

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. XI.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1828.

NO. 5.

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AN ADDRESS
OF HENRY CLAY, TO THE PUBLIC, &c.
(CONTINUED.)

APPENDIX.
PARIS, (Ken.) Aug. 13, 1827.
Dear Sir: In consequence of my absence
from home, I did not receive your letter of the
8th July, until after my return from the Court
at Columbus, Ohio, on Monday evening the 9th
inst.

You request me to state the substance of a
conversation which took place between us at
the city of Washington, in February or March,
1824, after having visited Mr. Crawford to-
gether, in relation to the then next Presidential
election.

The occasion has passed over in which a
statement of that conversation would have
been of any direct service to you; yet, as it
may be some satisfaction to you to know what
my recollection is of the conversation alluded
to, I will state it.

While in the City, in February and March,
1824, I visited Mr. Crawford several times. I
recollect, perfectly that on one occasion, you
and I went together to pay him a visit of re-
spect, as we both entertained for him a very
high regard. In going to and returning from
Mr. Crawford's, we conversed freely about his
health and on the subject of the approaching
Presidential election; and I have a distinct re-
collection of what passed, after leaving him, on
our way to our lodgings at Brown's. You ask-
ed me what I thought of Mr. Crawford's health,
and of the probability of his restoration, so as
to enable him to discharge the duties of Presi-
dent. I answered that my opinion was decisively
against the probability of his recovery, so as
to be able to undergo the labors, and dis-
charge the duties of the office, & that I thought
his restoration so as to justify his election,
might be considered hopeless. I added my
conviction that he could not recover, and that
his life would be endangered, until he quit his
present office, and left the City with all its
cares and troubles behind him. You expressed
your entire concurrence; and remarked, that
you had wished to know whether my deliberate
views of his condition corresponded with those
you had previously formed. The conversation
turned upon the probability of the election of
President coming ultimately before the House
of Representatives. We concurred in opinion,
that from the number of candidates, it was
improbable any one would have a majority of
the Electoral votes; and that if Mr. Crawford's
friends continued to entertain hopes of his re-
covery, and to press his claims to the Presi-
dency, it was doubtful whether he or Mr. Clay
would be left out of the House. You expressed
the opinion that, (Clay aside,) Mr. Adams was
the safest and best choice, and that the friends
of agriculture, internal improvement, and do-
mestic manufactures, ought to unite upon him
in the event of Mr. Clay's exclusion from the
House. You remarked that you had once en-
tertained some prejudices against Mr. Adams
as a statesman, but that the more you had seen
of him, as a statesman, the more you had been
convinced, these prepossessions were not well
founded. You alluded to the tariff bill of 1824,
then under discussion in Congress, expressed
your determination to support it as a system
of protection to domestic manufactures; and
said, if you should have to vote as a member
of the House of Representatives in the election
of President, you would vote for the man who,
and whose friends you should think most favor-
able to what you called the American System. You
said that Mr. Clay had been the great cham-
pion of that system; that if we lost him, you
thought Mr. Adams and his friends, next most
favorable to it; that you could not, and would
not vote for any man who, and whose friends,
you believed to be united in opposition to it;
that some of Mr. Adams's friends were opposed
to it; but many of them in favor of it, and that
you believed his opinions were favorable to the
system. I remarked, that it was, perhaps too
early to make up a decisive opinion, in the
event of the election coming into the House
of Representatives—that the views of men, and
of parties, in reference to these great national
interests of agriculture, internal improvements
and domestic manufactures would probably be
further developed before the election. You
answered, true; but that you had thought
much upon the system for their encouragement
and protection; that you had made up your
opinion upon it; and you added, emphatically,
"My creed is fixed as to the principles which
must influence my decision."

In other conversations with me at the City,
I understood you as indicating similar views;
but in the particular conversation above detail-
ed, you were more explicit than in any other;
and the very emphatic manner in which you
concluded your remarks, made a strong and
lasting impression on my memory, and satisfied
me, that in the event contemplated, you would
vote for Mr. Adams, unless something should
transpire before the election, to change your
opinion of him, in reference to your favorite
system.

With sentiments of sincere regard your obedi-
ent servant,
ROBERT TRIMBLE.
Mr. David Trimble.

BOWLING GREEN, 23d May, 1827.
DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d inst. is received,
to which you call my attention to the extract of
a letter, said to be written by "a highly respect-
able Virginian," dated Nashville 8th of March
last, and which you recite as follows: "He,
[General Jackson,] told me this morning, before
all his company, in reply to a question I put
to him, concerning the election of J. Q. Adams
to the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made
a proposition to his friends, that if they would
promise, for him, not to put Mr. Adams into the
seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends
would, in one hour, make him, Jackson, the Presi-
dent. He most indignantly rejected the propo-
sition and declared he would not compromise
himself, and unless most openly and fairly made
the President he would not receive it. He de-
clared that he said to them, he would see the
earth sink under him before he would bargain
or intrigue for it."
Previous to the receipt of yours, I had ob-

erved this extract in the papers. I viewed it
as a sheer fabrication, another instance of the
out-pourings of that disappointed ambition, pre-
judice, and envious malignity, which have been
so bountifully bestowed on Mr. Clay and some
of his friends, for the last two years and a half;
and such it seemed to me it ought to have been
esteemed, so long as it rested alone on the au-
thority of an anonymous writer. For several
reasons I do not think that we ought to give
credence to General Jackson's having made
such a statement, without good proof of the fact.
Viewing the publication in the light I have men-
tioned, I had not supposed any notice of it could
be called for or expected.

I have no hesitation, however, in answering
your inquiries. After reciting the above ex-
tract, you say to me: "If such a proposition
were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to
those of Gen. Jackson, it must have been known
to many persons, and the fact therefore may be
ascertained. May I ask the favor of you to in-
form me whether you know or believe any such
proposition was ever made, or whether condi-
tions of any sort were made by the friends of
Mr. Clay to any person on a compliance with
which their vote was made to depend?"
To the first branch of the inquiry, my answer
is that I have no knowledge of any such propo-
sition, nor do I believe any such was ever made.
To the second I answer that I neither know of,
nor do I believe that any "conditions of any sort"
were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any
person, on a compliance with which their vote
was to depend."

Very respectfully, your humble servant,
FR. JOHNSON.

T. Watkins, Esq.

MASON COUNTY, Ky. 12th June, 1827.
DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 2d of May last,
addressed to me at Carlisle, in this State, hav-
ing been duly received by my family, and han-
ded to me on my return home a few days ago
from the State of Mississippi, I hasten to give
you the information required. As to the letter
which is said to have been written by "a highly
respectable Virginian," dated at Nashville, on
the 8th day of last March, which first appeared
in the Fayetteville Observer, stating that he,
the writer, had been told that morning by the
General, before all his company, that a propo-
sition had been made by the friends of Mr. Clay
to the friends of Jackson, that if they would
promise for him not to put Mr. Adams in the
seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends
would, in one hour, make him, Jackson, Presi-
dent, &c. I have to state, that I never heard or thought
of such a proposition, until the letter of the
"highly respectable Virginian" appeared in the
public prints. Some time before the Presi-
dential vote was given in the House of Representa-
tives. I well remember to have heard it stated
by some one, that in the event of the election
of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams would most prob-
ably be withdrawn from the National Cabinet,
and made Governor of Massachusetts; that it
was not likely that he would accept an appoint-
ment under the General if offered to him.—
Neither before, nor since that election, have I
interchanged a word with Mr. Adams respect-
ing it. But my opinion at that time was that if
not elected, he would retire from the Cabinet
as a matter of choice, and not of necessity. As
one of the friends of Mr. Clay, I enter the most
solemn protest against the right of the General
through his organ the "highly respectable Vir-
ginian," or otherwise, to say that I would have
assisted in making him President on the condi-
tion stated. On the contrary, if I could have
been made to believe that Gen. Jackson would
not have offered to Mr. Adams the place which
he had filled with so much hostility under Mr.
Adams, that belief would have constituted in
my mind a strong additional objection to the
General's success. I should then have taken it
for granted, that it was the intention of the Gen-
eral to surround himself with that class or party
of politicians with whom he had in a great de-
gree become identified, and between whom
and myself there existed such a radical differ-
ence of opinion in relation to the great leading
question of national policy, I allude to the army,
the anti-tariff and anti-internal improvement
parties. If it is intended to impose the belief
that Mr. Clay's friends were desirous of obtain-
ing the appointment for him to the exclusion of
Mr. Adams or otherwise under General Jack-
son, as one of his friends, I pronounce it a base
and infamous assault upon the motives and
honor, so far as I am concerned or believe of
those who did not choose to support him for
the Presidency.

In reply to your second inquiry, I have to
say that if conditions of any sort were ever
made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person,
on a compliance with which their vote was
made to depend, I knew nothing of it. Believ-
ing that Mr. Clay would not have accepted
an appointment under the General, I am at a
loss to conjecture where, or from whom the
authority for making such propositions could
have been derived. But if any individual call-
ing himself the friend of Mr. Clay, did make
proposals of such a character, why not name
the man, and let him state to the public by
what authority he made them.

With great respect, I am, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS METCALF.
T. WATKINS, Esq. 4th Aud. Tres. Dept.

LANCASTER, Ky. 26th June, 1827.
DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 2d May, did not
reach me until a day or two ago. You inquire
whether I know any thing in relation to the
following statement, said to have been made
by a "highly respectable Virginian": "He,
General Jackson, told me, this morning, be-
fore all his company, in reply to a question
I put to him concerning the election of J. Q.
Adams to the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's
friends made a proposition to his friends, that
if they would promise for him not to put Mr.
Adams in the seat of Secretary of State, Clay
and his friends would, in one hour, make him,
Jackson, the President."

I know of no such proposition or intimation,
nor have I a knowledge of any fact or circum-
stance which would induce me to believe Mr.
Clay's friends, or any one of them, ever made
such a proposition to the friends of Gen. Jack-
son. With great respect, your obt. serv't.
R. P. LETCHER.

T. WATKINS, Esq.

GREENSBURG, Ky. May 26th, 1827.
DEAR SIR: Having been absent from home,
for some time, yours of the 2d of this month,
was not received until a day or two since.
You mention a letter, said to have been writ-
ten by a "highly respectable Virginian," dat-
ed at Nashville, the 8th of March last, which
first appeared in the Fayetteville Observer, in
which General Jackson is represented as hav-
ing said, before all his company, in reply to a
question put to him by the Virginian, con-

cerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the
Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a
proposition to his friends, that if they would
promise for him, not to put Mr. Adams into the
seat of the Secretary of State, Clay and his
friends would, in one hour, make him, Jack-
son, the President."

In answer to your inquiries on this subject,
I will remark that I have no reason to believe
that any such proposition was made. Indeed
no proposition of any description relating to
the election of President was made, so far as
I know or believe, by Mr. Clay's friends to
those of General Jackson, or of any other per-
son. With great respect, your obt. serv't.
RICHARD A. BUCKNER.
T. Watkins, Esq.

Yellow Banks, 19th June, 1827.

DEAR SIR:—I did not answer your letter
of the 2d May last, and the apology I offer
I expected General Jackson would have
contradicted the report of the conversation
he had with the "respectable Virginian,"
or that he would have designated the friend
of Mr. Clay who made the proposition to
make him President, if he would not make
Mr. Adams Secretary.

If I had not been disappointed in
my expectations, an answer from me would
have been unnecessary.
General Jackson remains silent, and the
only inference to be drawn is, that he did
have the conversation alluded to with the
Virginian.

I now answer your inquiry, and say, I
know of no proposition made by the friends
of Mr. Clay to the friends of Gen. Jackson
to make him President, if he would not select
Mr. Adams to the seat of Secretary;
and I do not believe a proposition of any
kind was made, and I expect if the friend
of the General should ever speak on the
subject, he will be a second Kremer.

Yours, with respect,
T. WATKINS, Esq. P. THOMPSON.

Baton Rouge, July 17, 1827.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of
the 1st of May, in which you inquire whether
I know or believe that the friends of Mr.
Clay, during the pendency of the last Presi-
dential election, proposed to the friends
of Gen. Jackson to make him the President,
upon condition that he would not continue
Mr. Adams Secretary of State, I reply,
that I have no knowledge of any proposi-
tions having been made by the friends of
Mr. Clay or of any of them to the friends
of Gen. Jackson or to any other person, in
relation to the election of President, or the
proposition of conditions of any sort, on a
compliance with which their vote was made
to depend; I believe the charge wholly
destitute of truth.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient
servant,
H. H. GURLEY.
Dr. T. Watkins.

St. Martinsville, Attapas, La 4th June, 1827.

DEAR SIR:—I had seen the letter you
alluded to in the public prints before I re-
ceived yours of the 1st May. I cannot
express the indignant feelings it excited. It
is the fabrication of a desperate man, who
to obtain his object dares to assert what he
knows to be false. You ask me to say,
whether I know or believe that such a propo-
sition was ever made, or whether condi-
tions of any sort were proposed by the
friends of Mr. Clay to any one, on the com-
pliance of which their vote was made to
depend. No honorable man can believe
for a moment that such a proposition was
ever made, or such a condition stipulated.
I was a friend of Mr. Clay's throughout
the contest, I was in the confidence of all
his friends, and I declare to God that I
never heard of such a thing until it was as-
serted by the disappointed adherents of Gen.
Jackson. I am not only ignorant of any
such arrangements, but do not believe they
ever existed. I know full well, that at the
time the charge was made by Gen. Jackson
or his friends, that no person with whom I
conversed believed Mr. Clay had acted
improperly, except the adherents of Gen.
Jackson, who, I shall always believe, felt
angry at Mr. Clay and his friends for hav-
ing too much firmness in the first instance
to be acted upon by their violence, and in
the second instance, too much integrity &
love of Country to yield to a faction headed
by a Military Chief, without talents, and
whose life is a history of immorality, blood-
shed, and violation of the laws of God and
of his Country. I well recollect that the
high-minded and honorable friends of Mr.
Crawford, amongst whom I name the Hon.
Mr. Forsyth of Georgia, the Hon. Mr.
Stevenson, of Virginia, the Hon. Mr.
Williams, Saunders, Edwards of North
Carolina, and others whom I could name,
and amongst them the Hon. Samuel Smith
of Maryland, in frequent conversations with
me, repelled such charges, as the effusions
of disappointed men; and approved of the
choice made by the friends of Mr. Clay, in
preference to Gen. Jackson. I regret
now to see gentlemen, all except Mr.
Williams, acting against their own opinions.
I regret it the more, for I entertain for
each of them the highest esteem, nor can I
believe that they will persist in a course
which will end in their support of General
Jackson. I am not astonished at their op-
posing the Administration, as it is friendly
to "Internal Improvements and Domestic
Manufactures," but I can never believe that
they will give a preference to a man like
Gen. Jackson, over our present Chief Ma-
gistrate.

I think the friends of Mr. Clay ought to
contradict the base unfounded charge: as
one, I am determined that such an accusa-
tion shall not rest upon me. If General
Jackson does not establish his assertion,
(which he cannot,) he ought to stand forth
to the world, as a proven base calumniator,
as unworthy of public or private confidence,
and avoided by every man who has a re-
spect for virtue and for honor.

Your obedient servant,
WM. BRENT.
P. S. You may use this letter as you
think proper. I shall be at Washington
about 15th July, when I will see you.

St. Genevieve, Missouri, August 2d, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I saw some time since, in the
public prints, a letter said to have been writ-
ten by a highly respectable Virginian, detail-
ing a conversation held by him with General
Jackson in relation to the last Presidential
Election. I have since seen and perused a
letter of Gen. Jackson himself to Mr. Carter
Beverly, of the 6th of June, on the same sub-
ject. I was one of the open and avowed
friends of Mr. Clay, in the last Presidential
contest, and held one of the twenty-four votes
on that important occasion. So far, therefore,
as I am implicated in the communication of
the Virginian, and the letter of General Jack-
son, I deem it my duty to make the following
statement, and place it in the hands of some
gentleman at the seat of government to be
used at discretion.

1. Neither Mr. Adams nor his friends ever
made any promises or overtures to me, nor did
they hold out to me any inducements of any
sort, kind or character whatever, to procure
me to vote for Mr. Adams. Nor did Mr. Adams
or any of his friends ever say or insinuate
that I would be placed at the head of the De-
partment of State, or any other department, in
the event that Mr. Adams should be elected. Nor
do I believe any propositions were made to
Mr. Clay or his friends, by Mr. Adams or his
friends. If there were I know it not.

2. I was frequently with Mr. Crawford, but
he never hinted at the Presidential election.
The friends of Mr. Crawford, including Thom-
as H. Benton, T. W. Cobb, Jesse B. Thomas,
Lewis McLane, Mr. Van Buren, and others,
did press me to vote for Mr. Crawford, which,
(having lost Mr. Clay, I readily admit,) I was
inclined to do, had his health been good, and
would my vote have availed him. They urged,
however, no reasons other than the promotion
of virtue, talents, and integrity; nor did I un-
derstand his friends as acting by the authority
or consent of Mr. Crawford.

3. The friends of General Jackson, (in-
cluding Thomas H. Benton, after he had aban-
doned Mr. Crawford) did urge me in the most
impetuous manner to vote for Gen. Jackson,
but I did not understand them as doing so by
the advice or consent of General Jackson,
though they frequently said he would do
great things for the West if elected, that he
was a man of strong gratitude, and would go
the whole for his friends and against his en-
emies.

4. I never exchanged one syllable with Gen.
Jackson in person on the subject of the Presi-
dential Election, neither before nor after the
election. I never made to Gen. Jackson or to
any of his friends any proposition, in refer-
ence to the Presidential election, either as regard-
ing the appointment of Mr. Clay or any other
person to office, or the exclusion of Mr. Adams
or any other person from office. I was never
spoken to by Mr. Clay, or any of his friends,
about making any proposition to Gen. Jackson
or his friends of any kind whatsoever, nor did
I ever hear it insinuated or hinted, that any
proposition was made or intended to be made,
by Mr. Clay or his friends to Gen. Jackson
or his friends, or to any other candidate or
their friends for or relating to the Presidency.
And I do believe, had any proposition been made
or intended to have been made by Mr. Clay
or his friends, from my intimacy and constant
intercourse with them, I should have known or
heard thereof.

5. I never consulted or advised with any one
who I should vote, except with the two Sena-
tors from my own State, and with Mr. Clay
whose advice I voluntarily solicited. The
answer of Mr. Clay to me when I requested his
opinion and advice was substantially this:
That I personally knew all the Candidates
well, that he would give no opinion that might
go to the prejudice of any Candidate, or oper-
ate to influence any Elector; that all he
would say was that I ought not to be hasty
and commit myself, but wait till the last
moment for advice from my State, to the Legisla-
ture of which, then in session, I had applied for in-
formation on the subject of the Election. I have
the honor to be, very respectfully, your obt.
servant.
JOHN SCOTT.

Dr. T. Watkins, Esq.

(B.)

Frankfort, Ky. Sept. 3, 1827.

MR DEAR SIR: I have received your letter
of the 23d of July last, and cannot hesitate to
give you the statement you have requested.

Some time in the fall of 1824, conversing
upon the subject of [the] then pending Presi-
dential election, and speaking in reference to
your exclusion from the contest, and to your
being called upon to decide and vote between
the other candidates who might be returned
to the House of Representatives, you declared
that you could not, or that it was impossible
for you to vote for Gen. Jackson, in any event.
Such, I think was nearly the language used by
you, and, I am satisfied, contains the substance
of what you said. My impression is, that this
conversation took place at Capt. Welsiger's
tavern, in this town, not very long before you
went on to Congress, in the fall preceding the
last Presidential election; and that the declar-
ation made by you as above stated, was elicited
by some intimation that fell from me, of
my preference for Gen. Jackson over all the
other candidates except yourself. It was one
of the many casual conversations we had to-
gether upon the subject of that election, and
various other subjects, and had entirely escap-
ed from my mind, until my attention was par-
ticularly recalled to it after the election.

I will only add, sir, that I have casually learn-
ed from my friend, Col. James Davidson, our
State Treasurer, (what you probably have
forgotten,) that you conversed with him about
the same time upon the same subject, & made
to him, in substance, the same declaration that
you did to me.

Notwithstanding the reluctance I felt at hav-
ing my humble name drawn before the public,
I could not, in justice, refuse to give you the
above statement of facts, with permission to
use it as you may think proper for the pur-
pose of your own vindication.
I have the honor to be, yours, &c.
J. J. CHITTENDEN.
Hon. H. Clay, Secretary of State.

FRANKFORT, 29th Oct. 1827.

SIR:—During a visit you made to this place
in the fall of 1824, and, I think, only a few
days prior to your leaving Kentucky to attend
the Congress of the U. States, you and myself
were in conversation about the then pending
Presidential election; in the course of which I
remarked, "Mr. Clay, you will have to en-
counter some difficulty in making a selection
amongst the candidates, should you be excluded
from the House." You replied, I suppose
not much; in that event, I will endeavor to do
my duty faithfully. I then observed, "I know
you have objections to Gen. Jackson, and
—and the health of Mr. Crawford is said to be
very precarious; these are the reasons which
induced me to suppose there would be some
difficulty. You, in reply, remarked, "I cannot
conceive of any event that can possibly happen
which could induce me to support the election
of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency: For if I
had no other objection, his want of the neces-
sary qualification would be sufficient." Your
remarks made a strong and lasting impression
on my mind; and when the resolutions, in-
structing our Senators, and requesting our
Representatives in Congress, to vote for Gen.
Jackson, were under discussion in the House
of Representatives, I informed several of my
friends that I had had a conversation with you
on the subject to which the resolutions refer-
red, and that I was convinced you would not
support the General; and to Geo. Robertson,
Esq. late Speaker, of the House of Representa-
tives of the State, I gave the substance of
your remarks to me, and he concurred with
me in the opinion that you could not, consist-
ently, under any circumstances, vote for the
General; and when the resolutions, above
mentioned, were before the Senate, (in which
I then had the honor of a seat,) I proposed
them, and amongst other views I then took, I
stated to that body, "that all the resolutions
we could pass during the whole session would
not induce you to abandon what you conceiv-
ed to be your duty, and that I knew you could
not concur with the majority of the Legisla-
ture on that subject."

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES DAVIDSON.
H. CLAY, Esq.
(To be Concluded.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 18, 1828.

The Case of D'Auterive.
The House having resumed the consid-
eration of the bill for the relief of Marigay
D'Auterive: and the question recurring on
Mr. Whittlesey's motion, pending when
the bill was last before the House, to re-
commit the bill to the Committee on Claims
Mr. W. withdrew the motion.

Mr. Gurley then moved to amend the
bill, by adding the following:
"And that the further sum of 234 dol-
lars be paid to the said D'Auterive, for the
injury done to his slave while in the ser-
vice of the United States; and for medical
attendance on said slave."

Mr. KERR addressed the House to the
following effect:
MR. SPEAKER: From the serious as-
pect in which this subject is now presented
to the whole nation—notwithstanding opin-
ions at first entertained, that it was
of minor importance—I feel myself under
a sort of moral necessity of assigning reasons
for the vote I shall give. I am, sir,
decidedly in favor of the amendment offered
by the gentleman from Louisiana.—
Although I was not very solicitous to ob-
trude myself, the other day, upon the at-
tention of the Committee of the Whole,
when I moved its rising, and when, after
giving way for the explanations of a gen-
tleman from New York, I was intercepted
from the chair by the precipitancy of gen-
tleman who rose to speak, yet I confess
that I did feel a desire to declare my opin-
ion upon the question in debate, inasmuch
as my constituents as well as those of o-
thers, who had delivered their sentiments
at large had a direct interest in it.

Our local situation—dwelling as we do
on the waters of the Chesapeake late the
scene of a most vexatious predatory war-
fare, and always exposed, in time of war,
to the loss of that very species of property
which is the case before the House, is at-
tempted to be refined away—gives us an
interest in the question far short of that
of Southern men. I am not, sir, a southern
man—strictly so called—but I feel & my con-
stituents feel drawn towards the People of the
South, by chords of sympathy in many re-
spects; and in that particular interest which
has now become a subject of controversy
even on this floor, we have a common
stake. Although our concern in the sub-
ject is not, perhaps, so important, yet the
interest we feel in it is scarcely less vivid
than that of the Southern planter. Sir,
since the last speech of the gentleman from
New York, in which he has portrayed the
consequence flowing from the premises
which he had, himself most kindly assumed
for the advocates of this measure—as lead-
ing to the destruction of all civil liberty
in this country—I cannot content myself
without a humble effort to relate the facts
by which it is attempted to blind the
House against the true import of the ques-
tion before them.
It is true, sir, (as had been before said

by a gentleman on our side of this question, the portion of Roman history selected by the honorable gentleman from New York for this occasion, was ably and eloquently recited by him; yet, I must be permitted to say, that it was ill-placed, and without any just application to the subject; and I will endeavour to vindicate myself, in respect to the vote I mean to give upon this amendment from the direful stigma, which the conclusion from his remarks might cast upon it. I entertain as great hatred of arbitrary power, exercised in any form and upon any pretext, as that gentleman: and it is precisely because I abhor tyranny, in every shape, that I would sedulously guard the citizens of this country from oppression, and would secure every individual against, or indemnify him for all undue sacrifices, to the public. I would, sir, resist as firmly as any man in this nation, the ambitious stride of a Dictator; and whenever the semblance of that kind of danger shall appear—whether it come as a speck in the Eastern or Western horizon—let the gentleman sound the alarm and I will plant myself by his side, and resist with him.

Although, sir, I will not undertake to impute to the gentleman from New York the bearing which has been attributed to his remarks by a member from South Carolina, yet I must endeavour to redeem myself and my vote from the effect of his conclusions.

[Mr. STORRS rose to order; and submitted to the Chair whether it was in order to answer in the House arguments offered in the Committee of the Whole.]

The SPEAKER said it was not strictly in order.

Mr. KERR. I will then, sir, proceed without any further particular reference to that gentleman. I meant nothing personal though I acknowledge it was my special object to reply to his argument, and to deprecate every effect of it. I will go on to argue this point as one not inferior in importance to any which is to be agitated in the councils of this nation. The question has gone forth to the People, and you cannot now stop the current of the public mind upon it. No matter how needlessly it may have been brought up; no matter what disavowals or admissions gentlemen may now think it wise, or prudent, or liberal, to make; the question has been raised—Whether slaves are property?—not in those general terms, I admit; but whether they are property in the view of this General Government, insofar as it may have power to affect them in certain exigencies of State, and in which the owner is to be indemnified for any loss or injury sustained by him thereby. And it is our solemn duty to meet and to decide it on the claim of the individual now petitioning for redress. It is because I regard this question as vital to the interests of a large portion of the citizens of this country, and of those too, whom I have the honor to represent, that I was opposed to the recommitment of the bill, and now advocate a decided vote in favor of this amendment.

Gentlemen now say, (some of them at least,) that they do not deny the general proposition that slaves are property; yet they do contend that, *pro hac vice*, they are not property, and that they are not to be considered as such, when taken and lost or injured in the public service. Here then is the issue:—We aver that slaves are property; so declared by law, and so held in the view of the Constitution. It is the report of this committee with the bill, which will make up the record of our judgement here; and if you had permitted this amendment to be dropped, because of the insignificant amount of the claim of Marigny D'Auvergne, or now reject it, you establish a precedent, to be quoted on all future occasions, against the most important claims, and against redress for the most serious individual losses: and I have no doubt it would be set up by some as a solemn decision on record, that slaves are not property.

Although I am not now, it seems, at liberty to remark on what gentleman have said before the Committee of the Whole, yet I will proceed, and I will suppose arguments which may have been used or might be set up; I will imagine reasons, but refer to no names. There is no other course left us for coming to the point. I repeat, sir, that this is a question of serious import and I am for meeting it in *limine*; and with my friend from Alabama, who offered his opinion in the beginning of the debate, I say now is the proper time to have it settled and put at rest.

Many observations have been made by gentlemen in this House, to do away an impression that they would in any manner impugn the right of property in slaves; & it has been said that such a question will never be stirred until 'some bold, bad man,' shall raise it for the purpose of his own ambition. I feel happy in believing that this bold, bad man, has not yet found his way into this House; but I have made some note of the opinions and dispositions of men in different quarters upon this subject. Not alone in the East, or in the North, but in the middle States—aye, in the South, too, even without the instigation of that ambition which has been assumed as the only motive to it—bold, bad men, have had the folly or the wickedness—call them fools or knaves, if you please, (as they have been so denounced by a gentleman from Virginia,) to avow and maintain that slaves are not property and that all such pretended rights ought to be abolished. I trust that men of this description will be long kept from this place; but there is no question they have been seeking by stealthy steps, to make their way into the State Legislatures, for the express purpose of stirring up slow degrees the question of slavery and in due season,

the solemn one of universal emancipation. You may call such people fanatics, hypocrites or knaves, or by whatsoever other epithets of reprobation you please, but all the while the fatal consequences of their principles and their movements, may spread and be felt in every part of the country. If such a character should ever show his face in this House I trust there will be always here, men of firmness and talent to make him *toe the twig* and avow himself clearly, so that he may be held up to the scorn and detestation of every good man in the nation.

I confess, sir, that being little accustomed to address the House, I have felt on this occasion much embarrassment: for intending more particularly to reply to the remarks of the honorable gentleman from New York, and to plant myself against the efficacy of that Roman story which he had so eloquently narrated but which he forbade me to touch, I have been obliged to turn the current of my thoughts, and have deviated into too many general observations. Sir, with whatever eloquence and force, and solemnity, passages of history may be recited here to warn us against future tyrants who may rise up amongst the People of this country; with whatever ingenious dress the sophistry of gentlemen may display itself, relying on the supposed ignorance and want of intelligence in this House, to detect what a 'pigmy's straw can pierce,' every member must be satisfied of the importance of this question, as to the security of the rights of private property, in general, though now presented in the humble claim of Marigny D'Auvergne.—The importance of the general principle in controversy, is the only justification for the long arguments used on this occasion, though I think that the claim is substantiated by the plain and clear principles of law.

Gentlemen here say that they do not deny the right of property in slaves; but the report of the Committee does give color to, and in effect declares the doctrine to a great extent, and in so much destroys the rights of owners. They aver in effect that as to the purpose in view, slaves are not property, or are not to be so considered. [Mr. K. here read the report of the Committee of the present Session, & proceeded.] I will not trouble the House with reading the report of January, 1826, referred to by the present Committee, and adopted by them as it must be familiar now to every member; but I will assert that the foundation of the report is an actual denial of the right of property in slaves. They say that slaves have not been put on the footing of property, and paid for when lost to the owner in the public service, and they report that this petitioner ought not to have relief. No matter how you disguise it, common language will be understood by the People, and they will consider a rejection of this amendment as a decision against the right of property to this extent: for the Committee do aver, that, as to any claim to compensation for injury done to a slave taken for public purposes, such slave is not considered as property, and therefore not to be paid for. Now, sir, this is the very reason why I would now decide at once that they are property, and so to be considered, and settle the question forever. I stand upon the ground that slaves are property to all intents and purposes, and should be paid for as such, like every other species of property. I will not take upon myself to lay censure on an honorable Committee of this House; but I must say that all the excitement which has been exhibited on this occasion, is owing to the mistaken views of their report.

If slaves are property—as admitted—why shall they not be considered as such? I will put the absurdity to this house: What is that which is property and not to be considered such? Such refinements are not for us, sir. If gentlemen knew how this kind of thing is felt by those more immediately concerned, they might excuse my earnestness. If slaves be property, why should they not be so considered? These are convertible propositions; and they are property of a kind the most valuable and most exposed. Has any direct reasoning been offered, on general principles, or from the Constitution, to prove that though slaves are property they are not to be considered such? Not a scintilla of reason has been presented to support the position. The only thing like argument which has been attempted, is the statement of the gentleman from Ohio; (Mr. Whittlesey) that it has not been the usage of the Government to pay in such cases; but all the instances he has cited have been shown to be inapplicable to the present. If they were applicable, I would on that account, call upon the House now to come to a direct decision in this case, and settle the true principle. It has been urged that, because the Constitution of the United States, with certain views, considered slaves as persons they are but a qualified property, and therefore not to be paid for. You may seize the property for the public use—deprive the owner of the services of his slave, and carry him into danger even of the loss of life and if he be injured or destroyed, you will not pay! I will tell gentlemen in a word why slaves are property; they are such in respect of the right of the owner to sell them; not like the relation between master and apprentice, or father and son, where there is a contract or a right to the temporary service—but it is the absolute power of disposing of the slave altogether that makes him property. Again, sir, the owner of a slave pays a tax on him, as has been before enforced in this debate; and that is the peculiar badge of private property in relation to the government. The slave was property, sir before this Government was formed—was such under the laws of the States, and was so declared by them, as he had been held by the inhabitants of the provinces before. This Gen-

eral Government found slaves the property of the citizens of the States, and its power cannot impugn the right. It shall not define property, but must take it as it was, and construe the Constitution which enjoins compensation for it when taken for public use, with reference to what is property in the States. If this Government takes slaves for the public use, in any emergency it can only touch them as the property of the owner; not as citizens, for they are not such; and they cannot be enlisted as soldiers or enrolled in the militia. They cannot be enlisted because they are slaves and cannot contract; and they cannot be enrolled in the militia, because the fundamental militia act, of 1792, excludes all but free white males. An attempt has been made to do away this right of property by comparing slaves with apprentices; but they are citizens, and participate in the rights and burdens of the Government and are not property. The force of this suggestion, however, has been triumphantly put down by the gentleman from Louisiana by the brief answer that, if there were any analogy, it might prove that the master of an apprentice was also entitled to remuneration for his loss, but not that the owners of slaves are not so entitled.

Not a single case has been presented from the acts of Congress, to show that any principle has been established against allowing compensation for the loss or injury of slaves taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner. All the cases cited were instances of the voluntary risk of the owners, except that of *Parkhill*, whose slave, whilst impressed into the public service, was supposed to have contracted a fatal disease by working in the mud, and the claim for remuneration was rejected by a Committee, on a nice distinction between direct and consequential damages.

The gentleman of the Committee, in this case, have kindly and humanely suggested, as the best scheme for obtaining compensation in these cases, to provide for placing slaves on the footing of a militiaman. I now, sir, enter my solemn protest against this suggestion, as I consider it an impeachment of the right of the slaveholder, under the existing Constitution and Laws: for these provide for the case sufficiently—nay, expressly. Our slaves are property, and not citizens, and I will not consent to place them on the ground of free citizens. Such a scheme is directly against the policy of the General Government, as I have stated, and against the policy necessary to the salvation of certain States, which is to exclude them from the use of arms. And as it runs counter to the feelings of Southern men, so it is mockery of justice as a remedy.

But, it has been contended that there is no constitutional provision, nor any existing law, to authorize the Government, or its agents, to take private property for the public use, without a previous contract, and that, even in the exigencies of war, neither the Government, nor its agents, can seize upon a slave, in a case of imminent public peril, or necessity; and we are warned against recognizing the lawless acts of officers with epaulettes on their shoulders, lest it lead to as any man, against the slightest infringement of individual rights; but this is a national question, which involves the essential means for the security and safety of this whole People, who must in time of war, look to this Government for protection. In whatever unpopular light some gentlemen may attempt to place this necessary power in time of war, I am of opinion that the Government may be sustained, in the imminent perils of war, and for the public safety, to seize upon such private property as the exigency of the case demands. When the constitution was formed, it did not profess to provide for every case, which no law can do; many things were left to the pre-existing principles of Government; which were known and established. The fundamental laws of society, in every regular Government, provides for the case in question; and the 5th article of the amendments to the Constitution is only declaratory of the rights of the citizens to just compensation, and affirms the existing power of Government. It is the rock of our salvation, as it is the means of general protection, under this Government, in cases of extreme public danger. This dominion eminent, or transcendental property, or power, is necessarily incidental to Governments of every form, and it is most essential to a Republic, wherein the general good and public safety are to be always provided for; and in extreme cases, in which alone it is to be exercised, the necessity of seizing on private property must, for the time, be judged of by the Government, or its officers. The power rests on the imminent necessity of the case. I will not cite authorities here, for these principles are mentioned and stated by all the writers on political law. But gentlemen call for a previous special law to be passed. Now, sir, put the case to a Committee, or to any member of this House, and either the one or the other will tell you, that, for exigencies so various, no previous law can provide. Therefore, when, under this eminent power, the property of an individual has been seized by this Government for the public safety and use, (as acknowledged,) let him not be told that he must go to the Legislature to get a law for his damage in trespass.

