duties of his station; but if impartiality means a disregard of all those distinctions which divide our fellow-citizens, on political questions, let not the House expect impartiality from me. I am elected a member of this assembly by a political party, and I am placed in this chair by the vote of a political party, and when questions shall arise of a political character, a majority of the committees to whom the consideration of the same shall be committed, will be composed of members whose political opinions correspond with mine.—When a question of great local interest shall be presented, a committee opposed to the contemplated measure, will not be appointed, for the child shall not be put to nurse, where it will be sure to be strangled. But if by impartiality is meant a strict adherence to the rules of the house, and to parliament usage in the conduct of the business of the house, I can with safety promise it. By those rules I will be governed, and my political friends must not on this subject expect leniency or indulgence from me because they are my political friends."

### ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 11.

Mr. Vandeventer was yesterday examined by the Calhoun Committee. We understand that Mr. McDuffie is counsel for the Vice President, and attends regularly to that capacity. We repeat that the case is more difficult than the Vice President's friends at first supposed; and if it be allowed to judge from *refuted* countenances particularly those of the witness & counsel just named, the developments of yesterday were not of a very pleasant character. We adhere to our original opinion that Mr. Calhoun has been basely slandered, in reference to the profits of the contract; but we admonish those who appear disposed to acquit him by acclamation, of all irregularities in office, not to be too sanguine.

We learn from the New York papers of yesterday that advices had been received from Havana to the 2d inst. stating that Com. Porter had arrived off that place with a Mexican frigate two brigs and a schooner, and had sent a challenge to Com. Laborde, commander of the Spanish naval forces at Havana, who immediately put to sea with a large frigate a corvette, and a brig. The next arrival from Havana, will probably bring an account of an engagement between the squadrons. Com. Porter had recently captured the Spanish brig Hercules, from Cadiz for Havana, with a very valuable cargo of quicksilver, &c. The U. S. ship Constellation arrived at Havana, from Pensacola, on the 24th ult. all well.

### Shocking Transactions at New-London.

We learn from a correspondent at New-London, that on Monday night last, a quarrel took place in a cellar, occupied as a grocery, between a man by the name of Spencer, and two brothers by the name of Forsyth. Spencer was, or had been a sailor. After he left the cellar, the two Forsyths offered the fireman of the steamboat Long Branch, who was present, three dollars if he would "go and beat the d—d rascal," while they were to stand by with clubs, and knock the first man down who attempted to interfere. The fireman closed with the proposal, followed Spencer, and knocked him down in the street. After some struggle, Spencer succeeded in getting to the Hole-in-the-Wall public house, though not until he had received a severe flogging.

The fireman afterwards went to Spencer, expressed his sorrow for what he had done, and by way of settlement paid him the three dollars received from the Forsyths, and took his receipt in full for the flogging. Spencer afterwards died, and on Saturday the fireman and the two Forsyths were lodged in goal to await their trial. The same day, (Saturday,) the wife of Spencer, being somewhat intoxicated, met a Mrs. Barns, who was no friend of her's. A quarrel ensued, severe blows were interchanged, and Mrs. B. went off severely wounded. Yesterday morning she died; and the deceased Spencer's widow was lodged in prison with those who had compassed the death of her husband—all to meet their trials together.

### N. Y. Com. Adv.

#### From late London Papers.

**Extract from Mr. Canning's Speech on the subject of the Address in answer to the King's Speech.**

"His majesty had told us that he is exerting himself with unremitting anxiety, whether singly or in conjunction with his allies, as well to arrest the progress of existing hostilities, as to prevent the interruption of peace in different parts of the world." Now, does the honorable gentleman mean to tell you, that in effecting this beneficent, this God-like purpose, there can be no necessity for keeping up certain most expensive services, which otherwise might be reduced. If we look to the New World, sir, what do we see there? We see many infant states ravaged by calamities to which humanity, as well as policy, must wish to put an end. If to the Old World, we see an ally in Europe, to whom we are bound by the treaties of an ancient date, in a situation that has exposed her to aggressions that might have been defeated or encouraged, as we were observed to be ready or unprepared to assist her. Was not our fleet in the Tagus wisely maintain-

ed there? Had we acted differently what fatal consequences might not have ensued to Portugal? But let it not be supposed, sir, that we shall be induced to exert in regard to her the point which our own duty prescribes to us to observe. The limits of our duty are defined. It is our duty, sir, if he be faithful in public obligations, to take care that the frontier of Portugal shall not be crossed by any invading army, but it is no part of our duty to interfere, in order to give any one party or faction, in Portugal itself the ascendancy over another. Unquestionably it is no such thing; but while I am on this subject, I will venture to affirm, that during the last three anxious months, the presence of that British power has prevented, not, perhaps, the execution of some settled designs against the peace of Portugal, but acts of occasional hostility from another power, which might by possibility, in their consequences have involved the whole of Europe in a war. By not permitting the expense of such a service to be continued on for a year or two, expenses, the amount of which no foresight could anticipate might be entailed on the country, and on Europe. It is in this sense, sir, that the King's Speech recommends and promises retrenchment. But, in point of fact, there is no item in the great establishments of this country, upon which I am not prepared to enter with the honorable and learned gentleman; there is no such establishment, into the details of which I am not ready to enter with him, point by point, for the purpose of demonstrating with how much true wisdom, and sound policy, and ultimate economy, those establishments should be maintained on their present footing—and this, I take it, is a complete answer to the learned gentleman's objections on the score of economy; so much so, that I shall not feel it necessary at present to consider that subject any farther. As to his general charge of omissions, we all know that the absence of any one topic in the King's speech does not preclude Parliament from entering on its discussion. This speech lays, in short, before Parliament those points upon which early communication is necessary, and information can be laid before the Legislature alone on those upon which the King means to call on parliament to adopt some proceeding. For the rest, it may be the full intention of his Majesty to bring all such omitted topics before the House; but if it were otherwise, there can be nothing to prevent any member for calling the attention of Parliament to those subjects which he may think of greater interest than any actually touched upon in such a speech. Sir, I will not be tempted by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman into the discussion of some other particular topics to which he has alluded. He knows very well, and must be aware that I know as well as he does, that in the course of the present Session, those subjects must come on for discussion."

### MARRIED

In this town on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull Mr. Nicholas Robinson to Miss Jane Benny.

On Sunday last by the Rev. Matthew Sorrin, John Colbert Jr. to Miss Emelia Schoolfield, all of Somerset county.

On the same evening by the Rev. Mr. Sorrin, Mr. Ephraim Eaton to Miss Lucy Horsey, all of Somerset county.

On Tuesday the 16th inst. by R. V. Mr. Cliff, Dr. John K. B. Emory to Miss Frances Ann Kennard, both of Queen Ann's County.

**DIED.**—On the 13th inst. James, eldest son of Thomas Murphy, Clerk of Queen Ann's Co.

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county letters of administration on the personal estate of Josiah Bowen, late of said county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the twentieth day of July next, or they may by law be exempt from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1827.

MOSES C. SMITH, Adm'r.  
of Josiah Bowen, dec'd.

Jan. 20 3w

### COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the "Colonization Society of Talbot County," will be held at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 30th day of January inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President,  
JAMES FAIROTT, Sec'y.  
Colonization Society.

Jan 20 3w

### Money Found.

Found on the 12th inst. a sum of money, which the owner can have by paying the costs of advertising, and a small compensation will be expected to the youth who found it.

JNO. STEVENS, Jr.

Trappe, Jan. 20 3w

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of Smiley and Saulsbury is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. H. SMITH  
WILSON SAULSBURY

Jan. 19.

William H. Smith respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the wheelwright business in all its various branches, at the old stand, & respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage and assures all those who may favor him with their custom that their work shall be executed in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Jan. 20, 1827.

### Collector's Sale.

In pursuance of two orders of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, one dated in July 1825, and the other in November 1826, will be sold at the Court house in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 13th day of February next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all those tracts or parcels of land (or such parts thereof as may be necessary) to raise the several sums due thereon which were advertised in the Baltimore Patriot and the Star and Gazette of Easton, in August 1825 and December 1826, on which the Tax has not been paid, or shall not be paid before the said day of sale—to be sold for cash, and the purchaser to pay the expenses of forwarding and conveying.

WM. FARLOW, Collector of Talbot County Taxes for the years 1824 & 1825.  
Easton Jan. 20 1827.



## POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

Translation of the 32d Epigram of Boileau.  
When he was poor my hand supplied  
What his more luckless stars denied:  
But for my oft repeated aid,  
No single groat he e'er repaid.  
Yet thought to me his better lot  
He owed—my fame he shandered not,  
And without hate my presence viewed—  
O, rare and precious gratitude!

## NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin and Thomas S. Hayward, having associated themselves together in business, under the name and firm of

**LAMBDIN & 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 26

## 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

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suit of William Benny, 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 Harwood now resides, on the county road leading from the Chapel to Centerville, containing 20 acres of land more or less, seized 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, SHERIFF.**  
Jan. 6

## 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 Stud Horse Young High Flyer, are requested to call on Mr. Jonathan Coburn in Easton, who is authorized to receive the amount due him—further indulgence cannot be given.  
**HENRY PICKERING.**  
Jan. 8

## Farms For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two Tracts of LAND, formerly the property of and occupied by, Edmundson Maxwell, lying in Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, (Del.) on the main road leading from Frederica to Greensboro, 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

**WM. H. SMITH & WILSON SAULSBURY**

## Wheel Wrights,

Begin leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the wheelwright 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; to where may be had, Waggon, Carriage, 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

## 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,  
**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 1f

## 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—**NOTE 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

## Wanted.

In a County Clerk's 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 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—1f

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-Ann's County, Oct. 28.

## 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, Regr.**  
of Wills for Somerset county.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' 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 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

## Hides Wanted.

**LAMBDIN & 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 shoeing, 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

## 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, sc.

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 for 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,  
**JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.**  
Dec. 30 4w

## 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 (Quebec) 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

## MARYLAND:

**Caroline county Orphans' Court.**  
The 9th day of January, 1827.  
On application of William Hughlett, 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 Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto 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, Regr.**  
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 vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 16th 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 HUGHLETT, Adm'r.**  
of James Hughes, dec'd.  
Jan. 13 3w

## THIRD CLASS OF THE

**Grand State Lottery**  
Of Virginia—the whole in One Draw.—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
1 prize of	1,000 is	4,000
20 prizes of	100 is	2,000
20 prizes of	50 is	1,000
20 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.