I will, sir, put one case: a private dwelling is on the point of being taken by an enemy, which might give him a dangerous foothold, and our Army should find it essential to its safety to drive out the inhabitants—though free citizens—and occupy the building, or, even for the salvation of the People from a conqueror, to raise it, with all its beautiful gardens and improvements, to the ground. The act is of direful necessity; but such like cases are put and recognized by the writers to whom I allude. And what, sir, distinguishes this of ours from other Governments, but the better security which is afforded by it to the liberties of the citizen? And will you take away from it a needful power—one essential to the protection of the People in a period of war and danger—because, possibly, at some period, it may be abused? Shall we resign the essential means of the public safety, from a fear of the terrific ghosts of a Pompey or a Caesar? Is it really expected, sir, that these shadows will alarm the minds of a free and enlightened Republican People? Who are we, sir, to whom these arguments are addressed? The Representatives of that People, presumed to know their rights, and to be always ready to guard them. And we are told that we must suffer the Government to be destroyed, or the People conquered, because there is no express provision in the Constitution for using private property for their safety, in cases of great necessity; and that, because, perchance, in some future age, a tyrant may rise up amongst us, we must at once lop off the strongest arm of our security.

I will forbear further remarks, and will only add, as to the many admonitions against an indulgence in warmth and feeling, that it unfortunately happens that all the cause for them

is on one side, not on the other. Those who are interested immediately against the destruction of the individual rights of this species of property, are they who ought to speak and demand security for them. If the claim of this petitioner is supported by proper proof—which now is not denied—I humbly trust that the grounds and principles of the amendment will be recognized by a solemn vote of this House, and that he will not be turned away by loose declamation, not applicable to the subject.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday except the honorable the Speaker, who left the seat of government this morning for the purpose of visiting his family.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Teackle the house proceeded by ballot, to the choice of a Speaker pro tempore. William Potter and Archibald Lee, esquires, having been severally nominated for that office, and the ballot box being prepared, the members deposited their ballots therein; when upon examination thereof by the chief and assistant clerk, it appeared that of the sixty seven ballots taken, Mr. Potter had received forty seven votes, Mr. Lee had seven votes, and that there were two blanks and one scattering.

Mr. Potter was therefore declared duly elected the Speaker of the House of Delegates, pro tempore; and being conducted by Messrs. Lee and Banning to the Speaker's chair, he took his seat accordingly. The proceedings of yesterday were then read.

Mr. Hooper, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the bill from the senate entitled, An act for the benefit of William W. Whittington, Charlotte Whittington, John R. Whittington and Robert H. Whittington the infant children and heirs at law and representatives of William Whittington, late of Worcester county, deceased, beg leave to report—that they have had the said bill under consideration, and are of opinion it ought to pass.

Mr. Gough, chairman of the committee therein mentioned delivered the following report, accompanied by the bill therein referred to entitled An act for the relief of Thomas D. Singleton; which were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

The committee on insolvencies, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas D. Singleton, having had the same under consideration beg leave to report—that it appears to your committee by the petition of the said Thomas D. Singleton that he is precluded from the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, for the want of citizenship, or the necessary previous residence within the state of Maryland, for no other cause whatever, and that the apparent absence of all fraud, or intent on the part of the petitioner to evade the payment of his debts by coming into the state of Maryland, render it just that the general prerequisite of residence for two years within this state should be dispensed with—We therefore ask leave to report the accompanying bill.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Dennis presented the petition of William A. Schoolfield, of Somerset county, praying that a law may be passed requiring the judge of the land office for the eastern shore to direct the register thereof to supply an omission in an echeat warrant issued and executed in relation to certain land therein mentioned, and to issue a patent thereof to the petitioner; and the petition of Joseph Hawly of said county, counter thereto; which were severally referred to Messrs. Dennis, Teackle and Donoho.

On motion by Mr. Stuart of Baltimore it was

Ordered, That the committee on lotteries be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating, within the state of Maryland, the sale of tickets in foreign lotteries not authorized by the laws of Maryland, upon the payment of a per centage on said tickets, to be paid to the lottery commissioners, whose duty it shall be to stamp or countersign said foreign tickets; and that said committee be instructed to bring in a bill repealing all such parts of the existing laws, as in the opinion of said committee have caused the failure of revenue from state lotteries.

On motion by Mr. Tilghman, the following Orders submitted by him for consideration, were read:

Ordered, That the cashiers of the respective banks in which the state is a stockholder, forthwith report to this house, whether the note or notes of the director or directors, appointed on the part of the state, now are, or have been under protest during the last year.

Further Ordered, That the chief clerk of this house forward immediately by mail, a copy of the foregoing order to each of the said cashiers. When on motion by Mr. Thomas of St. Mary's, the first of said orders was amended by adding at the end thereof, the following words, "and if so, under what circumstances."

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Frederick the said orders so amended were then laid upon the table.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills sent to that body for concurrence of the following titles:

An act to confirm the proceedings of the Justices of the levy court of Somerset county.

And,

An act to alter the present mode of appointing the justices of the levy court of

Anne Arundel county, so that each election district and the city of Annapolis may have one member.

Severally endorsed 'will pass.' Ordered That the said bills be engrossed.

The house then proceeded to consider the bill, reported by Mr. Gantt, entitled, An act to ascertain and settle the salaries of the members of the executive council for the present year and it was read the second time; when

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, the question was put 'That the said bill be referred to the committee on ways and means?' And it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Gantt the blank in said bill was then filled with the word 'five.' It was then passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill reported by Mr. Tilghman, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act to regulate elections, was then taken up for consideration, and read the second time.

In the progress of the second reading of said bill,

On motion by Mr. Tilghman, the blank in the second section was filled in with the names of Thomas Emory, William Grayson, Edward Tilghman, John W. Bordley and James Massey.

On motion by Mr. Tilghman, the title of said bill was amended, so as to read, 'An act for the division of Queen Anne's county into election districts.'

The bill, so amended was then passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Douglass of Dorchester the following message offered by him, was twice read agreed to, and with the bill to which it relates, sent to the senate viz:—

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 25. Gentleman of the Senate,

We return you the bill, entitled, An act to fix and regulate the time of opening the orphans court of Dorchester county on the respective days of meeting of that court and for other purposes; & request a reconsideration of the same by your honorable house. From the peculiar location of the seat of justice in the said county, a large portion of the persons having business with the orphans court, from the want of a definite and known period of limitation to its sessions, are frequently exposed to oppressive and vexatious delays. With a view to the remedy of such inconvenience and to gratify the common wish of the people of Dorchester county, the bill in question has been devised. We therefore request that your honorable house will pass the said bill.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

On motion it was Ordered, That Messrs. Douglas of Dorchester, Lake, & Williams of Dorchester, be appointed a committee to prepare and report a bill to be entitled, An act relating to the levy court in and for Dorchester county, and for other purposes.

Mr. Tilghman from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill, entitled, An act to ascertain and fix the allowance of members of the senate, members of the house of delegates, and their respective officers, which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sellman offered the following order for consideration:

Ordered, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of governor, members of the council, treasurer, clerk of the council, auditor, examiner general the per diem officers of the house of delegates, and of the senate; and all others who hang upon the treasury.

Which was twice read; when Mr. Thomas of Frederick, proposed to amend the same by striking out the words 'others who hang upon the treasury,' and substituting in lieu thereof the words 'other officers whose salaries depend upon the annual enactments of the legislature. The amendment proposed was accepted by Mr. Sellman, and adopted by the house.

The question was then taken, Will the house adopt the order proposed as amended? And it was resolved in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative—51—Negative—16

The bill from the senate, entitled, An act for the benefit of William W. Whittington, Charlotte Whittington, John R. Whittington and Robert H. Whittington the infant children and heirs at law, and representatives of William Whittington, late of Worcester county, deceased; and the bill of this house, reported by Mr. Hope entitled, An act to provide for electing commissioners for Harford county and prescribing their powers and duties, were severally taken up for consideration again read, and passed without amendment.

The house then adjourned until Monday morning ten o'clock.

MONDAY, Jan. 28, 1826.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

The Speaker communicated to the house a report from the cashier of the Bank of Baltimore, respecting the state directors in that bank; made in obedience to the order of this house of the 25th instant; which was read.

By Mr. Boon, the memorial and remonstrance of John Archer Robertson, of Kent county, in which he charges the judges of Baltimore county court with a violation of his constitutional rights, in excluding him from the practice of law in said court; which was referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Tilghman having asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, An act directing the application of the

common county, in That Mes be appoin report the Mr. G on solv petition o for, and to withdra made in th the bill ac

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In the Spee the Speech Congress,

This po Baltimore of Mr. Edw ted Willa was unive tutional L most erud graced th

The Ma of civil lib Laws aga misrule, a the propi ced states derived a instructed of life, rai cious feel a single s paper is j judgment among th

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common school fund in Queen Anne's county, it was on his motion, Ordered. That Messrs. Tighman, Stevens & Ruth, be appointed a committee to prepare and report the same.

Mr. Gough, chairman of the committee on insolvency, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas D. Singleton, asked for, and obtained, permission of the house, to withdraw the report of said committee, made in that case on the 24th instant, with the bill accompanying said report.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON.....Md.

SATURDAY EVENING—FEBRUARY 2, 1828.

In another part of this day's paper, we insert the Speech of Mr. KERR, our Representative in Congress, on the claim of Marigny D'Auterive.

THE MARYLANDER.

This political newspaper is established in Baltimore under the Editorial superintendance of Mr. Edward Pinkney, the son of the celebrated William Pinkney late of Maryland, who was universally known as the soundest Constitutional Lawyer, the ablest advocate, and the most erudite man in his profession that ever graced the American Bar.

The Marylander was instituted by the friends of civil liberty to maintain our Government of Laws against all attempts at usurpation and misrule, and to awaken the people to a sense of the propriety of calling practical and experienced statesmen to manage their concerns, who derived all their eminence from being well instructed and well versed in the civil pursuits of life, rather than to yield to wild and capricious feelings excited by the glitter of arms or a single splendid military achievement. This paper is well conducted—it evinces industry, judgment, and talent, and already ranks high among the able Gazettes of the country.

At a time like the present, when the Government is well administered, confessedly well administered—when the different public functionaries discharge their respective duties ably and well, and the country is peacefully enjoying all the blessings of a well ordered well regulated state of affairs—when a man, known only as a successful, violent, and self-willed Military Chieftain, is set up by a few for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, merely because the popularity he acquired by one happy victory constitutes him the only hope to supplant the present incumbent—it is no small gratification to the people of Maryland to see a highly talented and lettered descendant of one of her native sons, who with the present illustrious Chief Justice of the United States has done more than any other man to settle and establish sound constitutional doctrines and to give to the empire of the law its proper sway, stepping forth at this critical juncture of affairs to assert the supremacy of civil over military qualifications as a safe depository of political trust and confidence. This is a transmission of sentiment and exertion that gives to this young gentleman a high and commanding stand, & ought to direct to him (if he performs his duty well, and so far he has given the strongest earnest) the patronage, the kindly feeling, and best wishes of the state and country.

HAPPY COUNTRY!!!

The House of Representatives in Congress consists of two hundred and thirteen members who sit from day to day at an expense of about two thousand dollars a day, and they have been debating near a week, whether a negro slave is property, and whether if taken into public service in war & is killed, the property ought to be paid for—forty speeches at least have been made upon this knotty point, all following on in the beaten track of the two or three first ones, and the greater part of them justified by saying, I was from a slave-holding State and thought I ought to say something in behalf of slave property—whilst on the other hand it is justified by saying, I am from a non slave-holding State and I am not going to pay for dead blacks, we rue enough already that we agreed to the political *locus pocus* that converted two fifths of a Blacky into a man—as the Roanoke Philosopher remarked, great people must have great play-things.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis.—“Since the election of the Executive all bustle is at an end, and things go on smoothly—just so will be the case, if General Jackson's haughty and unfounded pretensions to the Presidential chair are put down—turmoil will cease, and the Republic will be calm, when every man will be enabled quietly to pursue his business or his pleasures, secure under the arm of the Constitution, the Law, and the independent suffrages of the people.

The disappointment of the Jackson opposition is strongly manifest, they are disconcerted and disheartened—the gaiety produced here by the arrival of that superb seventy four gun ship the Delaware, has relieved the dispirited, and the visit of some distinguished strangers to this place to see the seventy four, has tended to rouse up and cheer them. Among these strangers was young Bonaparte (the son of Lucian) who married the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte who has been long in this Country—it is said that Young Bonaparte and his family are to take passage in the Delaware for Italy.

I believe none of the standing Committees have yet reported except the Committee of claims—on that committee is Mr. Banning from your county who certainly is one of the steady and most business men in the House—He is always in place and ready—there have been often clever men sent here from Talbot, but you never sent a more faithful and attentive man than Robert Banning, Esq. Great anxiety is expressed for the report of the Committee of Ways & Means—they have a heavy

business on hand—in truth there is an unfortunate turn in the affairs of the finances of the State. Two years ago they were in a promising state, but the tinkering at the Treasury of different Committees (for I know not what else to ascribe it to) have sadly marred our prospects. In former days when our good old Patriots could sit on hard pine benches with their feet on the sanded floor, the arrangement of the finances of the State could safely be left in the hands of a Committee of the House of Delegates—but now-o-days when their luxurious successors must be set up in arm chairs with mahogany desks to put their feet on, and carpets to protect their nerves from the sound of the shoe heel upon the floor, it seems that committee is not so useful a body to make fiscal arrangements. In truth the whole progress of our Government is to increase in expense and to multiply officers. We have a sensible and business man as a Treasurer, who, if it was made his duty to present, with his statement of Treasury accounts, the necessary ways and means for sustaining the revenues of the state, then his report might be submitted to a Ways and Means Committee who could, under the direction of the House, exercise their discretion upon the report.

Mr. Teackle has made a report of the Treasury system—its merits I am not prepared to decide on; it is, I suspect, altogether too vast & voluminous for the present session. Indeed it is to be doubted, whether so thorough a revolution in a state system of such importance, could at once be adopted.

A Bill, as usual, has passed the House to elect the Senate by the people and to augment the number of Senators. Mr. Jefferson has long ago borne ample testimony of his disapprobation of the plan—and all sound politicians must entertain the same opinion. To say no more, all the substantial benefits of two branches of the Legislature are destroyed by the homogeneity of the two bodies, for instead of checks, revisals by different bodies operated on by different views, as we have in a properly constituted Senate and House, we should have no more nor less than a big House of Delegates and a little House of Delegates, that would add to your burdens and increase your perplexities.”

DUELLING.—The committee of the Legislature of New York on this subject have introduced a bill declaring the killing of a person in a duel murder; sending a challenge a high misdemeanor, punishable by fourteen years imprisonment in the state prison; seconds, aids and surgeons to be fined one thousand dollars, disfranchised, & to give security for good behaviour.

The paragraph now going the rounds of the papers, (copied from the Connecticut Mirror,) stating that the late Mr. Boylston had left Mr. Adams \$400,000, must be incorrect. The amount bequeathed to the President is, we understand, about \$50,000.

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a resolution has been adopted instructing the committee on Banks to inquire into the expediency of restraining the circulation of all bank notes, under the denomination of five dollars. The charters which have been granted to banks in that state for some years past, prohibit them from issuing bills of a smaller amount.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for regulating the process of the United States' Courts in those States which have been admitted into the Union since the year 1789, was discussed and laid on the table, with a view to further examination. The Bill for increasing the pay of the Lieutenants of the Navy was discussed and amended so as to apply to all the Lieutenants, and ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of petitions and resolutions were offered.—Some communications of interest were received from the Departments, and a message was received from the President, the contents of which will be found in our report of proceedings. A bill was reported by Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee on Ways and Means, making appropriations for sundry fortifications, the details of which will be found under our congressional head. Mr. Smyth moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up his amendment to the Constitution, but the House refused by a vote of 89 to 80. The House also postponed until to-day the further discussion of the bill for the relief of M. Figny D'Auterive, having ordered the whole of the evidence on this claim to be printed. Two private bills were passed through Committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill for encouraging vaccination was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. The Bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road was considered and discussed.

The House of Representatives was employed in the discussion of the Bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, but came to no conclusion. Mr. McDuffie postponed his intention to call up the Navy Appropriation Bill, because he had not received some information which he had expected from the Navy Department. Mr. Chilton offered a resolution on the subject of abolishing useless offices, and reducing the salaries of public officers and made some observations in explanation of it; but as the hour for the reception of motions and resolutions had elapsed, by the time he had concluded, no question was taken on his resolution.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the Revolutionary pensioners was taken up, and after some discussion laid on the table. The consideration of the bill for continuing the Cumberland road, &c. was resumed, and after considerable debate, it was ordered to a third reading by a vote 25 to 18.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Chilton, referring it to the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the public officers, &c. was taken up; and after some discussion by Mr. Barney, Mr. Buchanan, and a few words from Mr. Kremer and Mr. McDuffie, was again postponed, in consequence of the lapse of the hour. The House then proceeded to the discussion of the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, when after a discussion in which Mr. Burges, Mr. Weems, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Owen, Mr. Gurley, and Mr. Whiteley took part, the question was taken on the amendment, which was carried—ayes 96—noes 92.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Macon's resolution for inquiring into the expediency of relinquishing the Cumberland Road to the states through which it passes, was considered. The bill for the relief of the surviving Officers of the Revolution, was taken up, and Mr. Woodbury, the Chairman of the Committee which reported it, made an able speech in its support. The subject will be resumed to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the resolution of Mr. Chilton was resumed. Mr. Chilton then made some observations in defence of his resolution and was followed by Mr. Randolph who concluded some remarks on the subject by a resolution to lay it on the table. On this question the Ayes and Noes were ordered; and on its being taken the motion was rejected by a vote of 47 to 149. The Speaker having then announced his intention to call the orders of the day, Mr. Stewart moved to postpone the orders of the day; which motion prevailed—Ayes 84—Noes 82. The discussion was then resumed by Messrs. Culpeper, Randolph, Barney, Taylor, Buchanan, Mitchell and Daniel. At the suggestion of Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Chilton modified his resolution so as to make the reference to a select committee. The discussion continued until half past three. Mr. Taylor having moved the following amendment to the resolution to strike out all after the word 'That,' and insert the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into and report to this House, what offices, in their opinion, may be most advantageously discontinued; what salaries will reasonably bear reduction; and such other means of retrenchment as to them may seem necessary: before the question was taken the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hayne reported a bill for the better organization of the Medical Staff of the Navy, which was read, and ordered to a second reading. The bill making Appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1828, was read a third time and passed. The bill providing for certain surviving Officers of the Revolutionary army was taken up and it was advocated by Mr. Harrison in a speech of considerable length, which will be published hereafter. Mr. Parris moved a recommitment of the bill with instructions to provide for the Soldiers.—The Senate adjourned without taking the question on the motion over to Monday next. A full report of the proceedings will begin in Monday's paper.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported from the Naval Committee, authorizing the construction of Dry Docks which was read twice and committed.—The House then resumed the discussion of the resolutions offered by Mr. Chilton.—The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Taylor. Mr. Floyd, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Weems, Mr. Blake, Mr. Wright, of Ohio, Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Randolph severally addressed the House. Mr. Carson then rose to speak, when, in consequence of the lateness of the hour on motion of Mr. Blake the House adjourned. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Blake and Mr. Wright were decidedly in favour of the proposition to investigate the abuses in the Department. If there was any thing wrong, they contended that the people should know it, and that the guilt of the Administration should not be screened. If nothing the people had still a right to know it; and justice required that the administration should be vindicated.

FOREIGN.

LORD COCHRANE AND THE GREEKS. *Jugsburgh November 26.*

The following particulars, are in a letter from Tino of the 21st October.

The captain of a ship, who arrived here on the 19th from Smyrna, not having seen any Greek ship near Scio, it is presumed that the blockade has been given up, at least for the present, and the captain was told that Admiral Rigby had sent the Juno frigate with letters to Col. Fabvier, desiring him not to persist in the intended attack on Scio. The Bavarian Lieut. Col. Schelcher, commanding the gun boat Baviers, whom the captain of the abovementioned ship met with on the 25th, near that island, on board the Ipsariot privateer Il Rivale, Captain Conjay, told him, that the attack of Vassiladi by the Greek squadron, on the 17th and 18th of September, had been made as a prelude to that of Missolonghi, in which place Lord Cochrane affirmed he had part-ans.

But Vassiladi did not fall as the Greek journals affirm, and was reported at Corfu, but resisted. Lord Cochrane intended to storm the fort in that Island, but the Greeks could not by any means be prevailed upon to attempt it, though he distributed money and at last threatened. On this he went away much displeas'd but left orders for the brig Sotir, the two gun boats, and the Perseverance steam boat, to penetrate into the bay of Salona, in which there were nine Turkish ships of war and some Austrian merchantmen. He himself sailed towards the coast of Preveza, in order to persuade the inhabitants of Albania, who had already submitted, to revolt again.

On his way thither he received by an English man of war the news of the armistice concluded with Ibrahim Pacha on the 25th of September and at the same time directions to undertake nothing on his side. Meantime, the ships ordered to the Gulf of Salona had passed under Turkish colours the forts in the Gulf of Lepanto, & executed the attack on the ships lying at anchor in the bay of Salona of which they burned four Turkish ships and carried the Austrian Merchantmen, which had cargoes of fruit; to the Gulf of Corinth.

The Perseverance remained at anchor there; and Captain Hastings wrote to the provisional government, that the machinery

was in such a state that he could not quit the Gulf. The other Greek vessels left there, and returned to the Archipelago. As soon as the Hellas, which had left the vicinity of Patras at an earlier period, and returned to Para, all the crew, except 60 men, deserted. Lord Cochrane was in the highest degree incensed at this; he sent to Spezia and Hydra for sailors. The two islands positively refused this demand, as they had already done previous to the late expedition. He threatened to dismantle the Hellas, and to hoist his flag in the corvette taken from the Turks; but this corvette itself is a subject of dispute between him and the Hydriots, who demand their share of prize money for it. He had once been obliged to make a show of sinking it, in order to drive the Hydriots out of it. In general Lord Cochrane is said to be excessively dissatisfied with all that is going on, and to have said that as soon as Count Capo d'Istria arrives, he will embark on board his brig and sail away. Fabvier is quiet at Methana; Church near Corinth, not with 3000 men as had been reported, but with 3000. Nothing could be attempted against the continent on the isle of Negropont for want of money. Napoli is still in the hands of Grietas.

We have received Penang Gazettes to the 13th of May.—From the Chinese news it appears that the rebellion in Tartary is far from being suppressed, and supplies and reinforcements to a great extent are required by the army. In an engagement near Ak-u, the leaders of the rebels are reported to have been annihilated, not one of them having escaped.—London paper.

The Ship Brilliant has arrived at New York, from Rio Janeiro, having as passengers, Mr. Allen our late minister to Chili, and lady. A misunderstanding between the Emperor and Mr. Gordon, the British minister, was reported to have taken place. It is stated, moreover, that a serious difficulty between some British Officers and citizens of Valparaiso, had occurred, in which one of the latter was shot; which led to the imprisonment of a number of officers. They were demanded by the British Admiral and Consul General, and were given up with the exception of the one who shot the citizen who was to undergo a trial.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM.

Among the great number of periodicals with which our country is supplied, it is painful to see but a very few indeed, devoted to any other subjects than party wrangling and political declamation. The elevated talents and genius of our land that might attain to lofty eminences in the temple of fame, by diligent perseverance, may even by occasional attention thereto, are forever lost to themselves, and their country—by mixing in the confusion of party rancour and descending to the ephemeral honour of partizans. It is now becoming fashionable for every young man of promise to degrade his character & standing in society, by using every mean and unworthy art, in attending to the continual oscillation of popular favour. We laugh at Europeans who tell us that our fast rising country in commerce, agriculture and wealth, remains yet unilluminated by the finer and more resplendent rays of literature. And in answer to their complaints we urge the well grounded plea of Mr. Jefferson, that when our country has stood as long as either France or England, we shall find as many Miltons, Drydens, Newtons and Popes as either of those countries has produced.

Only then, let the impetus that impels our political chariots, along their noisy road, be applied to the advancement of literature; and the examples of Franklin, Jefferson and Rittenhouse, shall not longer be set in vain. Irvin shall vie with Chateaubriand, and the gem of American liberty shall eclipse the classical structure of Gallic elegance. Such advice coming from my humble pen may perhaps excite astonishment, but I sincerely believe that were the sources of our E. Shore learning fully developed and concentrated in the mart of your Weekly Journal, the Gazette would hold an equal rank with the best Literary Journals of the day.

If the attempt, I make, in occasionally introducing a few literary 'lucubrations' arouse the native genius of my neighbourhood, I shall consider myself sufficiently compensated for loss of time & consequent neglect of business by being successful in the enterprise.

If you assent to this proposal, then sir, I shall not hesitate to throw my pittance into the general mart, for the accomplishment of so laudable a purpose.

With due deference I subscribe myself yours, &c.

R. B.

January 14, 1828.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Jacob Moore, of Queen Anne's, Mr. EDWARD N. DORSEY, of Baltimore county, to Miss JULIANNE THOMAS, of this town.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. William Davis, to Miss Maria Noell, all of this county.

DIED

In New York on Monday afternoon, Mrs. GRACE WEBSTER, wife of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Senator in Congress from the State of Massachusetts. Mrs. Webster was a lady of great excellence of character, highly esteemed and respected by very numerous acquaintance, and affectionately beloved by her family and friends: She has left three children, who with the father most deeply lament the loss of one of the best of wives and mothers.

We understand that this severe affliction renders it necessary for Mr. Webster to visit Boston, where Mrs. Webster's remains will be carried for interment, for the purpose of attending her obsequies, and making arrangements for the disposition of his family; after which, it is expected, he will return to Washington, for the performance of his official duties in the Senate.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery for the sale of the real estate of Allen Bowie, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, for the payment of his debts, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at public vendue, on Tuesday the 26th day of this present month, (February) at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, part of a tract of land called "Newman's Lot," and part of a tract of land called "Noble's Chance," with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, situate, lying and being in the county of Talbot aforesaid, on the head waters of Wyo River, &c. containing one hundred and seventy acres of land.—A credit of one, two and three years, payable in equal instalments, will be given on the purchase money, from the time of the sale. The purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond to the Trustee with such security as he may approve, and on the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will, by a good Deed, to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the complainants, or of the defendants, and those claiming by, from or under them, or either, or any of them.

Attendance given by EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of A. Bowie, dec'd Feb. 2 1828

FOR SALE

On very moderate terms, an excellent second-hand PIANO—It is in complete order, and has been very little used.—Apply to JOHN MCCONKIN.

Easton, Feb. 2—3t

HORSES.

The gentlemen who have associated themselves together for the purpose of procuring a fine blood-horse, are requested to meet at Peacock's Tavern in Easton, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 6th day of February; for the purpose of organizing the company.

Feb. 2—1828.

For Sale or Rent.

The Dwelling House and Lot at the South West corner of Dover and Harrison Streets. ALSO.

The Red Dwelling House and Lot on Dover street, opposite John M. G. Emory's, Esq. Apply to PHILIP WALLIS, or Wm. E. Shaughan.

Feb. 2—3w q

Birth Night Ball.

THE Gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties are informed that a Birth Night Ball will be held at Mr. Thom's Peacock's Assembly Room, (Easton Hotel) on Friday evening the 22d of February next, to which they are respectfully invited.

SAMUEL STEVENS, EDWARD S. WINDER, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, RICHARD SPENCER, JAMES C. HAYWARD, ROBERT H. RHODES, ROBERT W. KENNARD, CHAS. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Jan. 26 4w

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

16th day of January A. D. 1828.

On application of James A. Lambdin, Administrator of Freeborn Banning, 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 estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly 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 16th day of January in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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 Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Freeborn Banning 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 1st day of August next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

JAMES M. LAMBDIN, Adm'r. of Freeborn Banning deceased.

Jan. 26—3w

TO LET.

And Immediate Possession Given. Two comfortable Houses in Earles Row.—To punctual tenants the terms will be very low, for further particulars enquire of Alexander Graham or the subscriber.

WM. H. TILGHMAN.

January 26.

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.

OCTOBER TERM, 1827.

Ordered by the Court that the sales of the lands made to George Reed and John Matthews by Thomas Burchen-I, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Talbot, deceased, in the cause of Ann Chilton and Thomas Carter, administrators of William Chilton, deceased, against Rachel Talbot, Joseph C. Talbot, and others, heirs and devisees of the said Nathaniel Talbot, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in March, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight—provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of February, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee of the amount of sales to be \$1500 00

ARA SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE, JAMES RICHARDSON, CLK. True Copy, Test, Jo: Richardson, Jan. 26 3w

Sinclair & Moore,

OFFER FOR SALE,

ATTN: STORE, PRATT ST. WHARF, BALTIMORE.
A general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, many of which were raised under their direction last season, others are of a late importation and have been proved to grow well, which they know to be true and good. ALSO FINE SEEDS, such as red and white Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Heards Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Gran Grass (for Lawns) Lucerne Millet, Yellow Locust, and Bird Seeds.

Among the extensive variety of implements of husbandry ready to deliver at the shortest notice, they would name the BARSHARE PLOUGH of sizes, so generally preferred for breaking stiff grass sward and for mellow soils. After rearing the SELF-SHARPENING plough for two years to general satisfaction, and having had forty acres ploughed with one 1st season, enables them, without hesitation, to recommend them; they take a wide furrow, turn and crumble the soil well, & have been known to run a season without smith's repairs.

Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Cotton Gins for horse and hand power, Cotton Planters, Cultivators several kinds of the most approved Straw Cutters, cast steel Axes, hay and mowing Forks, Spades; Shovels, and GARDEN TOOLS, wove Wire, Sieves, Sifters, and Wire works of all kinds.

FRUIT TREES.

Among which are, Apple, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, and Thorn Quicks, all of which will be sold on moderate terms for cash, with a deduction of 5 per cent. on implements of their manufacture.

Just received, a few copies, McMahon and Cobbett on Gardening. ORCHARD GRASS SEED WANTING.

1st mo. 26 4w (S)

BOOTS & SHOES.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store in the new house near the Drug Store of Moore & Kelly, and nearly opposite the Market House, in Easton, where he intends keeping a constant supply of articles in his line—He has also in his employ a number of excellent workmen which will enable him to execute all orders in the best manner, and has now on hand copper-fastened Boots; Water-proof do. of his own make, also Wilmington made, and has just received from Philadelphia a large and elegant assortment of Ladies Morocco & Lasting thick soled shoes, together with a general assortment of childrens boots & shoes—Also a good assortment of calf skins, which he is prepared to manufacture into boots, &c. in the best manner, at a short notice, and on the most liberal terms.

ISAAC ATKINSON.
Easton, 1st mo. 26th, 1828.—1f

REMOVAL.

WM. NEWNAM
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public at large, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Edmondson on Washington street, next door to the Store of Wm. H. Groom, and nearly opposite his old stand, where he is prepared to furnish those who may favour him with their custom with

BOOTS & SHOES

At very reduced prices for CASH—he solicits a share of public patronage.
Easton, Jan. 19, 1828.—1f

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Public, that he has removed his shop to that formerly occupied by Mr. Hossfross, at the Head of the Market in Court street, and next door to Mr. Thomas O. Turner's store, where he intends devoting the strictest attention to his business, and invites his former friends and customers to call and view his assortment—consisting in part, of Silver, Table & Tea spoons of the newest fashions, ditto Scissors Hooks, ditto Thimbles, &c.—Also Jewelry, such as Gold Breast pins, Hair ditto, Silver ditto, common Gilt, do. Gold ear Rings, do. Fancy, do. common ditto—Also plain and fancy finger Rings, all of the latest fashions, which he is disposed to sell on accommodating terms.

The Public's obedient servant,
STEPHEN HUSSEY.

Jan. 19 3w

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 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

PRINTING

EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.
They have also just received,
40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.
10th mo. 20 w

COACH, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has met with in his line of business, and now wishes to inform them, that he has removed nearly opposite Mr. James Willson's Store, where he will be prepared to attend to all orders for work, with punctuality and dispatch. Chairs, Tables, Stands &c. painted in the neatest manner and on accommodating terms.—All kinds of Glass cut and put in at the shortest notice.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
Easton, Jan. 19, 1828.—1f

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent county Md. on the 2d inst, by John Ireland Esq. a justice of the peace for said county, a negro man who calls himself Thomas Frazier, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender made, dark complexion, has no scar or peculiar mark, visible; had on when committed a blue roundabout jacket and trousers, blue surtout coat, boots and white hat, says he belongs to John Cockey, sen. of Kent Island and has a paper in his possession purporting to have been written by a person of that name and residence dated 15th April 1827, giving his man Thomas leave to go to the Canal to work &c. The owner or owners of said negro are requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs & charges and release him, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
JOSEPH REDUE, Shff.
Chester-Town, 2
Jan. 4th, 1828 6w

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

Vanderford & Hambleton,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the Public, that they have taken that well known stand on Dover Street formerly occupied by Mr. James Meloney, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches; viz: Country work of all kinds, Gun Locks, Horse Shoes, Axes, Drawing Knives, and other edged tools, warranted of the Best Materials, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—They have on hand and intend keeping a good assortment of Materials, and from the strictest attention to business, they hope to give general satisfaction, and therefore solicit a share of Public Patronage.
Easton, Jan. 12.—1f

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE
Easton, Oct. 27

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my Rich Neck Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh, or the Narrows—It is probable I shall be a good deal from home this winter; my Overseer will, therefore, have positive orders, not to suffer, or permit, any person in my absence, to hunt or shoot at those places—I do also forwarn all Craftsmen from taking wood from my point or shores, as considerable damage has been sustained by this practice—it is therefore expected gentlemen will have a due regard for their own feelings, as all trespassers will hereafter be dealt with according to law.
SAMUEL HARRISON.
Rich Neck, Dec. 1. w

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY,

Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst. under the care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thoroughly instructed in the different branches of a good English and Classical Education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages. The terms of tuition will be; for the English branches, exclusive of Mathematics, \$3 per session, or \$10 including the Mathematics; for the Languages, including the English, \$10 per session. Tuition money to be paid in advance.

There will be two sessions in the year, with a short vacation between each.

Good boarding can be obtained in respectable families in the village, at the rate of Forty Dollars per session; and a few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.
Middletown, Del. Oct. 13. 3m

THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE

Middletown Academy

Will be opened on the first Monday in December next, under the superintendence of Miss Isabella Anderson.

Terms: Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c. \$2 per quarter; payable in advance. Geography, arithmetic and plain needle work, \$3 50 cents per quarter.

Embroidery & Painting, \$5 per quarter. Good boarding can be had in the village on reasonable terms.

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.
Middletown, Del. Nov. 5, (Dec. 8) 3m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed, against Thomas Sherwood at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 12th day of February next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of him the said Sherwood in and to, the Farm on which he at present resides, called part of Sherwood's Forest containing the quantity of 272 acres of land more or less, taken as the lands and tenements of said Thos. Sherwood and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Jan 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to be directed, against Joseph Kemp, at the suit of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison, and John A. Horney, use of Andrew Skinner, use of Alexander B. Harrison, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 6th day of February next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—All the estate, right, title, claim, interest and demand, of him the said Kemp, of in and to the house and lot on which he at present resides, situate in the town of St. Michaels, containing one third of an acre of land, more or less, with all the improvements thereon—also two lots of ground in said St. Michaels near the Methodist Meeting House, be the quantity more or less; also 4 beds, bedsteads and furniture, 4 mahogany tables, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 writing desk, 1 corner cupboard and contents, 1 stove, 1 oven, 2 iron pots, 1 tea kettle, 1 pair of brass andirons, 2 chests, 1 carpet, 1 canoe.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of the said Kemp, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
THO: HENRIX, late Shff.
Jan. 12.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against James Seth, at the suit of William Townsend, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 6th of February next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all the estate, right, title, claim, interest and demand of him the said James Seth, of in and to one lot of ground lying and being in the town of St. Michaels, near the Methodist Meeting House, and adjoining the property of the late Mr. William Harrison, of James, in said town, containing the quantity of one half acre of land, more or less, which said half acre is now divided and laid off in two or more town lots.—Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said James Seth, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
THO: HENRIX, late Shff.
Jan. 12

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS For Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Jenifer S. Taylor, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Carolina, will be sold at the Court House door in the village of Denton, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon all that lot with the improvements thereon in the said village of Denton, where the said Jenifer S. Taylor now resides, being part of a tract of Land called and known by the name of Mount Andrews, containing 60 square perches, more or less—This lot has the strongest and best built wooden house in Denton, and other improvements in good repair, and will be sold on the following Terms, viz:—One third part of the purchase money with the interest on the whole on the first day of March 1829.—and one other third part of the whole with the interest on the Remaining part on the first day of March, 1830.—and the Remaining third with the interest thereon on the first day of October following, with the purchaser giving bond to be approved by the Board of Directors. And also another lot of the said tract, adjoining the other (unimproved) and being the shop of George T. Millington, Esq. and also one unimproved lot, which the said Jenifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston, and Edward B. Harcastle, Esqrs.

These two last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place and on the same conditions of the first named,—also at the same time and place and on the same terms, will be sold the Banking house and lot with the improvements thereon, the Property of the said President, Directors and Company.