## Bank of Caroline.

The subscriber being the authorised 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 resorted 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 4 per cent of the capital stock of said Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the first day of December next.

**JOHN BOON, Agent,**  
of the late Bank of Caroline.  
Nov. 18 10w

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, will hold their next meeting, at the residence of George W. Nabb, 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
B	John Kemp
Thomas Barrow	L
Jane Louisa Brany	John Locardmon
Peoby Brown	Joseph Leddenham
Thomas P. Bennett	Thomas Lednum
Mrs. Bell	Mary Laws
Eliza M. Bromwell	M
John Bennett	William Mullikin
William Benny	N
Rev. Thomas Bayne	Mr. Nash 2
C	Ann Nice
Henrietta Clayland	Charlotte Nicols
Margaret Cox 2	Catharine Ann Nice
Daniel Chezum	O
Joseph Collision	Jonathan Ozment
Louisa Gray	P
Rebecca H. Catrup	M'Kinny Porter
Ann Clark	Christopher Plummer
Lewis Chamberlin	Sarah Pearce
Thomas Catrup	R
Thomas Coward	Rev. Stuart Redman
Robert Covey	William Rose
Henry Catrup	William F. Ridgeway
D	Elizabeth Redue
Damaris Davison	Sarah Ratcliffe
Capt. Josiah Davis	S
F	Dr. John Stevens
Capt. Farling	John F. Sherwood
Richard Frisby	Martha Severe
John Frampton	Royston Skinner
Sarah Fountain	Elizabeth Smith
Robert Fenwick	Susan Seth
G	Elizabeth Spencer
Orson Gore	Edward Spedden
William Grayless	T
Sophia Goldsborough	John W. Thompson
H	Averner Turner
Bradford Harrison	William R. Tripp
John Benniss	W
Sally Harries	Susan Wilson
Rebecca Hanson 3	Margaret Wells
John Hargon	Sarah Willis
William Hans	Moses Welch
Lucretia D. Haddaway	Elizabeth Woolford
Ann Hull	John Willis

**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.**

## PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON MADISON

RED TERN

## 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 marl—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,  
Redgauntlet, Woodstock,  
Peveler of the Peak, Gay's Fables,  
Merry Tales of the Wise Men of  
Gothum,  
Otranto and Solymann,  
Percy Mallory, Tales of Fancy,  
Adventures of Ajji Baba,  
Hicketholeth on the Lord's Supper,  
Evans' Christian Denominations,  
Evening Entertainments,  
Brother and Sister, Decision,  
Catharine Brown, Osage Captive,  
Italian Convert, Lilly Douglas,  
Susan Gray, Reptroscop,  
Re-captured Negro, Rosamond,  
Scenes in Europe, Catechist,  
Duties of Men and Women,  
Psalms, Christian Pattern,  
Hymn Books, Pilmore's Narratives,  
Shakespeare, Scols,  
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 Counceller,  
Watts' Psalms and Hymns,  
Christianity and Literature,  
&c. &c. &c.  
Together with an assortment of School  
Books, Blank Books, Slates, Pencils, Wa-  
fers, &c. &c.  
Dec. 30*

## Joseph Chain

Has just returned from Baltimore with fresh supply of Goods in his line, viz:  
*Dried and Pickled Beef  
Beef Tongues  
Bologna Sausage  
Flour, 1st and 2d quality  
Cheese, Butter & Water Crackers  
Fresh and Firkren Butter  
Smoked and Pickled Herrings  
Mackarel,  
Raisins, 1st and 2d quality  
Oranges, Currants, Almonds,  
Filberis, 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 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, 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 9th day of January, A. D. 1827.  
**EDWARD AULD, Adm'r.**  
of Joseph Parrott, dec'd.  
Jan. 13 4w



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1827.

NO. 4.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

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

## CONFESSIONS OF A COUNTRY SCHOOL-MASTER.

From the Boston Monthly Magazine.  
[We have taken the liberty to introduce the annexed article entire, for the double purpose of recommending the work from whence it is extracted by affording our readers a specimen of the original composition, and to exhibit a counterpart to the "Miseries of a Country Schoolmaster," which appeared in the Galaxy last summer, and which, as internal evidence almost demonstrates, was written by the same hand—Ed. Galaxy.]

"This is confessedly the age of confession—the era of individuality—the triumphant reign of the first person singular."

N. Y. Literary Gazette.

The sufferings of country schoolmasters have been so often given to the public, that I whose mortal career has certainly been shortened, if not sweetened, by the "delightful task," resolved at one time not to renew the sad remembrance of my fate, but to let a speedy oblivion cover those calamities, all of which I saw, and less fortunate than *Æneas*, all of which I was. My story, I feared, would be treated like the certificates of our modern beggars. Public sympathy is nearly exhausted by the drafts already made upon it by that degraded class of beings to which I belong, and any more from the same quarter are liable to be protested. The following circumstance altered my resolution. Catching up an old newspaper the other day, in a fit of ennui, I summoned energy enough to peruse, for the third time, the pathetic tale of a fellow pedagogue which had attracted much notice on its first appearance, and it is evidently the production of a masterly pen. "By this it seems he was actually in peril of dying an hungered—What! starvation in a country town of New-England! The leading idea of his piece now struck me as a palpable absurdity. To all his assertions my own experience gave the lie direct. The wining pathos of this writer, his admirable humor, and the fascinations of his style in general, all conspired to make upon the reader a deep but incorrect impression of the manner in which our country people treat the master. To efface this, is my present object. Novelty I have none to offer—artifice I scorn—eloquence I never sat upon my lips—my sole attractions are misery and truth.

At the close of the year 1825, my diabolical destiny sent me to H—, a village on the seacoast of a New England State, inhabited by certain amphibious bipeds, who call themselves farmer-fishermen. Here I had contracted to spend eight winter weeks in cultivating whatever of intellect there might be in forty-five children (if they can claim the name) of both sexes. Fool that I was—as if the "young idea" could shoot in winter more than any other weed, and that too in a soil of the consistency of granite. But a few days of fruitless flogging prompted me to spare my own feelings—the only ones afflicted by that exercise—and to employ my ferule in ruling the writing books instead of the scholars; and I did so soon after, upon discovering that my merits as instructor were estimated by my clemency to the pupils—that is to say, my popularity with the children, and which is a natural consequence in H—, with their parents, was in the inverse ratio of flagellations dispensed. One great point was already gained; but another of equal magnitude, though in a cheering state of progression, remained to be fully accomplished: namely, to render myself agreeable as a member of the family where I happened to board. This is no less essential to complete success, than to spare the rod and spoil the child. In justice to myself, however, it should here be remarked, that I am free from the guilt of fulfilling the latter half of Solomon's maxim; for the children were all spoiled to my hand. The second important qualification of a country preceptor is, that he be able to demolish any given quantity of provisions.—This is indispensable. Our country people never starve the master, though I admit, with the most cheerful alacrity, that they may sometimes stuff him to death. Among them, no abstemious man can be a favorite. Whoever asserts the contrary, either wilfully misrepresents, or is deplorably ignorant. The maw of Ichabod Crane, that Pink of pedagogues, we are told, possessed "the dilating powers of an Anconada," and the consequence was, that he ate himself into the good graces of all in Sleepy Hollow. In like manner, no teacher can be popular in H—, if he have not the appetite of a shark. The agent's house at which I tarried night and morning was a mile and a half distant from the anatomy of a building where my pupils daily assembled to shiver—not with terror, but with cold—for all the birch consumed in school, was consumed by the fire, and I have the satisfaction to know, that, as it was never employed to produce

heat by impulse, so it never yielded any at a sensible distance. But a mile and a half was too far to travel for a dinner. I was therefore kindly permitted to dine at Mrs. Dunning's, in the vicinity of the school house. The first forenoon was spent in an idle attempt to learn forty-five christian, I would say, barbarous names, compared with which, the names of Oliver Cromwell's jury dwindle into absolute propriety. At twelve o'clock I retreated to Mrs. Dunning's, where a hearty welcome awaited me. Dinner shortly appeared—but as this is the meal, that in a week's time, had well nigh sunk me to the grave, it merits a particular description. It will be sufficient to enumerate the articles spread before me on the first occasion, for I can say to the reader "ex uno disce omnes"—which is, being interpreted, there was no variation during twenty-eight days. First, came on an unknown quantity of tea, contained in a coffee-pot that might have served for a moderate sized light house. Secondly, a plate of what Mrs. Dunning, with apparent sincerity, called sliced pork; but what I suspected, from its color and tenacity, to be gum elastic. This was followed by a quart bowl of real pork in a state of fusion. Some one had previously told me, by way of encouragement, that all schoolmasters lived upon the fat of the land. Alas! the ambiguity of language—till now I had never understood this expression. On one corner of the table stood an article that would have staggered Helioagabules; namely, a comical turret of dough outs. This detestable esculent, the pride of our country dames, sometimes resembles one of your inflexible little soup dumplings; at others it appears to be a kind of mongrel pancake. The opposite corner was defended by a turret of similar shape, and nearly as formidable, consisting of minced dun fish. A plate of brown bread, an irregular mass of juuk beef, an apple pie resembling the top of an overgrown toad stool, a bowl of corpulent potatoes in violent perspiration, and a batter pudding of cylindrical shape, livid complexion, and the most appalling specific gravity completed the dinner. It is difficult to find a simile for this pudding—the reader may obtain a faint idea of its appearance and constitution, by inspecting a leaden clock weight. I sat down with the stubborn resolution of eating till the family were satisfied—a sure, but terrible path to popularity. "Come Master," said Mrs. Dunning, "reach to and help yourself—when you are amongst poor folks, you must put up with poor folks' fare." I strove to alleviate the good woman's anxiety, by word and deed. I seized a potato, squashed it upon my plate, and gazed in silent agony on the four spoonful of liquid pork generously poured upon it under the name of gravy. A reputation and twenty-eight dollars being at stake, it would have been rashness in me to refuse the half pound of minced fish, four cups of tea, ninety degrees of apple pie, and eleven dough outs, which were thrust upon me with the most distressing kindness. It is said that the North Carolina militia, when commanded to fire shut their eyes, banish thought, and pull trigger. A feeling somewhat similar, prompted me to close mine as each mouthful was conveyed to its predestined place, and my jaws labored mechanically, like any other grist-mill.

By dint of these conclusive efforts, all the articles just mentioned were soon made to disappear; and now, thought I, I have a deep impression in my favor. Delusive ideal! as evanescent as the provender that vanished before the knife and fork of Mrs. Dunning's son a promising young Vulcan whose operations I was watching with a jealous eye—and my heart sank within me at the comparative insignificance of my own exploits. The despondence created by this scene was heightened by an exclamation from Mrs. Dunning; "Ah! Master, you won't make out a dinner. I am afraid you don't like our fare." At that instant I wished myself an Esquimaux or an Ostrich. As it was, I made one effort and devoured two more dough outs; but here a symptom of strangling rendered me stiff-necked against all further solicitations. I had realized and could demonstrate an absolute plenum. I pass over the difficulty of walking two rods to the school house, and merely remark, that had I gone to the agent's for dinner, my pupils would have gained half a holiday. Let me stop a moment to remind the reader that this narrative is not written for applause—that sympathy is not expected—that a smile would be an insult, for to me it is a memento of any thing, but the ludicrous. He may bear in mind, also that I have disclaimed exaggeration, & professed to be the advocate of truth. These reflections will enable him to meet without a sneer the solemn assurance that, in six successive days, I devoured seventeen meals of equal magnitude with the one described. Nor can my sacrifices be fairly censured as extravagant. For although the demon of popularity may be conciliated at dinner, yet his favor is easily lost at supper or breakfast. His votaries must be consistent in their piety. From an imperfect register of these offerings, it appears that among other articles, I consumed during the first week six pounds of minced fish, two gallons of tea, a pint and a half of melted pork, a cubic foot of solid ditto, five apple pies, and one hundred and nineteen dough-nuts.

On Saturday morning, three of the agent's hogs followed me to school. I thought of the pork I had eaten, and ever and anon cast a timid glance at the swine. "The tameness was shocking to me." But it shortly ceased to be so; for after this they followed me with canine regularity, and without any inclination to be witty, I regarded them merely as intolerable bores. A week had now elapsed, and not only found me in existence, but also brought along with it a pleasure I had long been a stranger to—that was the benefit of eating. My popularity was unparalleled, and built upon a foundation too solid for premature decay. Well has a modern writer contended that the stomach is the seat of the soul. It is an ingenious and plausible doctrine, and not without its advocates; for in H—, at least, they estimate a man's intellects by the capacity of his bread basket. The whole district rang with my praises. "The Master," said they, "is a fine accommodating man—he isn't a mite partikler about his vittles." So much accomplished in a single week would have puffed up any body, and meekness herself might have pardoned the innocent strut that conveyed me to the neighboring village of B—, on Saturday afternoon. An acquaintance met me in the street—was struck with my altered appearance and expressed much sarcastic regret to find that I had fallen into consumptive habits. Taunts and jeers, however, affected me not. An honest pride supported me. But pride must have a fall, and the fall of mine was a heavy one. During that memorable Saturday night, fancy in the shape of the incubus, caused me to execute a somersault, the like of which was never performed but once, and then it was done by Lucifer. The tumble, however, being only a part of my involuntary freaks and sufferings on the night aforesaid, I shall take the liberty to narrate them in order and at large. As for the reader, be he never so sleepy, the night mare shall keep him awake while we are in company—but if he has not the patience to read a description of it, I heartily wish him the reality, and leave him to his slumbers. At nine o'clock I found myself in bed, and a few minutes after, in the desert of Zaharra—for the night mare is an excellent traveller. Notwithstanding the short period of time occupied in passing the Atlantic, my sides ached horribly. I was no less jaded than if the journey had been performed on a trip hammer. I strained my eyes in vain to find a place of shelter. There was nothing to be seen but a circular plain of reddish sand, bounded by the horizon. Suddenly the heavens assumed a tempestuous aspect; but I hailed this symptom of rain water with ecstasy, for hitherto a burning sun had consumed the outward man, and a burning thirst the inward. Oh how I longed for one of those well saturated clouds, that seemed to withhold their moisture on purpose to tantalize me. In ten minutes I could have made a dry sponge of the whole atmosphere.

My contemplation of the skies was all at once interrupted by the most frightful grunts, proceeding from myriads of swine who encompassed me round about in concentric circles, and gnashed their tusks in vengeance. They were apparently broiled by the sun, and destitute of bristles. The latter of these misfortunes they suffered in common with myself, for terror had made me shed all my hair. Yes—I was attacked, literally, by a legion of live pork. The horrid circle contracted rapidly around me. Flight in any sense of the word, was impossible. In this agonizing moment the clouds opened and discharged a tremendous shower of—dough-nuts. Henceforth let no melancholic victim of ennui, complain of feeling blue, till he has felt the pelting of the pitiless storm! Every nut seemed to strike like the ball of a nine pounder. I was reduced to paste in a twinkling. In a short time the clouds began to slacken fire, when I ventured to raise my head, which had been pummelled into the sand, and take a peep at the horizon. But, O! horror of horrors, the circle of hogs remained unbroken. They had stopped by a moment to riot on the manna which had fallen to invigorate them, and to seal my fate. I watched them awhile, without the power of motion. They soon prepared for another onset, and I was quietly resigning myself to destiny, when my natural gravitating powers were suddenly suspended. For me this world had lost its attraction. I fell into the air, reasunder the dense canopy of dough-nuts, tumbled head over heels through space, and landed flat upon my back on the broad side of Saturn's belt. The planet which to my inexplicable dismay, I now found to be an immense batter pudding, of thousands of miles in diameter, was jostled out of its orbit—instantly rolled over my carcass, and left it, a splay-foot. The crash awoke me. I was lying on my back, with the pillow on my face. After looking out of the window to assure myself that the universe was in good order, I crawled again to bed; and there awaited the dawn of day in a state between sleeping and waking—a state from which I sincerely hope, the complainant reader is exempt.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

## ILL-TEMPER, ILL-NATURE, AND ILL-HUMOUR.

An ill-tempered man is impatient of trifling annoyances, is roused, by petty provocations to hasty and unmeasured language and actions, but is generally as easy appeased; his fire being like that of straw, as evanescent as it is sudden. Such an individual, when the corns of irritability are not trodden upon, may be gay, cheerful & benevolent. In general, however, he is an unsafe companion; and to converse with him is to inhabit over a volcano.

An ill-natured man is one who has a perverse pleasure in the misfortunes of his fellow creatures; one who enjoys all the vexations and disappointments of his neighbors; not because they afford materials for laughter, but because they give pain to the victims.

The ill-humoured man may be just, generous, and upon great occasions compassionate and friendly; but in his ordinary intercourse with society he overflows with an unceasing stream of bitterness. All his remarks are severe, harsh and annoying, and in the moments of his relaxation, in the hour of social enjoyment, he is morose squabbish and insolent.

The ill-humoured man differs from the ill-natured in this, that he does not rejoice in misfortunes, but takes pleasure only in seeing his friends uncomfortable; and he has no delight even in this measure of an annoyance, if he himself is not the author of it—Again, he differs from the ill-tempered man, because the latter must have some one to be angry with, whereas, the ill-humoured man is at odds with himself; the ill-tempered man must have external occasion for excitement, the ill humored goes out of himself to seek for the food of his humour.

This last modification of disposition is decidedly English; and whether it be attributable to less *bronnillards d'Angleterre*; to the beef and puddingising; the anxious money getting, or other causes peculiar to England and Englishmen, it is rarely to be met with on the continent, in the same intensity in which it prevails at home. Individuals, indeed, of all nations, may be subject to occasional fits of spleen and discontent; but it is among Englishmen exclusively that we find ill humour an *etat, manier d'etre*, which clings to a man at all periods of life; and is neither mitigated by the success of love, of vanity, or of ambition, nor requires to be awakened by disappointment and vexation. "The humours of the body," says a moral writer, "imperceptibly influence the will, so that they enter, for a large part, into all our actions, without our being aware of it;" and thus it is that the ill-humoured man punishes, in his friends, the outrages of some peccant lymph circulating in his own veins; and revenges himself nobly on society for the offence of his liver or pancreas.

An ill-humoured man in the bosom of his family, sits like a spider in the centre of its web, in watchful and unceasing malice against all around him. No sooner does a burst of cheerfulness explode in his presence, than he hastens to repress it by a sarcasm or a rebuke. He studies the weakness of his friends in order to play upon them with more effect; and as the hackney coachman "makes a flaw," on his horse's shoulder to flog his callous hide to better purpose, so the ill-natured man delights to awaken an outraged feeling, to notice an imperfection, to shock a prejudice, and, in one word, to say to every individual the most unpleasant and vexatious things that recur to his recollection.

Certain it is, that whether we look into the parlour, the nursery, or the saloon, whether we examine the dinner party or the family circle, whether we follow the people into their domestic interior, or accompany them in their public amusements, there is in England infinitely less cheerfulness, good humour and ease in the social intercourse of the people, than are to be found in the society of any other of the European nations.

New Monthly Magazine.

From the Boston Traveller.

"The tree of my cradle is prostrate and dead, The smiles of that mother who rocked me has fled, The warriors to battle my footsteps who led, 'Neath the sods of the valley are mould'ring and low."