By the Board of Directors,
JOHN BOON, Agent.
(S)
Denton, Jan. 5 18

Joseph Chain

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS in his line such as

Buckwheat Flour, Firkey Butter, Dried Beef, Beeves Tongues, Bologna Sausage, Cheese, Flour, 1st, 2nd and 3rd qualities, Sugar and Coffee, Butter and Water Crackers, Family Bread, Homony Beans, Family Peas, Apples by the bbl. or bush, Cider and Beer by the barrel, Best Spanish Cigars 2d do. Best Tobacco, 2nd. and 3rd do. Oranges & Raisins, 1st. 2d & 3d qual. Currants, all kinds of Nuts & Candies, Dec. 29.

UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison and Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—1f

EASTON HOTEL

The Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform Travellers and the Public generally, that he has rented and now keeps that commodious and well known stand called

THE EASTON HOTEL,

For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate Travellers and the Public generally in the first rate style and comfort—and hopes from his long acquaintance with the business and his anxious desire to please, to merit and obtain a share of the public patronage.

He will be able to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year.
The public's Obedient servt.
THOMAS PEACOCK.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 1f

REFRESHMENT.

RICHARD KENNEY

HAS Removed from the Union Tavern and opened a Tavern or REFRESHMENT HOUSE second door below Dover Street, adjoining Mr. Camper's Store, where the Public can be accommodated with OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, DUCKS and other LUXURIES that the Seasons afford. His Bar will be furnished with Choice Liquors.
Private Parties can, at all times, be accommodated with good rooms and attentive Servants.
His charges will be very moderate, as he is determined to do a CASH business if he does any.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 1f

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.

JOHN ROGERS.
Sept. 29,

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.—For terms apply to
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Easton Sept. 29 1f

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot, situate on Goldsborough street—for terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or Thomas Martin.
SUSAN SETH.
Nov. 24.
P. S. Should the above House and lot not be sold by the 10th December, they will be to Rent.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situate on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber.
JOHN STEVENS.
Easton, Sept. 22.

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.
Dec 16.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR
The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, & lastly by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing a commodious dwelling & Store house convenient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage house, stable and granary with a sizeable paled Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is considered one of the best stands for a Store on the Eastern Shore—there being but one in the place—it would make an excellent stand for a Public House, as there has been none in the place for the last few months—to a good tenant it will be rented on very reasonable terms by applying to
HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 15

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to
WM. POTTER.
Sept. 22.

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Caroline county Court at October Term last, the undersigned commissioners to value and divide the Real Estate of Peter Hardcastle late of said county deceased, will offer at public sale on Saturday the 23d day of February next, on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all that part of said Estate consisting of Lot No. 4, which none of the heirs accepted, being part of a tract of land called & known by the name of Forest Range, (otherwise called the White Oak,) containing 312 acres more or less, which is mostly woods and heavily timbered—which is adjoining lands of William Jones and John Barcutt and a part of said Estate belonging to Frederick Harrison, which will be sold on a credit of one two and three years with the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

JOHN BOON
ANDREW BAGGS } Commissioners.
& GEO: NEWLEE. }
Jan. 26, 1828—ts (S)

Collector's Notice.

ALL PERSONS in arrears for county Assessment for the years 1826 and 1827, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given after the first day of February next; about the middle of that month all the money will be due from the Collector, and will be payable to the different persons that have claims against the county for the years aforesaid—and after that time I shall go or send around and execute every persons property that is in arrears for county Taxes; this method I must take to prevent those that have claims against the county from suing and executing myself, which they have already threatened to do, as soon as they have it in their power.
LAMB: W. SPENCER, Collector.
Jan. 26 w

NOTICE.

The subscriber of Caroline county, has obtained letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Major Richard Hughlett, deceased, late of Caroline county.—All persons indebted to the said deceased by Judgement, Bond, Note or Account are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay. All persons having Claims against the deceased are requested to produce the same Legally proved, for settlement.
ANNA HUGHLETT, Ex'rx.
of Richard Hughlett, dec'd.
Greensborough, Jan. 26.

Runaway.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 24th December last, as a runaway slave, a mulatto man, who calls himself JOHN M'DANIEL, about 55 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high—has a small scar above his left eye. Had on, when committed, a drab domestic surtout and pantaloons, Wilmington striped waistcoat and old white fur hat. Says he belonged to William Hill near Richmond, who purchased him of Benjamin Barrett of Falmouth Va. The owner of said slave is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.
GEO: SWEARINGEN, Shff. W. C.
Jan. 8—26 4w

For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, lying on Treadhaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land—it is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred panels of fence will enclose the said farm to itself.—The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oysters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river. Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, can now suit himself, and can get possession at New Year's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.
Talbot co. Nov. 3.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of William Willson, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to have them filed in the Register's office on or before the 10th day of March next.
RACHEL WILLSON.
1st mo. 19th, 1828.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.
Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or else where.
The Public's Obed't Servt
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices; persons disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeton.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.
October 6

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XI.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1828.

NO. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY FIVE CENTS
for every subsequent insertion.

AN ADDRESS
OF HENRY CLAY, TO THE PUBLIC, &c.
[CONCLUDED.]

APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1827.
Dear Sir:—In answer to your letter of the 26th, I have no hesitation to state the purport of the several conversations that I had with you in relation to the Presidential election during the session of 1824-5.

I met you for the first time on your return to Washington, in December, 1824, on Saturday or Sunday evening previous to the meeting of Congress, and at that time we had a long and free conversation on the approaching election. I said to you, it was still uncertain whether you or Mr. Crawford would be returned to the House of Representatives, but from the information I had, I believed that you would receive the vote of Louisiana, and be returned as the third candidate.

I expressed to you some solicitude about the election, and the hope that we should pass quietly through it; I said that I apprehended a protracted struggle; that while three candidates remained before the House, it would be difficult for either to obtain a majority. That the excitement which the contest naturally produced would daily increase, that the parties would become obstinate, that the people might be dissatisfied, and that some agitation might be produced. That for the character, as well as the tranquility of the country, it was desirable that we should pass through it safely. You replied, that you would not permit the country to be disturbed a day on your account, that you would not allow your name to interfere with the prompt decision of the question by the House. I said, if it becomes necessary the country has a right to expect, and will expect that of you.

You informed me you had seen Mr. Crawford, that you had been shocked with his appearance, that notwithstanding all you had heard, you had no idea of his actual condition. And after expressing the sympathy which his misfortunes excited you said he was incapable of performing the duties of the Executive, and it was out of the question to think of making him President.

I remarked to you, that in all probability, the contest would be finally reduced to Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and the conversation turned upon their comparative merit and qualifications, and a long discussion ensued; you drew a parallel between them, in a manner I thought very just and respectful to both. You concluded by expressing a preference for Mr. Adams; which turned principally on his talents and experience in civil affairs. I alluded to your critical position between the two parties, and the great responsibility under which you would act. You said it was true, but it could not be avoided, it was a duty imposed by your situation, that you would meet it as any other public duty.

I intimated to you, that in the present stage, it would be improper to make known your sentiments, that there were strong motives for your not taking an active part in the contest. I suggested the relation in which you stood to the House, to the parties, and to the country, and said that great influence would be attributed to your opinion, that all parties would look to your course with interest, and that you would act under great responsibility. I thought there was no necessity for increasing the difficulty of your situation, by taking a part in the election, and that it would be better to let it take its course. I left you under the impression that you concurred in these views.

I saw you again on the return of the votes from Louisiana, by which it was ascertained that you were excluded from the House. I then took the liberty of repeating to you all that I had before said in regard to the course you ought to pursue. I urged the consideration of your being the presiding officer of the House, where new questions might arise during the election, and such other reflections as occurred to me. You said you were aware of the danger, as well as the delicacy of your position, and that you would leave your friends perfectly at liberty to exercise their own judgments. I will add that no instance came within my knowledge in which you deviated from this course. My opinion was, and still is, that you behaved with the greatest propriety, in the situation in which you were placed.

I conversed with you in a walk to the Capitol on the instructions of the Legislature of Kentucky. You still expressed your determination to vote for Mr. Adams. You said the legislature had no right to direct you in the discharge of your duty; that you had received no instructions to vote for General Jackson from your own district; that the instructions and letters you had received, directed you to pay no attention to the legislative instructions, but to act upon your own judgment, and do the best for the country. You said you were not only free to choose, but you were under a great personal responsibility. That you would acquit yourself in the discharge of this duty by making the best choice under all circumstances. That you believed Mr. Adams was the ablest and safest man, and you would act under that conviction.

I called on you, on the morning of the publication of your card. You said that I would now see that the delicacy you had observed had procured no respect or forbearance towards you; you spoke with some indignation at the means which had been employed, as well as the motives of those by whom you were assailed. You spoke of anonymous letters full of abuse and menace, letters written at Washington to be published at different places, and of the letter which had been noticed in your card, &c. I observed, you must expect all this. You must have foreseen that at some time the storm would burst on your head—you must prepare to meet it firmly and bear it patiently. A public man must rely upon the weight of his character, and the justice of his country, and I added that I still believed the course you pursued in the election the most correct. You said you should continue as you had done, to disregard newspaper and anonymous abuse, but this paper was published on the authority of a member of the House of Representatives, and therefore deserved to be met openly.

In referring to the terms of this letter, you observed that you did not know that you would be offered a place in any administration, nor did you know who would compose the cabinet of either candidate. That you could not be the member of any cabinet that would require you to advocate principles different from those you had always maintained before the public, and for the support of which your public character was pledged.

On the tender of the office of Secretary of State, you consulted with me on the acceptance or refusal of the office. You stated all the reasons private and public, for and against the acceptance, and asked my opinion. I said it was an occasion in which you ought to consult freely your friends, and act by their advice. My own opinion is, you must accept, in the situation in which you have been placed by circumstances, you have no choice;—and I suggested some reasons of a public nature why you ought to be a member of the Cabinet.

After your nomination was confirmed, you informed me that you had requested General Harrison to move for a committee in the Senate, if any thing occurred to make it necessary. I replied that I did not think any thing had occurred to require a committee on your part.

The foregoing is the purport of several conversations: I cannot pretend to preserve the language, but it is a true and faithful statement of the substance of your opinions and views, so far as they were known to me.

I avail myself of the occasion, although not called for by your letter, to state that I had occasional communications with you and several of your friends, in which conversation was free and unreserved.

That no fact ever came to my knowledge, that could in the slightest degree justify the charge which has been exhibited. On the contrary, I know that your opinion did not undergo any change from the time I first saw you on your return to Washington. I have reason to believe that any silence and reserve which you observed during the contest, was dictated by a sentiment of delicacy to the Candidates, and by a sense of self-respect, as well as of duty to the office you held in the House.

I will add that during the present summer, I met with two Gentlemen in the State of Mississippi, who voluntarily told me that they heard you express your decided preference of Mr. Adams at Lexington, before you left home for Washington.

With great regard your obedient servant,
J. S. JOHNSTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1827.
Dear Sir: In answer to your esteemed favor of the 7th inst. requesting me to state any recollection that I may have of a conversation which took place at your lodgings, concerning the election of the President of the United States, I can say, I distinctly recollect that on the 20th December, 1824, which was the day of my arrival here from the State of Louisiana, to take my seat in the Senate of the United States, I called on you the same evening, and in the course of a conversation, in which I informed you that you had lost the votes of Louisiana, I desired to know who you intended to vote for as President, you then told me without any hesitation; that you would vote for Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson.

With great respect, yours respectfully,
B. BOULIGNY.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1827.
I certify that in the early part of the session of Congress 24-5, I dined at the Columbian College with Gen. Lafayette, Mr. Clay and others—on returning from that dinner to town, Mr. Clay and myself (there being no other person with us) came in the same hack. During the ride our conversation turned on the then depending Presidential election. I expressed myself, in the event of the contest being narrowed down to Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, in favour of Mr. Adams; and Mr. Clay expressed a coincidence of opinion.

JAMES BARBOUR.

LA GRANGE, Oct. 10, 1827.
Mr DEAR SIR: Having accidentally omitted the last opportunity to answer your most valued favor, August 10th, I avail myself of the next packet to offer my affectionate thanks, and request, as much as the pressure of business allows it, the very high gratification of your correspondence.

Your diplomatic accounts from Europe leave little to say; and, although a member of that House, by courtesy, called Representative, I am not the wiser nor shall I be the more useful for it. A dissolution of the House is much spoken of—the ministry are recording the new electoral lists in consequence of a late bill marring the vote of election with the duties of juror, to which, however, some additions have been made. As the public mind is progressing, and several willful errors have been forcibly rectified, a liberal opposition cannot fail to be more numerous: The question with government is—whether they will this year meet a larger minority, with a seven years new lease, or hereafter risk to have a majority against them, or at least a stronger opposition than that to which, in case of dissolution, they must now submit.

The account of the funerals of Manuel having been indicted before an inferior tribunal, and our speeches on his tomb making a part of the impeachment of the publishers, it became the duty of Mon. Lafitte, and myself to claim our share in the trial, which we could not obtain; but a judgment of the Court, very properly and liberally worded, has acquitted the selected objects of the accusation. An appeal from that decision to the Superior Court has, it is said, taken place.

The intervention of three great Powers in the affairs of Greece seem to promise a respite, although it has not prevented the arrival of an Egyptian fleet and a body of soldiers. There is, however, some good in the notification made by the French and English Admirals impeding further progress. The mediation has been accepted by the Greeks, The Ottoman Porte hitherto refuses it. So far, they oblige the mediators to commit themselves a little more, and if they are sincere, the Porte must yield at last. It is obvious to every looker on that those powers are jealous of liberty, of complete emancipation, and jealous of each other. If any body can play the difficult game, it must be Capodistria, who is now on his third station, that of Paris, before he proceeds to the Presidential Chair. He unites in his person an exclusive coincidence of happy circumstances. After he has managed those discordant elements, there will be other discordances to be managed at home, for which he also seems to be the proper and exclusive man. Upon the whole, the existence of

Greece is rather more secured than it has been of late.

I have received a letter from our friend Pointsett, and cannot but observe with him the general and especial attempts that have been lately directed against the peace harmony, and institutions of the Republican State of South America and Mexico. It is very natural to see the Republican Minister of North America, opposed to those monarchical and aristocratical factions. That the imputation is given from Europe, is not, I think, to be questioned; but I have received with deep regret the part of your letter alluding to a man whose glory, great talents, and hitherto experienced patriotism I have delighted to cherish. Several painful informations had reached me, which, altogether, and many more besides, could not weigh so much with me as your own sense of the matter. I beg you to continue to write on the subject, and on every matter relative to public concerns, to my friends, and particularly to you who know my old, grateful, and sincere affection.

Blessed as I have lately been with the welcome, and conscious, as it is my happy lot to be, of the affection and confidence of all parties, and all men in every party within the United States, feelings which I most cordially reciprocate, I have ever thought myself bound to avoid taking any part in local or personal divisions. Indeed, if I thought that in these matters my influence could be of any avail, it should be solely exerted to deprecate, not by far, the free, republican, and full discussion of principles and candidates, but those invidious slanders which, although they are happily repelled by the good sense, the candor, and in domestic instances, by the delicacy of the American people, tend to give abroad incorrect and disparaging impressions. Yet that line of conduct, from which I must not deviate, except in imminent cases now out of the question, does not imply a forgetfulness of facts, nor a refusal to state them occasionally. My remembrance concurs with your own on this point that, in the latter end of December, either before or after my visit to Annapolis, you being out of the Presidential Candidature, and after having expressed my above mentioned motives of forbearance, I by way of a confidential exception, allowed myself to put a simple unqualified question respecting your electioneering guess, and your intended vote. Your answer was that, in your opinion, the actual state of health of Mr. Crawford had limited the contest to a choice between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, that a claim founded on military achievements did not meet your preference, and that you had concluded to vote for Mr. Adams. Such has been, if not the literal wording, at least the precise sense of a conversation which it would have been inconsistent for me to carry further and not to keep a secret, while a recollection of it, to assist your memory, I should not now deny, not only to you as my friend, but to any man in a similar situation.

Present my affectionate respects to Mr. Clay, remembering me to you, simply, and to our friends in Washington, with the same respect to the President. Believe me forever your sincere obliged friend,
LAFAYETTE.

(C.)
ROCKVILLE, Nov. 3, 1827.

DEAR SIR: YOU REQUESTED ME TO STATE THE expressions used by Gen. Call on his way to Congress in 1824, touching the contemplated vote of Mr. Clay for President.—In the annexed statement, I have complied with your request. There was much other conversation, but I have confined myself strictly to your enquiry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN BRADDOCK.

B. S. Forest, esq.
Rockville, Montgomery Co. (Md.) Nov. 3, 1827

In the fall of the year 1824, I saw Gen. Call and several other Gentlemen, members of Congress, on their way to Washington, at a tavern in Rockville, they were conversing on the subject of the Presidential election, and when the vote which Mr. Clay would probably give was spoken of, Gen. Call declared that the friends of Gen. Jackson did not expect Mr. Clay to vote for him, and if he did so, it would be an act of duplicity upon his part.

JOHN BRADDOCK.

In stating the declaration of Gen. Call on the subject of Mr. Clay's vote, I have omitted an epithet which should have been introduced before the word duplicity. Save that the foregoing is literally his language.
J. B.

(D.)
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1827.

SIR: In answer to yours of yesterday's date, requesting me to state to you the particulars of some remarks which you were informed I had heard Gen. Jackson use on the subject of the last Presidential Election. I have to state that on my way down the Ohio from Wheeling to Cincinnati, in the month of March, 1825, on board the steam boat General Neville, among many other passengers were Gen. Jackson, & a number of gentlemen from Pennsylvania, some of whom remarked to the General that they regretted that he had not been elected President instead of Mr. Adams. Gen. Jackson replied that if he would have made the same promises and offers to Mr. Clay that Mr. Adams had done, he (General Jackson) would then in that case have been in the Presidential Chair, but he would make no promises to any; that if he went to the Presidential Chair he would go with clean hands, and uncontrolled by any one.

These remarks were made by General Jackson in the hearing of Mr. James Parker of Chester county—Mr. Wm. Crowdfill of this city, and myself, and a number of other gentlemen unknown to me.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.
DANIEL LARGE.

Samuel Wetherill, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1827.

The statement made by Mr. Daniel Large in the prefixed letter, is a faithful account of General Jackson's conversation on the occasion alluded to.
WILLIAM CROWDFILL.

In the winter of 1826-7, Mr. Thomas Sloan, of Brownsville, Pa. in a conversation in my bar room respecting the election of the President of the U. States, and of the corrupt bargain and intrigue which procured his election expressed his opinion to be that such practices had been resorted to by Mr. Clay and his friends, and justified his belief, by stating that

Gen. Jackson had informed him so in a conversation with him at Brownsville, and which was in substance the same since communicated to the public by General Jackson.

I further certify, that I lately wrote to Mr. Sloan, requesting him to give a certificate of Gen. Jackson's statement to him, but have not received his answer.

RICHARD SIMMS.
Wheeling, Dec. 19th, 1827.

In the winter of 1826-7, Mr. Thos. Sloan, of Brownsville, in a conversation in my presence, respecting the election of the present President of the United States, and of the corrupt bargain and intrigue which procured his election, expressed his opinion to be that such practices had been resorted to by Mr. Clay; and justifies his belief by relating a conversation which he had had on that subject with Gen. Jackson at Brownsville, on his return home from Washington City, after the election. Mr. Sloan rehearsed at length the statement made to him by the General, and which was in substance the same since communicated to the public by Gen. Jackson. Mr. Sloan further said that a company, of which he was one, had met the General near Brownsville, and escorted him into town, which was the occasion on which he had made the communication referred to.
ALDEN R. HOWE.
Wheeling, Va. Dec. 19th, 1827.

(E.)
MR. BRENT'S STATEMENT.
(See Niles Register, Vol. 28, Page 25.)
FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

[It appears that previous to the publication of the annexed statement, a copy of it was sent to Mr. Kremer by Mr. Brent, with a request that he would examine it, and if he discovered any inaccuracies, suggest such alterations as he should deem necessary.]

FEBRUARY 25, 1825.
I state without hesitation, that on the day on which the debate took place in the House of Representatives, on the proposition to refer Mr. Clay's communication respecting Mr. Kremer's card to a committee, I heard Mr. Kremer declare at the fire place, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, in a manner and language which I believed sincere, that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor in his intended vote for Mr. Adams as President, or that he had transferred, or could transfer, the votes or interest of his friends; that he (Mr. Kremer) was among the last men in the nation to make such a charge against Mr. Clay, and that his (Mr. Kremer's) letter never was intended to convey the ideas given to it. The substance of the above conversation I immediately communicated to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. H. Mohr, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dwight, of Massachusetts, of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM BRENT, (of Lou.)
I was present, and heard the observations, as above stated, in a conversation between Mr. Brent and Mr. Kremer.

PETER LITTLE, (of Md.)
Mr. Little, who was present when the conversation referred to took place, has affirmed the truth of Mr. Brent's statement, as follows:

MARCH 1, 1825.
In the National Journal I perceive my name mentioned, as to a conversation which took place in the lobby of the House of Representatives, between Mr. Brent of Louisiana, and Mr. Kremer, and I feel no hesitation in saying that Mr. Brent's statement in the paper of this day, is substantially correct.

WILLIAM DUDLY DIGGES.

Extract from a letter from Joseph Kent, Governor of Maryland, to a gentleman of Frankfort, Kentucky.

ROCKMONT, May 15th, 1827.

"I have seen so little of late from your State upon the subject of politics, that I do not know whether the violence of the opposition to the present Administration has extended itself among you or not. Our friend Mr. Clay appears to be the chief object of persecution with the opposition. They are with great industry conducting a systematical attack upon him, which commenced with the Kremer story, which was an entire fabrication. At the time the plot opened I was a member of the House of Representatives, and heard Mr. Kremer declare he never designed to charge Mr. Clay with anything dishonorable in his life."

"The old man, naturally honest, was imposed on at the time by a powerful influence, and constrained to act his part in an affair, which from beginning to end, was as much a fiction as the Merry Wives of Windsor, or the School for Scandal. The attack on Mr. Clay during the late session of Congress, by Gen. Saunders, as far as I could judge from the debate as published, proved an entire abortion, and I hardly know which surprised me most, the folly of the attack, or the inconsistency of the General. You have seen, no doubt, that Mr. F. Johnson stated in his reply to General Saunders, that at the time of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives, he Gen. S. was decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson. In confirmation of what Mr. Johnson has stated, I well remember that not ten minutes before the election, Gen. Saunders came to me, with an anxious countenance, discovering deep concern indeed, and used these emphatic words—'I hope to God you may be able to terminate the election on the first ballot, for fear we from North Carolina may be forced to vote for Gen. Jackson.'"

"North Carolina, you know, voted in the House of Representatives for Mr. Crawford; whose prospect of success was hopeless, although the electors of that state gave their votes in favor of Gen. Jackson. Knowing the deep interest you have always taken in Mr. Clay's welfare, I have been induced to give you for your personal satisfaction, these particulars. Mr. Clay I have known intimately for sixteen years; his public career is completely identified with every event of the country from that period to the present time, whether in peace or war. During the late war I have seen the House of Representatives, after having gone out of Committee of the whole, return so it again, for the sole purpose of affording Mr. Clay an opportunity (then Speaker) of putting down the desperate and infuriated advocates of British tyranny; insult and injury. This is an assertion without proof, and is destitute of truth, as it is of nearly frankness. His superior qualifications placed him in the Department of State, and history furnishes no instance, when an superior man ever had to bargain for a high station, for which his peculiar fitness was evident to every eye. In Maryland the Administration is daily gaining ground, and by the time the election occurs, I hope we shall be able to present an undivided front in their support."

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LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The bill from the senate, passed by this house, on Saturday last, entitled, An act for the benefit of William W. Whittington, Charlotte Whittington, John R. Whittington and Robert H. Whittington the infant children and heirs at law and representatives of William Whittington, late of Worcester county, deceased; and the bills from the senate, passed by this house yesterday entitled,

A supplement to the act entitled, An act to change the names of the Bank of Westminster and Office of Pay and Receipt to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick County, and to locate said bank at Frederick city, with a branch at Westminster. And,

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and nine; were returned to the senate.

The bills of this house, passed on Saturday last, entitled, An act to revive an act passed at November session 1811, chapter 153, and to repeal an act passed at December session 1826, chapter 144 concerning the town of Salisbury, in Somerset and Worcester counties. And,

An act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, passed at November session eighteen hundred and nine, chapter seventy six, were sent to the senate for concurrence.

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Wimber of Worcester county have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore, pay to Thomas Wimber, of Worcester county, or to his order, during life, in half yearly payments, a sum of money equal to the half pay of a private as a further remuneration for his services during the revolutionary war.

The Clerk of the Senate returned the bill, sent to that body for concurrence, entitled, An act for the division of Queen Anne's county into election districts, endorsed 'will pass.' Ordered that the said bill be engrossed.

The house then proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Thomas of Cecil entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the more effectual protection of public worship in this state passed at December session 1824, chapter 58; and in the progress of the second reading thereof Mr. Semmes moved to amend the bill by striking out the last section thereof, and the question thereon being taken, it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Beall then moved to amend said bill by striking out after the words, 'be sentenced by the said justice forthwith to' in the sixth line of the third section, the following words, 'receive thirty nine lashes on his or her bare back,' for the purpose of inserting in lieu thereof the words, 'a fine of two dollars and imprisonment until the fine and costs are paid,' and the question thereon being taken will the house adopt the amendment proposed? it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Lansdale, the question was put, 'Will the house agree to amend the bill by inserting after the words, 'any camp or quarterly meeting,' in the second and third lines of said section, the words, 'or other places of public worship.' And it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Ruth, the said section was further amended by striking out the words, 'thirty nine lashes,' in the sixth and seventh lines, and inserting at the end of the section the words, 'such number of stripes as he shall order, not less than ten nor more than thirty nine.'

On motion by Mr. Hitch, the said section was further amended by inserting after the words, 'in the neighbourhood,' in the second line thereof, the words, 'within one mile.'

Mr. Beall then moved that the following amendment be added to the bill as the 4th section, viz.

Section 4th. And be it enacted, That no stripes shall be inflicted on any person within two miles of any meeting.

When, on motion by Mr. Lansdale, the words, 'two miles,' were stricken from the amendment proposed, and 'one mile' substituted.

The amendment was then adopted. The said bill so amended was then passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill reported by Mr. Beall, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts of this state, were severally taken up for consideration and read the second time, passed, without amendment.

ment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill reported by Mr. Donohoe, entitled, An act to repeal a part of the act of December Session 1820, chapter 24, so far as the same relates to the waters of Nanticoke river, was also taken up for consideration, read the second time and will not pass.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The speaker laid before the house, a communication from the register of the court of chancery transmitting a list of taxes accrued on proceedings in said court during the past year up to the first of January last amounting to the sum of \$1,206 3/4; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gough chairman of the committee on insolvency, delivered the following report; which was twice read, and concurred in.

The committee on insolvencies, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas D. Singleton, of Talbot county having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report—That after due examination of his petition, they deem any special legislation upon the subject totally unnecessary as his case is fully provided for by the act passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty five, chapter one hundred and five, and therefore recommend that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The honorable John G. Chapman, the Speaker of the house, again appeared and resumed the chair. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The house proceeded to consider the bill, reported by Mr. Tilghman, from the committee on ways and means, entitled, An act to ascertain and fix the allowance of members of the senate, members of the house of delegates, and their respective officers; when on motion by Mr. Hughes of Charles, the house was called and the absent members sent for.

Mr. McMahon then moved to recommit the bill to the committee on Ways and Means with instructions to said committee to reduce into one bill, all the contemplated reductions of the salaries, or allowances of the several officers of this state, and to incorporate the provisions of this bill in said bill.

Mr. Steuart of Baltimore proposed, to amend the motion of Mr. McMahon, by adding thereto the following; 'and that they include in said bill a clause repealing the law already passed, making the usual allowance of \$500 to the members of the executive council.'

The amendment proposed, was accepted by Mr. McMahon, and adopted by the house.

On motion by Mr. Hughes of Charles the question was then taken, That the further consideration of said motion, as amended, be referred to the first day of June next? And it was determined in the negative.

The question then recurred, and was propounded, Will the house agree to recommit the said bill, with instructions, as proposed by the motion, amended as above.

The yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follows:

Affirmative—48—Negative—26

So it was resolved in the affirmative; and the said bill was accordingly recommitted.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills sent to that body for concurrence, of the following titles:

An act to authorise Joshua W Massey, of Queen Anne's county to convey the land therein mentioned. Endorsed 'will pass.'

And a supplement to the act entitled, An act for the more effectual protection of public worship in this state, passed at December session 1824, chapter 53; endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendments;' which amendments were read the first, and by a special order, the second time, and severally assented to. Whereupon it was ordered that the said bills be severally engrossed.

The bill reported by Mr. Stevens, entitled, An act for the relief of Jesse Robinson, of Queen Anne's county. And, The bill reported by Mr. Ringgold, entitled, An act for re-establishing a road and landing at a place commonly called The Ship Yard in Kent county; were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed without amendment and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill reported by Mr. Hitch, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty one, chapter 110, was read the second time, and passed without amendment.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The several bills passed by this house yesterday, of the following titles were sent to the senate for concurrence, viz:

A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty one, chapter 110.

An act to alter the present mode of appointing the justices of the levy court of Dorchester county, so that each election district may have one member.

On motion by Mr. Potter, it was

Ordered, That the committee on education be and are hereby instructed to inquire into the propriety of withdrawing a part of the funds now paid to the Hillsborough school, in Caroline county, and applying the same to the purpose of education in Denton, in the county aforesaid.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Sellman, entitled, An act to alter and abolish so much of the constitution as relates to the election of governor and council, by ballot, and to introduce, in lieu thereof, the viva voce system; and the same having been read the second time,

On motion by Mr. Mackey, the question was put, That the further consideration of said bill be referred to the fourth day of July next? And the yeas and nays, being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follows:

Affirmative—39—Negative—32.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Martin presented the petition of Mary Harris, of Talbot county, praying for an act divorcing her from her husband Nicholas C. Harris.

Mr. Hooper presented the petition of Charles Farrow, keeper of the public gaol in Worcester county, praying for a law providing compensation for his trouble, and reimbursement of his expenditures, in taking care of, and victualing, certain negroes confined therein, who have petitioned for freedom; which was referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

The clerk of the senate returned the several bills, sent to that body for concurrence, of the following titles:

1. An act to provide for the valuation and condemnation of water at the mouth of Windsor's creek in Somerset county, for the erection and establishment of a tide mill.

2. An act for the preservation of the navigation of the rivers Tranquakin and Chickamacomico, in Dorchester county.

3. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named, passed at December session eighteen hundred and sixteen. And,

4. An act to alter the present mode of appointing the justices of the levy court of Dorchester county, so that each election district may have one member, severally endorsed, 'will pass.' Whereupon, it was ordered, That the four last mentioned bills be severally engrossed.

The bill reported by Mr. Tilghman, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned, was then taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.—The house then adjourned.

WAYS AND MEANS OF THE STATE.

From Annapolis we have received the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Delegates, made to that body on Wednesday. It is a document of great length, but the necessity of inserting it entire will be precluded by the extracts which we now proceed to make. In relation to the finances of the past year, the Committee say:

The treasurer reports the balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st day of December 1825, to have been \$103,284 28

To which add the amount of receipts from the 1st day of Dec. 1825, to 1st day of December 1827 266,416 42

Making together a total of \$369,700 70

From which deducting the amount of disbursements for the fiscal year, ending on the 1st December 1827 298,409 31

There remained in the treasury on that day \$71,291 39

Subject to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the first day December 1827 82,679 81

Exceeding the balance then remaining in the treasury, and making a deficit of 6,388 42

To which add the journal of accounts for the present session \$45,000 00

Making a total deficit of 51,388 42

The above presents a fair estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, ending on the first day of December 1827.

In relation to the estimated receipts and expenditures of the present year, the committee, after setting forth the items in detail, arrive at the result that the deficit in the State Treasury, on the first of December, 1828, will be \$46,980 67; to which they add the journal of accounts, &c. of December session, 1828, set down at \$45,000; making the total deficiency to be provided for, \$90,980 67. The Committee then proceed to say that—

The large deficit to be provided for, has been the unavoidable consequence of the acts of the legislature for the last three years. In eighteen hundred and twenty one, the probable annual deficit was estimated by the committee on ways and means, at sixty thousand dollars, and such measures were recommended and adopted as they deemed best suited to replenish our exhausted treasury. The same course was pursued for the two succeeding years; and in eighteen hundred and twenty-four, the surplus remaining in the treasury, over and above the current expenses for that year, was estimated by the committee on ways and means at thirty six thousand two hundred and sixty eight dollars, and five and one half cents, applicable to the service of the fiscal year, ending on the first of December eighteen hundred and twenty five.

Since the session of the legislature for eighteen hundred and twenty three, many of the most productive sources of the revenue, have from time to time been parted with whilst at the same time the expenses of government have been increased by the appropriations of the legislature. The natural consequence of decreasing the revenue, and increasing the appropriations, has been, as anticipated, an inability to meet our engagements, and the legislature at its last session, having determined to pay in advance their subscription to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, a loan of twenty thousand dollars was found necessary for that purpose, the interest of which will be an additional charge upon the treasury, already unable to meet the demands upon it.

The Committee next proceed to exhibit an estimate of the probable annual receipts and expenditures, in order to show the annual deficit to be provided for, the sources whence the revenue is derived, and the objects to which it is usually applied.

The sum total of the probable permanent receipts, derived from the various stocks held by the State, and including, among other items, \$60,000 from fines and forfeitures, licenses, &c, is \$98,788 78

The sum total of the probable permanent annual expenses, is set down by the Committee at \$161,696 04

Exceeding the annual receipts and making a permanent annual deficit of \$62,907 26

The Committee then proceed to give their views on the subject of providing the necessary means to meet this estimated annual deficiency; and this branch of the Report cannot fail to arrest the attention of readers of every class, and particularly the inhabitants of Baltimore.—They say—

The committee purposely omitted all contingent or occasional sources of revenue, & all expenditures of the same kind, in order to show the permanent annual revenue and expenditure, and the annual deficit to be provided.—The revenue arising from state lotteries is purposely omitted because it cannot be safely or properly relied on, by a wise and prudent government.

The revenue arising from the state tobacco warehouses, is also omitted, because specifically appropriated to the building and purchasing of tobacco warehouses, and therefore not subject to the current expenditures of the government; and when those objects shall have been accomplished, the charges of inspection, must be so reduced, as barely to defray the expenses, in obedience to the constitution of the United States. The contingent sources of revenue not enumerated, are probably not more, in any given number of years, than sufficient to defray the occasional expenditures not easily foreseen, but unavoidably occurring in the best regulated governments, and therefore do not affect the general result as to the permanent annual deficit in the revenue of the state, which may be estimated at sixty three thousand dollars annually.

To provide for this permanent annual deficit, in order that the operations of the government may not be dependant, on doubtful or contingent sources of revenue, has been a subject of serious consideration with the committee, and they wish they could present to the house some plan, which would be effectual, and at the same time not prove burdensome to the people.

The agricultural interest is, in a state of unprecedented depression, so much so, as to be unable to bear additional burdens without great inconvenience. The agriculturists are at all times willing to bear their just and full proportion of any tax that may be necessary, but heretofore they have been compelled to bear an undue proportion of the burdens of the state—this cannot longer be tolerated—and the committee cannot consent to recommend any tax, which will not bear equally on all descriptions of property. There can be no good reason why the property of the planter or farmer, should be heavily burdened for the support of government, merely because a direct tax is easily levied and collected, whilst his rich neighbour, pursuing some other occupation, enjoying large profits and living in splendour, should be almost wholly exempt from taxation.

By these principles, your committee will proceed to recommend such subjects of revenue as they believe, will be most productive, at the same time the least oppressive to the great mass of citizens; but in doing this, they have an arduous and difficult duty to perform, because almost every legitimate subject of direct or indirect taxation, has been, after solemn deliberation, rejected by one or both branches of the legislature. Under these circumstances, however disagreeable it may be, there is but one course left to us, and that is to retrace our steps. The revenue of the state must be increased, or the expenses diminished, to prevent ruin and bankruptcy.

The committee advise, that the expenses of the government be as much reduced as circumstances will permit, having due regard to the public interest, and then, that the revenue be so increased by equal and just taxation, on all descriptions of property, as to provide a permanent annual revenue, equal to the permanent annual expense of the state. To effect these objects they recommend the following reduction of the expenses of the government, viz:

1. To reduce the per diem allowances of the members and officers of the legislature.

2. To abolish the Eastern Shore treasury and land office.

3. To abolish the appointment of state's agent.

4. To relieve the state from any charge on account of the Penitentiary.

And to increase the revenue recommend.

1. Duties on sales at auction.

2. To regulate the issuing of licenses to traders keepers of ordinaries and others.

3. The valuation and assessment of all property in the state, with a view to an equal and just tax upon all description of property.

For all these subjects bills will be reported. The committee cannot say what amount of revenue will be derived from these sources, because they are mostly new and untried in our state, but have been very productive in some of our sister states, and probably will be so here, and enable us to meet the large engagements we have made on account of internal improvement and popular education.