We, two or three days since, accepted a polite invitation to visit a revolutionary veteran, now in the House of Correction, who has attained the very advanced age of one hundred and five years. He is a Scotchman by birth, of the name of Donald McDonald; and though he has traced the country of his adoption from her Indian paths, her log houses and her forest fields, in all her advances to civilization, wealth and refinement; though all the friends & kindred of his early days have long since faded from life's picture and new generations risen around him, to give place in their turn, to others who now guide the destinies of the nation; he still retains his faculties, both mental and physical, in a degree truly astonishing. He possesses all the agreeableness and vigor usually attendant on a healthy person of seventy-five; can walk without a staff or any kind of support; is but little troubled with deafness, and can discern objects distinctly. He came to America in the Army of

Gen. Braddock, and was with that officer at the time of his memorable defeat in 1755; he was at the taking of Quebec, and in several other important engagements; and during our revolutionary struggle, was four years confined on board the "Jersey prison ship." He has made it a practice for many years to visit some descendants of his former friends at the South; and no longer ago than last spring, he had a journey on foot from this place to Petersburg, Va. travelling from 8 to 12 miles a day. The crime for which he is now confined, is no other than intemperance, and his release will be granted in a few days. He says that for the first 80 years of his life he drank intoxicating liquors of no kind; but since that period he has indulged himself in some degree; preferring, however, cider and beer to strong liquors. When speaking of his brave compatriots in arms and the happy consequence of the revolution, a playful smile seemed to rest on his countenance and joy animated his whole frame; but when his thoughts turned upon those who were more closely allied to him by the ties of kindred and affection, a tear stole down his furrowed cheek and a deep drawn sigh, suddenly struggling to escape almost choked his utterance. We question whether, in the whole United States, a parallel can be found to this very uncommon instance of longevity.

## LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.  
LIBRARY.

Mr. Banning delivered the following report.

The committee appointed by an order of this house adopted on the 27th ult. "to examine into the state and condition of the library appertaining to the house of delegates and to suggest some more effectual mode for the preservation and safe keeping of the laws and other books the property of the state;" beg leave respectfully to report that they have fully considered the subject—that they have endeavored by all due and proper diligence to ascertain what books of right belong to the house of delegates and agreeably to the direction of said order, have herewith annexed a schedule of such as now remain in actual possession and of all that could be found and identified as the public property. Your committee having collected all the books within their reach, and carefully examined the library, are constrained to state, that there appears a great deficiency, as many of the books which they suppose, had from time to time, been deposited therein, are not now to be found. Many of the laws of our own state and of our sister states, have been removed, and the propriety of an immediate procurement of other copies, to supply the deficiency in this respect, is respectfully submitted and recommended to the consideration of this house.

Your committee beg leave further to report, that they have examined a room in the state house, containing books belonging to the state, which, in the opinion of your committee, are of the value of from \$2,000 to \$3,000. Neither the room nor the books appear to be in the particular care of any person. For the disposition of these books, the bill herewith reported, provides. And in conclusion, your committee are of opinion, that it is necessary and expedient that a room should be fitted up in the State house, for the special purpose of preserving and safe keeping the laws and other books now in actual possession, and such books as the present or any future legislatures may from time to time order to be procured and they therefore respectfully submit & recommend the passage of the bill above referred to, and now laid before your honorable body.

The list of books was accompanied by the bill therein referred to. The report and bill were severally read and laid on the table.

### Bills Reported.

Mr. Denny—for the relief of the several counties of this state.

Mr. Tidball—authorizing commissioners to be issued to take the testimony of witnesses residing within this state; also a bill to authorize the levy court of Washington county to levy a sum of money to be applied towards the erection of a bridge over the Conchocheague creek, on the road leading from Hagerstown to Mercersburg.

Mr. Bennett—to authorize the several orphan's courts of this state to order the sales of real estate in certain cases.

Mr. Montgomery—directing that the seals of the people of this state be taken on the expediency of calling a convention to reform the constitution, and for other purposes.

Mr. Gaunt—to repeal and amend so much of the law providing for the infliction of corporal punishment.

Mr. Teachin—relating to the treasury department, and to regulate the collection and expenditure of the public revenue of this state; read and referred to the standing committee on ways and means.

Friday, Jan. 12.

The bill, entitled, An act to confirm the proceedings of the Levy court of Somerset county; also the bill, entitled, An act for



the revaluation of the real and personal property in Cecil county.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the clerk of Frederick county court, relative to the attendance of the judges of that court; read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

On motion by Mr. Speed, it was Ordered That the bill reported by him, entitled, An act making appropriations for the benefit of the American Colonization Society, have a second reading on Thursday next the 18th inst.

And on motion by Mr. Turner, it was Ordered, That the bill, reported by him, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, have a second reading on Monday next the 15th inst.

SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

Mr. Teackle—from sundry citizens of Somerset county praying to be admitted to the benefits of primary schools.

On the consideration of the bill entitled, an act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county, and the city of Baltimore, may have a senator, to be immediately elected by the people.

On motion of Mr. Stricker, the bill was made the order of the day for Saturday the 20th inst.

On the consideration of Mr. Banning's bill entitled, an act for establishing a library for the use of the legislature, the third section was on motion of him so amended, that the penalty of the Librarian should be five, instead of two thousand dollars.

Mr. Barnes moved to strike out from the sixth section the words, 'such compensation as they in their discretion, may think he is entitled to' for the purpose of inserting the words, 'the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars,' as the salary to be paid the Librarian.

Mr. Chapman moved, and it was postponed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next, the 16th inst.

An act to repeal an act requiring the judges of the fourth judicial district of this state, to set apart certain days for the transaction of chancery business in said counties, so far as the same has reference to Dorchester county; severally endorsed, 'will pass, with the proposed amendments; which amendments were twice read, assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

Richard W. Ringgold, Esq. a delegate returned as duly elected from Kent county, appeared, qualified and took his seat.

Sheriffs and Constables.

On motion by Mr. Edward Hughes. Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be requested to enquire into the expediency of some legislative enactment to prevent the interference of sheriffs, and their deputies, with business properly belonging to constables, and under the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and report thereon to this house.

Being called upon to state his reasons for wishing the adoption of such an order, Mr. Hughes remarked, that it had been a subject of complaint on the part of the constables as long back as he could recollect, that the deputy sheriffs were in the habit of selecting such business as was least troublesome and most profitable, leaving that which was least profitable and most troublesome for the constables, who were compelled by law to attend to all business in their districts, and this he believed was one reason why we could not always get good men to fill the office of constable. He said, he hoped to be the next sheriff of Montgomery county, but if he should, he would be satisfied with what properly appertained to the office, without encroaching on the rights of others. "Give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," was his maxim.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

MILITIA.

Mr. Du Val, from the committee to whose consideration was referred the bill to regulate and organize the militia, reported during the last session of the legislature, and referred to the then next general assembly, have duly considered the same, and beg leave to report—that with some concise but important amendments to that bill, which consolidates and reduces into one act all laws heretofore passed on this subject, they present to the consideration of the house the accompanying bill, to regulate and organize the militia of this state.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Hitch—from George H. Parsons and others, of Worcester county; also one from sundry inhabitants of said county, each praying to be admitted to the benefits of the law of public instruction in primary schools.

From Mary White, of Worcester county, praying for pecuniary relief.

On motion by Mr. Ridgway, it was ordered, that a committee of five be appointed by the speaker, to enquire into the condition of the public arms in the armoury at Annapolis, the services rendered by the armourer, and the expediency of abolishing his salary. Whereupon, in compliance with the above order, the speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Ridgway, Dore, Barnes, Farquhar and Stevens.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE KING OFFRANCE.

A letter received in Philadelphia, says, the King of France was shot at by one of his guards when on parade. The ball grazed his sleeve, and the guard finding that he had failed in his aim, drew another pistol with which he blew out his own brains.

Phil. Gaz.

For the Eastern Gazette.

No. 1.

A fair view of the condition of the landed interest of our country.

The oppressions under which the landed interest now labour call aloud to the attention, and for the help of every man. All other interests in this country can petition Congress or a state Legislature, and obtain laws and regulations to sustain and help them—but the landed interest can, not only, obtain no representation of their wants and wishes, but all the aids given to other interests are nothing more than accumulated burdens upon them—Thus the contents about impost and tonnage duties, & what vessels are to be permitted to be the carriers, all turn out to be hindrances and impediments to that free flowing and extended trade which is indispensably necessary to the welfare of the Farming and Planting interest—The imposition of a high Tariff, totally excluding the products of some countries and limiting the quantity, and raising the prices of those of others, upon us, are complete systems of partial and excessive taxation upon the landed interest, to subvert that of a comparatively few manufacturers—For a country that imports nothing will soon export nothing, and without a free export trade, of what value will your lands be? So, in proportion as you limit and cut down your imports, you will destroy your exports—for trade can never exist among nations but from principles of mutual convenience and advantage, and if you shut out and refuse to take the manufactures or products of any country, that country will most certainly decline taking your produce. This strikes at the root of the farming interest, paralyses all exertion, and renders all the lands perfectly valueless—for lands rise or fall in value according to the price of produce, and the price of produce in our country, always depends upon the foreign demand—and nothing is more glaringly absurd than that flimsy, half-witted doctrine which has been subordinated to suit the schemes of the manufacturers of relying upon and creating a home market for all our produce—not only is the doctrine absurd in the extreme degree, but it is wicked and destructive to the power, wealth, advancement in improvement, and self defence of the country. Already the country produces, restricted and crippled as it is, infinitely beyond the power of twice its population to consume under any circumstances that could be devised, and its capacity to increase its products is absolutely limitless. To talk of home consumption for our products then is nonsensical—If you make half the continent of Europe disgorge its inhabitants, all of a sudden upon our shores, we could feed them the first year, and surfeit them with food the second—That proportion of them that would settle as agriculturists, with the addition of their labour upon our fertile soil, would in the third year, restore us to superabundance that would annually afterwards increase, and depend upon foreign markets for a sale, or rot upon our hands—an adequate home market is therefore not only an absurdity but an impossibility, and the man who preaches up the doctrine, if he believes it, is a simpleton—and if he does not believe it, he is an impostor.

To serve the progress of manufactures in the U. States, Congress have driven India coarse cottons from our markets to give the monopoly, of that article to our own manufacturers—this in 1818 sunk about a million of dollars to the revenue, and in their wisdom, or if you please, in their folly, to make up that deficiency, they doubled the duties upon wines imported—this increased duty upon wines caused the Portuguese government to lay a heavy duty upon our Indian corn in retaliation, which drove it out of their market, and thus lost to us the best and steadiest market we ever had for Indian corn. But the double duty on wines did not produce so much revenue as the former single duties, because after doubling the duties, we did not import half so much—thus there was a dead loss of a million to the United States' revenue a year, and the total loss of our best and most regular Indian corn market to our farmers, and all this was for the purpose of giving a monopoly of vending coarse cottons to a few manufacturers in certain parts of the country—These measures may be fairly counted as a direct annual tax upon the farmers of at least twelve and a half cents upon every bushel of Indian Corn sold in this country—and sometimes they act as a tax to twice or thrice that amount.