The treasury department has also claimed the particular attention of the committee. They believe, that that department is probably as well managed, by the able and faithful officer who presides over it, as the nature of its organization will permit; but however able and faithful the officers of government may be it is still proper, that such regulations should prevail in the several departments, as to secure the best interest of the state, and for this purpose a bill has been reported to recognise the treasury department. This bill creates a new officer to preside over that department, to perform such duties as are required of like officers in the United States government, leaving the treasurer to pursue without interruption, the more appropriate duties of his office.

From the Marylander.

THE SIX MILITIAMEN.

The documents in relation to the execution of the unfortunate Harris and his companions, were on Wednesday last laid before the House of Representatives. Mr. Sloan, we observe moved that the communication and documents should be laid on the table and printed. This motion was opposed by Mr. Wickliffe, a friend to Gen. Jackson, from Kentucky. He expressed doubt whether it would be necessary to print the whole of the documents, and asked Mr. Sloan to withdraw his motion about printing; in order to afford him an opportunity of looking at them. Mr. Sloan reminded him that the most bulky part of

the documents consisted of the muster and pay rolls which had been included at his own instance. At the suggestion of the Speaker the motion was divided, and it was determined to lay the documents on the table, and, subsequently, the motion to print them, was also laid on the table. In the course of Mr. Wickliffe's remarks, he observed:—

"IF YOU PRINT THEM NOW, THE EFFECT WILL BE TO ASSAULT THE CHARACTER OF A DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUAL, BOTH MORALLY AND POLITICALLY. and what, SIR, may be the result on the public mind?—It will be recollected that among the documents I wished to obtain, was the order of Gov. Blount, detailing the regiments of Tennessee Militia. Is that among these documents? The Secretary of War tells us he has furnished all the documents within the scope of the Resolution, that is, as he understands it. Now, sir, when the printing of papers is not calculated to facilitate legislation but only to effect the character of an individual, I ask again is it not fair that we shall see whether there may not be other documents which may be called for, and which might have an effect in illustrating those we have obtained.—I DO NOT SAY THERE ARE SUCH DOCUMENTS. And if this was an ordinary subject of legislation, a proposition to amend the Militia laws, or any thing of that description—if INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER WAS NOT TO BE INVOLVED, I SHOULD NOT RESIST THE PRINTING. But when it is impossible I should be deceived as to the effect of the documents, I appeal to the magnanimity of the gentleman and of the house, whether it will not be better to defer it?"

In whatever comments we may feel ourselves bound to make, whether upon the conduct of Gen. Jackson, or that of any member of his party, we mean to deal fairly. We therefore have given Mr. Wickliffe's observations, and shall proceed to remark upon them. He admits at the onset that if these documents are 'now printed' the effect will be to assault the character of a distinguished individual; 'and what, sir,' he asks, 'may be the result on the public mind?' Now we ask, why delay their publication? The present time is as proper for it as any other, nay, more so; for the public curiosity to see those very documents has reached its utmost intensity and calls for immediate gratification. Nor will the admission so distinctly made, that their publication will effect Gen. Jackson, 'morally and politically,' serve to decrease it; on the contrary it will increase it tenfold. The minds of the people have been kept in the most painful state of suspense for many months, as regards the manner in which those unfortunate men were deprived of their lives and the period has arrived when that suspense should be removed.—In the language of Mr. Wickliffe we admit that Gen. Jackson is 'a distinguished individual,' but he is not in our opinion, licensed to sport with the lives of his fellow citizens, however humble they may be without incurring the responsibility which would attach to any other individual. If these men were illegally cut off by him he has incurred an awful responsibility.

The public sense is not satisfied that the Court Martial by which they were tried, was regularly constituted. If it was not, its finding and sentence were null and void and should have been so declared by Gen. Jackson—he otherwise violated his duty, and should have suffered accordingly.—

There is another point on which great incertitude rests. It has been asserted, and very generally believed that the time of service for which those men could be lawfully detained had expired at the time of their absenting themselves. If this be the fact then indeed, was their execution a 'deed of bloody justice,' (injustice?) which calls for redress. The anxiety which now pervades the minds of every description of persons, can only be allayed by their being officially advised of the real state of the case; and therefore, it becomes necessary that the publication of those documents should take place. The reluctance to print them as evinced by General Jackson's friends as well as their desire to render the call nugatory, is well calculated to awaken the suspicion, that these unhappy individuals were sacrificed—that there lives were offered up to appease angry passions, without the slightest shadow of law or justice. Why should the printing be deferred? Although Mr. Wickliffe offers as a pretext therefor, a desire on the part of the General's friends to see whether there may not be other documents yet his sense of candour compels him to say that he does not know of such documents. 'If individual character was not to be involved,' says Mr. Wickliffe, 'I should not resist the printing.' Now if General Jackson has acted in a manner justified by law, Mr. Wickliffe need not apprehend that the involvement of the character of General Jackson will injure him in the good opinion of his fellow citizens. But if his conduct has not been thus regulated it is not just and proper that his character be not only 'involved,' but that he be made to know that he cannot deprive six human beings of their lives, and throw their wives and children upon the world and 'its tender mercies,' without being amenable, at least to public opinion, for the exercise of so tyrannical and unpardonable a stretch of power. We conclude by indulging in the hope that the members of the House of Representatives will consider that justice demands that they should in legislating with regard to the feelings of the 'distinguished individual,' recollect, that Harris and his unfortunate companions had rights and feelings rudely violated by him; and that our constitution makes no distinction between the rich and the poor. In conclusion, we again repeat, that those documents should be forthwith printed and laid before the American people. If General

Jackson's public conduct will not stand the strictest scrutiny, he is unworthy of confidence; if, while exercising power in subordinate situations, he has been wasteful of human blood he should not be trusted with the executive government of this nation.

From the National Advocate.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—By the Azelia, we have received New Orleans papers to the 16th January, inclusive. If we may judge from the contents of the papers, the reception of the 'hero of two wars,' was not such as his friends had anticipated. We cannot do better than give the following account of the celebration from the Mercantile Advertiser of the 15th. After quoting an appropriate extract from Goldsmith, the editor goes on and says—

"This beautiful extract from the pen of that great philosopher, which furnishes a commentary on the celebration of the eighth of January, is the principle from which we act in opposing the proceedings of that day. It is most humiliating for a citizen of this place, to declare, that the celebration of that day was not such as, under different circumstances, we could have wished. New Orleans can never feel unfriendly to General Jackson; and it is a misfortune when an honourable man has to suffer for the folly and indiscretion of his friends. The inordinate and extravagant pretensions set up for Gen. Jackson, that he possesses the strength of Sampson, the wisdom of Solomon, the beauty of Absalom, and the virtues of Aristides, must be offensive to a public, the ends of whose moral institutions are, to award to every man equal and exact justice.

Exaggerated praise, is as ridiculous as exaggerated censure—they both subvert all notions of right and wrong. Those who lose sight of the distinguished feature of our government, (the equality of her citizens) and attempt to lavish rewards and distinctions, which bear no proportion to the services, ought always to expect disappointment and mortification. If we test Gen. Jackson, dispassionately by the ordinary rules of life, and we do not see why it should be otherwise, doubtless he will be found to be a very excellent man, of intelligence, but like others with defects in his composition.

These are the reasons why the sterling population of this city, comprising its 'bone and sinew,' took no part in the celebration. As we strike altogether at the principle of unnecessarily exalting men, the mere minute details, we hope some one who was present at the scene will give an accurate account. It is known that the legislature discountenanced the proceedings altogether—that in appointing a committee on their part six of them were administration, and two Jackson men from grace alone. It is known too, that they made no appropriation for defraying expenses—and that they refused that their committee should be under the control of the one raised in this city. Of the procession nothing can be said—indeed if the troops of the city had not very liberally turned out, there would have been no procession; and half of them or more were Administration men. There was not a majority of any class of the city that participated—not of merchants, lawyers or any profession of men. The steam boats did not all turn out—and but one ship in ten hoisted their flags. Of the ball given, that was a mortifying failure too—the price of tickets, was first fixed at ten dollars, and but eight persons subscribed; it was then reduced to five dollars, and but thirty subscribed; and it was again reduced to three dollars. We are not informed what number attended; but we suppose it was small. And to crown all General Jackson left here at one o'clock in the night! What could this have been for, but to avoid the disappointment of seeing a naked Levee, in broad day light. But this detail is irksome to us, and we take no pleasure in blazoning it to the world.

The people of this city and the people of this state, particularly the Creoles, have covered themselves with immortal glory. It required a degree of moral firmness to resist the claims of Gen. Jackson to our suffrages,—which would have done honor to the Romans in their best days. How profoundly ignorant were the managers here, of the people of Louisiana! They expected when the General arrived that he would be Gulliver in Lilliput; a Stork among Frogs; who when he left would croak out, in obscurity their little day. But they have no reason to say.

"Why man, he doth bestride the narrow world

Like a Colossus; and we the people, Walk under his huge legs, and peep about To find ourselves dishonorable graves."

As Madame de Stael says 'there is something of grandeur in the phrenzy of battles' which generally entrances the multitude; but the symphonies of warlike music, had no effect on this state; we have asserted and maintained, the empire of reason over the passions. We did not look upon the whole human race as anonymous and worthless because General Jackson lived; around whom is concentrated the glory belonging to three thousand men. The same spirit which defended our country, and bore its flag at York, Brandywine, Trenton, Thames and Chippewa, preserved New Orleans—the spirit of independence. And we trust it will forever shield the country from foreign aggression.

A N. Orleans paper states that the administration majority in the legislature of Louisiana, is sixteen.

From the United States Gazette. Under our Congressional head, will be found an appeal to the senate of the United States, by Mr. Sparhawk, against certain outrages of General Duff Green. The cause of the attack, was briefly this—Mr. Sparhawk was suspected by General

Green, of his... a collision... Randolph... speech, was... General... Major Noah... of the tran... we gather t... ing extract... "I there... Sparhawk... author of t... if he ackn... such chasti... hibit to the... of "letter... service of t... and Westb... I accord... ate adjur... Sparhawk... porters use... &c. side... him, and h... hawk. H... him if he v... ed in the l... collision be... as to the... this inter... was a que... er himself... was a que... bound to... not say w... ter. I th... him respon... ed it unti... an hyster... him!!

"I ther... the neces... to the tab... person in... to take o... had been... not know... transpire... and seizi... few delict... Mr. Rin... "At t... me and... which, o... plished, h... hawk he... and whil... entreatie... which I... cane (I... hand) ar... but he l... his hold... that I h... punishme... that he... what his... mit the... to disgr... The the... the week... ments... will be... a few... Verily... marsh... qui pl...

In... urday... fered... soon... ton ro... tionally... a sub... M'D... tion... public... wmen... Mr. I... ferrin... the C... Dors... by ad... of the... to m... a mo... the A... amper... fore.

In... grad... and they... mov... at g... the l... ques... vide... con... rec... with... dis... rem... res... the... tion... Bu... add... of... wa... Th... wa... the... or... for... ad...

co... tai... fill... pe... op...

Green, of having written a letter to the editor of the New York American, in which a collision between the General and Mr. Randolph, relative to the latter gentleman's speech, was charged.

General Green has written a letter to Major Noah, of New York, in explanation of the transaction—and from the letter, we gather the above, and make the following extract.

"I therefore resolved to demand of Mr. Sparhawk, in person, whether he was the author of the libel in the American; and, if he acknowledged or equivocated, inflict such chastisement upon him as would exhibit to the world, the character of the class of 'letter writers' who are in the pay and service of the political firm of Adams, Clay, and Webster.

I accordingly waited until after the senate adjourned, and then followed Mr. Sparhawk into the room, in which the reporters usually take copies of resolutions, &c. He retired to a window, at the furthest side of the room. I walked up to him, and asked him if his name was Sparhawk. He replied, yes sir. I then asked him if he was the writer of a letter published in the New York American, charging a collision between Mr. Randolph and myself, as to the publication of his speech. To this interrogation, he replied saying, that it was a question to which he did not consider himself bound to reply. I then said it was a question to which I would hold him bound to answer. He said that he would not say whether he was or was not the writer. I then told him that I would make him responsible and seizing his nose, twisted it until the gentleman, in the agony of an hysterical laugh, exclaimed see him! see him!!

"I then released him from his position in the recess of the window, and he ran up to the table where Mr. Rind, the only other person in the room, stood, calling on him to take notice! My back, in the meantime, had been toward Mr. Rind, and as I did not know that he had seen what had just transpired, I walked up to Mr. Sparhawk, and seizing both his ears, gave him a few deliberate shakes, and also called on Mr. Rind to take notice.

"At this juncture Mr. Rind came up to me and endeavored to disengage my hold, which, my object having been fully accomplished, I immediately released. Mr. Sparhawk here took to himself a little courage, and whilst Mr. Rind was holding me, and entreating me not to injure him further, of which I had no intention, he seized my cane (which I had all the time held in one hand) and endeavored to wrest it from me—but he let go so soon as Mr. Rind released his hold on me. I then told Mr. Rind that I had inflicted on Sparhawk all the punishment I had intended, and said to him, that he need call no witnesses to prove what had transpired, for I was ready to admit the truth on all occasions as I had been to disgrace him for its violation."

The worthy GENERAL seems to have the right smack of the times—pulling ears, tweaking noses, inflicting summary punishments. His partner, COLONEL JARVIS, it will be recollected, boasts of having broken a few ribs for an engraver in Boston. Verily, verily, they should be prostrated in the military dynasty—the 'Jean qui pleut' and the 'Jean qui rit'!

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, Jan. 28.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. Chilton was resumed. As soon as his resolution was read, Mr. Chilton rose, and withdrew the resolutions originally submitted to the House and offered a substitute, dividing the subjects. Mr. McDuffie then moved to amend the resolution by striking out so much as made the public debt a subject of examination. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Chilton. Mr. Blake then moved an amendment referring the subject in a different form, to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Dorsey moved to amend the amendment by adding a clause directing the attention of the Committee to the *per diem* allowance to members, which Mr. Blake accepted as a modification. On motion of Mr. Blake the Ayes and Noes were ordered in his amendment, but the House adjourned before any question was taken.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for graduating the price of the public lands, and ceding the refuse to the states in which they lie was taken up and Mr. Hendricks moved an amendment which he supported at great length and which together with the bill was opposed by Mr. Branch. No question was taken on it. The bill to provide for certain Revolutionary Officers was considered; and Mr. Parrie's motion for recommitment was, after some discussion withdrawn.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion of Mr. Chilton's resolution was resumed. Mr. Chilton again modified his resolution, so as to embrace an enquiry into the expediency of reducing the compensation of the members of Congress. Mr. Buckner, Mr. Washington, and Mr. Vance addressed the Chair. While Mr. Vance was proceeding to specify the characters of the various Standing Committees, he was called to order by Mr. McDuffie. The Chair having decided that Mr. Vance was in order, Mr. McDuffie appealed from the decision, and the ayes and noes were ordered on the question of appeal, but before the question was taken—the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

The Senate, yesterday, resumed the consideration of the bill providing for certain Revolutionary Officers; the motion to fill the blank with 1,100,000 dollars, still pending. Mr. Smith, of S. C. spoke in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Robbins and

others in its favor. No question was taken. In the House of Representatives, the resolutions offered by Mr. Chilton, were again taken up. The question immediately before the House was upon the appeal of Mr. McDuffie from the decision of the Chair, on a point of order. Mr. Vance, in the course of his remarks on the preceding day commenced a series of strictures upon the manner in which the Standing committees of the House had been appointed by the Chair. Mr. McDuffie made it a question of order, whether the introduction of this matter was justified by the rules and practice of the House. The Speaker having decided that Mr. Vance was in order, Mr. McDuffie appealed from the decision. The question on the appeal was taken yesterday morning, when the decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 91 to 62. Mr. Vance then continued his remarks and was succeeded by Mr. Pearce and Mr. Bell. Mr. Dorsey had just risen to address the chair, when a motion for adjournment was put and carried.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for regulating the process of the United States Courts, in the States admitted into the Union since the year 1789, was taken up. Mr. White withdrew his amendment; and the bill after some discussion was laid on the table.

The bill providing for certain surviving officers of the Revolution, was taken up, and supported by Mr. Berrien, in a speech of great length.

In the House of Representatives, various communications, and a message from the President, which had been lying on the table until Mr. Chilton's resolutions should be disposed of or some opportunity should present itself for taking them up, were submitted to the House. The message noticed a correspondence between our government and that of Brazil, some information respecting which will be found in our report of the proceedings. Among the communications, were the information called for by resolution of Mr. Sloane relative to the Court Martial at Mobile, but as this is not yet ordered to be printed, we are unable to present any statement as to the number or character of the documents—and also the facts called for by resolution of Mr. Kremer respecting the change of the public printing, &c. of the Port of Philadelphia, from Mrs. Bailey to Mr. Bins.

The House then took up the resolution of Mr. Chilton. Mr. Dorsey addressed the Chair at some length. Mr. Wickliffe had just obtained the floor in reply, and made a few preliminary remarks, when the House adjourned.

Among the bills reported yesterday, were a bill making an appropriation for Internal Improvement, a bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, a bill making an appropriation for a Breakwater at the entrance of the Delaware Bay and a bill concerning Naturalization.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

The Senate yesterday resumed the consideration of the bill providing for certain surviving officers of the Revolutionary army; and it was debated from 1 o'clock till half past 4, by Mr. Smith of South Carolina, in opposition to it, and by Mr. Van Buren in its support; when the Senate adjourned, on motion of Mr. Branch, who according to usage, has the floor tomorrow.

In the House of Representatives, "A Bill in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on Imports," was reported, read twice, committed and 6000 copies of the bill, report, and testimony, were ordered to be printed.

The documents, from the War Department relative to the trials of the militia men, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The House then resumed the discussion of Mr. Chilton's resolution the question being on Mr. Blake's amendment as modified by Mr. Dorsey. After Mr. Wickliffe had concluded. Mr. Letcher and Mr. Livingston followed. Mr. Weems then called for the previous question, but withdrew his call, which was renewed by Mr. Cambreleng and lost—Ayes 80—Noes 94. Mr. Everett then rose and expressed a wish to make some remarks, in order to put one or two points which had been discussed in a clear light, but, being indisposed, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was read, and the blank filled with \$100,000. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill providing for certain surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army. The discussion occupied several hours, but no question was taken.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the resolutions offered by Mr. Chilton. Mr. Everett addressed the house in a very powerful speech which we shall endeavour to publish in our next. Mr. Randolph succeeded. He complained of weakness and his remarks seemed to testify to the correctness of the complaint. Mr. Hamilton took the floor, but before he had proceeded in his remarks the house adjourned.

For the Easton Gazette.

The Discovery of America by Columbus.
MR. GRAHAM,
The inestimable advantages which have resulted to the world, by the discovery of America by Columbus, have given peculiar interest to every incident relative to the life of that illustrious man. A contrary of opinion, however, exists as to what island Columbus first explored. It is admitted on all hands, that he designated it by the appellation of San Salvador; which was indicative of the safety it afforded him after so perilous a voyage. But we deny that this island corresponds to what we now denominate St. Salvador. Because after the departure of Columbus from San Salvador, his course was due west, until he arrived at Nipe in Cuba; whereas St. Salvador is nearly

north of Cuba. And in addition to this circumstance, had St. Salvador been the island which he first explored, the great Bahama Bank, and a long chain of Bays, which are called Cayos de la Cadena, which stretch between St. Salvador and Cuba, would have exhibited an insurmountable obstacle to a westerly course from St. Salvador. We are therefore now, & have long been decidedly of the opinion, that the first island which Columbus discovered in America, was the largest of the Turks Islands. And this assertion is fully corroborated by a recent publication from the pen of Senor Navarrete, to whom access has been given to all the archives of the Spanish government, and who unequivocally asserts, that Turks Island was the first land revealed to the eyes of Columbus in the western hemisphere.

HIBERNICUS.

Easton, Feb. 4th, 1828.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON,.....Md.

SATURDAY EVENING—FEBRUARY 9, 1828.

LAMENTED EVENT.—It becomes our painful task to announce the untimely death of Dr. BOND MARTIN, son of Judge Martin of Cambridge, who fell in a duel on Saturday last near Bladensburg with a Mr. Carr.

When we reflect upon the ills and calamities which the indulgence of chivalric feelings produce among families and in society at large, we cannot make too strong an appeal to the Guardians of the Public Peace and security to interpose their power to put down effectually a practice that is productive of great misery, and can be productive of no good.

At a meeting of the gentlemen who have associated for the purpose of introducing a fine thorough bred horse into this neighbourhood, assembled at Peacock's Tavern in Easton, on Wednesday the 6th day of February, when having appointed Col. WILLIAM HUGLETT, Chairman, and THOMAS EMORY, Secretary, it was Resolved,

That Col. NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH, and EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Esq. be a committee to examine the correspondence which has been had with the owners of thorough bred horses and report thereon, and who shall at the next meeting report to the meeting the selection of the horses which they will recommend, and the necessary steps to be immediately taken to accomplish the object of the association.

Resolved, That a full meeting of the members be hereby requested to attend in Easton on Tuesday next, and that other gentlemen who may be disposed to join the association also be hereby requested to attend.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published by request in the next Easton papers.

Signed, WM. HUGLETT, Chairman,

THOMAS EMORY, Secretary.

By the direction of the Secretary of War, Thomas L. McKenney, Esq. Superintendent of Indian Affairs addressed a circular to the Agents of the United States in the Indian country, directing them to ascertain the remedy used by the Indians to counteract the effects of bites from mad dogs and snakes. The Superintendent himself, while travelling among the Indians endeavored to ascertain the remedies for these dreadful maladies, (which he believes the Indians to possess) but could never learn any thing satisfactory. He is of the opinion, however, that bandaging and suction are their great resorts, together with some application which they were too superstitious to make known to him. In answer to his circular, he has received a letter from Jasper Parish, Esq. at Canandaigua, enclosing another from Horatio Jones the Interpreter at Genesee, and a quantity of seed of the plant referred to in the following extract from Jones's letter. No satisfactory information had been obtained in relation to the Indian cure for the bite of snakes.

"The cure for hydrophobia is a plant resembling the tobacco plant which is made use of by the Indians as a substitute for tobacco, which is planted and cultivated in the same manner, and when ripe, the leaves are tied in bunches and put under cover to dry. When a dog is afflicted it is moistened and tied round his neck, and dry tobacco put in a pipe and smoked by a person into his nostrils; and in case a person is bitten he is to be treated in the same manner excepting binding moistened tobacco on the wound.

They never knew persons to be mad though they have been frequently bitten by mad dogs because they apply the remedy immediately which (they say) stops the effect of the poison. There are old and experienced Doctors among the Indians, Tall Chief being about fifty eight, and Doctor Monture about fifty five.

I took this description from the Indians mouths last night. The offer of pay was an inducement to them to disclose the secret, and they wish to come on next spring as an opportunity of proving the medicine (they say) may not occur for many years. It certainly will effect a cure—a mad dog was never known to die when they applied the above remedy."

The seed has been sent to J. S. Skinner Esq. Editor of the American Farmer, for distribution.

BALTIMORE, January 31.

ARCHBISHOP MAHESHAL.
It becomes our mournful duty to announce the death of the Right Rev. AMBROSE MAHESHAL, Archbishop of Baltimore, who departed this life yesterday. In the loss of this most amiable and highly respected Prelate, the members of the Roman Catholic Church, in the diocese over which he has for some years presided, have been deprived of a pastor to whom they were bound by the strictest ties of religion, and whose paternal care of the flock which had been committed to his charge, had caused him to be regarded with sentiments of the most profound love and respect. His uniform suavity of manner and meekness of deportment had, we believe, procured for him the kind regards of all who knew him without distinction of sect, and although not born amongst us, caused him to be esteemed a worthy successor to the distinguished and much lamented divine, to whose high dignity he succeeded some years since.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Richard Plummer, to Miss Caroline Plummer, all of this county.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A Decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will sell at public vendue, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 11th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.—

A VALUABLE FARM, consisting of a survey of parts of several tracts of land called "Martin's purchase of Darden"—Also three other tracts of land called "Darden's Scraps," "Marshland," & "King's Creek Marsh," containing by a recent measurement, 367 7-8 acres of Upland and 158 1-8 acres of Marsh.

The said farm was formerly the dwelling plantation of Tristram Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased, and was sold by his executors to Dr. Baynard Wilson, late of said county, deceased, and is now in the occupancy of said Wilson's heirs. It is situated in Talbot county, on Choptank River, about 5 miles from Easton, and adjoins the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Mr. John Atrindale. The improvements consist of a Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen and Quarter, a large Barn, & other necessary farm and out houses. The soil is naturally fertile and improvable.

ALSO, at the time and place above named, I will sell at public vendue, all the right & title of the aforesaid Wilson, deceased, to a **HOUSE & LOT**

belonging, situate in the town of Easton, at the corner of West street and the road leading to the Point, which was purchased by him from the late Mr. Thomas Bell, and of which he died seized.

The above house and lot will be sold subject to the Dower of Mrs. Ann Bell. The terms of sale are, that the purchase money be paid within twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with good and approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment thereof, bearing interest from the day of sale.

On payment of the purchase money with interest as aforesaid, and ratification of the sale by the Court, a good and sufficient Deed or Deeds will be executed and acknowledged according to law, by the Trustee, conveying to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, all the right, title and claim of said Wilson's heirs to the aforesaid lands and real estate.

The Creditors of said Wilson, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS MARTIN, Trustee.

Feb 9 ts

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of William Y. Burke, against Richard Baker, will be sold on Saturday the 1st day of March next on the premises of said Baker the following property to wit; one negro girl called Anna, one do. Betty, one negro boy called John; seized and will be sold to satisfy the Debt interest and costs of said fieri facias.

Attendance given by

Feb. 9.

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing the negro woman named Anna and Betty & the said negro women are bill a sale to me; and moreover, the said negro women, were publicly sold under said bill of sale, and purchased by my agents for my use. Given under my hand this sixth day of February, 1828.

Feb. 9.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on MONDAY the 18th instant, at the late residence of the Rev. James Thomas, in the town of Easton, ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE, (negroes excepted) of which the said James Thomas died possessed—viz:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

And a Variety of BOOKS, with many other excellent articles. There will be a credit of six months—Particular terms of sale will be given at half past 9 o'clock, A. M. of the day of sale.

MARY THOMAS, Adm'rix.

Feb.—9—2w

ALSO—For Rent, the HOUSE and lot lately occupied by said deceased.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP

EDWARD LLOYD,

EDWARD AULD—MASTER,

Will leave Easton Point on Wednesday the 13th February (inst.) at 10 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above days during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in business, and his unremitting attention, will ensure him a liberal share of the Public patronage.

All orders left with him or in his absence with Mr. Samuel H. Benny his Clerk, either at his office at Easton Point, or at the Drug & Medicinal Store of Thomas H. Dawson, nearly opposite the Bank at Easton, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

EDWARD AULD.

Feb. 9—1828—4t

2 DOLLARS REWARD.

Was stolen from the Subscribers Stable in Easton on Thursday night last 7th inst.

A BROWN MARE

between 14 and 15 hands high—she has a wart on her flank—her natural gait is a pace; whoever takes up said Mare and secures her so that the Subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.

Easton, Feb. 9

JOHN L. BONWILL.

REMOVAL.

WM. NEWNAM

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public at large, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Edmondson on Washington street, next door to the Store of Wm. H. Groom, and nearly opposite his old stand, where he is prepared to furnish those who may favour him with their custom with

BOOTS & SHOES

At very reduced prices for CASH—he solicits a share of public patronage.
Easton, Jan. 19, 1828—4t

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stephen Hussey, and next door to Mr. Farlow's Dwelling and Joseph Chain's shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at the shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all descriptions. The public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, and that all work will be made according to promise.

PETER TARR.

N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice fancy work to give him a call, as his attention will more particularly be turned to that branch of the business.
Feb. 9.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on THURSDAY the 26th, and FRIDAY 29th days of the present month (February,) at 11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space & term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law. By order.

JOHN SWEARINGEN, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county—Feb. 9.

Runaways.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 19th inst. as a runaway slave, a negro boy by the name of JOHN PARKER, but since calls himself RICHARD KING—about 17 years of age, five feet four inches high—his upper front teeth are wide apart. Had the following clothing—blue cloth coat, casinet round-about and pantaloons, coarse shoes, black seal skin cap. He says he belonged to Frederick Fishback of Culpepper county, Va.

—ALSO—

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, as a runaway slave on the 19th inst. a negro man by the name of HENRY PARKER, but since calls himself WILLIAM KING—about twenty years of age, five feet three inches high—has a small scar about the centre of his forehead. Had the following clothing: blue cloth coat and p. taloons, two white marseilles waistcoats, black fur hat and coarse shoes. He says he belonged to Henry Ward of the town of Jefferson in Culpepper county, Va.

The owners of said slaves are required to come and take them away or they will be released according to law.

GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shff. Wash. Co.

Feb. 9.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A Decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery for the sale of the real estate of Allen Bowie, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, for the payment of his debts, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at public vendue, on Tuesday the 26th day of this present month, (February) at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, part of a tract of land called "Newman's Lot," and part of a tract of land called "Noble's Chance," with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, situate, lying and being in the county of Talbot aforesaid, on the head waters of the Wye River, & containing one hundred and seventy acres of land.—A credit of one, two and three years, payable in equal instalments, will be given on the purchase money, from the time of the sale. The purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond to the Trustee with such security as he may approve, and on the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will, by a good Deed, to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her and their heirs, the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the complainants, or of the defendants, and those claiming by, from or under them, or either, or any of them.

Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Trustee,
for the sale of the real estate of A. Bowie, dec'd.
Feb. 2 ts

Sinclair & Moore,

OFFER FOR SALE,

AT THEIR STORE, PRATT ST. WHARF, BALTIMORE. A general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, many of which were raised under their direction last season, others were of a late importation and have been proved to grow well, which they know to be true and good. ALSO FIELD SEEDS, such as red and white Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Heads Grass (for Lawns) Lucerne Millet, Yellow Locust, and Bird Seed.

Among the extensive variety of implements of husbandry ready to deliver at the shortest notice, they would name the BARSHERE PLOUGH of sizes, so generally preferred for breaking stiff grass sward and for mellow soils. After tending the SELF-SHARPENING plough for two years to general satisfaction, and having had forty acres ploughed with one 1st season, enables them; without hesitation, to recommend them; they take a wide furrow, turn and crumble the soil well, & have been known to run a season without smith's repairs.

IN STORE,
Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Cotton Gins for horse and hand power, Cotton Planters, Cultivators' several kinds of the most approved Straw Cutters, cast steel Axes, hay and manure Forks, Spades; Shovels, and GARDEN TOOLS, wove Wire, Sieves, Sifts, and Wire works of all kinds.

FRUIT TREES,
Among which are, Apple, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, and Thorn Quicks, all of which will be sold on moderate terms for cash, with a deduction of 5 per cent on implements of their manufacture.
Just received, a few copies, McMahon and Cobbett on Gardening. ORCHARD GRASS SEED WANTED.
1st mo. 28 4w (S)

FOR SALE

On very moderate terms an excellent second-hand PIANO—it is in complete order, and has been very little used—apply to JOHN HECONKIN.
Easton, Feb. 2—3t

TOLST.

And Immediate Possession Given.
Two comfortable Houses in Earle Street. To punctual tenants the terms will be very low, for further particulars enquire of Alexander Graham or the subscriber.

WM. H. TILGHMAN.

January 26.

POETRY.

From the Lancaster Journal. Letter from a Young Lady in Town, to her mother in the Country.

Dear mother, with pleasure I write you this letter. To tell all the family how I'm much better;

I'll begin with their bonnets—so large, I declare! If you'd see them, dear mother, I know you would stare;

The stuff that is in one (so great is the folly) Would make a full dress for my young sister Dolly;

And on the top, too—why you'd think that whole head Of flowers were gathered to deck off their heads.

The colors are various—red, green, black, and blue, White, yellow, & crimson—in fact, every hue.

But still, my dear mother, I think if I could Procure such a bonnet, I certainly would; For 'tis quite the fashion—and a young girl like me,

Who comes to this city, to be seen and to see, Should be handsomely dressed; & if she don't do it, Before a long time she'll have great cause to rue it—

For the beaux will keep from her, the girls will look shy, But the beaux I don't care for—no, mother, not I.

Their cloaks I'll now speak of—they're made with great taste, And fit so exquisitely well round the waist, That you'd think, without doubt, they had no lining else on.

But this they all tell me is now quite the ton, For the beaux always like those ladies the best. Who are, as they call it, SUPERFICIALLY DRESSED.

The cost of the article used for those cloaks, I know will astonish you plain country folks; They are made of silk velvet, and though times are hard,

It actually sells for five dollars a yard! But indeed I would like one—that I must admit; If father would only think proper and fit,

And direct him to draw on the Lancaster Bank, For father, I know, keeps his money all there, Do coax him, dear mother—he has plenty to spare.

I'll close this epistle—shall soon write again, And your dutiful daughter, as ever, remain, MARY DIMPLE.

BOOTS & SHOES.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store in the new house near the Drug Store of Moore & Kelly, and nearly opposite the Market House, in Easton, where he intends keeping a constant supply of articles in his line—He has also in his employ a number of excellent workmen which will enable him to execute all orders in the best manner, and has now on hand copper-fastened Boots; Water-proof do. of his own make, also Wilmington made, and has just received from Philadelphia a large and elegant assortment of Ladies Morocco & Lasting thick soled shoes, together with a general assortment of childrens boots & shoes—Also a good assortment of calf skins, which he is prepared to manufacture into boots, &c. in the best manner, at a short notice, and on the most liberal terms. ISAAC ATKINSON. Easton, 1st mo. 26th, 1828.—if

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my Rich Neck Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh, or the Narrows—it is probable I shall be a good deal from home this winter, my Overseer will, therefore, have positive orders, not to suffer, or permit, any person in my absence, to hunt or shoot at those places—I do also forwarn all Craftsmen from taking wood from my point or shores, as considerable damage has been sustained by this practice—it is therefore expected gentlemen will have a due regard for their own feelings, as all trespassers will hereafter be dealt with according to law. SAMUEL HARRISON. Rich Neck, Dec. 1. w

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 Unkeeper, 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 25, 1826.

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. 15. if

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE.

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of

GROCERIES, Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.

They have also just received, 40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED. 10th mo. 20 w

Birth Night Ball.

THE Gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties are informed that a Birth Night Ball will be held at Mr. Thomas Peacock's Assembly Room, (Easton Hotel) on Friday evening the 22d of February next, to which they are respectfully invited.

SAMUEL STEVENS, EDWARD S. WINDER, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, RICHARD SPENCER, JAMES C. HAYWARD, ROBERT H. RHODES, ROBERT W. KENNARD, CHAS. H. GOLDSBOROUGH. Easton, Jan. 26 4w

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent county Md. on the 2d inst, by John Ireland Esq. a justice of the peace for said county, a negro man who calls himself Thomas Frazier, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender made, dark complexion, has no scar or peculiar mark, visible; had on when committed a blue roundabout jacket and trousers, blue surlout coat, boots and white hat, says he belongs to John Cockey, sen. of Kent Island and has a paper in his possession purporting to have been written by a person of that name and residence dated 15th April 1827, giving his man Thomas leave to go to the Canal to work &c. The owner or owners of said negro are requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs & charges and release him, he will otherwise be discharged according to law. JOSEPH REDUE, Shff. Chester-Town, Jan. 4th, 1828. 6w

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

Vanderford & Hambleton, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the Public, that they have taken that well known stand on Dover Street formerly occupied by Mr. James Meloney, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches; viz: Country work of all kinds, Gun Locks, Horse Shoeing, Axes, Drawing-Knives, and other edged tools, warranted of the Best Materials, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—They have on hand and intend keeping a good assortment of Materials, and from the strictest attention to business, they hope to give general satisfaction, and therefore solicit a share of Public Patronage. Easton, Jan. 12.—1f

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them. The public's obedient servant, SOLOMON LOWE Easton, Oct. 27

For Sale or Rent.

The Dwelling House and Lot at the South West corner of Dover and Harrison Streets. ALSO. The Red Dwelling House and Lot on Dover street, opposite John M. G. Emory's Esq. Apply to PHILIP WALLIS, or Wm. E. Shanahan. Feb. 2—3w q

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY; Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst, under the care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thoroughly instructed in the different branches of a good English and Classical Education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages. The terms of tuition will be; for the English branches, exclusive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10 including the Mathematics; for the Languages, including the English, \$10 per session. Tuition money to be paid in advance.

There will be two sessions in the year, with a short vacation between each. Good boarding can be obtained in respectable families in the village, at the rate of Forty Dollars per session; and a few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y. Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3m

THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE Middletown Academy

Will be opened on the first Monday in December next, under the superintendance of Miss Isabella Anderson.

Terms: Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c. \$2 per quarter; payable in advance. Geography, arithmetic and plain needle work, \$3 50 cents per quarter. Embroidery & Painting, \$5 per quarter. Good boarding can be had in the village on reasonable terms. JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y. Middletown, Del. Nov. 5, (Dec. 8) 3m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed, against Thomas Sherwood at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 12th day of February next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of him the said Sherwood of in and to, the Farm on which he at present resides, called part of Sherwood's Forest containing the quantity of 272 acres of land more or less, taken as the lands and tenements of said Thos. Sherwood and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff. Jan 19

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS For Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Jenifer S. Taylor, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold at the Court House door in the village of Denton, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon all that lot with the improvements thereon in the said village of Denton, where the said Jenifer S. Taylor now resides, being part of a tract of Land called and known by the name of Mount Andrews, containing 60 square perches, more or less—This lot has the strongest and best built wooden house in Denton, and other improvements in good repair, and will be sold on the following Terms, viz:—One third part of the purchase money with the interest on the whole on the first day of March 1829,—and one other third part of the whole with the interest on the Remaining part on the first day of March, 1830—and the Remaining third with the interest thereon on the first day of October following, with the purchase giving bond to be approved of by the Board of Directors. And also another lot of the same tract, adjoining the other (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre, and adjoining the shop of George T. Millington, Esqr., and also one unimproved lot which the said Jenifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston, and Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqrs.

These two last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place and on the same conditions of the first named,—also at the same time & place and on the same terms, will be sold the Banking house and lot with the improvements thereon, the Property of the said President, Directors and Company. By the Board of Directors, JOHN BOON, Agent. Denton, Jan. 5 ts (8)

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

16th day of January A. D. 1828. On application of James M. Lambdin, Administrator of Freeburn Banning, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give notice to the creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly 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 16th day of January in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight. 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 Freeburn Banning 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 1st day of August next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight. JAMES M. LAMBDIN, Adm'r. of Freeburn Banning deceased. Jan. 26—3w

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT. SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.

OCTOBER TERM, 1827. Ordered by the Court that the sales of the lands made to George Reed and John Matthews by Thomas Burchenal, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Talbot, deceased, in the cause of Ann Chilton and Thomas Carter, administrators of William Chilton, deceased, against Rachel Talbot, Joseph C. Talbot, and others, heirs and devisees of the said Nathaniel Talbot, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in March, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight—provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of February, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$1500 00. Test, JOHNSON, CLK. True Copy, Test, JOHNSON, CLK. Jan. 26 3w

Joseph Chain

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS in his line such as Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour, Butter, Beef, Bacon, Tongues, Bologna Sausage, Cheese, Flour, 1st, 2nd and 3rd qualities, Sugar and Coffee, Butter and Water-Crackers, Family Bread, Hominy Beans, Family Peas, Apples by the bbl. or bush, Cider and Beer by the barrel, Best Spanish Claret, 2d do. Best Tobacco, 2nd and 3rd do. Granges & Raisins, 1st, 2d & 3d qual. Currants, all kinds of Nuts & Candies. Dec. 29.

UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison and Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers. Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality. Easton, Dec. 29—1f

EASTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform Travellers and the Public generally, that he has rented and now keeps that commodious and well known stand called THE EASTON HOTEL, For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate Travellers and the Public generally in the first rate style and comfort—and hopes from his long acquaintance with the business and his anxious desire to please, to merit and obtain a share of the public patronage.

He will be able to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with Horses or Carriages at a moment's notice. The public's Obedient serv't. THOMAS PEACOCK. Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 1f

REFRESHMENT.

RICHARD KENNEY HAS Removed from the Union Tavern and opened a Tavern or REFRESHMENT HOUSE second door below Dover Street, adjoining Mr. Camper's Store, where the Public can be accommodated with OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, DUCKS and other LUXURIES that the Seasons afford. His Bar will be furnished with Choice Liquors.

Private Parties can, at all times, be accommodated with good rooms and attentive Servants. His charges will be very moderate, as he is determined to do a CASH business if he does any. Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 1f

TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott. JOHN ROGERS. Sept. 29.

To Rent FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.—For terms apply to EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. Easton Sept. 29 if

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot, situate on Goldsborough street—for terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or Thomas Martin. SUSAN SETH. Nov. 24. P. S. Should the above House and lot not be sold by the 10th December, they will be to Rent. S. S.

To Rent FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situate on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent for Miss A. G. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber, JOHN STEVENS. Easton, Sept. 22.

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. Dec 16.

For Rent FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, & lastly by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing an commodious dwelling & Store house, convenient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage house, stable and granary with a sizeable peled Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is considered one of the best stands for a Store on the Eastern Shore—there being but one in the place—it would make an excellent stand for a Public House, as there has been none in the place for the last few months—to a good tenant it will be rented on very reasonable terms by applying to HENRY NICOLS. Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 13

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barnwell and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to WM. POTTER. Sept. 27.

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Caroline county Court at October Term last, the undersigned commissioners to value and divide the Real Estate of Peter Hardcastle late of said county deceased, will offer at public sale on Saturday the 23d day of February next, on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all that part of said Estate consisting of Lot No. 4, which none of the heirs accepted, being part of a tract of land called & known by the name of Forest Range, (otherwise called the White Oak,) containing 312 acres more or less, which is mostly woods and heavily timbered—which is adjoining lands of William Jones and John Barcut and a part of said Estate belonging to Frederick Harrison, which will be sold on a credit of one two and three years with the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. JOHN BOON, ANDREW BAGGS, Commissioners. & GEO. NEWLEE. Jan. 26, 1828—1s (8)

Collector's Notice.

ALL PERSONS in arrears for county Assessment for the years 1826 and 1827, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given after the first day of February next; about the middle of that month all the money will be due from the Collector, and will be payable to the different persons that have claims against the county for the years aforesaid—and after that time I shall go or send around and execute every persons property that is in arrears for county Taxes; this method I must take to prevent those that have claims against the county from suing and executing myself, which they have already threatened to do, as soon as they have it in their power. LAMBT: W. SPENCER, Collector. Jan. 26 w

NOTICE.

The subscriber of Caroline county, has obtained letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Major Richard Hughtlett, deceased, late of Caroline county.—All persons indebted to the said deceased by Judgement, Bond, Note or Account are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay. All persons having Claims against the deceased are requested to produce the same Legally proved, for settlement. ANNA HUGHTLETT, Ex'rx. of Richard Hughtlett, dec'd. Greensborough, Jan. 26.

Runaway.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 24th December last, as a runaway slave, a mulatto man, who calls himself JOHN M'DANIEL, about 55 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high—has a small scar above his left eye. Had on, when committed, a drab domestic surlout and pantaloons, Wilmington striped waistcoat and old white fur hat. Says he belonged to William Hill, near Richmond, who purchased him of Benjamin Barrett of Falmouth Va. The owner of said slave is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law. GEO: SWEARINGEN, Shff. W. O. Jan. 8—26 4w

For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Pecks Point, lying on Treadhaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land—it is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred panels of fence will enclose the said farm to itself.—The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oysters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river. Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, can now suit himself, and can get possession at New Year's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber. JOHN DAWSON. Talbot co. Nov. 3.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of William Willson, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to have them filed in the Register's office on or before the 10th day of March next. RACHEL WILLSON. 1st mo. 19th, 1828.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATRIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction. Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or else where. The Public's Obedt Serv't. JOHN WRIGHT. Easton, Nov. 17.

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices; persons disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeton. J. B. WOOLFOLK. October 6

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XI.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1828.

NO. 7.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY FIVE CENTS
for every subsequent insertion.

From the Sheffield (Eng.) Mercury.
THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE GHOST.
To a town not far from Llanfyllin, in Montgomeryshire, a supervisor of excise, named Thomas, was ordered, some weeks back, to occupy the district of another supervisor, who had been removed to another station, as is usual with the servants of the excise department; and having a wife and children, he proceeded on first, in order to select a suitable house for his family. He had never been seen in Wales before, and consequently, he met with many inconveniences. The only house vacant was a large old mansion, which stood in decay at the foot of a mountain, and to this the supervisor was directed, as the only habitable place that was not occupied; and an old man, to whom he was referred as being the only owner as long as any neighbor could remember, instantly offered to let him the mansion at the small rent of 5l. a year.

The supervisor did not want so large a house; but as he wished to send for his family, and had been obliged to put up with lodgings in a trifling ale-house, he thought it was worth while to go over the old pile, and ascertain whether a few rooms could not be fitted up comfortably for his accommodation, while in discharge of his duty there. The first night of his sojournment, he lighted a fire to dispel the dampness, and having taken his cup of grog, he lay down and enjoyed an excellent night's rest. On his rising in the morning, his first visit was to a barber's shop in the town in order to get shaved, and there several persons inquired most earnestly how he had slept, and when he declared that he had never enjoyed a better night's rest in his life, every one seemed amazed. The mystery was now dispelled, and his eyes were opened by being informed the "Tee Gwynn, or white House," as the mansion was called, had been haunted for fifty years back. The supervisor laughed at this notion, and avowed his utter disbelief in ghosts.

If ever he had experienced a little ticklishness in his nerves, the professional shrewdness usually characteristic of his calling, raised a surmise that this same lonely house might be a very snug spot for working an illicit still; and accordingly he determined not to be driven out of his habitation until he ascertained the fact. He spent the greater part of the day in rummaging the vaults and every hid place, but without discovering any thing to confirm his suspicions. As night advanced he threw an extra log on the fire, and having borrowed a chair in the town, he set himself down before it, ate his bread and cheese, and sipped his cup amidst various ruminations. At one time he thought his situation rather dangerous—in the event of his suspicions being true, there was no assistance at hand. He might have his throat cut from ear to ear, and his body thrown into a tub, while his wife and family would be none the wiser. Fears of the living more than the dead flitted in sudden flashes across his brain, and at length he resolved, in case he heard any thing going on, to remain as quiet as possible, and send all the information he could to the heads of his department. He could see by his watch that it was nearly 12 o'clock, but "Nature's fond nurse" had forsaken him, and he felt no inclination to sleep.

"Twas, as the watchmen say, a cloudy night; No moon, no stars—the wind was low, or loud By gusts; and while his sparkling hearth was bright With the pit'd wood, he miss'd his family crowd."

On a sudden he heard footsteps on the staircase, and he felt, or thought he felt, his hair lift his bat involuntarily, at least so much off his forehead. His heart fluttered, the logs did not seem to blaze so bright; he listened anxiously, but he heard nothing. After chiding his fancy for frightening him, he mustered courage enough to open the door, which he left in that state and then betook himself to his couch, after a paralytic sort of a poke at the fire.

Scarcely had the first doze relaxed his limbs when he was awakened by a strange clattering on the staircase, as if ten thousand imps were ascending to his room! In the panic of the moment he jumped up, rushed to the landing place, where he distinctly heard the said imps clatter down the broad staircase again, making faint shrieking cries, which died away with the sounds of their footsteps as they seemed to gain the vaults beneath the house. It was now manifest that there were other living tenants in his tenement beside himself, and the remainder of that sleepless night was spent in gloomy conjectures.—With painful anxiety did he watch the grey morning breaking in the east; and when the day burst forth he commenced a most scrutinizing search every where. Nothing, however was to be discovered,

not even a footstep on the staircase; and he could have sworn that he really did hear his disturbers ascend towards his room, & then depart.

On his visit to the town that morning, the previous day's enquiries were repeated; but he strenuously denied having been disturbed, for fear he should be thought a coward. Towards the next evening he determined to ascertain whether any thing really did ascend the staircase, or whether it was mere fancy; and for this purpose, he spread a thick coat of sand on every step, imagining, shrewdly enough, that if his tormenters were really substantial, they must leave some tracks behind them.—The next night was accompanied by the same extraordinary noises; but the supervisor had provided himself with pistols, and being doubly armed with a lamp also, he proceeded down stairs as fast as he could. The imps, however, were too nimble for him, and he could not even get a glimpse of them. Again did he search in every hole and corner, disturbing the poor spiders with the blaze of his lamp; and finding his scrutiny in vain, he was retracing his steps, when he recollected the sand, which, in his terrified descent, he had forgotten; when, lo! and behold! he perceived some five or six hundred cloven tracks!

They were two small for old devils, and much too large for rats, and therefore he concluded they must be supernatural beings of some sort. The matter now assumed rather a serious aspect, and he determined to write to his wife, forbidding her arrival until she heard further from him. All the day long his brain was racked with conjectures as to the species of creature that could have disturbed his quiet. Fifty times did he conclude that it was perhaps a trick, and as often did he abandon that notion as improbable; but then he could not account for not being able to see the authors of the tracks, and forthwith resolved on another project. He had given up every idea that rats could have made such a noise or tracks so large, but he determined to try if a few rat-traps could solve the mystery. Accordingly, he procured six, which were all that he could get, and on the fourth night carefully set them in a row on one of the steps of the staircase; so that if the devils ascended in a column, he was sure of at least catching one of them as a curiosity.

Still he could not abandon his pistols or his lamp, but determined to be on guard all night. About the mystic hour of twelve, he again heard the devils jumping or hopping, as it seemed, up the stairs, and while he cocked one of the pistols he heard a trap go off, then another, succeeded by appalling shrieks and the same clattering noise down stairs again.—He proceeded to the spot, and there, to his infinite astonishment, he found, not a devil, not an imp, not any thing supernatural, but three fine fat rabbits, caught by the legs in the traps. The simple fact was that the inhabitants of an adjoining rabbit warren used to make their way up through the sewers into the deserted mansion, & their gambols through the empty rooms first gave rise to the story of the "Tee Gwynn" being haunted. It is needless to add, that Mr. Thomas forthwith sent for his family, and they now enjoy a house, and as many rabbits as they can eat, for five pounds a year.

Shaving at Half Price.—A little Frenchman, named Lacouture, who has resided for a few years past in Southbridge, formerly kept a barber's shop in Boston. One morning a countryman, with a thick heavy beard, which had not been operated upon for at least a week, stepped into the shop and said he wanted to be shaved. "Votre serviteur—me shave you in one minute," said the Frenchman, at the same time laying hold of his implements. "But what do you charge for shaving?" "Six cent, sare." "That is too much—I cannot give but three cents." Ah! Monsieur, me no shave you for tree cent; vy une gentilhomme, he give me six cent every day for shave himself and my saror. Sare me shave you for six cent." Finding however, that the man was determined he at length consented to shave him for three cents, on condition of having the money first paid, alleging that he would not trust one who wanted to be shaved for half price. The conditions being thus settled, he was soon lathered, and one side of his face shaved, when the Frenchman laid by his razor and began to use the towel. "What are you about?" exclaimed the countryman. "Me wipe your face, sare." "But what are you wiping it for, you have shaved but one side." "Oui Monsieur but you only pay me for shave one side." "It was understood, however, that you should shave both sides, and you must shave the other." "Ah! no, you pay me tree cent for shave you, and me shave you three cent worth." Finding himself caught, he now offered to pay the other three cents for shaving the other side. "No you want to be shave but tree cent worth, and me no shave you any more. Ah, ma sai! you make one grand spectacle. Me shave all de grand gentilhomme, me shave de officier, de colonel, de general, me shave de grand in-sarcal and de duke, but me no shave any body make such grand figgar as yourself." Remonstrance proving useless, the countryman was glad to go and look up

another barber, to the great amusement of the boys in the street, and to pay six cents for shaving the other side of his face, at the same time declaring that he never again would be shaved at half price.—*Spy.*

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF FEMALE TENDERNESS.

From the Boston Evening Bulletin.
An instance of female tenderness was related to me but the day before yesterday which, (though it occurred some years ago) as it exhibits the distinguished tenderness of soul of one of our country women, should not pass unnoticed. My informant was residing upon the spot where the occurrence took place, and his relation may be implicitly relied on. It was the first time that I had ever heard the story, and it may be as new to many of your readers as it was to me.

On eagles wings immortal scandals fly, While virtuous actions are but born to die.
Envy and the thousand baleful passions that disgrace humanity, are continually active to obscure perfections which their possessors cannot emulate. Thus the public is surfeited with scandal and defamation; while virtue is left to pine in obscurity, unnoticed and unknown.

On Fourth of July, 1821, the army and naval officers of the United States, residing at Whitehall at the head of Lake Champlain, commemorating the birth day of our National Independence, fired the customary salutes of artillery. It was now near the close of day, and the loud cannon sent its reverberating thunders over hill and dale. At a moment when the match was presented to one of the pieces, a young man in the dizzy excitement of the moment, rushed forward to thrust a club into the mouth of the cannon—at the same instant the charge went off taking with it both his arms to the shoulders; and putting out both his eyes. Thus in an instant were all the flattering visions of youth annihilated. He who a moment previous looked forward to the world before him with calm and manly confidence in his own energy and resources, now lay helpless on the ground writhing with physical pain, & tortured with mental anguish. O quantum mutatus ab illo! Cut off from all the solaces of life, and yet still doomed to live: the warm grasp of friendship, the smile of affection, the tear of sympathy, shall never again be his portion.

At sight of a spectacle so painfully affecting, every bosom swelled with compassionate sorrow—for the heart of a brave man is the throne of sensibility. They raised him from the ground, and bore him bleeding in their arms to his residence which was not far distant. A female came out to receive him. It was his sister.—When she saw her brother covered with blood, mutilated, sightless and nearly exanimate—the concourse of friends who followed with bleeding hearts and surrounded the suffering youth, and unnoticed before her—her eyes were rivetted only upon one object dear to her heart; her soul filled and agitated with one emotion, nature, oppressed with the dreadful tumult of feeling—could endure no more: she yielded herself up to womanly sorrow, and in the touching accents of sympathizing tenderness and grief, he exclaimed—
"Good gracious! if that at the new shirt I made for him last week!"

JOE MEADOWS.
Roxbury, Jan. 23, 1825.

INDIA MARRIAGE.—Calcutta has long been regarded by the English matrons as a marriage-mart for their daughters, when they are not marketable at home. A young lady is usually coigned to some friend or relative, who undertakes to dispose of her to the best advantage. Immediately on her arrival, a grand dinner is given, to which as many chelors as possible are formally invited. If a person of rank or property is satisfied with her appearance, and is in want of what is called a wife, though he himself as old as the hills and as ugly as sin, he feels assured that he has only to relate the Parents to the East India Register or his banker's books, and a bargain will speedily be concluded. Should the youthful, however, decline the proposal, and refer the address of a youthful swain, whose neither rank nor riches to recommend, it is considered a misfortune of serious a nature, that their guardians bily regret their unskillful management, and dissolve all connexion with the *romantic who is silly enough to sacrifice her prospects.* As it is considered fair and pro to give early information to the actual bidders, or those likely to become such, the commodity had remained on hand, immediately the terms are mutually agreed on, the young lady is driven the crowd/course of Calcutta, in the gig of the acted lover. She is then said to have been *married*; and her unsuccessful admirers tent in silence their "rejected addresses."
London City Review.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.
The house met. Were present, the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

Petitions and memorials, of the following titles were this day severally presented:—

By Mr. Williams of Worcester, the petition of sundry citizens of Worcester and Somerset counties, praying for a law authorising the building of a draw bridge across the Pocomoke river, at a place commonly called and known by the name of Stephen's Ferry.

And the petition of sundry other citizens of Worcester county, praying for a law establishing a public ferry across the Pocomoke river, near the village of New Town, at a place called and known by the name of Stephen's Ferry, where it has heretofore been kept.

Ordered, That the said petitions be severally referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Williams of Worcester, Hitch, Hooper, Teackle and Gibbons.

On motion by Mr. Banning, the following order, with its preamble, was twice read and adopted:

Whereas by an act of the Legislature of Maryland passed at December session 1826, chapter 172, the treasurer of the western shore was authorised to pay to the order of the treasurer of the American Colonization Society, the sum of one thousand dollars for the use of said society, in the month of January annually, with a provision that after the first payment no future payment should be made under the authority of that act, unless the officers of said society should present satisfactory proof to the said treasurer, that the whole of the appropriation of the preceding year, or such parts thereof as may have been expended, had been applied towards the colonization, on the coast of Africa, of free people of colour;

Therefore, Ordered, That the treasurer of the western shore be requested to inform this house, whether the provisions and directions of the above recited act have been complied with, and that he also furnish all the information in his possession, connected with the subject.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Thomas of Frederick, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments, passed at November session, eighteen hundred & nine; when, in the progress of the second reading thereof,

On motions by Mr. Thomas of Frederick the several blanks in the first section were filled in as follows:—the first blank with the word "two," the second blank with the word "six," the third blank with the word "sixty," and the fourth blank with the word "six."

Mr. Hughes of Charles, then moved to amend the bill by striking out the third section thereof, which is in the following words:

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, to report weekly or oftener, if necessary, to the court when in session and at other times to a judge thereof, the condition of the confined, and that the court or judge being satisfied by proof of the necessity, shall have the power to relax the imprisonment the proof and order in writing to be filed in the clerk's office of the county.

For the purpose of inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, to report weekly or oftener, if necessary, to the court, when in session, the condition of the confined and that the court, being satisfied by proof of the necessity, shall have power to relax the imprisonment, the proof and order in writing to be filed in the clerk's office of the county.

And the question thereon being taken, Will the house agree to the proposed amendment? It was determined in the negative.

The question was then taken, Shall the said bill pass? And the yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follows:
Affirmative 34—Negative 32.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the bill sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the bill reported by him as chairman of the committee on ways & means, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others; and after some time spent therein the speaker resumed the chair when Mr. Banning, chairman reported that the committee, having, according to order, had the said bill under consideration, directed him to report the same with several amendments thereto, proposed by the committee; which were subsequently read and severally concurred in by the house.

The bill as amended, was then read the

second time; when in the progress of that reading, Mr. Montgomery moved further to amend the same, by striking out the word "eighteen," in the 6th line of the 4th section, and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "sixteen," immediately before the word, "dollars," as the price to be paid for a license.

Mr. Teackle required a division of the question, and it was accordingly propounded on striking out the word "eighteen," as proposed. The yeas and nays, being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follows:

Affirmative 24—Negative 44.

So it was determined in the negative. On motion by Mr. Teackle, the sixth section of said bill was amended, by inserting after, "semi-annually," in the third line thereof the words, "on or before the first Mondays of May and November in every year hereafter."

On motion by Mr. Semmes the 11th section of said bill was amended, by inserting after the words, "shall receive fifty cents for each and every license," the following: granted under this act, out of the money, received by him for such license."

On motion by Mr. Steuart of Baltimore, the following, offered by him as an amendment, and to come in as an additional section to the bill was twice read and agreed to, viz:

"13. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any importer of goods, wares and merchandise, who does not break packages or sell the said imported goods, wares and merchandise, in less quantity than the cask, package or other form in which the same was imported."

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Frederick the question was put, Will the house now adjourn? And it was determined in the negative.

The question was then taken, Shall the bill pass, as amended? And the yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follows:

Affirmative 51—Negative 19.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

And the house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Hughes of Montgomery, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, An act relative to the fees of clerks and registers.

Mr. Millis offered the following order for consideration:

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice inquire into the expediency of introducing a bill more effectually to prevent duelling.

Which was twice read; when Mr. Thomas of Frederick, proposed to amend the same by striking out the words "the committee on grievances and courts of justice," for the purpose of inserting in lieu thereof the words "a select committee of five members be appointed to" And the question thereon being taken, Will the house agree to the proposed amendment? It was resolved in the affirmative. The order so amended, was then adopted; and Messrs. Millis, Goldsborough, Stuart of Baltimore, Semmes and Fitzhugh, were appointed by the Speaker the select committee pursuant to said order.

On motion by Mr. Fitzhugh, it was Ordered, that the committee on the militia inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that all persons liable to perform militia duty, may obtain an exemption therefrom during peace, on paying a sum of money annually for the benefit of the common schools of this state; and that said committee report on the expediency of encouraging the formation of volunteer uniform companies, by exempting from liability to perform militia duty, except in time of war, all persons who shall have been a member of a regular uniform company, and performed duty therein for a period not less than _____ years from the passage of the law.

Mr. Gough, chairman of the committee on insolvency, to whom was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, reported verbally, that the said committee, having considered the said bill were of the opinion it ought to pass without amendment.

The said bill was then read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the house proceeded to consider the report of the select committee who were authorised and directed, by an order of the house, to inquire into the situation of the state's claim on the government of the United States, for interest on monies expended in the late war, and to report to this house the measures which may seem proper and necessary for the recovery of the said claim delivered by Mr. Teackle on the 31st ult. and in the progress of the second reading thereof,

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the said report was amended by striking out the words "and required," in the last paragraph on the third page thereof, and inserting in their place the words "if they deem it necessary."

Mr. Martin then proposed to amend the

said report by striking out altogether the said paragraph, amended as above, which is contained in the following words:

And they further propose that it be an act for that purpose should not have been passed during the present session of the legislature, that the governor and council be authorized, if they deem it necessary to appoint some suitable agent to attend at Washington, to represent the state's interest in this concernment, and to attend to the final adjustment of the matter, and to draw upon the treasurer of the western shore for such sum, as they in their discretion shall deem just and reasonable for the services of the said agent.

And the question thereon being taken, it was resolved in the affirmative.

The said report, so amended, was then concurred in, and the preamble and resolutions accompanying the same, were severally assented to.

The clerk of the senate returned the several bills sent to that body for concurrence, of the following titles, viz:

A supplement to the act entitled, An act for the benefit of the infant children of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of Kent county, deceased passed at December session 1825 chapter 217.

An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned, severally endorsed, "will pass."

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

Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

PETITIONS.

Presented by Mr. Hitch, from Elizabeth Bishop of Worcester county, for pecuniary relief.

Mr. Hitch; from Benjamin H. Gordey, of Somerset county, for remuneration for the loss of the services of an indentured apprentice—committee of grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Williams of Worcester, from sundry citizens of Worcester county, counter to the petition of sundry citizens of Worcester and Somerset counties, for a law authorizing the building of a new bridge across the Pocumokee river—committee to whom was referred the said petition to which this is counter.

Mr. Donohy; from sundry citizens of Somerset county, for an act to authorise the levy court of said county to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Barren Creek, Quantico, Rowastico and Wetiquin creeks, in said county—committee, Messrs. Donohy, Teackle and Dennis.

Mr. Goldsborough, from the trustees of the poor for Dorchester county, for an amendment of the laws in relation to the alms house of said county—committee, Messrs. Goldsborough, Douglas of Dorchester, and Williams of Dorchester.

Mr. Lacy; from Mary Benson, widow of the late Major General Perry Benson, of Talbot county, for a continuation of the pension granted to her late husband.

Friday, Feb. 8.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Hughes of Montgomery, chairman of the committee on lotteries, an act regulating lotteries in this state.

Mr. Stevens, a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent gaming, passed at December session, 1826.

Mr. Orrell; an act to authorise the levy court of Caroline county, to make sale of part of the public land in the village of Denton in said county.

Which said bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bills & resolutions sent to that body for concurrence, of the following titles.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts of this state, endorsed, "will pass."

A resolution in favor of Thomas Wimber, of Worcester county—endorsed, "assented to."

Whereupon, it was ordered, That the last mentioned bill, and resolution be severally engrossed.

Mr. Selman, submitted the following resolution for consideration; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor and council be, and they are hereby requested to furnish information to this legislature, as early as practicable, whether the chancery papers which by resolution of December session, 1826, were directed to be recorded, have been so recorded, and by whom, and what quantity, if any still remain to be recorded; how much money has been paid to each individual engaged in such service, specifying the particular services performed by each, and in what manner the amount payable to each was ascertained, and the whole aggregate amount that has been paid to said persons; whether the transcripts made up under said resolution, are copies of proceedings remaining in the chancery office, or are transcripts from proceedings of record in any other offices; and where? Whether the records which have been made up have been carefully compared with the original papers, so as to be made conformable hereto, and by whom? And whether the records so made up have been placed in the chancery office, as directed by the original resolution, and if not, where are they?

Liberty.—It will be recollected that the able report of the Boston Committee against an increase of the Tariff was transmitted to Mr. Hayne, Senator from South Carolina and by him presented to the Senate. So singular and gross an act of disrespect to the Hon. Messrs. Webster and Silsbee, who represent the State of Massachusetts with such honour and influence, caused general wonder and disgust. The Boston Courier explains the cause of the proceeding. One of the Committee upon being asked whether he had any objection to giving the reasons for such conduct, replied in the following liberal and dignified language:

"It is my opinion, and the opinion of a majority of the Committee, that the influence of Messrs. Webster and Silsbee in this Commonwealth is too great, and that it ought to be broken down; and that more individuals come from the country to this city to see Mr. Webster than to see the monument of Washington in the State House."

The mind which was capable of conceiving and connecting such powerful argument as that which we have in the report could not, we are sure have been a partaker in, or assentor to, so pitiful a consideration as this; and we desire to absolve the individual, whoever he may be, from a share in the proceeding. It is a most unfathomable propensity which some men have to

vilitate, dishonour and pull down those who honour them—to remove from situations of trust and responsibility those who prove themselves eminently, worthy and capable—to weaken and even destroy the influence of such as at the Seat of Government represent, with dignity and with talent their constituents and their interests. On this subject, such levellers may read a salutary lesson in the conduct of our southern neighbours—they do not raise up or give an opportunity for the display of talent, for the purpose of crushing it—when they find a man who at once honours himself and themselves, they take pride in supporting him, and preserving his reputation from unjust assaults, and his influence from envious detraction.

Merchants' Telegraph.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

By the Packet ship John Jay, Captain Holdrege, from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to the evening of the 7th December inclusive, Liverpool of the 8th, and Lloyd's List of the 7th.

It will be seen from the following extract from the Liverpool Chronicle of the 8th of December, that Snelson, the late Teller of the Petersburg Bank, has been arrested at Liverpool:—

Successful Pursuit.—Nathaniel Snelson Teller of the Discount Office of the Bank of Virginia having absconded on the 21st October with about 40,000 dollars, chiefly in Virginia bank notes, of \$100 each, and bills upon some houses in Liverpool was traced through the United States to Quebec, where he took his passage on board the Mary Cumming, bound to this port which sailed on the 2d November. Twelve hours before his pursuer reached that place.— Notices of these circumstances, with copies of a handbill describing his person and offering a reward of \$500 for his apprehension and safe delivery to the jailor of the town of Petersburg, from which he had absconded, were forwarded hither by a vessel which sailed from Quebec on the 3d November, and arrived here on Saturday, as also, from New York by the packet ships Leeds, which arrived on Sunday, and Canada, which arrived on Tuesday; in the latter of which one of the Directors of the Bank came as a passenger. Boughey & Roberts the police officers were accordingly directed to look out for the arrival of the Mary Cumming, which they boarded as she was entering the King's Dock Basin, on Wednesday last; and acquainting the delinquent with their errand received from him about \$30,000 in notes and bills, being the whole of the stolen property which remained. He also quietly surrendered himself, and expressed his willingness to return to America with the gentleman who had followed him hither.

The small pox has made great ravages in Falmouth. In all cases where it terminated fatally, the subject had not been vaccinated.

There is but precious little political intelligence, if any. Not a word later from Constantinople, or from the Isles of Greece, than was published in the Commercial Advertiser on the 18th ult. A few straggling unofficial items, however, from the East, of the old dates, have been gathered together, and strengthen the impression that the Turks were making warlike preparations. How could they do otherwise, whether the deliberations of the Divan shall result in peace or war? Under any circumstances of the case, the Porte in such an emergency could do no less than make a show of energy, and display of strength.

It will be recollected that on the 18th ult. we gave extracts from the London Courier to the evening of the fifth of December inclusive containing extracts from the Paris Moniteur, (the Ministerial paper,) of the 4th. We also on the same day, published accounts from Constantinople, official to the 5th, and unofficial to the 10th November, inclusive, from Smyrna to the 7th and from Augsburg to the 17th, inclusive. The most of these accounts we find this morning again re-published here almost word for word embracing the accounts given under the head of Paris December 2. The articles before referred to in the Courier to the 5th, were of a decided pacific character; and the editor denounced the attempts of a portion of the press, to excite contrary apprehensions. By the following which is the leading paragraph in the Courier of the 6th it will be perceived that they were, without later information from the seat of the Turkish Empire:—

There is no intelligence from Vienna or Constantinople to day later than that we have communicated. If no impediments be thrown in the way of sending off their dispatches, advices from the Allied Ambassadors may be expected every hour.— But it is not wholly improbable, should the Sultan have determined upon hostilities, that he will use the summary means he possesses to prevent the immediate notification of the fact; especially if he is aware as perhaps he is that the Ambassadors have a discretionary power to direct such proceedings, in the event of a formal rupture, as to them may seem most expedient.

The Courier of the evening of December 7, copies from Paris papers of the 6th, sundry extracts from the Augsburg and the Allgemeine Zeitung, to the 1st of December inclusive. The article under the head of Constantinople, Nov. 9, though not so late as our former advices to quote the language of the Courier, reads rather ominously as to the Pacific dispositions of the Porte. But the editor adds, that the announcement by the Gazette de France as this; that down to 4 o'clock on the 11th ult. the Ambassadors had not quitted Constantinople amounts to nothing; for, as the Divan were not to give their decision till

the evening of the 11th or probably till the morning of the 12th, of course no fresh occasion could have arisen for any proceeding on the part of the Ambassadors.

The Courier also doubts the statement of the Augsburg Gazette, that the Ambassadors were to remain till the 16th having given to the Porte seven days to accept the intervention. The question was no longer one of forbearance on the part of the Ambassadors, but of definite resolution on the part of the Sultan.

RANDOLPH UPON DUFF GREEN.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Tuesday, Feb 5, 1828.
RETRENCHMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Chilton.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Hamilton to the amendment of Mr. Blake.

Mr. Rives was entitled to the floor, and had risen to address the house, when

MR. RANDOLPH rose and asked leave of his colleague to state a single fact. The house would remember, he said, and he could not forget the courtesy with which he was heard, that some remarks were made by him on Friday last. Yesterday, in consequence of certain rumours in this city, a friend asked him if he had seen the paper which he held in his hand, the United States Telegraph of Saturday. He said he had not; for although a subscriber to it, it came to him very irregularly, and he had not seen it. It was suggested to him that he had better look at it. He did so, and his eye was attracted to an article under the editorial head, entitled "The Bargain." He IMMEDIATELY WROTE A NOTE to the Editors, stating that in this article there was an unwarranted and unwarrantable use of his name, not only in misrepresenting what he had said, but in saying for him what he did not say. It was a long time before he could get the paper. He hunted the whole Capitol for it, and got it at last from the other house—he meant the other branch of the legislature. After getting the paper, his eyes were directed to the report, and just at that moment he was invited to an interview with one of the editors in an adjoining room. He did not accept the invitation, for he preferred listening to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sergeant,) but he wrote a note, saying, that the report was obnoxious to the same objection in a less degree. On reading the report, however, he was so satisfied, he found that it was obnoxious in a still higher degree. He had waited till this morning to see if any notice was taken of his communications. As no notice had been taken, he felt it due to himself and to the house, to say, that the statement which that paper contained was not a statement of what he said, but of what he did not say.

Here Mr. R. read an extract from the article complained of.

He said no such thing. He said, perhaps, something which might have been mistaken for it. He did not impeach the motives of individuals; they may operate, indeed, as regards the agent, but they cannot vary the effect. To him the effect was the same, whatever might be the motives. He had said what he said in the Senate two years ago, and he had also said what he did not say in the Senate two years ago. The whole tenor and air of this report was to make an impression on the public mind abroad, that he came forward with knowing art, to tell the house what other persons did not know, that he came here tending as a witness. It was no such thing. So far from it, he would rather be excluded from giving the testimony—not that he was an incompetent witness—or that he should be induced to give a contradiction to himself but for obvious reasons into which it would be unnecessary for him to go. The object and effect were to create an impression that he had stated what had happened EXACTLY AS IT WAS during the last election—He had said no such thing. This, he said. He stated it again with reluctance, for this reason; he did not wish it to go abroad until it should go exactly as he did say it. He said, he had reason to know the sentiments of two of the high parties, in reference to a third party—He stated subsequently, that he had no connection with those parties since he came from Europe. All the information he had was prior to his voyage to England—He spoke of his sentiments, not only as of general notoriety, but as personally known to himself; and he mentioned the way in which he had obtained that personal knowledge. As in all cases of this character, he liked to act on the highest degree of evidence of his own sense. The sentiments of the two highest parties were so notorious, as to put the seal to his statement.