Then again take the case of the non-importation, non-intercourse law, & the Embargo, together with the consequent policy produced by them of increased duties upon European products and manufactures to establish and encourage them at home, and examine their influence upon the landed interest. Take a single case, of many evils flowing from this system, of our loss on Bread stuffs in the English market. Anterior to the year 1819, when we had an unobstructed trade with Great Britain, we furnished bread stuffs to her markets for consumption three years out of every five, & then we sold to her alone from half a million to six hundred thousand barrels of wheat flour—Previous to that time, we could send flour there for consumption whenever the price of wheat in England was up to sixty shillings sterling a quarter, (which contains eight bushels) of course our wheat here then sold at a dollar and a half at least per bushel. In consequence of our restrictive laws, Great Britain altered her corn laws and fixed the price of the quarter of wheat at eighty shillings, before she would admit our flour for consumption—this made a difference of twenty shillings sterling in the quarter against us, and the consequence has been, that we have never sold any flour to Eng-

land since for her consumption, as this additional twenty shillings in the quarter was a premium offered to British Agriculture to induce the landed interest there to exert and expand itself to supply all their people with bread. The plan succeeded, we lost that market for our flour, and this has acted ever since as another direct tax upon the farming interest here of from a quarter to half a dollar a bushel upon every bushel of wheat we sell.

It is true there is much distress in England, but that is owing to excess of manufactures beyond what she can find a market for; which causes the discharge of an immense number of hands, without a shilling to buy bread, and of course they and their families are starving—but this is not owing to scarcity of bread so much as to total destitution of money to buy it—and if it was owing to scarcity, a scarcity arising from an increasing population upon a small and limited sea-girt territory, the greater is the reason why we should now reverse our course of destructive proceeding towards the landed interest of the country, and unfetter it, that it may again rise & enrich the nation—for in truth it was a prosperous and unrestricted agriculture with a free and untrammelled trade that made the nation rich and powerful and proud, and caused it to play the fool with its prosperity, and voluntarily, or rather madly, to dash the overflowing cup of happiness from our lips. Restored once more to our former good condition, sad experience would teach us better how to estimate and to preserve it.

A TALBOT FARMER.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Farmers and Fellow Citizens of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Talbot, Caroline, Queen Ann's, Kent and Cecil Counties.

An attempt is now making by the Corporation authorities of the city of Baltimore to invade our rights and to take from us our property by unauthorised and unlawful means. They are now engaged in enforcing a law or ordinance of their corporation to regulate the internal commerce of the state in Indian corn, oats, Rye, &c. which they mean to subject to an arbitrary and excessive standard of weight, set up by themselves, to give an undue advantage to the speculating purchasers of our grain, who will buy of us by weight and sell by measure.

Our rights and our best interests are deeply involved in this measure, and if we are faithful to ourselves we must resist this lawless and arrogant pretension. The farmers of our county have been too long subjected to the petty-abuses of dealers in their produce. Our submission to advantages taken of us, emboldens new attempts—Depressed as we are, further submission will be ruinous, and resistance becomes a duty. As yet the farmers have never been known to unite for a common purpose of their own—hitherto we have never been felt as a great and powerful body in the state who had rights to maintain and special interests to defend. The sooner we unite, the sooner we shall be felt—and we desire only to be felt to promote fair and honest dealing.

An occasion is now presented that ought, that must rouse us into action, and fortunately the General Assembly is in Session, to whom we can in a body present the grievance and demand redress. It is proposed that the Farmers of each county, with such other citizens as will unite with them in defence of their just cause, shall present a petition immediately with all possible expedition to the General Assembly, requesting them to take this subject under their most solemn and serious consideration, to put an immediate stop to this outrageous attempt on the part of the Corporation authorities of the city of Baltimore, & to exercise the sovereign powers of the people, now delegated to their hands, in such a way as to check and undo this illegal, this circumventing procedure, and to guard us in future against such high handed schemes.

The standard of 55 lbs. to the bushel, set up by the Corporation of Baltimore for the sale of Indian corn, is from two to three pounds above the average range of our nice white corn, and taking it at three pounds, that will occasion a dead loss to the farmer of nearly five and a half bushels in every hundred—if at two pounds, the loss is upwards of three and a half bushels in every hundred.

Whether the farmers and citizens of the respective counties would prefer to adopt the same memorial, or that each county should form one for itself, is a matter for them to decide—it need only to be remarked that the greater the unity of their proceeding the more close the co-operation will appear, and the more imposing and the more effectual it will be likely to prove. Annexed is a sketch of a memorial for the consideration of the farmers and citizens of Talbot.

A TALBOT FARMER.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Maryland—The memorial of the Farmers and Citizens of Talbot county respectfully and most anxiously sets forth—

On this first occasion that the Farmers as a body have undertaken to appear before you to represent a grievance and to ask redress, we hope the novelty of the occurrence as well as the jeopardy in which our great and special interests are placed, will entitle us to your peculiar regard.

We understand that the corporate authorities of the city of Baltimore have recently undertaken to enforce an ordinance of that corporation which prohibits the sale of Indian corn, rye, oats, &c. by measure, as has been the established custom throughout the state heretofore, and makes

it penal to sell any of these kinds of grain at the Baltimore market otherwise than by weight, and that standard weight is fixed extravagantly high. And further, that with a view of enforcing this ordinance, proceedings at law have been commenced by order of the Mayor of Baltimore, against certain of the Commission Merchants who have sold the farmers grain, committed to their care by measurement, since the passing of that ordinance.

Against the regulations of this ordinance we remonstrate.

1st. Because it inflicts a selfish and unreasonable loss upon the farmers in the sale of their grain, as the standard weights erected by this ordinance are excessive.

2dly. Because it arbitrarily subjects the seller of grain to penalties and losses imposed by authorities over whom he has no control, in whose appointment he has no participation and with whom he can have no chance in competition.

3dly. We question the authority of a corporation, created by this state, to establish weights and measures to regulate the internal commerce of Maryland in any of its great staple products, otherwise than in subordination to the supervision and control of the General Assembly.

To undertake to argue this question in all its various branches, would be an unnecessary consumption of the time of the Honorable the General Assembly whose wisdom and whose devotion to the great agricultural interest of the state cannot be questioned. Little else can be requisite than to direct their attention to the object of complaint.

If the powers under the charter of Baltimore only enable the corporation to establish inspection laws subject to the revision of the General Assembly, can it be supposed that their powers are more exclusive to regulate the sale of grain and other articles for exportation? The power to 'erect and regulate markets' is a totally different thing—that power from its very nature, & the very terms in which it is conveyed, intended to refer only to the provision markets of the city where daily supplies were furnished for the consumption of the inhabitants—This authorises them properly enough to erect market houses in any parts of the city that will be most convenient, and to appoint market officers and market regulations for the health of the city and the general accommodation and protection of the citizens. But to extend this power of internal police to the regulation of the sales of the great staple products of this and other states that are carried to Baltimore as a grand mart, and which are there purchased for exportation, in the way of general and extended commerce, is an unheard of stretch of power. According to the intended regulation of the corporation of Baltimore, the standard of corn, 55 pounds to the bushel, would cause an enormous loss to the farmer, of from three and a half to five and a half per cent—which loss would be a clear gain to the purchaser who would sell it by running measure.

It is not pretended that the purchaser incurs either risk or loss by the present mode of selling by the running measure, which is to be either cured or divided between him and the seller by the contemplated change—it can have no other object or operation than to filch a little more from the already calamitously reduced incomes of the farmers.

There is an appositeness in the time of doing things which is often useful to success and powerful in justification, of which the present attempt is wholly destitute—for if there ever was a time when the agricultural interest of our country demanded the fostering care of the government, and merited the sympathies of all, now is that time—cut down suddenly, a few years back, in more than one half of their annual private revenue in the midst of their enjoyments, obviously warranted by a state of things of more than twenty years standing—cut off from former markets for their produce, as well by the change of things in the world, as by an extended national policy in cherishing manufactures in our own country by the imposition of prohibitory or enormous protecting duties; all acting as direct taxes upon the farmers—it is ungenerous, to say the least of it, to seize this moment of suffering depression to speculate upon two or three pounds in the measure of their stimulated toil.

Can the legislative power of this state, watching over the general welfare, permit any corporation to inflict such a wrong, such a loss upon the farmers, merely to augment the gains of the speculating purchaser? Will they—can they, permit an arrogant innovation upon long standing & established practice that is intended to work an exclusive injury on our side and an exclusive advantage on the other, without reason and without a shadow of pretence?

It becomes us as an enlightened people to be consistent in all things, and to preserve our fair fame to be transmitted to posterity—Our fathers taught us the lesson, in glorious martyrdom, to deny and to resist the authority of laws passed by any bodies of men among whom we had no representation. That very same principle which brought about the American Revolution in relation to a tax of a penny or two upon the pound of Tea, imposed upon America by the British Parliament, is now presented to us in the Ordinance of the Corporation of Baltimore to tax us two or three pounds of corn in the bushel for their exclusive benefit—We are as little represented in the city councils of Baltimore as our fathers were in the British Parliament—Let us adhere to the illustrious example of the Founders and Defenders of our Independence, and resist arbitrary and irresponsible authority at home or abroad.

The farming interest of the state is calm & passive—they have never yet among the va-

rious instances in which different interests in this country have sought legislative aid for protection, presented themselves for exclusive advantages or protecting aid—this circumstance, this forbearance can no longer be persevered in—The farmers of our country constituting the substantial and fundamental strength of this nation, have a stake and rights peculiar to themselves (the preservation & promotion of which concern the welfare of all) that must not be infringed or trampled upon. Though slow to be roused, they feel that they have great power, which experience has shown they have been loth to exercise. We ardently desire the prosperity of all classes of the community—we have suffered much to rear up others—but there is a point of suffering and forbearance beyond which we cannot go—and let us avow with frankness what we feel with sincerity, that if we are to endure further wrongs, we shall take care for the future that we are represented in the Councils of the state and of the county by men who will entertain a common sympathy, being subjected to a common lot.

We most candidly declare that we make this avowal in no spirit of menace, because we have no reason to doubt the promptness of those who represent us to afford us ample redress—but such are the sentiments we feel, & such are the determinations we have come to, wearied with accumulated wrongs and grieved by a continuance of inflictions.