If any thing was calculated to do mischief, it was such reports, and such editorial comments as these.—He knew but one of the editors of that paper, and he knew him no farther than that he passed him one morning on the steps, and on being first accosted by him, bidding him good morning. He said nothing as to their motives; he had nothing to do with them. If any thing was calculated to do away with the effect desired, it was such exaggeration, such misrepresentations. If, said Mr. R. I were to put my hand to this statement (throwing the paper on the floor), I put my hand to that which is not true. Every one knows it is not true. He had spoken of an understanding between two high contracting parties, one who is now the President—long previous to this event; long previous to its being ascertained that the other candidate was excluded from the house by the vote of Louisiana. It was given in other ways, and it was before he went to Europe in the spring of 1824. He did not know of the exclusion of any candidate from the house, until he returned from Europe in December, 1824. He here stated that he had received the first information of this fact, and of the votes given to Gen. Jackson, from a Captain, whose name he could not make out. He had no communication with those parties since—except of a certain sort with one of them—yes, he had—on the morning of the ballot for President, he was in the Speaker's room, cowering over the fire, when it was expected that New York would not go for Mr. Adams, and he then said to the Speaker, that he hoped we should not be kept a long time balloting, as the state of his health would not permit him to remain too long.

He had said he had evidence that there was a compact between the two parties existing long anterior to the period when it was the thought of either to give his support to the other. To suppose otherwise, is to suppose that a candidate would vote against himself, which would be in fact a *suicide* AN ABSURDUM. To suppose that in the spring of 1824, that candidate had a good understanding with the Eastern gentlemen, would be to suppose that he intended to defeat his own election. Children would not be brought to believe a tale so absurd as that. The conversation he had with that gentleman was an incidental, casual conversation: And which he should repeat as soon as he could find time to correct the minutes—if corrigible they were—which were sent him—(pointing to the table of the reporter for the National Intelligencer)—for that

purpose.

He would advert to another instance of misrepresentation from the same quarter. The one he had stated was not the first, nor the second instance; nor probably the third.— He repeated that he had nothing to do with motives—he had in a former debate said—did they not know that if their adversaries trump, they would not trump also? Hoyle might have taught them better.—The same paper had interpolated the expression, so as to make it—"Mr. Randolph said, Hoyle, their own book of games might have taught them better." This interpolation takes away the whole point of the expression, and makes that base and vulgar, which, as he said it, was strictly parliamentary. With a single exception—in which he had not been misunderstood—he meant as to Irish and Africans—he had not seen any report in that paper which did not excite his disgust; and even in the report which contained the correct expression which he had named, in every other respect his remarks were wretchedly mingled.

He would refer to another circumstance. He disclaimed any reference to motives. On another occasion he had spoken of a bull—converted into a bill—fulminated at Richmond—relative to the shooting militia men. While a gentleman was speaking, he received information that he had been misinformed as to the facts; and such was his horror lest he should be supposed to state for a fact what was not so, that he rose in his place, and with all the clearness of articulation which he could command, made the correction. He rose to interrupt an argument, for the purpose of taking back the statement, in order that it should not go abroad to the world and excite animadversion.—He took it for granted that this denial would appear in the next morning's papers. Instead of which, words to this effect appeared:—"Mr. Randolph said a few words in explanation." This was in the papers of Saturday morning. Sunday was a blank day, as he used to say when he was a sportsman; the mail, therefore, which contained the mischief had two days start, and got to Richmond on Sunday afternoon. The contradiction could not reach Richmond before Tuesday, unless you had a carrier pigeon. There was a space therefore of forty eight hours to do the mischief. The party referred to was a man of gallantry and honor. It was unnecessary to say any thing further. Taking all these things together—he looked at the effects—the motives were nothing to him.

If however, this misconception had not appeared in that paper, the house would not have heard from him on the subject. If printers abused him, he would not ask to which side they belong; he knew they could not get along without the printers—No public man could exist without the press, he was a public man and must bow to the same decree. He begged pardon for occupying the floor so long, and would now yield to his colleague, satisfied that he should only serve for a foil to set off that gentleman to greater advantage.

From the Democratic Press.

A brief account of the Execution of the SIX MILITIA MEN.

As we may soon expect to have the official documents in relation to the Six Militia Men, arrested, tried and put to death, under the orders of General Andrew Jackson, this may not be an improper time to give to the public some of the particulars of their execution, as we have them from "an Eye Witness," who appeals to Col. Russell, for the truth of every word he relates.

Harris was a Baptist preacher, with a large family. He had hired as a substitute for three months. This was the case with most of them.—They were ignorant men, but obstinate in what they believed right, and what they had been told by their officers was right. They were all sure they could not be kept beyond three months & they gave up their muskets, and had provisions dealt out to them, from the public stores, before they left the camp. This confirmed their convictions that they were right and doing what was lawful.

Col. Russell commanded at the execution. The Militia men were brought to the place in a large wagon. The military dispositions being made, Col. Russell rode up to the wagon and ordered "the men to descend. Harris was the only one who betrayed feminine weakness. The awfulness of the occasion; his wife and nine children; the parting with his son, and the fear of a quickly approaching ignominious death quite overcome him, and he sunk in unmanly grief. No feeling of military pride could brace him up.

Col. Russell, doubtless, felt as a man, but he felt also for the pride of the army, and desired to animate the men with fortitude. "You are about to die, said he, by the sentence of a Court Martial—die like men; like soldiers. You have been brave in the field—you have fought well—do not discredit to your country, or dishonor to the army, or yourselves, by any unmanly fears. Meet your fate with courage."

Harris attempted to make some apology for his conduct, but while he spoke he wept bitterly. The fear of death, the idea that he should never again behold his wife and little ones, and his son weeping near him, had taken such entire possession of his mind that it was impossible he should rally.

Lewis, the gallant Lewis, said in a clear and manly tone, "Colonel, I have served my country well. I love it dearly, and would, if I could, serve it longer and better. I have fought bravely—you know I have, & here I have a right to say so myself. I would not wish to die in this way—here his voice faltered, and he passed the back of his right hand over his eyes—"I did not expect it: But I am now as firm as I have been in battle, and you shall see that I will die as becomes a soldier. You know I am a brave man." "Yes, Lewis, said the Colonel, "you have always behaved like a brave man." Other sentences were uttered, other declarations were made, and other words of comfort spoken, but they were lost to me; my attention, says an Eye witness, being chiefly directed to Lewis.

Six coffins were ranged as directed & on each of them knelt one of our condemned American Militia Men. Such a sight was never seen before! I trust to God it never will be seen again! Six soldiers were detailed and drawn up to fire at each man.—What an awful duty! Their white caps were drawn over the faces of the unhappy men. Harris evidently trembled, and I could almost persuade myself that

the heart of Lewis was enlarged and that his bosom rose with manly courage to meet death. The fatal word was given and and they all fell.

As we approached, the scene of blood and carnage, Lewis gave signs of life—the rest were all dead; he crawled upon his coffin. After the lapse of a few minutes he said—"I give his very words—"Colonel, the Colonel, was close to him; "Colonel, I am not killed but, I am sadly cut and mangled." His body was now examined and it was found that but four balls had wounded him. "Colonel, said he, did I behave well?" "Yes, Lewis"—said the Colonel in the kindest tone of voice—"like a man." "Well sir, said he, have I not stoned this office? Shall I not Live?"—The Colonel was much agitated, and gave orders that the Surgeon should, if possible preserve his life. They did all that skill and humanity could do—it was all of no avail. Poor Lewis expressed a great desire to live—"not" said he at that time, "that I fear death, but I would repent me of some sins, and I desire to live yet a little longer in the world." He suffered inconceivable agony, from his wounds, and died on the fourth day.

Many a soldier has wept over his grave. He was a brave man and much beloved. He suffered twenty deaths. I have seen the big drops chase each other down his forehead with pain and anguish. There was much sensibility and sympathy throughout the camp. I would not have unjustly and unnecessarily, signed this death warrant for all the wealth of all the Indies. The soldiers detailed to shoot Lewis had from strong feelings of sympathy, or mistaken humanity, failed to shoot him; but four balls had entered his body.

"An Eye Witness" appeals to Colonel Russell, who he thinks now lives in Alabama for the perfect truth of this sketch.— He does not fear but the Colonel will keenly recollect and faithfully depict the horrors of the day on which six Americans were shot to death under his command; but not by his orders.

The order bears date the very day after General Jackson returned in triumph to New Orleans, and the day before he joyfully went under triumphal arches to the Temple of the living God; where, says the historian, "they crowned their adored General with laurels." The order for the execution of the six unhappy men bears date January 22, 1815.

His crown of laurels had not yet withered when blood, the life's blood of his countrymen, of his fellow soldiers, flowed plentifully by his order. May that order and its consequences sink deep into the hearts of the American people and steel them against him who had no flesh in his obdurate heart; who did not feel for Man; in the midst of joy and revelry, almost in the more immediate presence of his Creator who issued the fatal order to put his creatures to death, and to make their wives and children, widows and orphans.

From the National Journal.

MR. SPEAKER STEVENSON.

When Mr. Calhoun first took his seat in the Senate of the United States, he destroyed the dignity and character of that body, by permitting the members to introduce personalities in debate, and by not enforcing order. Such were the indignant feelings of the Legislature of Virginia, that they refused to re-elect Mr. Randolph, who had indulged in that species of debate. We should have supposed that Mr. Stevenson, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, would have profited by these things; but we regret to see, that, by not enforcing order, by tolerating personalities, and by permitting the speakers in the debate upon "retrenchment" to wander from the subject, and to introduce newspaper and other publications, which had no possible connection with the question, he has succeeded in making the Representative Hall an ELECTIONEERING FIELD, in which the most virulent feelings are indulged to the disgrace of the nation.—This course in the Speaker has thrown from the Legislative Hall every thing like business, and introduced a spectacle degrading to the parties engaged, and shameful to the American character. Such a state of things is the only benefit which, so far, has resulted from the choice of a JACKSON SPEAKER; and if the American people are to judge from this specimen, it is time that every friend to our republican government should pause and reflect upon the consequences which must flow from the elevation of the party which placed Mr. Stevenson where he is. This is a subject upon which we were unwilling to speak—upon which we had determined to remain silent: but the events of yesterday has compelled us to speak out. Let him, and those who have drawn this from us, take all the consequences; we have merely performed our duty.

THE IRISHMAN'S GAMECOCK.

A Gentleman residing in the vicinity of N. York, was desirous of raising some game cocks, and accordingly despatched his Irish servant to the city to purchase a quantity of eggs.

The Irishman returned highly pleased with the success of his mission, and placed the eggs under a hen to hatch. He watched the process of incubation with great impatience, and when the future prize-fighters emerged from their oval prisons, he seized upon one and hastened with joy to exhibit it to his master.

"Master, Master," cried Pat, oustley just look here!"

The Gentleman cast his eyes upon the bird, and discovered it to be a Duck! Astonishment and indignation prevented him from replying, and Pat continued.

"The FABRY orchards of ould Ireland never seed the like of this—look at his bill—look at his feet, (turning up the webbed toes of the bird) what a jewel of a fighter he'll make—the holy St. Patrick, couldn't trip him up."

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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SATURDAY

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EASTON GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY EVENING—FEBRUARY 16, 1828.

BANK DIRECTORS.

The legislature elected on the 7th inst. the following named gentlemen Directors on the part of this State, in the several Banks here mentioned: For the Union Bank of Maryland—Hugh McElderry and Charles C. Egerton.

For the Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore—H. B. Griffith and William Stewart.

For the Commercial and Farmer's Bank of Baltimore—George Riston and Richard Estep.

For the Farmer's Bank of Maryland—J. T. Chase and Theodorick Bland.

For the Branch of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland at Easton—Theodore R. Lockerman and Wm. Clark.

For the Elkton Bank—Adam Whann.

For the Hagerstown Bank—John Vanlear, Jr. and David Schenley.

Virginia—A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of Virginia, providing for taking the sense of the voters of that state relative to the call of a convention to alter its constitution.

A shocking murder was committed at Alexandria, D. C. on Monday evening last, by a person of the name of Smith, keeper of a sailor's boarding house, upon the body of his wife.—The man immediately absconded, but was pursued to this city, taken very early yesterday morning, and immediately carried back to Alexandria, where he has doubtless been committed for trial.—LXXIX.

A duel was fought at New-Orleans on the 29th ult. between a Mr. Vaux and Judge Leonard, in which the former was killed on the spot. This is the sixth instance of fatal duels within a very short period.

Mr. CONWAY, the tragedian, while on his passage from New York for Savannah, in the ship Niagara, jumped overboard on Thursday 24th ult. while the rest of the passengers were at dinner. Every exertion was made to save him but owing to the heavy sea, and strong wind blowing from the northeast, and the ship under press of sail, all efforts were fruitless.

Mr. C. about a year ago, formed the determination of relinquishing the stage and devoting himself to the study of divinity; since which time his attention has been so unremitting as to have kept him almost wholly secluded from the world.

The recent report of the society for the house of refuge in New York is highly gratifying to the friends of such institutions. Within the last year ninety boys and thirty five girls have been indentured to different persons, generally at a distance from the city, by the managers. Thirty of the boys have been sent to sea; most of them on whaling voyages from Nantucket and New Bedford, under the charge of captains in whom the managers can confide. Letters have been received from masters, to whom offending boys and girls have been apprenticed, commending their conduct, and giving the best hopes of a thorough reformation.

NEW YORK.—The Rochester Telegraph of the 30th ult. contains a notice signed by nearly one hundred young men of that village inviting a meeting of the young men of Monroe county to take measures for supporting the present administration of the general government.

The Albany Daily Advertiser, suggests the idea of a State Convention, such as has been held in Virginia, Ohio, and other States, for the re-nomination and support of J. Q. Adams.

The Albany Morning Chronicle makes the following comments on the assertion of the Argus that three fourths of the Legislature of New York are friendly to General Jackson's elevation to the presidency. "Thus says the Argus, in its sage comments on the recent legislative caucus. Now if the Argus means to say—as he insinuates—that three fourths of the present legislature are in favor of elevating Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, he says that which is not so, and which he knows not to be so. Eighty one, out of the one hundred and sixty members of the legislature, were, after a vast deal of toil, labor, hesitation and difficulty, drummed into the ranks. This is the whole force—let the friends of the Hero make the most of it."

We are gratified to learn says the Baltimore Patriot that a great State Convention, similar to those of Pennsylvania and Virginia, is about to be held in the interior of New York, for the purpose of nominating an ELECTORAL TICKET favorable to the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as Chief Magistrate of the Union. The Albany Daily Advertiser says:—"New York will again redeem herself from the thralldom of Southern machinations, aided by Northern Demagogues, as she did in 1824."

PROOF UPON PROOF.

Col. Thomas H. Benton, in a letter dated—Washington, Dec. 7th, 1827, says, "I was informed by Mr. Clay, in the fore part of December 1824, that he intended to vote for Mr. Adams." And—"Since that period, and especially during the present summer, I have on several occasions, and in the presence of political opponents, mentioned what I knew of Mr. Clay's early intention to vote for Mr. Adams." This "early intention" of Mr. Clay was made known in Dec. 1824, by Mr. T. H. Benton, in the family of his father-in-law—living in Virginia, two hundred miles from Washington. From the family of this father-in-law, this information found its way into the papers.

Thus we see Mr. Clay not only exculpated by the credible testimony which we have already published, but by that of Thomas H. Benton, an U. S. Senator, one of the most prominent members of the Opposition.

WAR RUMOUR.—The New York Morning Courier of Wednesday contains the following paragraph: A letter was received yesterday evening by a Mercantile House in this city, per brig Jane, dated Gibraltar, December 22, 1827, which states, "Our news of this day gives information that the Grand Sultan has declared War against the Allied Powers."

The above letter is from a mercantile house of the utmost respectability in Gibraltar, who were so convinced of its truth that they entered into speculations as to the probable effect this news would have upon the market, and concluded in the opinion that it would produce no material alteration. Our own opinion, from the state of affairs in Europe, has been, that war was inevitable; yet we are willing to wait further advices, for confirmation that such an event was known in Gibraltar on the 22d of December: this is a concession, when we revert to the information contained in letters from Paris of 4th December, which state that "the Grand Sultan has absolutely refused all terms proposed by the Allied Powers, and even gone so far as

to make the most extravagant demands of them. The consequence is like to be an immediate war.—The bombardment of Constantinople by the combined fleets of the three powers, and the passing of the Pruth by the Russian army may soon be expected." Still, as we have said before, "we bide our time."

Capt. Proctor, of the Jane, informs us, the allied fleets of England, France, and Russia, had sailed to intercept and drive back the Turkish squadron, which, it was said, was to have sailed from Constantinople.

In our file of Gibraltar papers from 16th to 18th December, inclusive, we find no news of moment, save marine, which is reported under the proper head.

The editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser doubt the correctness of this intelligence. They say that they had "conversed with the Captain, and some of the passengers of the Jane, which left Gibraltar on the 26th December. They stated there was no news of consequence in the place to their knowledge. Had intelligence of so much importance as the letter communicates, actually have been received, it would seem strange that these gentlemen should not have heard of it."

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr Hamilton and Mr Sergeant occupied the floor upon the resolutions of Mr. Chilton. Mr. Hamilton moved to amend the amendment offered by Mr. Blake.

The substance of this amendment will be found in our regular report of the proceedings. Mr. Buchanan took the floor after Mr. Sergeant and on his motion before he went into any remarks, the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Cobb presented a Report, and the resolutions of the State of Georgia, insisting on the fulfillment of the compact between that State and the United States in relation to the lands occupied by the Cherokee Indians. The senate spent some hours in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, after the petitions had been presented the house resumed the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Chilton when Mr. Buchanan made some remarks which occupied nearly two hours. Mr. Rives then obtained the floor, but being somewhat indisposed the House adjourned.

Mr. Mercer made an unsuccessful effort to offer a resolution to enforce, hereafter, the rule of the house which limits the consideration of motions and resolutions to an hour, but as it required the unanimous consent of the house to offer a resolution while another is pending, and as an objection was made, he did not succeed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Select Committees, for the remainder of the session, were ordered to be appointed by the Vice President. The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business at half past twelve.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Chilton was resumed. Mr. Randolph then occupied the floor for a few minutes to correct a misrepresentation of his language which had appeared under the editorial head of the Telegraph of Saturday.—Mr. Rives then spoke on the resolution for about an hour and a half. Some impatience being then manifested to take the question, the House having refused to adjourn when Mr. Bartlett took the floor, the question was put on the amendment of Mr. Hamilton, which was carried—Ayes 112—Noes 74.

Before any other question was taken, the House adjourned, leaving Mr. Bartlett in possession of the floor, for to day.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations to the revolutionary and other pensioners was ordered to a third reading. The Bill respecting discriminating duties on tonnage and imports was discussed and ordered to a third reading. The Militia bill was taken up, considered, and laid on the table. Some time was then spent in discussing the bill for the relief of the Columbian College, and the bill was recommended for a report of further information as to the facts.

In the House of Representatives the resolution offered by Mr. CHILTON was again taken up. Mr. BLAKE'S amendment having been superseded by that of Mr. HAMILTON, which was adopted on Tuesday, the question was now, on the amendment moved by Mr. DORSEY to carry back the inquiry as to the payments out of the contingent fund for Foreign intercourse, to the 1st of July, 1790 Mr. DORSEY withdrew the amendment, in order to allow an opportunity to Mr. BARTLETT to speak to the main question. Mr. BARTLETT then delivered a speech which occupied near three hours; and was followed by Mr. A. Smith; Mr. WRIGHT, of Ohio, proceeded, and spoke until near nine o'clock.—Some slight sparring then took place. Mr. DORSEY renewed his amendment to carry back the inquiry, which was carried by a vote of 93 to 85. The question was then taken on Mr. BLAKE'S amendment, as amended by Mr. HAMILTON, which was agreed to—Ayes 173, Noes 2. The original resolution as amended, was then unanimously adopted; and at 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill respecting duties on tonnage and imports was read a third time and passed. The Bill providing for the payment of the claim of Susan Deatur and others, survivors or representatives of the officers and men who captured and burnt the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli, was considered, and the blanks were filled. No question was taken on the bill.

In the House of Representatives, a number of Resolutions were offered. Among them was one, laid on the table by Mr. Sloane, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish copies of all the correspondence between the Department and General Jackson, from the commencement

of the Creek war until the 1st March 1815, on the subject of the draft, service and discharge, of the several corps of Tennessee militia. A number of bills from the Senate were read twice and committed. The General Appropriation Bill, which was returned from the Senate with amendments, was committed to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, ordered to be read a third time above a fortnight since, was discussed, on the motion for its passage, by Mr. Miner, Mr. Barnard of New York, Mr. Brent, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Bates of Massachusetts, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Williams, Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Oakley, and was finally, on motion of Mr. Taylor, recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the relief of Abraham Ogden, and others, was discussed and rejected. The bill compensating the widow and representatives of Commodore Deatur and others, was ordered to a third reading. The bill for graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse to the States in which they lie, was considered, and supported by Mr. Kane, when it was laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, the amendments made in the Senate to the General Appropriation Bill, were agreed to. The bill, therefore, only waits the sanction of the President to become a law. Mr. McDuffie reported a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, to authorize the Postmaster General to erect an additional building, and to employ five additional clerks. There was a number of resolutions submitted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on several private bills, which were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday, until which day the House adjourned.

From the N. Y. American.

The Congress of the United States.—We have taken occasion more than once, to lament the loss of character which such discussions as those provoked by Mr. Chilton's resolutions could not fail to bring upon the House of Representatives, and the closing scenes of this discussion most lamentably realize all our apprehensions. At 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, the resolutions as amended and modified, and so amended and modified as to strip them of any peculiar applicability to the existing administration, were unanimously adopted under circumstances of disorder and riot, (no other word can express it,) in the last degree disgraceful.

The letter of our correspondent enters somewhat into detail, and discloses facts and conduct calculated to crimson the cheek of every American, who feels as he ought for the honor of his country. We trust, however, that the papers at Washington, or if not, that the correspondents of distant papers, will give the details of these disgraceful scenes. There is no remedy for them, no security against their recurrence, but in exposing them to public indignation. If in the House of Commons, or the House of Peers, in England, such scenes were to occur, an independent press would visit them with its severest censure, while it would spread the record of delinquency before all eyes.—Should it be said that in this land, which is the chosen abode of Freedom, there is not the same vigor and independence in the Press? We hope not.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Wednesday Night, Feb. 6.

I have just risen from the dinner table, what do you think of dinner at 10 o'clock at night? It was about that time when the House adjourned, after a sitting which for clamour and disorder, was never equalled in Congress.

Mr. Chilton's resolution is at length disposed of. The Administration party has gained a decided victory. These two sentiments may seem paradoxical. But the statement is correct. I mentioned to you last night, that Mr. Dorsey proposed an amendment of the resolution, to make the inquiry proposed by it go back to the year 1798, therefore turning the direction first given to this measure, from the present administration, and making it embrace the several administrations since Washington's time. The debate has chiefly been upon this question to day; and in the end, the amendment was adopted by a majority of six—after which the resolution passed *una voce*.

Thus the opposition has been completely foiled in the sinister design of this resolution as at first proposed, and as frequently amended.—Messrs. McDuffie and Drayton voted for the amendment of Mr. Dorsey. A committee of seven was appointed, and they will have sufficient labor in the matter to employ them incessantly until the next session of Congress. The truth will in the end be found to be, that this mighty matter, on which so much has been spoken, will fall to the ground without any result. Heaven knows that I do not complain of the waste of time. Not! As a party measure the resolution of Chilton has been of the most suspicious influence upon the Administration side of the question.

Mr. Bartlett uttered a speech this morning characterized by his usual shrewdness & good sense. But the speech of Mr. Wright of Ohio, for earnestity and effect, excelled any thing of the kind that I ever heard in Congress. He rode rough shod over the entire opposition party—taking each man in detail. Upon Apoclypse Smyth, Ingham, and George Kremer, he was particularly severe. After he had closed, Kremer rose and read a letter written by Mr. Wright in some political controversy, during last summer, and very knowingly asked if he knew *tra sutorum*. Without answering the question, the latter rose, and read a bill of indictment *pro contra* against George Kremer—and asked Kremer if he knew the individual named in it? Kremer replied that he was the man; and that he had been honourably acquitted.

It would be in vain for me to attempt to describe to you the scene of uproar that existed in the House during the latter part of the sitting. Cries of order were heard in every direction, while nothing but disorder reigned. Many members left the House in disgust. The Speaker was continually obliged to interpose his authority, but not always with effect. I will endeavor to give you some account of the proceedings, and some anecdotes which you will not find in the newspapers, in my next.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening the 12th inst. by the Rev. Lot Warfield, Mr. Isaac B. Parrott to Miss Susan Arringdale, all of this county.

On Tuesday 12th inst. at Newark, in the State of Delaware, by the Rev. Mr. Russell, Dr. George T. Martin of Denton to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Arthur Whiteley, and grand-daughter of the celebrated Capt. Kirkwood of the Revolutionary Army.

On Thursday evening the 14th inst. by the Rev. L. Warfield, Mr. Cain Clark to Miss Lydia Neighbours, all of this county.

On the same evening, by the same, Major John Dawson, to Miss Mary Robson, all of this county.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of George W. Nabb, esq. on Friday 23d inst. at 11 o'clock, at which the members are respectfully invited to attend.—By order, RICH'D. SPENCER, Sec'y. Feb. 16—1828

C. HAYDEN Dentist

WILL be in Easton in a few days, and will offer his Professional Services for a short time. Feb. 16, 1828—f

Talbot County to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of George F. Thompson, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session eighteen hundred & five, and the Supplements thereto, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts, and the said George F. Thompson, having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly—I do hereby Order and Adjudge, that the said George F. Thompson be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he do appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said George F. Thompson to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said George F. Thompson, should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.—Given under my hand this 4th day of December 1827. LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Feb. 16—3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet. THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary,

RICHARD KENNEY—MASTER, WILL leave Easton on Sunday the 24th of February (inst.) at nine o'clock. A. M. re-arriving leave Baltimore every Wednesday, at 9 o'clock. A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season. The subscriber has taken the Granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of grain or any other freight; the public may please to commit to his charge.

All orders left with the subscriber or with Capt. T. Parrott, Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to. The subscriber hopes, from his knowledge of strict attention to the business, to share a part of the public patronage—every accommodation necessary for the comfort and convenience of passengers will be attended to by the public's obedient servant, RICHARD KENNEY. Easton, Feb. 16.

Easton and Baltimore Packet. THE SLOOP

EDWARD LLOYD,

EDWARD AULD—MASTER, WILL leave Easton Point on Wednesday the 13th of February (inst.) at 10 o'clock. A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Saturday, at 10 o'clock. A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above days during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in business, and his unremitting attention, will ensure him a liberal share of the public patronage. All orders left with him or in his absence with Mr. Samuel H. Henry his Clerk, either at his office at Easton Point, or at the Drug & Medicinal Store of Thomas H. Dawson, nearly opposite the Bank at Easton, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. EDWARD AULD. Feb. 9—1828—4t

Runaways.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 19th inst. as a runaway slave, a negro boy by the name of JOHN PARKER, but since calls himself RICHARD KING—about 17 years of age, five feet four inches high—his upper front teeth are wide apart. Had the following clothing—blue cloth coat, casinet round-about and pantaloons, coarse shoes, black seal skin cap. He says he belonged to Frederick Fishback of Culpepper county, Va.

—ALSO—

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, as a runaway slave on the 19th inst a negro man by the name of HENRY PARKER, but since calls himself WILLIAM KING—about twenty years of age, five feet three inches high—has a small scar about the centre of his forehead. Had the following clothing: blue cloth coat and p. taloons, two white marseilles waistcoats, black fur hat and coarse shoes. He says he belonged to Henry Ward of the town of Jefferson in Culpepper county, Va.

The owners of said slaves are required to come and take them away or they will be released according to law. GEO: SWEARINGEN, Shff. Wash. Co. Feb. 9.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th, and FRIDAY 29th days of the present month (February,) at 11 o'clock A. M. & will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space & term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and abatement in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law. By order, JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county. Feb. 9. 10w

FOR SALE

On very moderate terms, an excellent second-hand PIANO—It is in complete order, and has been very little used.—Apply to JOHN MCCONEKIN. Easton, Feb. 2—3t

REMOVAL.

WM. NEWNAM

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public at large, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Edmondson on Washington street, next door to the Store of Wm. H. Groom, and nearly opposite his old stand, where he is prepared to furnish those who may favour him with their custom with

BOOTS & SHOES

At very reduced prices for CASH—he solicits a share of public patronage. Easton, Jan. 19, 1828—1f

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, at the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 11th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.—

A VALUABLE FARM, consisting of a residue of parts of several tracts of land called "Martin's purchase of Darden"—Also three other tracts of land called "Darden's Scraps," "Marshland," & "King's Creek Marsh," containing by a recent admeasurement, 367 7-8 acres of Upland and 138 1-8 acres of Marsh.

The said farm was formerly the dwelling plantation of Tristram Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased, and was sold by his executors to Dr. Barnard Wilson, late of said county, deceased, and is now in the occupancy of said Wilson's heirs. It is situated in Talbot county, on Choptank River, about 5 miles from Easton, and adjoins the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Mr. John Arringdale. The improvements consist of a Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen and Quarter, a large Barn, & other necessary farm and out houses. The soil is naturally fertile and improvable.

ALSO, at the time and place above named, I will sell at public vendue, all the right & title of the aforesaid Wilson, deceased, to a HOUSE & LOT, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the town of Easton, at the corner of West street and the road leading to the Point, which was purchased by him from the late Mr. Thomas Bell, and of which he died seized.

The above house and lot will be sold subject to the power of Mrs. Ann Bell. The terms of sale are, that the purchase money be paid within twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with good and approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment thereof, bearing interest from the day of sale.

On payment of the purchase money with interest as aforesaid, and ratification of the sale by the Court, a good and sufficient Deed or Deeds will be executed and acknowledged according to law, by the Trustee, conveying to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, all the right, title and claim of said Wilson's heirs to the aforesaid lands and real estate.

The Creditors of said Wilson, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale. THOMAS MARTIN, Trustee. Feb. 9 ts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery for the sale of the real estate of Allen Bowie, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, for the payment of his debts, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at public vendue, on Tuesday the 26th day of this present month (February) at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, part of a tract of land called "Newman's Lot," and part of a tract of land called "Noble's Chance," with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, situate, lying and being in the county of Talbot aforesaid, on the head waters of Wye River, & containing one hundred and seventy acres of land.—A credit of one, two and three years, payable in equal instalments, will be given on the purchase money, from the time of the sale. The purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond to the Trustee with such security as he may approve, and on the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will, by a good Deed, to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her and their heirs, the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the complainants, or of the defendants, and those claiming by, from or under them, or either, or any of them.

Attendance given by EDWARD N. HAMBLETTON, Trustee; for the sale of the real estate of A. Bowie, dec'd. Feb. 2 ts

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on MONDAY the 18th instant, at the late residence of the Rev. James Thomas, in the town of Easton, ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE (negroes excepted) of which the said James Thomas died possessed—viz

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, with many other excellent articles. There will be a credit of six months—Particular terms of sale will be given at half past 9 o'clock, A. M. of the day of sale. MARY THOMAS, Adm'rix. of James T. Thomas, deceased. Feb. 9—2w

ALSO—For Rent, the HOUSE and lot lately occupied by said deceased.

Sinclair & Moore,

OFFER FOR SALE,

AT THEIR STORE, PRATT ST. WHARF, BALTIMORE, A General assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, many of which were raised under their direction last season, others are of late importation and have been proved to grow well, which they know to be true and good. Also FIELD SEEDS, such as red and white Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Heards Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Gran Grass (for Lawns) Lucerne Millet, Yellow Locust, and Bird Seeds.

Among the extensive variety of implements of husbandry ready to deliver at the shortest notice, they would name the BARSHARE PLOUGH of sizes, so generally preferred for breaking stiff grass sward and for mellow soils. After vendue the SELF-SHARPENING plough for two years to general satisfaction, and having had forty acres ploughed with one last season, enables them, without hesitation, to recommend them; they take a wide furrow, turn and crumble the soil well, & have been known to run a season without smith's repairs.

IN STORE, Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Cotton Gins for horse and hand power, Cotton Planters, Cultivators' several kinds of the most approved Straw Cutters, cast steel Axes, hay and manure Forks, Spades; Shovels, and GARDEN TOOLS; wove Wire, Sieves, Safes, and Wire works of all kinds.

FRUIT TREES, Among which are, Apple, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, and Thorn Quicks, all of which will be sold on moderate terms for cash, with a deduction of 5 per cent. on implements of their manufacture.

Just received, a few copies, McMahon and Cobbett on Gardening. ORCHARD GRASS SEED WANTED. 1st mo. 26 4w (S)

POETRY.

A SAILOR'S APOLOGY FOR BOW-LEGS. From Hood's Whims and Oddities.

There's some is born with their straight legs by nature—

And some is born with bow legs from the first—

And some that should have grow'd a good deal straighter,

But they were badly nursed.

And set, you see, like Bacchus, with their pegs

Astride of casks and kegs.

I've got myself a sort of bow to larboard,

And starboard,

And this is what it was that warp'd my legs.

'Twas all along of Poll, as I may say,

That foul'd my cable when I ought to slip;

But on the tenth of May,

When I gets under weigh,

Down there in Hartfordshire, to join my ship,

I sees the mail,

Get under sail,

The only one there was to make the trip.

Well—I gives chase,

But as she run

Two knots to one,

There warn't no use in keeping on the race!

Well—casting round about what next to try on,

And how to spin,

I spies an ensign with a Bloody Lion,

And bears away to leeward for the inn,

Beats round the gable,

And fetches up before the coach horse stable.

Well—there they stand four kickers in a row,

And so

I just makes free to cut a brown'un's cable.

But riding isn't in a seaman natur—

So I whips out a toughish end of yarn,

And gets a kind of sort of a land waiter

To splice me, heel to heel,

Under the she mare's keel,

And off I goes, and leaves the inn a-starn!

My eyes! how she did pitch!

And would'n't keep her own to go in no line.

Tho' I kept bowing, bowing at her bow line,

But always making lee-way to the ditch,

And yaw'd her head about all sorts of ways,

The devil sink the craft!

And was'n't she tremendous slack in stays!

We could'n't, no how, keep the inn abaft!

Well—I suppose

We had'n't run a knot or much beyond—

(What will you have on it)—but off she goes,

Up to her bends in a fresh water pond!

There I am!—all a-back!

So I looks forward for her bridle gears,

To heave her head round on t'other tack;

But when I starts

The leather parts,

And goes away right over by the ears!

What could a fellow do,

Whose legs, like mine, you know, were in the bilboes,

But trim himself upright for bringing to,

And square his yard arms, and brace up his elbows,

In rig all snug and clever.

Just while his craft was taking in her water?

I didn't like my birth tho' howsomever,

Because the yarn, you see, kept getting taught-

er,—

Says I—I wish this job was rayther shorter!

"The chase had gained a mile

A-head, and still the she-mare stood a drinking:

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE, HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.

They have also just received, 40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

10th mo. 20 w

Birth Night Ball.

THE Gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties are informed that a Birth Night Ball will be held at Mr. Thomas Peacock's Assembly Room, (Easton Hotel) on Friday evening the 22d of February next, to which they are respectfully invited.

SAMUEL STEVENS, EDWARD S. WINDER, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, RICHARD SPENCER, JAMES C. HAYWARD, ROBERT H. RHODES, ROBERT W. KENNARD, CHAS. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Jan. 26 4w

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent county on the 2d inst, by John Ireland Esq. a justice of the peace for said county, a negro man who calls himself Thomas Frazier, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender made, dark complexion, has no scar or peculiar mark, visible; had on when committed a blue roundabout jacket and trousers, blue arctout coat, boots and white hat, says he belongs to John Cockey, sen. of Kent Island and has a paper in his possession purporting to have been written by a person of that name and residence: dated 15th April 1827, giving his man Thomas leave to go to the Canal to work &c. The owner or owners of said negro are requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs & charges and release him, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

JOSEPH REDUE, Shff. Chester-Town, 2 Jan. 4th, 1828 6w

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

Vanderford & Hambleton,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the Public, that they have taken that well known stand on Dover Street formerly occupied by Mr. James Meloney, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches; viz: Country work of all kinds, Gun Locks, Horse Shoeing, Axes, Drawing-Knives, and other edged tools, warranted of the Best Materials, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—They have on hand and intend keeping a good assortment of Materials, and from the strictest attention to business, they hope to give general satisfaction, and therefore solicit a share of Public Patronage.

Easton, Jan. 12.—1f

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent.—He returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

The public's obedient servant, SOLOMON LOWE, Easton, Oct. 27

For Sale or Rent,

The Dwelling House and Lot at the South West corner of Dover and Harrison Streets.

ALSO, The Red Dwelling House and Lot on Dover street, opposite John M. G. Emory's Esq. Apply to PHILIP WALLIS, or Wm. E. Shaahan.

Feb. 2—3w q

MIDDLE TOWN ACADEMY,

Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst. under the care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thoroughly instructed in the different branches of a good English and Classical Education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages. The terms of tuition will be; for the English branches, exclusive of Mathematics, \$3 per session, or \$10 including the Mathematics; for the Languages, including the English, \$10 per session. Tuition money to be paid in advance.

There will be two sessions in the year, with a short vacation between each.

Good boarding can be obtained in respectable families in the village, at the rate of Forty Dollars per session; and a few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y. Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3m

THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE

Middletown Academy

Will be opened on the first Monday of December next, under the superintendence of Miss Isabella Anderson.