For the Eastern Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

The former Democratic party of the Eastern Shore, appears to be now divided into Caucus and Anti-Caucus parties, and the contest between them is, which shall triumph over the other, by attaching to itself the greater number of the Federalists.

To effect this object each is anxious to acquire the character of liberality in admitting the latter to participation in office; & to refer to recent acts in proof of their pretensions to this title. In pursuance of this disposition the caucus men make lofty pretensions to the aid of the Federalists, on the ground of having placed four approved gentlemen of that body in the present state-senate, and nominated another to a seat in the Executive Council—I shrewdly suspect however, that liberality had no share in these proceedings, but that they were entirely the result of a selfish policy dictating such a course as the most likely to conciliate a majority of their old adversaries, & thereby acquire them a preponderance over their new political opponents—Ease why were the same men that had been so loud in approbation of that monstrous caucus declaration at Washington, (whose own times would have literally deprived the Federalists of the privileges of citizenship) the most active in this measure?—Can it be supposed for a moment that they have so readily yielded up their old bigotry for this apparent liberality, without some secret design? As soon would I believe that the Kithup had changed his colour or the Leopard his spots by an act of volition.

I look upon those Democrats who were in heart opposed to the caucus address at Washington (the principles of which are about as liberal as those of the Holy Alliance) without any reference to the individual candidates for the presidency, whose views that instrument was intended to subvert or to subvert, as good patriots, and as liberal men—But I shall for one be ever disposed to suspect the motives of the advocates of that instrument when they would appear in the character of political friends and breth'n.

These would-be-liberal gentlemen, are I think Sir, the same who, when they held the reins of the state-governments, a few years since, thought none but those of their own party, should be admitted into any branch of that government; the same gentlemen who then thought the name of Democrat sufficient to qualify a man for the most sacred offices, the same gentlemen, that, warmed into an ephemeral political existence by the mere spirit of party, would have then passed over all the virtues and talents of the state, to fill its offices with creatures of their own standard politically, intellectually, and morally.

These Sir, are the Gentlemen, who, since the present state Executive have broken the rules they in their supposed omnipotence had formed, and despising the narrow policy (which would have forever excluded such men as Mr. Bullitt from office) tendered him in succession, the appointments of Associate and Chief Justice of this District. (the latter with the free consent of the present incumbent) are attempting to depreciate the merit of an act so honorable to its authors, by insinuating that it was done with a knowledge of his reluctance to accept either of them—The falsehood of which must be apparent to all acquainted with that gentleman, by whom it is well known, that he never utters a word about offices, till they are tendered him—These gentlemen must be urged to this, by a fear of the influence which such appointments may have on the community, in bringing them into further odium and contempt, they feel the sad truth, that their reign is at an end; that the good sense of the community is aroused; and that their only chance of rising again from their native obscurity, is in reducing their successors in power if possible, as low in public estimation as themselves.

AN OLD FEDERALIST.

## CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, Jan. 15.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the Bill to make provision for the officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution was resumed; but no question was taken. Mr. Wickliffe made a few observations on his amendment and was followed by Mr. Test and Mr. Clarke against the Bill and Mr. Sprague and Mr. Drayton on the other side. Mr. Weems also obtained the floor, and then yielded it to a motion of adjournment.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was reported authorizing those purchasers of Public Lands who had relinquished the same to repurchase them at a fixed price. Mr. Cobb submitted a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of compensating the Third Auditor for services rendered under an act of March 3d, 1825. The bill for increasing the salary of the Post Master General was taken into further discussion, and passed.

The house of Representatives was occupied in the renewed discussion on the Bill to provide for the surviving officers & soldiers of the army of the Revolution when the amendment proposed by Mr. Wickliffe to include the heirs and representatives of the officers who have died, was carried by a vote of 101 to 80.



The adoption of this amendment may be considered as decisive of the fate of the bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported, providing for the examination of sites in the Western country, with a view to the establishment of a National Armory. A bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, for appropriating one million of dollars, hereto authorized to be kept in the Treasury, to the purposes of the sinking fund. The bill providing for taking evidence in the Courts of the United States in certain cases, which was amended in the House of Representatives, was taken up, and the amendments were agreed to. The bill providing for the gradual increase of the Navy, by appropriating thereto five hundred thousand dollars yearly, for six years, was read a second time, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

A copy of the convention lately negotiated between the Government of the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of property taken away during the late war, was yesterday laid before the House of Representatives. A copy of it will be found in our report of the proceedings. The House again resumed the consideration of the Bill making provision for the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution. Mr. Whitley moved to reconsider the vote of the preceding day by which Mr. Wickliffe's amendment was adopted, but the motion was negatived by a vote of 96 to 78. Mr. Woods, of Ohio, then moved to lay the bill on the table, but this motion was also rejected, as was a motion made by Mr. Williams, to postpone the bill to the 3d of March. The bill was finally referred back, on motion of Mr. Burges, to the Committee of the whole, and made the order of day for to-day. The object is to increase the appropriation.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for the relief of Polly Bell was discussed, and then laid on the table. The bill for the relief of Ebenezer Oliver & others, Directors of an association called the "New England Mississippi Land Company," was considered and supported by Mr. Robbins and Mr. Berrien, in speeches of some length. The bill making an appropriation for Revolutionary Officers and other pensioners of the United States, was read twice and ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the motion of Mr. Burges to take up the Bill making provision for the surviving officers of the Revolution was rejected. The House then on motion of Mr. Mallory went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Bill for the alteration of the acts imposing duties on imports, when Mr. Mallory, in a lucid speech, which occupied near two hours, explained his own views, and those of the committee, in relation to our manufactures. On motion of Mr. Cambreleng the committee then rose and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1827.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill from the House of Representatives, granting a township of land for the support of a seminary of learning in the Territory of Arkansas, was reported without amendment. The bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, was read a third time and passed. The Bankrupt bill was taken up; the amendments adopted in the committee of the whole were agreed to provisionally; and the bill, as amended, was read by sections.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after the resolutions had been all offered, a brief discussion took place on the subject of the bill to alter the several acts imposing duties on imports. It was moved by Mr. Buchanan to discharge the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the bill, with a view to follow up the motion with another, to lay the bill on the table. Mr. Buchanan disclaimed any thing like hostility to the bill, but expressed his belief that at this advanced stage of the session the bill could not be passed. The discussion on the subject was cut short, before any vote was taken on the question, by a motion of Mr. Mercer to adjourn, in order that such members as might be so disposed should have the opportunity of giving their assistance to check the fire at Alexandria.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Harrison, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution for appropriating ten thousand dollars to the indigent sufferers by the late fire in Alexandria, to put in the hands of the Mayor of that city for distribution; which was read twice, considered and discussed in the Committee of the whole, & then referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. After spending an hour or two in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

A message received yesterday from the President, by the House of Representatives, communicating a report from the Secretary of State, and the correspondence between Mr. Clay and Chevalier Huggens, on the subject of the discriminating duties exacted in the Netherlands, on importations in American vessels. The message and report are with the Congressional proceedings.

#### SPAIN, PORTUGAL, & ENGLAND.

The annexed extracts will give the reader some idea of the sentiments entertained by the court of Madrid respecting the part which England acted in the concerns of Portugal, previously to the late embarkation of troops for the Peninsula. What feelings may influence Spain when she finds a British Army on her frontier, it is difficult to determine; but from the present information it seems evident that she has begun the affair with a spirit by no

means indicative of cowardice; and from which we infer that the matter will not be settled as easily as many of our contemporaries imagine.

Extract of a letter dated

MADRID, Nov. 13.

"The multiplicity of couriers arriving and departing—the frequent conferences between the Foreign Ambassadors and our Ministers—and, in fact, every symptom of diplomatic movements, are presenting themselves before us; still mystery seems to involve the affairs of our Cabinet, though one thing is evident, that our Courts are on the eve of declaring in favour of the Portuguese Royalists. The protestations—say, the menaces, of Mr. Lamb, have not induced our Monarch to deviate from a certain line of policy. It is probable that it will be intimated to the English Ambassador, that as England has begun in favour of the innovations which have taken place in Portugal, Spain has every right to disapprove of them. And since the British Cabinet has thought proper to disembark troops at Lisbon, since she keeps a squadron in the Tagus, to which the Constitutionalists may retire when unsuccessful, the Cabinet of Madrid has equal right to assemble on our own territories, those men who come to seek an asylum against persecution and death; & if the army which has thus emigrated should think proper to go back to Portugal, why should we wrest their arms from their hands? The Spanish fortresses can afford the Portuguese Royalists the same protection that the English vessels afford the Liberals. So far things are equal."

Extract of another, same date.

"The news of the arrival of General Beresford at Lisbon has caused a great sensation among the Apostolics, who are, however, ignorant of the real object of his mission. They speak of nothing but war, and to do them justice, they are making every preparation in their power. Already has General Longa, Capt. Gen. of Old Castile, who seconded the efforts of Gen. Silveira, come from Valladolid to Zamora and Toro, to expedite the preparations of the troops of the latter. Two corps are organising in Old Castile, to carry anarchy and civil war into their country. Silveira will have the command of one, and the other will be under the command of another deserter, the Governor of Almeida. What is strange these forces will not act on behalf of Don Miguel, whose adherence to the Constitution has alienated his party. The expedition, which is to penetrate into Tras-os-Montes, will proclaim immediately, as absolute King of Portugal, the Infant Don Sebastiao, son to the Dowager Princess of Beira, and Grand Fiar of Castile of the order of St. John.—This Prince is now here with his mother, and her sister, the Infanta Dona Francisca d'Assis, who both encourage the enterprise with all their efforts, so that we shall soon see three Kings disputing for the crown of Portugal, Don Pedro in the centre of the empire, Don Miguel in the Algarves, and Don Sebastian in the province of the Tras-os-Montes."

Balt. Gaz.

NORFOLK, Jan. 13.

#### Outrage on American Citizens at Rio.

We learn from Capt. Hutchens, of the brig Midas, that a serious disturbance took place at Rio Janeiro, a few days previous to his sailing, in Nov. last, in consequence of the imprisonment of a man who represented himself to be an American.

A Midshipman of the U. S. Ship Cayne who was superintending some workman from the ship, in making or repairing a mast, while remonstrating with the pressgang against the imprisonment of American seamen, was violently assailed by the Commandant of the Arsenal, by a blow which nearly felled him to the ground; he instantly returned the compliment, and laid his assailant at his feet. During this affray the press-gang arrived with muskets bayoneted, &c. attacked the Midshipman and beat him severely. Lieut. Levy, 1st of the Cayne, who came to the scene of conflict, was also wounded by the bayonets of the press-gang. Capt. Hutchins' Mate and 4 men were pressed by the gang; and the Captain of a Brig belonging to New York was taken by these marauders; and carried beyond the suburbs of the town, all of them, however, were subsequently released.

Beacon.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Jan. 15.

#### EXCITEMENT IN THE MARKETS.

The news from England caused an unusual stir in the New York Market. The Daily Advertiser says, the spirit of speculation, which had been dormant for a long time was called into action. Great enquiry was made as to the nature of the news received. The advices as to various articles of merchandise were greedily sought for, and those which had experienced an improvement in England, were immediately speculated upon. Those most enquired for and in which any considerable transactions were made, are cotton, Flour, Flaxseed, Indigo, Cocchineal and Ashes. Many other articles, such as Sugar, Naval Stores, &c. would have been speculated in, but the market is nearly bare of them. The news by the Florida reached New York by a pilot boat on Thursday night, and early on Friday morning several expresses were despatched to the Southern cities.

The news, it is said reached Baltimore on Saturday, by the expresses above noticed, and a large quantity of Flour was bought on New York account. We believe there is more safety in selling than buying on this occasion.

#### PARDONING PIRATES.

It is said, in Boston that Curtis, the accomplice of Marchant in the barbarous murder of the Captain and mate of the schooner Fairy, and who has lately been tried and sentenced to death, has been recognized as one of the pirates pardoned by Mr. Moore during his administration.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.

We call the attention of our readers to the piece signed "A Farmer" in to-day's paper—it relates to a subject on which the people of this country are deeply interested.

From the National Journal of Jan. 19.

#### AWFUL CALAMITY IN ALEXANDRIA.

It is with feelings of the deepest concern and sympathy, we perform the painful duty of recording the calamity that befel our sister City Alexandria, yesterday.—An extensive and destructive conflagration has left the most populous & flourishing part of the City in ruins, and filled the bosoms of its inhabitants with grief and desolation. Many families that, yesterday morning, offered up their daily thanksgiving for the blessings of food, raiment, and shelter, were in the evening, homeless and destitute.—thrown, at this inclement season, upon the charities of neighbors almost as wretched as themselves, or left to wander amid the smouldering ruins of their late comfortable dwellings in hopeless misery. We have yet been able to collect but a very imperfect account of the extent of the calamity. The alarm of fire was given about nine in the morning, when it was discovered that a Cabinet maker's shop, in the interior of the square and near the intersection of King and Royal street, was in flames.—That house and 9 or 10 others, fronting on alleys were consumed, most of which were the back buildings of houses fronting on King and Fairfax streets. From these the fire extended to Fairfax street, consuming the wooden houses occupied by Mr. Hill as a turner's shop, Mr. Master-son as a shoemaker's shop, Mr. Brochus as a merchant tailor and dwelling; then the five three story brick houses, occupied by Mr. Dodds, Shoemaker, and family; Dr. Hooper, druggist, and family; Capt. Johnson's family; one unoccupied, & Capt. Rane's family; then three smaller brick tenements and several wooden ones; all these were on the west side of Fairfax street.—On the east side, two three story brick stores and dwellings were also consumed; one occupied as a whole sale dry good store by C. & J. P. Thompson, & dwelling & the other as a dwelling by Mr. Robt. J. T. Wilson. Here the fire was arrested on Fairfax street but in the meantime the blazing shingles had lighted the flames in Prince street, commencing at the intersection of that and Water street, sweeping every house on both sides from thence to Union street with the exception of one fire-proof warehouse, occupied by Mr. Miller as a leather store.

On Union street the ravages were checked north and south, and prevented from crossing the street to the east, thereby saving the most valuable property in the town lying on the wharves, where the shipping was completely riveted by ice too strong to leave a hope of escape. On Prince street about thirty houses were burnt, many of which were brick but chiefly wooden, and on Union five or six fine Brick Warehouses were totally consumed. The sufferers on these two streets, were Mr. Field Mr. Isabel, Mr. Horwill, Mr. Snyder, Mr. Smart, Mr. May, Mr. Robinson, Messrs Cohagen & Whittle, Mr. Shehee and many others.—The whole number of houses consumed are hastily estimated at between eighty or ninety. No correct calculation can be made in regard to value of property but it will not fall short of \$150,000.

We are particularly desirous to acknowledge the great obligation of the citizens of Alexandria to those of Washington and Georgetown, through whose exertions an immense amount of property was saved.

We have been obliged to defer the proceedings of the House of Representatives until our next. The most important business before that body, was the bill making an appropriation of \$20,000 for the relief of the indigent sufferers by the late fire at Alexandria; which finally passed, by a vote of 109 to 67.

U. S. Telegraph.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 23.

GIDEON PEARCE, Esq. was yesterday unanimously chosen chief clerk of the House of Delegates, vice, John Brewer, Esq. deceased.

George Brewer, Esq. was chosen assistant clerk in place of M. Pearce.

Mr. John W. Thomas' bill for altering the constitution as it relates to the method of electing the senate of this state, and to elect by the people one senator from each county and one from the city of Baltimore to serve for five years, passed the house of delegates yesterday by a large majority, and without debate.

Mr. Thomas' bill authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint inspectors of salt fish for the city of Baltimore, after a smart debate, passed the house of delegates on Thursday, by a large majority.

From Virginia, we learn, that, on Saturday the 13th inst. John Tyler was elected a Senator of the United States, for six years from the third day of March next, to succeed Mr. Randolph, whose term of service will then expire. The vote in joint ballot of the two branches of the Legislature, stood as follows: For John Tyler, 115; for John Randolph, 110; scattering, 2 votes. A wide latitude is said to have been taken in the debate on the nominations, and much heat to have been exhibited on both sides.—Nat. Intel.

The amount of Duties, paid by the Auctioneers of Philadelphia, during the last quarter, is \$42,837, being \$13,000 more than those of the preceding quarter.

## CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

So much interest is felt by all in this great public work, that there are few of our readers who will not be gratified to learn that the whole of the loan of 200,000 dollars asked for to prosecute it, was taken on Tuesday as soon as the books were opened, a considerable sum beyond that amount being offered.—

We have seen a letter written within a few days, by 2 Engineers of high reputation (unconnected with this work) who have lately examined the whole line of Canal. They speak both of its plan and prosecution in terms of decided approval; consider the mode of passing the low grounds as the best, if not the only one that could be adopted; and think that all material difficulties are overcome, and the prospect of completion within a reasonable period absolutely certain.—Nat. Gaz. of Jan. 20.

POSTAGE.—We notice that an order has passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the postage incurred by Members during the Session to be paid out of the Treasury. A similar order has passed the House of Delegates of Maryland, which, to our minds, seems perfectly right. The public have but little idea how burdensome this has become to the members—many of them receive fifteen or twenty letters almost daily on the public account, which often amount to more than half their per diem. Such things are quite oppressive, and ought not to be borne.—Public servants are subject to many impositions, and we know of none more grievous than to have to attend to the onerous business of those who lack the good breeding to pay postage when asking a favor for themselves.—Pat.

A letter from London, of the 14th ult. says, "It is generally believed that France is at the bottom of the aggressions upon Portugal, notwithstanding her protestations to the contrary. Judging from appearances, I should say we are likely to have a general stir on the continent, although many think the steps taken by ministers will be the only sure way to prevent it."

From Governor Clinton's message it appears that the debt created by the construction of the Erie and Champlain Canals and subsidiary works amounts to \$7,944,770 90, paying an interest of six and five per cent. The interest on the whole \$427,673 55 per annum; and the fund applicable to the extinguishment of this debt, will amount, this year to \$1,037,587 46, viz: from tolls, \$771,780 10; from auction duties, \$200,737 84; salt duties, \$77,403 33—other duties, \$7,635 19.

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Robert McNeal, to Miss Elizabeth Bartos, all of this town.

On Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Reed, Mr. Jesse Price, to Miss Susan Price, all of this county.

#### DIED.

In this county, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Peter Webb, Esq.

## Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale at the late residence of Thomas Meconkin, deceased, late of the county aforesaid, on Thursday the eighth day of February next, all of said deceased's personal estate, consisting of his household and kitchen furniture—also at his Ware Room, his stock of tools, benches, drawers, &c. new side boards, bureaux, tables, stands &c. a quantity of salted beef and pork, a horse and harness, a laythe and tools, also a good stock of mahogany, walnut, poplar, &c. pine boards, and a quantity of scantling. The terms will be a credit of eight months, the purchaser to give note with approved security on all sums above five dollars—all sums of 5 dollars & under the cash will required, no property to be removed until the terms are complied with. JOHN D. GREEN, Adm'r. of Thomas Meconkin, dec'd.

Jan. 27

#### NOTICE.

The Farmers of Talbot and all Citizens friendly to the interests of Agriculture are invited to meet at Easton on Tuesday the 6th of February next, at the Court House, at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration what course they ought to adopt in relation to the New Ordinance of Baltimore City compelling them to Sell their Corn at 55 lbs. to the Bushel.

Jan. 27

#### NOTICE.

The mayor of the city of Baltimore having recently enforced an ordinance of the corporation, passed two or three years ago, which has remained a dead letter on their statute book until lately, directing that all Indian Corn should be sold by weight, and not by measurement, as has been the custom heretofore, under penalties on sellers and buyers, and the said ordinance having established the standard bushel at 55 pounds, which is three or four pounds more than the usual weight of Indian Corn raised on the Eastern Shore generally. The farmers of Kent County are earnestly requested to meet in their respective Electoral Districts on Saturday the 20th inst., for the purpose of adopting such measures as they may deem necessary to protect their interests. It is proposed, that the sense of each district meeting should be expressed by a committee of seven, to convene in general committee in Chestertown on Wednesday the 24th inst. authorised and empowered to adopt such measures as said general committee may deem necessary.

Jan. 19.