Terms: Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c. \$2 per quarter; payable in advance.

Geography, arithmetic and plain needle work, \$3 50 cents per quarter.

Embroidery & Painting, \$5 per quarter.

Good boarding can be had in the village on reasonable terms.

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y. Middletown, Del. Nov. 5, (Dec. 8) 3m

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias so directed at the suit of William Y. Burke, against Richard Baker, next to be sold on Saturday the 1st day of March, next on the premises of said Baker the following property to wit; one negro girl called Anna, one do. Hetty, one negro boy called John; seized and will be sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of said fieri facias.

Attendance given by JESSE SCOTT, Constable. Feb. 9.

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing the negro woman named Anna and Hetty as the said negro women are bill a sold to me; & moreover, the said negro women, were publicly sold under said bill of sale, and purchased by my agents for my use. Given under my hand this sixth day of February, 1828.

Feb. 9. JOHN W. BOHDLKY.

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

For Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Jenifer S. Taylor, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Carolina, will be sold at the Court House door in the village of Denton, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon all that lot with the improvements thereon in the said village of Denton, where the said Jenifer S. Taylor now resides, being part of a tract of Land called and known by the name of Mount Andrews, containing 60 square perches, more or less—This lot has the strongest and best built wooden house in Denton, and other improvements in good repair, and will be sold on the following Terms, viz:—One third part of the purchase money with the interest on the whole on the first day of March 1829.—and one other third part of the whole with the interest on the remaining part on the first day of March, 1830.—and the Remaining third with the interest thereon on the first day October following, with the purchase giving bond to be approved of by the Board of Directors. And also another lot of the same tract, adjoining the other (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre, and adjoining the shop of George T. Millington, Esq. and also one unimproved lot which the said Jenifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston, and Edward B. Hardecastle, Esqrs.

These two last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place and on the same conditions of the first named,—also at the same time & place and on the same terms, will be sold the Banking house and lot with the improvements thereon, the Property of the said President, Directors and Company. By the Board of Directors, JOHN BOON, Agent. Denton, Jan. 5 ts (9)

BOOTS & SHOES.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store in the new house near the Drug Store of Moore & Kelly, and nearly opposite the Market House, in Easton, where he intends keeping a constant supply of articles in his line—He has also in his employ a number of excellent workmen which will enable him to execute all orders in the best manner; Water-proof do. of his own make, also Wilmington made, and has just received from Philadelphia a large and elegant assortment of Ladies Morocco & Lasting thick soled shoes, together with a general assortment of childrens boots & shoes.—Also a good assortment of calf skins, which he is prepared to manufacture into boots, &c. in the best manner, at a short notice, and on the most liberal terms. ISAAC ATKINSON. Easton, 1st mo 26th, 1828.—1f

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my Rich Neck Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh, or the Narrows.—It is probable I shall be a good deal from home this winter; my Overseer will, therefore, have positive orders, not to suffer, or permit, any person in my absence, to hunt or shoot at those places—I do also forwarn all Craftsmen from taking wood from my point or shores, as considerable damage has been sustained by this practice—it is therefore expected gentlemen will have a due regard for their own feelings, as all trespassers will hereafter be dealt with according to law. SAMUEL HARRISON. Rich Neck, Dec. 1, w

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 tables 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 25, 1828.

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 short 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

UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison and Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers. Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality. Easton, Dec. 29—1f

EASTON HOTEL

The Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform Travellers and the Public generally, that he has rented and now keeps that commodious and well known stand called

THE EASTON HOTEL,

For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate Travellers and the Public generally in the first rate style and comfort—and hopes from his long acquaintance with the business and his anxious desire to please, to merit and obtain a share of the public patronage.

He will be able to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year.

Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with Horses or Carriages at a moment's notice.

The public's Obedient serv't. THOMAS PEACOCK. Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 1f

REFRESHMENT.

RICHARD KENNEY

HAS Removed from the Union Tavern House second door below Dover Street, adjoining Mr. Camper's Store, where the Public can be accommodated with OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, DUCKS and other LUXURIES that the Seasons afford. His Bar will be furnished with Choice Liquors. Private Parties can, at all times, be accommodated with good rooms and attentive Servants.

His charges will be very moderate, as he is determined to do a CASH business if he does any. Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 1f

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.

JOHN ROGERS. Sept. 29,

TO LET.

And Immediate Possession Given. Two comfortable Houses in Earles Row.

Punctual tenants the terms will be very low, for further particulars enquire of Alexander Graham or the subscriber

WM. H. TILGHMAN. January 26,

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot, situated on Goldsborough street—for terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or Thomas Martin.

SUSAN SETW. Nov. 24.

P. S. Should the above House and lot not be sold by the 10th December, they will be to Rent.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situate on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber,

JOHN STEVENS. Easton, Sept. 22.

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. Dec 16.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, & lastly by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing commodious dwelling & Storehouse convenient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage house, stable and granary with a sizeable paved Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is considered one of the best stands for a Store on the Eastern Shore—there being but one in the place—it would make an excellent stand for a Public House, as there has been none in the place for the last few months—to a good tenant it will be rented on very reasonable terms by applying to HENRY NICOLS. Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 15

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to WM. POTTER. Sept. 22, w

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Caroline county Court at October Term last, the undersigned commissioner to value and divide the Real Estate of Peter Hardecastle late of said county deceased, will offer at public sale on Saturday the 23d day of February next, on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all that part of said Estate consisting of Lot No. 4, which one of the heirs accepted, being part of a tract of land called & known by the name of Forest Range, (otherwise called the White Oak,) containing 512 acres more or less, which is mostly woods and heavily timbered—which is adjoining lands of William Jones and John Barcusc and a part of said Estate belonging to Frederick Harrison, which will be sold on a credit of one two and three years with the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

JOHN BOON ANDREW BAGGS } Commissioners. & GEO. NEWLEE. } Jan. 26, 1828—ts (S)

Collector's Notice.

ALL PERSONS in arrears for county Assessment for the years 1826 and 1827, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given after the first day of February next; about the middle of that month all the money will be due from the Collector, and will be payable to the different persons that have claims against the county for the years aforesaid—and after that time I shall go on and send around and execute every person's property that is in arrears for county Taxes; this method I must take to prevent those that have claims against the county from suing and executing myself, which they have already threatened to do, as soon as they have it in their power. LAMBT. W. SPENCER, Collector. Jan. 26 w

NOTICE.

The subscriber of Caroline county, has obtained letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Major Richard Hughtlett, deceased, late of Caroline county.—All persons indebted to the said deceased by Judgement, Bond, Note or Account are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay. All persons having Claims against the deceased are requested to produce the same Legally proved, for settlement. ANNA HUGHTLETT, Ex'rx. of Richard Hughtlett, dec'd. Greensborough, Jan. 26

Runaway.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 24th December last, as a runaway slave, a mulatto man, who calls himself JOHN MDANIEL, about 55 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high—has a small scar above his left eye. Had on, when committed, a drab domestic courtout and pantaloons, Wilmington striped waistcoat and old white fur hat. Says he belonged to William Hill near Richmond, who purchased him of Benjamin Barrett of Falmouth Va. The owner of said slave is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law. GEO: SWEARINGEN, Shff. W. C. Jan. 8—26 4w

For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, lying on Freshhaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about one by land—it is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred pannels of fence will enclose the said farm to itself.—The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oysters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river.—Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, can now suit himself, and can get possession at Newyear's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber. JOHN DAWSON. Talbot co. Nov. 3.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of William Willson, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to have them filed in the Register's office on or before the 10th day of March next. RACHEL WILLSON. 1st mo. 19th, 1828.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction. Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or elsewhere. The Public's Obed't Serv't JOHN WRIGHT. Easton, Nov. 17.

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices; persons disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeton. J. B. WOOLFOLK. October 6

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XI.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1828.

NO. 8.

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.

MEDICAL.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.
GENTLEMEN:—You have frequently served the cause of suffering humanity, by giving circulation to important discoveries made in the healing art. I beg your indulgence to state, for the good of the public, that since the winter of 1824-5, I have had three violent attacks of an inflammation of the liver, each subsequent attack worse than the former; that I have thrice undergone salivation, to the manifest injury of my constitution; that, soon after the effect of the third salivation was wearing off, I had an addition to my afflictions, of the most painful kind, viz: bleeding from the lungs; to check the progress of which, the first remedy resorted to, was that recommended by the immortal Doctor Rush—I swallowed as much fine salt as my situation would admit of. This generally checked the bleeding for a season. I also had recourse to blood letting from the arm, to the application of leeches on my breast, and to cupping; all of which, I know, by experience, to be serviceable for a time. I have also submitted to blistering which afforded some relief. In fine, from my first attack, till recently, I was under the full impression that the breast or lung consumption had taken fast hold on me, notwithstanding my family physician, Doctor Jones, assured me to the contrary, repeatedly, to whose opinion I now gladly assent.

As soon as I saw Doctor Herford's publication of the beneficial effects produced by the drinking of the Liverwort tea, I determined to give the Liverwort a fair trial in my case, and accordingly procured a supply, which I have used for near three months as my only drink, nourishing liquids excepted. Since I commenced drinking the Liverwort tea, I have had no return of spitting of blood, and my strength has rapidly improved. When I call to mind my former situation, as before described, under the operation of salivation, blistering, the use of the lancet, and all the accompanying attendants on a debilitated constitution, not the least of which was the danger of strangling, from the great quantity of blood issuing from the lungs—to relieve me of which thirty leeches have been applied to my breast at one time, & thirty nine incisions made on my breast for the use of the cupping instruments—having experienced all this distress, and infinitely more than I can describe, during the past Spring and Summer, (as often as twice in one month) the distress arising from bleeding at the lungs, and now to find myself free from this alarming visit, and all the other evils brought in its train, such as leeches, cupping, &c.—the whole benefit resulting from the use of the Liverwort tea, (for a period but little over two months) with my health and strength greatly improved—imparts to me a felicity truly gratifying and which I desire to make known, for the benefit of all who may be similarly affected. All such I exhort to give the Liverwort tea a fair trial, and be attentive to their diet: for I have the best ground for believing that it was reserved for the Liverwort, through the blessing of Divine Providence, to do for me what all other expedients had failed to effect. And, from the experience I have had of this healing plant, I am of the opinion that all those afflicted with that distressing complaint, the obstruction of the urinary passages should drink freely of the Liverwort tea: for it acts powerfully on the kidneys and those passages. They certainly would find it to their advantage. In conclusion, I would observe, that I have, for the last sixteen months, rigidly adhered to a milk diet. I have drunk the Liverwort tea in its cold state as advised by Doctor Herford, and have obtained from all teas and coffees in a warm state, and all other stimulating draughts, of every kind. JOHN CONNELL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10th, 1828.
P. S.—Directions for preparing the Tea, &c.—A double handful of the Liverwort, after washing it clean, is to be put into a sauce pan, and half gallon of boiling water poured on the same; let the pan then remain on the hot embers, or stove, and simmer for about an hour and a half: then pour the whole into a proper vessel to drink out of. When cold, it may be drunk as often as the thirst or state of the stomach will admit. The keeping the leaves in the vessel while using the tea, is necessary, to keep the same limpid.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

The white Mustard Seed is an almost certain remedy for all complaints connected with disordered functions of the stomach, liver and bowels, and has been eminently successful in the following cases:—In tendency of blood to the head, head ache, weakness of the eyes & voice & hoarseness; in asthma, shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and other distressing affections of the chest; in indigestion, oppression after eating, heartburn, sickness, wind & spasms, cramp, and other uneasy affections of the stomach; in debility, uneasiness, pain and sense of tenderness and soreness in the interior, and particularly at the pit of the stomach, and in pain in the sides and the lower part of the body; in all complaints arising from bile, scirrhus liver, and other morbid affections of that organ; in deficient perspiration, gravel, scanty and unhealthy state of the urine, and other disorders of the skin and kidneys; and irritable bowels, flatulence, and occasional or habitual costiveness; in severe colds, rheumatism, lumbago, spasm & cramp in the body or limbs. partial and general dropsy, palsy, coldness of the limbs and feet, and in loss of appetite, failure of sleep, weakness of nerves, depression of spirit, and general debility of the system. In acute, gout, rheumatic fever, epilepsy, scorbutic scurvy, palsy, erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, in the dreadfully painful affection called the small pox, typhus and scarlet fevers, and other

severe disorders, has likewise been taken with very considerable advantage. For the long round worms, as well as the small white ones, it is also incomparably the best remedy, inasmuch as both in children and grown up persons, it not only destroys those reptiles, but if persevered in long enough to restore the tone of the stomach and bowels, will entirely prevent their recurrence in future.

In the white mustard seed are combined a valuable aperient and an equally valuable tonic; and thus, while it affords the most salutary and comfortable relief to the bowels, it never weakens, but on the contrary always strengthens, both those organs and the stomach, and ultimately the whole system. Its efficacy probably consists in a communication of energy and activity to those movements of the canal by which the aliment is propelled, and in this way perhaps, it operates in animating and improving those secretions of the stomach paucous, and liver, by which digestion and chylification, those most important functions in the animal economy are effected. It had very frequently succeeded when all other medicines have failed; it never loses its effect by use; it requires neither confinement to the house nor any particular attention to diet; and in the absence of decidedly inflammatory symptoms is always safe. In order to take it with advantage the patient need only attend to its effects on the bowels, which, generally speaking, it is not designed to purge; but merely to maintain in an uniformly open and comfortable state; and in securing this effect, of which any one may easily judge for himself the whole art in the use of the medicine consists.

After what has been already stated it is almost superfluous to observe that the mustard seed is peculiarly adapted to the case of those whose habits, situations and conditions in life, render them more particularly liable to disordered functions of the stomach, liver and bowels with the endless variety of distressing maladies flowing from those causes.—Of this class are principally the studious and sedentary; persons whose constitutions have suffered from long residence in hot climates; mariners and sailors at sea; manufacturers and mechanics of every description; the indolent and intemperate; the poor who suffer from hard labour and scanty means of support, and persons advanced in years. To children also in the early period of infancy, the white mustard seed is highly beneficial not only as a remedy for worms, but as a means of obviating the extreme debility of the stomach and bowels, so frequently attached to their tender years.

The mustard seed is always to be swallowed whole, not broken or wasticated; and either alone, or in a little water, or other liquid, warm or cold; and the best general rules for taking it are the following:—Generally speaking; three doses should be taken every day without intermission; the first about an hour before breakfast, the second about an hour after dinner, and the third either at bed time or an hour before.

Each dose should contain that quantity which in the whole shall be found sufficient to produce a healthy evacuation of the bowels every day. Two or three large tea spoonfuls in each dose will generally produce this effect though with some constitutions much smaller doses will answer the purpose; but should that quantity fail each dose may be increased to a table spoonful; and in some instances a fourth table spoonful may be added between breakfast and dinner. When the quantity fails to produce the desired effect on the bowels a circumstance which very rarely occurs; it will be proper to assist operation of the seed with a little Epsom salts or other mild aperient taken every morning, or every second or third morning, as occasion may require instead of the first dose of the seed, for the space of ten days or a fortnight or such longer period as may be found necessary. And if the patient be troubled with piles, it will be advisable to relieve the bowels occasionally with a small tea spoonful of milk of sulphur, and an equal quantity of magnesia mixed together in a little milk or water taken at bed time, either with or after the dose of the seed.

In palsy, asthma, ague, diseases of the liver, rheumatism and worms, the seed should be taken some what more freely than in other cases; and in instances of long standing and great obstinacy to the extent of four or five large table spoonful in the course of each day, if the bowels will bear that quantity without much inconvenience; and in these as in other cases the patient must have recourse to Epsom salts, or any other mild aperient, or to the mixture of sulphur and magnesia, if necessary. When the seed is taken as a preventive by persons of consumptive and delicate habits or otherwise constitutionally susceptible of cold, or by others for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of disease of any kind, or as a remedy for costiveness or any slight attack of disease, a dose thus taken every day about an hour before breakfast, or which is generally to be preferred, about an hour after dinner will very frequently accomplish the proposed object, provided it be sufficient in quantity to keep the bowels in an uniformly open and comfortable state.

I will close these observations by remarking; that a steady daily perseverance in the use of the mustard seed, according to the rules above recommended, for the space of two, three, or four months, and in many instances for a much shorter period, will seldom fail to convince the patient of the extraordinary efficacy and singular value of this very safe, cheap & simple medicine.

From the New York American, THE TWO TRAVELLERS.

A TRUE STORY. The Coupe de the Paris and Havre Diligence on a certain time was occupied by three persons; one of them, Mr. Malaquet, a shopkeeper, in the RUE St. MARTIN, and fat and stupid, slept very constantly and talked very little. A lady enveloped in her travelling cloak, and Mr. Lussac a Gascon, and of course a great talker, were the other two. The latter very adroitly insinuated that he was bearer of a considerable sum in bank notes, half of which he observed belonged to a rich merchant who had given him orders to purchase a quantity of colonial produce, (which intimated that he was trustworthy) the other half he said, it was his intention to rest in a country house, in tender care of the health of Madame Lussac—which further signified that he was a snug man. Mr. Malaquet was less communicative: that he was going to Havre was certain; but that was all he chose to make known.

After passing PONTOISE, the horses of the Diligence were changed and the Conducateur asked our travellers to alight, and walk up a hill just ahead to which they consented—the lady, of course, remaining behind. Supping there was a steep hill to ascend, our travellers were not alarmed at the Diligence's preceding them; and although it began to grow dark, they walked very leisurely for a quarter of an hour, without coming to any ascent, and the Diligence appearing from the sound still at some distance. They began to run; but the faster they ran, the more distant the rattle of the wheels, until, at last, they listened in vain—not a sound could be heard. Mr. Malaquet, in a deluge of perspiration, could only find breath to cry out; white Lussac, making gantic strides, swore roundly; for a terrible idea had entered his brain. It is all over with me, thought he; the Conducateur has planned with this pretended shopkeeper, that I shall be left at his mercy in this deserted spot, and in the night too.—The fact is, there was no hill; and the Conducateur has neither waited for us, nor called. Well, one must be prepared for the worst; two or three banditti will no doubt, soon join my sulky companion, who sticks close to my heels, and I shall be murdered, like a fool as I am; but, whatever may happen, I will be on my guard; for, after all, if he is alone, I can outrun him. Mr. Malaquet, no less suspicious, was a prey to the same fears; and they from that moment acted and talked accordingly.

The muddy road, however, obliges them to walk side by side upon the foot-path; and in this situation, their eyes and ears are on the alert, and although mutually saying to each other that they must quicken their pace, they are trying which shall suffer his companion to go before. If Malaquet stops to pull out his pocket handkerchief, Lussac stops to tie his shoes. When Malaquet puts his hand in his waistcoat pocket for his snuff box, Lussac jumps aside in the mud. If one stops suddenly, thinking he sees a man behind a tree, the other resolutely doubles his fists, and prepares for action. "We must expect to be attacked," said Mr. Lussac, "but whoever robs me will not get much, for I have but just money enough to carry me to Rouen." "But," replied Mr. Malaquet, "did you not say in the Diligence, that you had 15,000 francs about you?" The cut throat has not forgotten thought Lussac; how imprudent I have been, "I meant to say," adds he, "that I expected to receive this sum at Rouen, to continue my voyage." Malaquet now believes that Lussac mentioned the 15,000 francs for the purpose of inspiring a confidence which he would soon endeavor to turn to account. "If we are attacked," said he, "I have my pistols about me, and am sure of bringing down my man." "It appears to me you observed that you travelled unarmed," "I did not wish to avow it, not having a lawful right to carry them." This looked suspicious, thought Lussac, and quickened his pace.

At last after an hour of unheard of terrors, they meet a man on horseback, who informed them that their diligence is on the road to Gisors, while they are on that of Magny. In short, they have turned to the left when they should have turned to the right, and they have yet two leagues to walk before arriving at a village. Not less suspicious of each other, they journey on *le-fe-a-tele*, until a stage-coach overtakes them; and they supplicate the Conducateur to give them places—they would even stand upon the steps. The Conducateur is however inflexible, and the postillion cracks his whip in their faces.

They finally reached a village, with swollen feet, and overcome with fatigue, but every body sleeps, except a poor sick woman, who cannot stir from her bed, but who directs them to an inn, which they find with difficulty. Here all the beds are occupied; the innkeepers will never give them a miserable mattress; to accommodate

both. After having supped, as well as their fear would permit; after having got comfortably warm before the fire, our companions in misfortune draw their travelling caps snugly over their forehead, and lie down lovingly side by side. Their mutual fears gradually disappear, and they make each other strange avowals. "Ah! sir, how you frightened me," said Mr. Lussac. "Is it possible? Well, sir, to be frank with you, you appeared to me to be confoundedly suspicious." "How then, do I look like a villain?" "And I?" Right. Well, never mind; no reproaches; let us thank Heaven that we were more scared than hurt." "Exactly; so now for a little quiet sleep; and that your's may be so, try not to dream of me." "Nor you of me—good night."

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.
The house met. Were present, the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

By Mr. Hinch, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Worcester county, praying an alteration in the mode of appointing the overseer of the poor of said county; which was referred to a select committee of five members, consisting of Messrs. Hinch, Hooper, Powell, Williams of Worcester, and Dennis.

The bill from the senate, entitled, An act respecting naturalization, was taken up for consideration; and in the progress of the second reading thereof, Mr. Ruth proposed to strike out all of the first section, after the enacting clause thereof, for the purpose of amendment; and the question thereon being taken, it was determined in the negative. The said bill was then read through, passed without amendment, and returned to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the house agreed to consider the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the establishment of a literary, scientific, and military academy in Baltimore county, and in the progress of the second reading thereof, was amended and passed.

The Clerk of the senate delivered the following message; which was read:
By the Senate, February 11th, 1828.

Geotlemen of the House of Delegates,
We have received your message informing us that in consequence of the resolution of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, authorizing the mayor to convey to the state all the right and title of the city to the property known by the name of the Maryland or City Hospital; you have returned our resolution of the 23d ult. in relation to the same subject as unnecessary; and in this course we acquiesce.

We also agree to your proposal to appoint a joint committee to consider and report what further legislation may be required in consequence of the cession of this property to the state; and have appointed Messrs. Herbert, Kennedy and Thomas, to unite with the gentlemen named on the part of your honourable body for this purpose.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Petitions of the following titles were this day severally presented:—

By Mr. Williams of Worcester, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Worcester county, counter to the petition of sundry other citizens of Worcester and Somerset counties, praying for a law authorizing the building of a draw-bridge across the Potomack river, from New town to Stephen's Ferry, presented by Mr. Williams of Worcester on the fourth instant; which was referred to the committee to whom was referred the said petition to which this is counter.

By Mr. Dennis, the petition of the Vestrymen & Wardens of Somerset Parish in Somerset county, praying the passage of a law authorizing the elections & meetings of the Vestry of said Parish to be held in the Church at Princess Anne; which was referred to a select committee of three members, consisting of Messrs. Dennis, Gibbons and Goldsborough.

The report of the Committee on Internal Improvement was read a first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Taney, submitted the following order for consideration; which was twice read, viz.

Ordered, That five hundred copies of the report from the committee on Internal Improvement, be printed for the use of the members of this house.

Mr. Gantt moved to strike from the order the words, "five hundred," and insert in lieu thereof, "two hundred and fifty;" and the question thereon being taken, Will the house agree to strike out and insert as proposed? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Bills of the following titles, were this day severally reported:

By Mr. Millis, An act to suppress duelling.

By Mr. Mackey, An act regulating the service of process by constables.

By Mr. Montgomery, An act to authorize the drawing of a lottery for the benefit

of the Maryland college, in the town of Belle-Air, Harford county.

By Mr. Dennis, An act to change the place of holding elections for vestrymen & church wardens, and the regular meetings of the vestry of Somerset parish, in Somerset county.

Which said bills were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, On motion by Mr. Teackle, the question was put, That all the orders of the day and the unfinished business, except that in relation to the bill entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, be postponed until to-morrow? And it was resolved in the affirmative.

The house then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of Friday last in regard to the said bill, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction.

And the question then pending, on the motion of Mr. M-Mahon, to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, viz.

"Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland," being stated.

The debate thereon was continued.

And on motion by Mr. Teackle,

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Donoho asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, to be entitled, An act to establish district courts for the trial of assaults and batteries, and for other purposes.

Mr. M-Mahon chairman of the select committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled, An additional supplement to the act entitled, An act for founding an university in the city or precincts of Baltimore, by the name of The University of Maryland, reported that the committee have considered said bill, and are of opinion it ought to pass, with the following amendment. In the third line of the first section, strike out "seven," and insert "nine."

The said bill, with the proposed amendment, was then read the first and by a special order, the second time, passed with the proposed amendment and returned to the senate.

On motion by Mr. M-Mahon, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the unfinished business of Monday last, in reference to the bill from the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road company, reported by the committee on internal improvement; to whom it was referred, with the amendments proposed by said committee, and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Hawkins the chairman stated, that the committee having according to order, had the said bill, with the proposed amendments, under consideration, he was directed to report the said bill, with several amendments proposed thereto, and adopted by the committee.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day,
On motion by Mr. M-Mahon, the question was then propounded, That the said orders of the day, and also the unfinished business of yesterday, in reference to the bill, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, be suspended, for the purpose of considering the said report of the committee of the whole house? And it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the house was then called, and the door keeper sent for the absent members, in the city.

The door keeper having returned and reported, that all the members in the city were attending, except those confined by sickness, the house proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole house on the bill of the senate above mentioned, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company. And in the progress of the second reading thereof, the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole house, as above stated were severally concurred in.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, the question was propounded, Will the house agree to adopt and propose to the senate, as a further amendment, to come in at the end of the 16th section of the bill, the following as an additional section? viz.

"And be it enacted, That if the said company should neglect to provide proper wagon ways across said road as required by the 16th section of this act, it shall be lawful for any individual to sue said company, and be entitled to such damages as a jury may think him or her entitled to, for such neglect or refusal on the part of said company."

And it was resolved in the affirmative. The bill having been read through, the question was propounded, Shall the said bill pass with the amendments proposed and adopted by the house, as above?

And it was resolved in the affirmative. And the house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The bill from the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, passed by this house yesterday, with the proposed amendments, was returned to the senate.

Mr. Tilghman presented the petition of William Ringgold, of Queen-Anne's county, praying that the state may relinquish its right to certain property therein mentioned, and transfer the same to his infant daughter Mary Elizabeth Ringgold, which was referred to a select committee of three members, consisting of Messrs. Tilghman, Ruth and Ridgway.

The speaker announced a message received yesterday from the senate, by their clerk, returning the bills and a resolution sent to that body for concurrence, of the following titles:

An act to repeal an act to declare certain trespasses felony, and for other purposes, passed at December session 1826, chapter 260, so far as it relates to Calvert and Baltimore counties.

A supplement to an act, entitled, An act authorizing the commissioners of Charles town, in Cecil county, to purchase a lot of ground for the purpose therein mentioned.

And, An act for the relief of Elizabeth Hardikin, of Dorchester county. Severally endorsed, "will pass."

The hour having arrived for passing to the orders of the day, the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of Tuesday last, in relation to the bill, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction. When,

Mr. Mahon asked for permission to withdraw his motion, made on Thursday last, the seventh instant, to strike out the enacting clause of the said bill; and the question being propounded, Will the house grant the permission asked for? It was determined in the negative.

After further discussion on the motion of Mr. Mahon, to strike out the enacting clause of said bill.

The house was called, on the motion of Mr. Goldsborough, and the absent members sent for.

The door-keeper having returned, reported, that he had notified such members as were absent, but in the city, "that their attendance was required by the house."

Whereupon, the question was propounded, Will the House agree to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, under consideration, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, as proposed by Mr. Mahon; which is in these words, "Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland?"

And, on a division, it was determined in the negative—yeas 15, nays 53.

The yeas and nays, being then required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative 15—Negative 53.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The speaker presented a petition, addressed to him, from sundry citizens of Queen-Anne's county, praying the passage of a general Crow Law; which was referred to a select committee of five members.

Mr. Lee, having asked for leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, An act to abolish the orphan's courts of this state, & to establish district equity courts, to be invested with equity jurisdiction, as well as the powers of the present Orphan's Courts; the question thereon was propounded, Will the house grant the leave asked for?

The yeas and nays, being required by seven members were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative 46—Negative 17.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

And whereupon Mr. Lee, accordingly reported said bill, which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mercer offered the following order for consideration, which was twice read: O'bered, That this house sit during the remainder of the session for the dispatch of public business from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

When Mr. Turner proposed to amend said order by adding thereto the following "and from six in the evening until nine."

Mr. Montgomery moved to add to the proposed amendment, the words, "for the transaction of local business." And the question thereon being taken, Will the house agree to amend the proposed amendment, as above? It was determined in the negative.

The question then recurred and was put, Will the house adopt the amendment as proposed by Mr. Turner? And it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Banning then proposed to amend said order, by adding at the end thereof, the words, "from and after Monday next." And the question thereon being taken, Will the house agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Banning? It was determined in the negative. The question then recurred, and was taken, Will the house adopt the order as proposed by Mr. Mercer? And it was resolved in the affirmative.

Bills of the following titles, were this day also severally reported:

By Mr. Stevens, chairman of the committee on claims, An act authorizing the levy court of Talbot county to levy on the assessable property of said county the expenses incurred, at a special court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery held at Easton, in said county, on the 23d January 1828, and continued until the 26th of said month.

By Mr. Mercer, from the committee on internal improvement; An act to incorporate the Elkton and Wilmington Rail Road Company.

By Mr. Ely, An act to incorporate the Franklin Tarapite Road Company.

Mr. Goldsborough chairman of the select

committee to whom was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of Orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons, reported verbally, that the said committee have considered said bill, and are of opinion that it ought to pass without amendment. The said bill was then read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day,

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the unfinished business of yesterday, in relation to the bill, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, and; after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair; when Mr. Lee, the chairman, reported the said bill with sundry other amendments adopted by the committee, and proposed to the house. The amendments proposed were subsequently read, and severally concurred in by the house.

In the progress of the reading of said bill,

Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, moved further to amend the same, by striking out from the first section, the words, "and in all cases where the auctioneer or the owner of such goods so exposed to sale, or any person employed by them, or either of them, shall be the highest bidder, the said goods, wares, merchandises or effects, shall be subject to the payment of the same duties as if they had been sold to any other person," for the purpose of inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "provided nevertheless, that in all cases where the owner or owners of such goods, wares, merchandises and effects, shall be the highest bidder, that the said goods, wares, merchandises and effects, thus struck off to the owner, shall not be subject to the payment of the duties, as if they had been actually sold to another person.

And the question thereon being taken, Will the house agree to the further amendment of the bill, as proposed? It was determined in the negative.

The question was then propounded, Shall the said bill pass, as amended? And it was resolved in the affirmative. Yeas 55 Nays 14.)

The yeas and nays, being then required by seven members, were taken, and appeared as follow:

Affirmative, 55—Negative 14.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning nine o'clock.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The bill passed by this house yesterday, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, was sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Martin having asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, An act to authorise the levy court of Talbot county to levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned; it was, on his motion, Ordered, That a select committee consisting of three members be appointed to prepare and report the same. Messrs. Martin, Mills and Lloyd, were appointed the said committee.

On motion by Mr. Tilghman, it was Ordered, That the committee on internal improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1825, chap. 166, entitled, An act to create a board of public works.

On motion by Mr. Hitch, the amendment proposed by the senate to the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty one, chapter 110, was read the second time, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Bills, of the following titles, were this day also severally reported:

By Mr. Donoho, An act to establish magistrates courts in the several counties of this state for the trial of assaults and batteries.

By Mr. Ruth, An act for the benefit of Maria Seib, of Queen-Anne's county.

By Mr. Gibbons, An act for the relief of Richard Waller, and the administrators of Josiah Broughton and Samuel Heath, deceased, securities of William S. Handy, late sheriff of Somerset county. And

An act to divorce Augustus J. T. Giraud and Mary Ann his wife, of the city of Baltimore, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read the first, and by a special order, the second time, and severally assented to. Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Orrell, the house proceeded to consider the bill, reported by him, entitled, An act to authorise the levy court of Caroline county, to make sale of part of the public land in the village of Denton, in said county; and it was read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill from the senate, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed without amendment, and returned to the senate.

The bill reported by Mr. Gough, chairman of the committee on insolvency, entitled, An act for the relief of Thomas D. Singleton, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Teackle asked for leave to withdraw the papers and documents accompanying the petition of Mary Ann Giraud for a divorce, and also the papers and documents accompanying the counter petition thereto, of Augustus J. T. Giraud; and the question thereon being put, Will the house grant the leave asked for? It was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill reported by Mr. Dennis, entitled, An act to change the place of holding elections for vestrymen and church wardens, and the regular meetings of the vestry of Somerset parish, in Somerset county, read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house then adjourned until Monday morning nine o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

Mr. Banning presented the petition of Henry Pickering, of Talbot county, praying, that the levy court of said county, may be authorised and required to levy on the assessable property thereof, a sum of money equal to the value of his slave, negro James Mackey, who was murdered by negro James Truxton, a slave, the property of James Price, esquire; which was referred to the committee on claims.

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims to whom was referred the petition of Elizabeth Hudson, of Caroline county, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to Elizabeth Hudson of Caroline county, or to her order, during life in half yearly payments, a sum of money equal to the half pay of a private as a further remuneration for her husband, John Hudson's services, during the Revolutionary War.

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to whom was referred the petition of Mary Benson, of Talbot county, having had the same under consideration beg leave to report—That the committee are of opinion that she is not entitled to a pension, they therefore recommend that she have leave to withdraw her petition.

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Anna M. Smyth, of Kent county, having had the same under consideration beg leave to report—That it is the opinion of the committee that she is not entitled to a pension they therefore recommend that she have leave to withdraw her petition.

The bill reported by Mr. Boon, entitled An act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the several counties of this state, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and placed in the hands of the speaker; when on motion by Mr. Mahon the said bill was withdrawn from the hands of the speaker, & it was amended by the adoption of the following, as an additional section, to come in at the end of the bill, viz.

And be it enacted, that nothing in this act shall extend to or have operation within the city of Baltimore.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Frederick the said bill was then recommitted to the committee from which it was reported, for the purpose of further amendment.

The bill reported by Mr. Thomas of Frederick, entitled, An act to provide for holding on the same day throughout the state the elections for choosing delegates to the general assembly, sheriffs of the respective counties, representatives in congress, electors of the senate and electors of president and vice president of the United States, was taken up for consideration and in the progress of the second reading thereof,

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Frederick the first blank in the first section of the bill was filled with the word "Tuesday."

Mr. Semmes then moved to strike out "November" in the fourth line of the first section, and insert "August" in lieu thereof. And the question thereon being taken it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Goldsborough, the several other blanks in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th lines of said section were respectively filled with the word "Tuesday."

On the several motions of Mr. Thomas of Frederick, the words "eighteen hundred and thirty" were inserted after the word "November," in the sixth line, "eighteen hundred and thirty one" in the seventh line "eighteen hundred and twenty nine" in the ninth line and "eighteen hundred & twenty eight" in the eleventh line of said section.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Frederick the first blank in the 15th line of said section was filled in with the word "nine."—And

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, the second blank in said line was filled in with the word "six."

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Frederick, the first blank in the second section was filled with the words, "last Wednesday of November, eighteen hundred and thirty one, and the second blank in that section was filled with the words, "last Wednesday of November."

The said bill having been read through, On motion by Mr. Dennis, the question was propounded, Shall the further consideration of said bill be referred to the next general assembly? And the yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative 18—Negative 40.

So it was determined in the negative.

The question then recurred, and was put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required by seven members were then and appeared as follow:

Affirmative 40—Negative 18.

So it was resolved in the affirmative and the said bill was sent to the senate.

The hour having arrived for passing to the consideration of the orders of the day,

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the bill entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department, and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Hawkins the chairman reported that the committee of the whole house according to order, had the said bill under further consideration and directed him to report the said bill with several amendments.

On motion by Mr. Semmes the said bill with the amendments proposed and reported by the committee of the whole house, were ordered to lie on the table and be taken up to-morrow as unfinished business.

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

FROM THE MARYLANDER.

In the course of the debate on the time and money-wasting motion of Mr. Chilton, Mr. Randolph said:—

"He stood here the adversary, *quod hoc*, the adversary of any man who is put at the head of the government otherwise than by a majority of the people."

In the above short paragraph, Mr. Randolph has manifested a total indifference to that character for consistency, which every honorable statesman should wish to maintain. He should have recollected that Mr. Jefferson's first election was by the house, and that he had not so full a demonstration of the people's favour as Mr. Adams undoubtedly had. He should have recollected that he not only voted for Mr. Jefferson, but that he supported his administration until **HE WAS REFUSED A MISSION TO ENGLAND.**—That THAT refusal so soured his temper, as to convert him from a warm and zealous friend, into a most deadly enemy, both of Mr. Jefferson and his administration. That he transferred this enmity from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, and their administrations—And, that he has been ever since the bitter and uncompromising reviler of each and all of the Presidents, whether elected by the people or not; and therefore, it is, that his speeches have no other effect than that of a temporary amusement.