In order that the Farmers on the Eastern Shore generally, may co-operate with their brethren of Kent County, the Editors of the Elkton Press, Centreville Times, Easton Gazette and Star, and the Cambridge Chronicle, are requested to give the above notice one insertion in their papers.

## JUVENILE COTILLION PARTY.

A Juvenile Cotillion Party will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, on Friday the 24th of February next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The Gentlemen of this and the adjoining counties are respectfully invited to attend. The company of Ladies will be solicited by especial invitation.

Jan. 27

#### 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 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 hereunto 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 21st of August 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. LAMBDIN, Adm'r. of Joseph Haskins, dec'd.

Jan. 27 3w

#### MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphan's Court.

22d day of January, A. D. 1827. On application of Susan Collins, administratrix with the will annexed of William Collins, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she 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 hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred & twenty-seven.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Collins, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 21st day of August next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of January, 1827.

SUSAN COLLINS, Adm'r. of Wm. Collins, dec'd.

Jan. 27 3w

#### MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphan's Court.

15th day of January, A. D. 1827. On application of Isaac Atkinson, adm'r. with the will annexed of Robt Kemp 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 hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

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 Robert Kemp, 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 office of the Register of Wills, on or before the 21st August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, A. D. 1827.

ISAAC ATKINSON, Adm'r. of Robert Kemp, dec'd.

Jan. 27 3w

#### STATE OF MARYLAND.

Orphan's Court of Somerset county.

November 8th, 1826. On application of Francis H. 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.

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 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



## POETRY.

The following are the concluding stanzas of a long but beautiful poem published in the last number of the U. S. Literary Gazette.—They are the productions of a highly gifted pen.

### BURNS.

Such graves as his are pilgrim shrines,  
Shrines to no code or creed confined;  
The Delphian bales the Palestines,  
The Meccas of the mind.

Sages with Wisdom's garland wreathed,  
Crown'd kings and mitred priests of power,  
And warriors with their bright swords  
sheathed.

The mightiest of the hour,  
And lowlier names, whose humble home  
Is lit by Fortune's dimmer star  
Are there—o'er wave and mountain come,  
From countries near and far.

Pilgrim's whose wandering feet have prest,  
The Switzer's snow, the Arab's sand,  
Or trod the piled leaves of the west,  
My own green forest-land.

All ask the cottage of his birth,  
Gaze on the scenes he loved and sung;  
And gather feelings not of earth,  
His fields and streams among.

They linger by the Doon's low trees  
This pastoral birth and wooded Ayr,  
And round thy sepulchres, Dumfries!  
The poet's tomb is there.

But what to them the sculptor's art,  
His funeral columns, wreaths and urns;  
Were they not given on the heart,  
The name of Robert Burns.

New-York, April 1823. P. G. H.

**POLICE COURT.**—On Friday a son of Neptune, the mate of a merchant-man, was accused of capturing and running away with a milk cart belonging to the Caledonian Dairy, thereby causing a great clattering of the milk cans, and the effusion of much of their contents. The offence was committed on Wednesday, on the London road. When the first witness was put in the box, and had his mouth most oracularly opened, preparing to speak, Jack, twitting him by the collar with his forefinger, caused him at once to descend, and exclaimed—'Awa! there; none of your jaw; who wants you to spin out a long yarn? can't I speak to his Honour, the Commodore there, myself?' Then addressing his Honour, 'You see, your Honour,' said he, 'having got too much grog with some of my messmates. I see'd a great clumsy Dutch lugger of a thing bearing down our way, & towed by a horse. 'My eyes!' said I to them, 'did you ever see such a thing? Do you think I could navigate her?' And with that I gave a quarter-deck spring upon the top of the beast; and, not liking my pilotage, I suppose, away it ran before the wind at the rate of six knots an hour. How the confounded ballast rolled all the way, and what a great noise it made! What could I do, as she would not answer her helm, & I having no bower or sheet anchor to throw out, and so port within sight? To the pilot of a thing they call a skiff, I sung out, that if he picked us up he would be entitled to salvage'—(here the laughter in Court, which was great before, became immoderate)—'but the lubber only rolled his tongue in his cheek, and went on his course. Well, at last I tried to put her about, and sail upon an opposite tack, seeing as how breakers were ahead; but she would not wear round; and as I was considering what to do, she made a heavy lurch, which pitched me overboard, and brought her on her beam ends. That's the whole naked truth, your Worship's Honour; and I throw myself on your Reverence's mercy.' The honest fellow's statement was confirmed by the different witnesses, who described the catastrophe of the lurch as having taken place at the Abbey-hill; between which and the point where he first set off, the London Road, was literally a milky way. The Judge ordered the unfortunate navigator to pay a fine of a guinea, or to be confined twenty days in the Lock-up-house—Some of his messmates came forward and paid the fine.

Glasgow paper.

## REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18th.

On Tuesday last the body of a young woman, was conveyed to the English burying ground for interment. When the funeral party were about entering the gate a respectable medical gentleman of this city was coming up, upon observing him the relations of the (apparently) deceased stopped the procession, and begged that Dr. R. would examine the body, as from the colour of the face they suspected that vitality was not really extinct. On examining the body in the dead house, the Dr. was of decidedly the opinion that she was not dead. The face is as fresh like as ever it looked—the lips are red, but there is no pulse or animation since Tuesday. The body is kept in the coffin in the dead room which is heated to a high degree that putrefaction may be caused. But since the time when the body was placed there, there has been no change. Yesterday forenoon her mouth was of a blackish hue—in the evening it again became red. Several physicians examine the body daily.

Since writing the above we have heard, that mortification has commenced.

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PRINTED AND EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

## 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,  
PHIL'A. 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

**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

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suit of William Benny, 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 Harwood now resides, on the county road leading from the Chapel to Centreville, containing 120 acres of land more or less: seized 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, Shff.

Jan. 6

## 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 Stud Horse Young High Flyer, are requested to call on Mr. Jonathan Coburn in Easton, who is authorised to receive the amount due him—further indulgence cannot be given.

HENRY PICKERING.

Jan. 8

## Farms For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two Tracts of LAND, formerly the property of and occupied by Edmondson Maxwell, lying in Murdock Hundred, Kent County, (Del.) on the main road leading from Frederica 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

**WM. H. SMITH & WILSON SAULSBURY**

## Wheel Wrights,

Reg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the wheel wright 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 timber, 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, Waggon, Carts, 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.

WILSON SAULSBURY.

Easton Jan. 13 3w

## 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

## 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

## 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,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25  
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

## 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 be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year;  
By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 23, 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 everything 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 1f

## 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—1f  
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-Ann'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

## VALUABLE SERVANT'S

## 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 needed.—To a good Tenant the terms will be liberal—Apply as above.

Dec. 16

## 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 (Queponco) 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.

## COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the "Colonization Society of Talbot County," will be held at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 30th day of January inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President,  
JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.

Jan 20 3w

## MARYLAND:

### Caroline county Orphans' Court.

The 9th day of January, 1827.  
On application of William Hughlett, 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 Orphans' 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.

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 vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 16th 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 HUGHLETT, Adm'r.

of James Hughes, dec'd.

Jan. 13 3w

## Bank of Caroline.

The subscriber being the authorised 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 resorted 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 4 per cent. of the capital stock of said Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the first day of December next.

JOHN BOON, Agent,

of the late Bank of Caroline.

Nov. 18 10w

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, will hold their next meeting, at the residence of George W. Nabb, 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.

## Money Found.

Found on the 12th inst. a sum of money, which the owner can have by paying the costs of advertising, and a small compensation will be expected to the youth who found it.

JNO. STEVENS, Jr.

Trappe, Jan. 20 3w

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of Smith and Salsbury is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. H. SMITH

WILSON SAULSBURY

Jan. 19.

William H. Smith respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the wheel wright business in all its various branches, at the old stand, & respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage and assures all those who may favor him with their custom that their work shall be executed in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Jan. 20, 1827.

## Collector's Sale.

In pursuance of two orders of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, one dated in July 1825, and the other in November 1826, will be sold at the Court house door in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 13th day of February next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all those tracts or parcels of land (or such parts thereof as may be necessary) to raise the several sums due thereon which were advertised in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Star, and Gazette, of Easton, in August 1825 and December 1826, on which the Tax has not been paid, or shall not be paid before the said day of sale—to be sold for cash, and the purchaser to pay the expenses of locating and conveying.

WM. FARLOW, Collector of Talbot County Taxes for the years 1824 & 1825.  
Easton Jan. 20 1827.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county letters of administration on the personal estate of Josiah Bowen, late of said county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the twentieth day of July next, or they may by law be exempted from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1827.

MOSES C. SMITH, Adm'r.

of Josiah Bowen, dec'd.

Jan. 20 3w

## 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 118½ acres, lies compactly—has a suitable proportion of woodland—a resource of marl—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 Hayne, 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, Helon's Pilgrimage, American Mechanic's Magazine, Tour in Italy, Naples, The Boyne Water, Cochran's Pedestrian Journey, Spark's Inquiry, Self Knowledge, Burns's Works, Waverley, Redguntle, Woodstock, Pezmel of the Peak, Gay's Fables, Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham,*

*Orlando and Solyma, Perry Mallory, Tales of Fancy, Adventures of Jiji Baba, Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper, Evans' Christian Denominations, Evening Entertainments, Brother and Sister, Decision, Catharine Brown, Osage Captive, Italian Convert, Lilly Douglas, Susan Gray, Retrospect, Re-captured Negro, Rosamond, Scenes in Europe, Catechist, Duties of Men and Women, Psalters, Christian Pattern, Hymn Books, Falmore's Narrative, Shakespeare, Spots, The Avarice and Lady, Real Treasure, Testaments, Week's Preparation, Sermons on Confirmation, Common Prayer, Plavell's Sacramental Meditations, No Fiction, Pilgrim's Progress, Parent's Counsellor, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Christianity and Literature, &c. &c. &c.*

T. 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, Bees Tongues, Bologna Sausage, Flour, 1st and 2d quality, Cheese, Butter & Water Crackers, Fresh and Firked Butter, Smoked and Pickled Herrings, Mackerel, 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 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, 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 hereto 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.

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 day of July next, 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.

EDWARD AULD, Adm'r.

of Joseph Parrott, dec'd.

Jan. 13 4w