From the N. Y. American.

Virginia Electors.—The most impudent assertions are made in the combination prints in respect to the names of Madison and Monroe, which it is well known head the list of electors in Virginia, friendly to Mr. Adams. These names it is said, have been used without permission, and not only without permission, but in opposition to the sentiments of the parties themselves. Now what are the facts?—On the 12th January the Virginia State Convention adjourned, having unanimously placed at the head of their electoral ticket the names of Madison and Monroe which were both proposed to the convention by near neighbours and friends of these respected individuals. It is now twenty five days since this nomination was published; and notwithstanding the sneers, the anticipations and the inventions of the Jackson press, it has not been disavowed in any manner by the gentlemen concerned.—What is the inference from this statement?—clearly this—that being thus selected by the freemen of their state to discharge one of the most sacred, important, honourable duties that can be imposed upon man, they do not feel themselves at liberty to shrink from it.

Extract from Cobbett's Register.

The consequences that will most likely result from the victory of Navarino, will, that France and Russia, will hasten to profit by the humiliation and enfeebling of the Turks. We may patch up our difference with the Turks, but we cannot give them back again the power and the resources of which we shall have assisted to deprive them. The Americans will not fail to profit by this humbling of the Turks. They who have taken care to have no part of the fighting upon their hands, will lose no time in supplanting us in the trade of Turkey. It is their business to step in wherever they see us pushed out; and this is what they have almost done in every part of the Mediterranean and the Levant, just as the poachers would do about our fields if the Game Laws were abolished; and those maritime rights which we have guarded with as much care as ever landlord guarded his pheasants and hares, will, at the breaking out of the first war, be treated by all naval powers much about in the way or on the scale that poachers would treat the hares and pheasants under the circumstances above supposed.

Curious Change of Names.—The following singular application is made to the Legislature of Tennessee, now in session: "Mr. McGhee introduced a bill to alter the name of Susannah Greener to William Greener, which was read the first time and passed. [The petitioner had been considered a woman, had worn female clothes upwards of 20 years, and had gone by a female name. In 1825, petitioner changed his habits, went to Virginia, married a wife, and is now living in Green County.]

Anecdote of Pelisson.—Pelisson was dreadfully disfigured by the small pox, and the following incident befel him from his extreme ugliness. A very beautiful lady met him one day in the street, and taking him by the hand she requested him to let her lead him to a house a few doors off. Delighted at being noticed by so beautiful a female, Pelisson in spite of his appearance, could not forbear entertaining the most ardent hopes. The lady, speaking to the master of the house, uttered the following sentence,—"Exactly like that, every feature."—Pelisson, recovering his astonishment at the sudden disappearance of the lady, requested the master of the house to explain what all this meant? Who, after refusing for a long while confessed that he was a painter adding,—"I have sometime ago undertaken

to paint for that lady a picture of the *Fortification in the Wilderness*, and we have been sadly puzzled to get a good representation of the devil; she therefore brought you to see me as a model."

FACTS AND INFERENCES.

1. One hundred and eight members of the House of Representatives decided by their vote Monday, that the people ought not to be trusted with the perusal of the facts relative to the Court Martial at Mobile, until they should be accompanied by a commentary prepared by the friends of Gen. Jackson.—INFERENCES: The naked facts submitted to an intelligent people, would have overthrown the character, and destroyed the ambitious hopes of the General.

2. The House of Representatives orders the above facts to be printed. The Committee to whom they are referred, contrary to all usage, keep back the facts, until they have been able, by disarrangement, & re-arrangement, and every other kind of arrangement, so to change their bearing, as to perplex the public mind, and prevent it from settling down in any positive conclusions as to the guilt or innocence of the party implicated.—INFERENCES: The Committee found it impossible to *write* Gen. Jackson by any ordinary process, and therefore adopted the desperate expedient of tramping upon the immemorial practice, and implied rules of the House, to wash the Ethiop white.

3. When Mr. DRAYTON rose to make an amendment to the resolution offered by the Chairman of the Committee, with a view to add to the facts, to which the report was appended, such other facts as will be shown by the new documents called for by Mr. SLOANE, and which that gentleman stated might be expected immediately, Mr. Wickliffe, a *go-the-whole* friend of General Jackson, called the previous question—a call which was sustained by all the *go-the-wholes* of the same side.—INFERENCES: The new facts would have been more than sufficient to prevent all that was intended to be effected by the sophistry of the report; and the re-arrangement of the facts

Nat. Journal.

FLORIDA.—A friend who lives in Thomas County, adjoining the Florida line, about 20 miles from Tallahassee, writes us as follows:—"This is a fine healthy country, and persons from all parts of the states coming to settle, as fine land can be purchased at \$1.50 per acre, which will produce with care, from forty to fifty bushels of Corn, or a bale of clean Cotton to the acre. The cultivation of Sugar is progressing to perfection, and I am told some Planters can make 12 barrels of Sugar, of 300 pounds each, to the acre. Of this article there will be a considerable quantity made this season. The country offers many advantages to an industrious man, with a small capital to begin with. Game, particularly Deer and Wild Turkeys, are abundant in our neighborhood which may be obtained with little trouble."

A gentleman who formerly resided in Petersburg, Va. writes the following to his friend, from Tallahassee. "You ask my honest opinion of Florida, in a few words. *Honestly* I rate it a loss to make up an opinion. The country is not in a state of *expansion*. No fair estimation of what it will produce can yet be made. One or two years at most will settle the question. Should we succeed in making good Sugar, Florida cannot be overrated.—The climate is delightful beyond your imagination, or my powers of description. We are rather too far from the Gulf to make the best Sea Island Cotton, though some very pretty is raised in its vicinity. The quality of the Upland will be very fine, in my opinion but little inferior to the Louisiana Upland, when we get in a fair way of making, and good Gins to pick it. It is not my opinion that Florida will prove a good Corn Country. The Merchants have had a fine harvest here, and there are yet chances to make fortunes in that way. Settlers are coming in rapidly, and particularly from Virginia.

Savannah Georgian.

AMERICAN SPANISH TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

About three years ago, Mr. John Rohrer, of Lancaster County, imported from the Island of Cuba, a quantity of different kinds of Tobacco Seed. He had no experience, and but little information on the subject, so that his first attempts were unproductive.—Last spring he sowed some seed as gave him plants for four acres. Some portion of the seed arrived so late that the plants were not in part a want of knowledge, rendered the crop unprofitable.—Another portion of the seed, and of a different kind, came up vigorously, and nearly three acres of what is called the red leaf, was raised so as to meet expectation.

It has been carefully collected, gathered, housed and dried. Of this tobacco a few hundred boxes of cigars have been manufactured, at the farm of Mr. Rohrer, and he has got some of them in this city which he offers for sale at Messrs. J. & C. Wither's Grocery and Liquor Store, No. 321, Market street. Mr. Rohrer is anxious to ascertain what reception these Pennsylvania, will receive, before he enters upon a more extensive growth of the Tobacco, and manufacture of the article. He has no doubt, whatever, but that the soil and climate of Lancaster county will produce an good, and mayhap as plentiful, crops as warmer climates, where slaves are deemed necessary to the cultivation of the plant.

As the Tobacco was only raised last year, the Segars wanted; but we, as Segar smokers, who have smoked a few of Mr. Rohrer's segars, venture to say that they are very well flavored, & that when they have age, & lose some of the sharpness, which is natural to the green segar, they will not be inferior to those of the growth of Cuba. It would be difficult to conjecture the importance to Pennsylvania which may result from this experiment of Mr. Rohrer's. To the friends of the American System we recommend the consumption of these Segars, which are in truth, in fact, and in every respect American.—*Demo. Press.*

FREAK OF FORTUNE.—The Macon, Georgia, Telegraph of the 23d ult. mentions that the drawing of the Monticello Academy Lottery in that state, was completed on the 10th ult. On that day, the highest prize (\$3,000), came out against a ticket held by an old negro follow, the property of C. Cargile, esq. and was owned jointly by himself, his two sons, and two sons-in-law, who had appropriated a dollar a piece in the purchase of the ticket.

A Mrs. Simpson paid a new year's visit to her husband in the jail of Davies county, Indiana, and the jailor good naturedly permitted her to remain in the jail with him over night; early next morning, she bid him an affectionate farewell, and departed in tears; some hours after, however, the jailor discovered that he had departed, leaving her in his place, she having put on the breeches. She was shortly after discharged, and he has not since been heard from. Few husbands would object to their wives assuming the breeches on such occasions

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EASTON GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY EVENING—FEBRUARY 23, 1828.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

News has reached Philadelphia as late as the 31st December from London, and New York down to the 2d January. There is nothing very satisfactory.—The Turk has not acceded to the proposals of the Allied Powers, and the Ambassadors have demanded their passports which have been refused on the part of the Turk, on the ground that the Ambassadors were already under the protection of the Ottoman Government.

As to the reported destruction of the Greek fleet by the French Admiral, little credit is given to it, and it is not probably true. Bell's Weekly Messenger does not consider war probable, but the decisive movement of the Russian Minister is more indicative of war than any other circumstance that has transpired.

Peace has taken place between Russia and Persia.—His Royal Highness Don Miguel has arrived in England.—He was met at Greenwich by the Lord High Admiral, the Duke of Clarence, and after a little refreshment at the Governor's Sir R. Keats, set off with his Royal Highness for town, where he arrived & alighted at the residence of Earl Dudley in Arlington street.

DEATH OF DE WITT CLINTON.

THE GREAT NEW YORK STATESMAN—the leading advocate and master spirit of the stupendous improvements, and of the system of instruction adopted by that state, is no more!—He transacted official business during the day, and wrote several letters during the evening of the 11th. At about 7 o'clock, whilst sitting conversing with two of his sons, his head suddenly fell backwards, and he expired. A rupture of one of the large blood vessels, is supposed to have been the occasion.

The Legislature in session, adopted every demonstration of respect usual upon such occasions. Lieut. Governor Pitcher, on whom the Administration devolves, is seriously indisposed.

A letter from Washington, dated 9th instant, says—

Yesterday, Thomas Tudor Tucker, Esq. the old Treasurer of the United States, died after a short illness. A fortnight ago he was at the President's levee, he is now where human vigour cannot be long. He was a polished gentleman, and one of the oldest officers of the government. By his death a valuable one is made vacant, and rumour says that it may be offered to Governor Kent of Maryland.

The Milledgeville (Geo.) papers, are dressed in mourning on account of the death of Thomas H. Burnside, Esq. member of the legislature of that state, who was killed in a duel, in the Creek nation.

In an eulogy which was pronounced upon Mr. Burnside, he is styled a martyr to his country's cause.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

Mr. Webster arrived in this city from Boston, on his return to Washington, on Sunday morning. He came by land. The roads are horridly bad. In some instances they were obliged to procure teams of oxen, to drag the stages through the mud. They were more than three hours in travelling the first seven miles this side of Manaroneck.

From a diary kept by an old citizen of Philadelphia, it appears that the winter of 1822 was much like the present in mildness.

Method of rendering Glass less brittle.—Let the glass vessel be put into a vessel of cold water, and let the water be heated boiling hot, and then allowed to cool slowly by itself, without taking out the glass. Glasses treated in this way, may, while cold, be suddenly filled with boiling water, without any risk of their cracking. The gentleman who communicated the method, says that he has often cooled such glasses to the temperature of ten degrees, and poured boiling water into them, without experiencing any inconvenience from the suddenness of the change. If the glasses are to be exposed to a higher temperature than that of boiling water, boil them in oil.

Annals de Chimie.

MORE BUTCHERY.

[FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER.]

No. 1.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Great feeling has been excited in the public mind, and much discussion, in consequence of the execution of the Six Militia Men, at Mobile, during the late war; but to my mind the circumstances attending that display of military power, were not as appalling and cold-blooded, as the case of the unfortunate JOHN WOODS, in the Creek nation at Fort Strother. This man had not deserted, but was an energetic, thoroughgoing soldier; hearty, hale, and in the prime of life; and who had volunteered his services in defence of his country's rights. What was his crime? I answer, if it could be called a crime, it was quite venial. Every man who has been conversant with an army of men composed of volunteers, is well aware, that a majority of the common soldiers have as high a sense of honor and feeling as their officers; indeed when the enrolments take place there is no distinction, consequently there is more familiarity among the officers and men, and a greater impetus of control, than there is in a regular army—or even in the militia. The day on which Woods committed the offence, which he expiated with his life, he was on guard. The officer who commanded the guard, had permitted Woods after his relief, to go to his tent and snatch a hasty breakfast. His mess had finished, and left something for him in a skillet. Seated on the ground by the side of it, perhaps thinking of his home and the friends he had left behind, when a petty, self-important assistant to a staff officer, passed along, who ordered Woods to pick up and carry off some bones that lay scattered about near the place. Woods refused to comply with the order, stating that he was on guard;—the other, with an oath, swore that he should do it, and also cursed him for leaving his guard fire.—Woods still refused, and rose to return to his guard, saying that he had obtained leave of his officer for his absence. By this time the half-officer fairly swelled with rage, and flew to a

gun that was lying in the mouth of a tent, to compel him to obey, or to take him prisoner; but poor Woods, nothing daunted, primed his gun, and told the little officer or any one else, not to approach him at their peril; and then deliberately walked to his guard, and surrounded himself prisoner to the officer on duty. In the mean time the little officer, with all his command, could get no person to assist in taking him. General Jackson having heard the noise, came out of his tent, and without knowing any thing of the merits of the case, repeatedly vociferated, "Shoot the damn'd rascal!—Shoot the damn'd rascal!"

This then, is the sum and substance of Woods's offence—and will the people of our free and happy land believe, that for this crime one of their fellow beings was shot to death? I answer yes, and under circumstances of a peculiarly aggravated nature. I am told that at this time Gen. Jackson is mild, peaceable, decent, and rather religious in his language. This was not the case at the time of the murder of Woods—for then he was violent, outrageous and profane. Addressing some (or all) of the Court Martial that were to try Woods he told them to be cautious in rendering their verdict against the prisoner, for said he, I will reward you if you find him guilty I will not pardon him. Thus closing every avenue of access to his obdurate breast. The trial proceeded, and a verdict of guilty was soon rendered, when poor friendless, unprotected Woods fell a victim to the vindictiveness of this fell and bloody tyrant. The case will appear still more horrible & marked with symptoms of unrelenting cruelty when it is further known, that a pardon was offered, if he would ENLIST IN THE REGULAR SERVICE;—but the ill-fated man, still relying on the justice of his cause, and the improbability that the sentence would be carried into effect, refused—and became a martyr in his country's service. It may be proper to add, that all the Court-Martial, and every other person concerned (except the little offended officer) signed a petition for a reprieve—but without avail, AS HIS DOOM HAD BEEN SEALED BEFORE THE TRIAL COMMENCED.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

In the Senate yesterday, the Bill providing for Mrs. Susan Deatur and others, was passed. The report from the Select Committee to which the revival of the rules of the senate was referred, was taken up, and the amendments proposed by them were adopted. On the amendment proposed by Mr. Foot, relative to the powers and duties of the Vice President, considerable discussion arose, when the amendment was laid on the table.

The House of Representatives were occupied from the time when the presentation of petitions and reports terminated, until past 6 o'clock, in a discussion which grew out of a report of the committee on Military Affairs on the subject of the Courts Martial at Mobile. The report acquits Gen. Jackson and the Court.

A motion was made by Mr. Hamilton, the chairman of the Committee, to print the report, together with the documents from the War Department as they had been arranged by the Committee. This led to a long discussion. The motion was resisted with much force by several members; and Mr. Storrs moved to strike out so much of the resolution as provided that the report should be printed together with the documents. A motion was made by Mr. Beecher to postpone the further consideration of the discussion till Monday, which was negatived by a vote of 110 to 71. The amendment of Mr. Storrs was also negatived by a vote of 107 to 82. Mr. Wickliffe then moved the previous question which was carried and the resolution was ultimately adopted by a vote of 108 to 69.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

In the Senate, yesterday, the amendment offered by Mr. Foot, in the rules of the Senate, as to the powers and duties of the Vice President was considered. A long discussion arose on the subject, but no decision was made.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mallary offered an amendment to the bill to regulate the duties of umpires; which was ordered to be printed. The House in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union took up the Navy Appropriation Bill, and after some discussion, rose without coming to any decision, and reported progress.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill regulating processes in the Courts of the United States in those States admitted into the Union since the year 1789 was taken up; the amendment proposed by Mr. Rowan as a substitute, being under consideration. After a long discussion, the first section of the amendment was adopted, and the second rejected.

In the House of Representatives, the House in Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy. Mr. Hoffman moved to reduce the appropriation in the first clause of the bill, with a view to prevent any increase in the number of officers on shore "waiting for orders," which he described as composing a class in which the inefficient, unqualified & the unworthy were the majority. The motion to amend, after much discussion, was negatived by a vote of 104 to 53. Some amendments were made in the bill, on motion of Mr. McDuffrie; after which, the Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments. The amendments were then considered; but no question was taken on the engrossment of the bill.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, the amendment offered by Mr. Foot to the Rules of the Senate, giving the Chair a concurrent power with the Senate to call members to order, and subjecting his decisions to an appeal, was, after a long debate, adopted, by a vote of 31 to 15 on the first branch, and of 43 to 2 on the second branch. In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy, for the year 1828, was ordered

to be engrossed and read a third time today. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Lloyd withdrew a motion he had made to take up the bill relating to the Oregon settlement; and Mr. Strong withdrew a motion which he made to take up the bill to provide for a territorial government for the territory of Huron, in order to allow Mr. McDuffrie an opportunity to take up the appropriation bills. The bill making appropriations for internal improvements was then taken up & gone through. Mr. Martin, of S. C. then moved to strike out from the bill the clause appropriating \$30,000 for surveys, which led to a discussion, which was not terminated when the Committee rose.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill for the organization of a Militia System was taken up, and after some discussion, laid on the table. The Senate spent a short time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Floyd introduced a resolution referring it to the Committee on the Rules, to enquire into the expediency of adopting some mode of making Stenographers responsible for their reports. The resolution was laid on the table after a very short discussion, by a vote of 89 to 30. The House then went into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements and the Bill making appropriations for Fortifications, were severally taken up, and after some amendments, on motion of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, were laid aside.—The bill making appropriations for the Military Service was then taken up; but after some discussion the Committee rose and reported the two first bills and amendments, and reported progress on the other.

The discussion, when the Committee rose, was upon the allowance for the Board of Visitors to West Point. The proposition to fill the blank with the sum of 1500 dollars was agreed to; and the Committee, when the motion to rise prevailed, were considering a motion of Mr. Ingham to amend that clause introducing a provision that the sum appropriated should be applied to the expenses of the Board while at West Point. The effect of this amendment is to cut off the allowance for travelling expenses.

M. de Lavalette, after escaping miraculously from the Conciergerie, succeeded in reaching in the deepest disguise, the last post in France. The post master, who was at the door went to the carriage while the horses were changed and in spite of the English regiment, discovered his old superior. "Have you heard any thing," said he of the escape of M. Lavalette? "I should like to know if he has left Paris. A description of him has been sent to all the post houses on the road to Brussels, and he will most likely take that road to get out of France?" M. de Lavalette, who supposed he was betrayed, replied, slipping with an English accent, "that he did not know—that he was an English officer travelling as a courier for his government and going to Brussels." "Very good," added the post master, after a momentary absence, and lowering his voice, "since you are going to Brussels, do me the pleasure of taking charge of these 100 louis which I owe him." In such a situation, even the expression of gratitude is to be dreaded; and though M. Lavalette had to do with a man whose fortune he had made, he was obliged daily to refuse; concealing the tears which began to moisten his eyes. On arriving at the frontier he said to the postillion, "Here my friend, here are 10 louis to drink your master's health; you may tell him Lavalette is saved."—(Furet de Londres.)

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. JOHN WESTON, to Miss ANN NONNIS, all of this County.

DEED

In this county on Thursday last, Mrs. Anna Gordon.

WARRANTED AND CHEAP EARLIEST PEAS. BEST SECOND CROP PEAS, remarkable heavy Bearers.—Enquire at the Store of Mr. Camper South Corner of Washington and Dover streets. Feb. 23.

GARDEN SEEDS

A WELL ASSORTED SUPPLY OF Genuine Garden Seeds Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, For sale on the lowest terms for Cash by MOORE & KELLIE. Easton, 2d mo. 23d, 1828. N. B.—They have also just received a supply of CLOVER SEED.

COACH, GIG, SPRING AND HARNESS MAKING.



THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have commenced the above line of business in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. William H. Faulkner, on Washington street, nearly opposite Richard D. Ray's Tavern, and hope that all who wish to deal in their line will give them a call and try them with a small share of their custom—they have also on hand a large quantity of the best seasoned and also an assortment of materials that receive in the best manner, and shortest possible notice. BOWWILL & HOPKINS. Easton, Feb. 23, 1828.—If The Cambridge Chronicle will please publish the above six weeks and send their account to this office for collection.

PUBLIC SALE.

That handsome new Establishment, lately occupied by James M. Lambdin in Easton, consisting of a neat and most commodious Dwelling House, ample back building, with a Counting-Room and Store in front, all new and in fine order, is for business, will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in front of the premises, to the highest bidder. A credit of two years will be given to the Purchaser—the purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments, at nine, eighteen, and twenty-four months from the day of sale, and Bonds with good & approved security must be given by the purchaser for the respective instalments bearing interest from that day. Immediate possession will be given upon the execution of the Bonds and a full and ample title will be conveyed upon the final payment of the purchase money upon the above terms. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to inspect the premises.

ROBT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, GEORGE W. NABB, JOHN M. G. EMORY. Easton, Feb. 23, 1828—ts

Notice.

THE Levy Court of Talbot County, will meet on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, to appoint Constables for the several districts of said county; and on Tuesday the 15th day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the public roads. By order, J. LOCKERMAN, Ck. Feb. 23.

TAILORING.

JAMES L. SMITH Having taken the Shop on Dovec Street lately occupied by Mr. Edmondson (who has declined business,) respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage. He pledges himself to have his work done in a neat and fashionable style, and with despatch. Easton, Feb. 23—w

A Teacher Wanted.

A person of good moral character and well qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and the English Grammar, can hear of a good situation in a healthy country place, by making application to the Editor. Talbot county, Feb. 23 3w

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium last fall at the Easton Cattle Show, will be set to Mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit: Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the springs chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Fifty Cents in each case to the Groom.

Tuckahoe is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; sired by Governor Wright's celebrated horse Silver Heels, out of a full blooded Pop-Galant Mare.

Tuckahoe will be in Easton on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th of March; at the Trappe the remainder of the week—at Denton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, and the remainder of the week at the subscriber's stable, "Farmers Delight," head of Wye, and will attend each of the above stands, on the above named days alternately once in two weeks—the season to commence the 17th March, and end on the 20th of June next. E. ROBERTS. February 23.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION

Tom Jefferson, Will stand the ensuing Season (commencing on 25th March, and ending on 25th June) at Easton, Denton, Trappe and Wye Hill. Tom Jefferson was sired by the imported Cleveland bay Exile, out of an Eagle mare.

If the Cleveland bay strain is not superior to any other for every purpose except the turf, both the breeders and writers of England, have laboured under an illusion which one or two centuries has not removed. In the sportsman's Magazine for 1827, will be found the following remark from the first writer in England. "I consider Durham altogether a very sporting county—the Farmers ride good horses the greater part of which they breed themselves beginning the cross with the Cleveland bay," so much for the Cleveland bay strain "Old breeders" and non-descripts to the contrary notwithstanding.—For the particulars of Tom Jefferson's pedigree, terms, &c. see his Bill. PHILIP WALLIS. Feb. 23.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court. 12th day of February A. D. 1828. On application of Samuel Groome, Esquire, Executor of Basil L. Stocker, 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 one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 12th day of February in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight. Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

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 Basil L. Stocker, 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 1st Saturday of November next; they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight. SAMUEL GROOME, Ex'r. of Basil L. Stocker, dec'd Feb. 23—3w

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS. Feb. 23, 1828.

C. HAYDEN Dentist

Will be in Easton in a few days, and will offer his Professional services for a short time. Feb. 16 1828.

Talbot County to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of George F. Thompson, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session eighteen hundred & five, and the Supplements thereto, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts, and the said George F. Thompson, having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly—I do hereby Order and Adjudge, that the said Insolvent George F. Thompson be discharged from his Imprisonment, and that he do appear before the Justices of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time being appointed for the Creditors of the said George F. Thompson to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said George F. Thompson, should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.—Given under my hand this 4th day of December 1827. LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Feb. 16.—3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER Jane & Mary,

RICHARD KENNEY—MASTER. WILL leave Easton on Sunday the 24th February (inst.) at nine o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season. The subscriber has taken in the Granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of grain or in any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge.

All orders left with the subscriber or with Capt. F. Parrott, Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to. The subscriber hopes, from his knowledge of & strict attention to the business, to share a part of the public patronage—every accommodation necessary for the comfort and convenience of passengers will be attended to by the public's obedient servant, RICHARD KENNEY. Easton, Feb. 16.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP EDWARD LLOYD,

EDWARD AULD—MASTER. WILL leave Easton Point on Wednesday the 15th February (inst.) at 10 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above days during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in business, and his unremitted attention, will ensure him a liberal share of the Public patronage. All orders left with him or in his absence with Mr. Samuel H. Benoy his Clerk, either at his office at Easton Point, or at the Drug & Medicinal Store of Thomas H. Dawson, nearly opposite the Bank at Easton, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. EDWARD AULD. Feb. 9—1828—4t

Sinclair & Moore.

OFFER FOR SALE. AT THEIR STORE, PRATT ST. WHARF, BALTIMORE.

A general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, many of which were raised under their direction last season, others sere of a late importation and have been proved to grow well, which they know to be true and good. Also FIELD SEEDS, such as red and white Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Heards Grass, T L Meadow Oat Grass, Gran Grass (for Lawns) Lucerne Millet, Yellow Locust, and Bird Seeds. PLOUGHS. Among the extensive variety of implements of husbandry ready to deliver at the shortest notice, they would name the BARSHARE PLOUGH of sizes, so generally preferred for breaking stiff grass sward and for mellow soils. After vendue the SELF-SHARPENING plough for two years to general satisfaction, and having had forty acres ploughed with one 1st season, enables them, without hesitation, to recommend them; they take a wide furrow, turn and crumple the soil well, & have been known to run a season without smith's repairs.

Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Cotton Gins for horse and hand power, Cotton Planters, Cultivators several kinds of the most approved Straw Cutters, cast steel Axes, hay and manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, and GARDEN TOOLS, Wove Wire, Sieves, Safes, and Wire works of all kinds.

FRUIT TREES. Among which are, Apple, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, and Thorn Quicks, all of which will be sold on moderate terms for cash, with a deduction of 5 per cent on implements of their manufacture.

Just received, a few copies, McMahon and Cobbett on Gardening. ORCHARD GRASS SEED WANTING. 1st mo. 26 4w (S)

REMOVAL.

WM. NEWNAM

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public at large, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Edmondson on Washington street, next door to the Store of Wm. H. Groome, and nearly opposite his old stand, where he is prepared to furnish those who may favour him with their custom with

BOOTS & SHOES

At very reduced prices for CASH—he solicits a share of public patronage. Easton, Jan. 19, 1828—1f

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott. JOHN ROGERS. Sept. 29,

POETRY.

From the Boston Statesman.
"Couches of mother pearl, a tortoise shell:
Crystalline mirrors; tables in which gems
Make the Mosaic; cups of argentry
Thick with immortal sculptures. CATALINE.

They may talk of "love in a cottage"
And bowers of the trelliced vine;
Of nature, bewitchingly simple,
And milk-maids half divine—

They may talk of the pleasure of sleeping
In the shade of a spreading tree,
And a walk with a nymph at morning
Who trips with a footstep free.

But give me a sly flirtation
By the light of a chandelier,
With music to play in the pauses
And nobody over near—

Or give me a seat on the sofa,
With a glass especial wine,
And mamma too blind to discover
The small white hand in mine.

Your "love in a cottage" gets hungry,
Your "vine" is a nest for flies,
"Simplicity" cuts the graces,
And your milk-maids talk of pies—

You sink to your shady slumber
And wake with a bug in your ear,
And your damsel that walks in the morning
Is shod like a mountaineer.

"True love" is at home on a carpet,
And mightily likes his ease,
And "true love" has an eye for a capon,
And starves in your "shady trees"—

His wing is the fan of a lady,
His foot's an invisible thing,
And his arrow is tipped with a jewel,
And shot from a silver string. CASSIUS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honorable
the Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting
as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will
sell at public vendue, at the Court House
door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY
the 11th day of MARCH next, between the
hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.—

A VALUABLE FARM, consisting
of a survey of parts of several
tracts of land called "Martin's purchase
of Darden"—Also three other
tracts of land called "Darden's Scraps,"
"Marshland," & "King's Creek Marsh," con-
taining by a recent admeasurement, 367 7-8
acres of Upland and 158 1-8 acres of Marsh.

The said farm was formerly the dwelling
plantation of Tristram Martin, late of Talbot
county, deceased, and was sold by his execu-
tors to Dr. B. Byrd Wilson, late of said county,
deceased, and is now in the occupancy of
said Wilson's heirs. It is situated in Talbot
county, on Choptank River, about 5 miles
from Easton, and adjoins the lands of Col.
Edward Lloyd and Mr. John Arringdale. The
improvements consist of a Brick Dwelling
House, Kitchen and Quarter, a large Barn,
and other necessary farm and out houses. The
soil is naturally fertile and improvable.

ALSO, at the time and place above named,
I will sell at public vendue, all the
right & title of the aforesaid Wilson,
deceased, to a HOUSE & LOT,
with the appurtenances thereunto
belonging, situate in the town of Easton,
at the corner of West street and the road lead-
ing to the Point, which was purchased by him
from the late Mr. Thomas Bell, and of which
he died seized.

The above house and lot will be sold sub-
ject to the Dower of Mrs. Ann Bell. The
terms of sale are, that the purchase money
be paid within twelve months from the day
of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving
bond or bonds with good and approved secu-
rity to the Trustee as such, for the payment
thereof, bearing interest from the day of sale.

On payment of the purchase money with
interest as aforesaid, and ratification of the
sale by the Court, a good and sufficient Deed
or Deeds will be executed and acknowledged
according to law, by the Trustee, conveying
to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or
their heirs or assigns, all the right, title and
claim of said Wilson's heirs to the aforesaid
lands and real estate.

The Creditors of said Wilson, deceased, are
hereby notified to exhibit their claims and
vouchers properly authenticated, to the Clerk
of Talbot County Court, within six months
from the day of sale.

THOMAS MARTIN, Trustee.
Feb. 9 ts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honorable
the Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting
as a Court of Chancery for the sale of the real
estate of Allen Bowie, Esq., late of Talbot county,
deceased, for the payment of his debts, the
subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at public vendue,
on Tuesday the 26th day of this present
month, (February) at the front door of the
Court House, in the town of Easton, between
the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock,
P. M. of the same day, part of a tract of land
called "Newman's Lot," and part of a tract of
land called "Noble's Chance," with the premises
and appurtenances to the same belonging,
situate, lying and being in the county of Talbot
aforesaid, on the head waters of Wye River, &
containing one hundred and seventy acres of
land.—A credit of one, two and three years,
payable in equal instalments, will be given on
the purchase money, from the time of the sale.
The purchase money with interest from the day
of sale, to be secured by bond to the Trustee
with such security as he may approve, and on
the payment of the whole purchase money and
interest, and not before, the Trustee will, by a
good Deed, to be executed and acknowledged
according to law, convey to the purchaser or
purchasers, and his, her and their heirs, the
property to him, her or them sold, free, clear,
and discharged from all claim of the complain-
ants, or of the defendants, and those claiming
by, from or under them, or either, or any of them.

Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Trustee,
for the sale of the real estate of A. Bowie, dec'd.
Feb. 2 ts

FOR SALE

On very moderate terms, an excellent se-
cond-hand PIANO—it is in complete order,
and has been very little used.—Apply to
JOHN MECONEKIN.
Easton, Feb. 2— t

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,
HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No.
1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of
GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will
sell on the most moderate terms to good custo-
mers.

They have also just received,
40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD
GRASS SEED.
10th mo. 20 w

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform
his friends and the public generally, that
he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr.
Stephen Hussey, and next door to Mr. Far-
low's Dwelling and Joseph Cham's shop, and
nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he
has on hand and will also manufacture at the
shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies'
BOOTS & SHOES

Of all descriptions. The public may rest as-
sured that nothing shall be wanting on his
part to give general satisfaction to all who
may favor him with their custom, and that all
work will be made according to promise.
PETER TARR

N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice
fancy work to give him a call, as his attention
will more particularly be turned to that
branch of the business. P. T.
Feb. 9.

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accom-
modating terms, her House & Lot,
situate on Goldborough street—for
terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or
Thomas Martin.
SUSAN SETH.
Nov. 24.

P. S. Should the above House and lot not
be sold by the 10th December, they will be
to Rent. S. S.

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent county
Md. on the 2d inst, by John Ireland Esq.
a justice of the peace for said county, a negro
man who calls himself Thomas Frazier, about
5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender made, dark
complexion, has no scar or peculiar mark, vis-
ible; had on when committed a blue round coat,
about jacket and trousers, blue surtout coat,
boots and white hat, says he belongs to John
Cockey, sen. of Kent Island and has a paper in
his possession purporting to have been written
by a person of that name and residence dated
15th April 1827, giving his man Thomas leave
to go to the Canal to work &c. The owner or
owners of said negro are requested to come
forward, prove property, pay costs & charges
and release him, he will otherwise be dis-
charged according to law.
JOSEPH REDUE, Shff.
Chester-Town, }
Jan. 4th, 1828. } 6w

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

Vanderford & Hambleton,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and
the Public, that they have taken that well
known stand on Dover Street formerly occu-
pied by Mr. James Meloney, where they intend
carrying on the above business in all its
various branches; viz: Country work of all kinds,
Gun Locks, Horse Shoeing, Axes, Drawing-
Knives, and other edged tools, warranted of
the Best Materials, at the shortest notice, and
on the most reasonable terms.—They have on
hand and intend keeping a good assortment of
Materials, and from the strictest attention to
business, they hope to give general satisfac-
tion, and therefore solicit a share of Public
Patronage.
Easton, Jan. 12,—t f

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all
those indebted to him on book account, of
more than a year's standing, to call and li-
quidate them, or close them in some man-
ner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put
into proper officers hands for collection,
which a speedy settlement might prevent
—he returns his grateful acknowledgments
for past favours, and hopes to merit a con-
tinuance of them.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE,
Easton, Oct. 27

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY,
Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Mon-
day the 25th of October inst. under the
care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thor-
oughly instructed in the different branches
of a good English and Classical Education,
viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Eng-
lish Grammar, Geography, Composition,
Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek &
Latin Languages. The terms of tuition
will be; for the English branches, exclu-
sive of Mathematics, \$3 per session, or \$10
including the Mathematics; for the Lan-
guages, including the English, \$10 per
session. Tuition money to be paid in ad-
vance.

There will be two sessions in the year,
with a short vacation between each.

Good boarding can be obtained in re-
spectable families in the village, at the rate
of Forty Dollars per session; and a few
boarders can be accommodated in the fam-
ily of the Principal

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.
Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3m

THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE
Middletown Academy

Will be opened on the first Monday in
December next, under the superintendence
of Miss Isabella Anderson.

Terms: Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c.
\$2 per quarter; payable in advance.
Geography, arithmetic and plain needle
work, \$3 50 cents per quarter.
Embroidery & Painting, \$5 per quarter.
Good boarding can be had in the village
on reasonable terms.
JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.
Middletown, Del. Nov. 5, (Dec. 8) 3m

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at
the suit of William Y. Burke, against Richard
Baker, will be sold on Saturday the 1st day of
March next on the premises of said Baker the
following property to wit: one negro girl called
Anna, one do. Hetty one negro boy called
John; seized and will be sold to satisfy the
debt interest and costs of said fieri facias.
Attendance given by
JESSE SCOTT, Constable.
Feb. 9.

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing
the negro woman named Anna and Hetty as
the said negro women are bill a sold to me;
& moreover, the said negro women, were pub-
licly sold under said bill of sale, and purchased
by my agents for my use. Given under my
hand this sixth day of February, 1828.
Feb. 9. JOHN W. BORDLEY.

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS
For Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of
a sufficient power contained in a deed of
Indenture made and executed by Jenifer
S. Taylor, to the President and Directors of
the Bank of Caroline, will be sold at the Court
House door in the village of Denton, on Tues-
day the 11th day of March next, between the
hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon
all that lot with the improvements thereon
in the said village of Denton, where the said
Jenifer S. Taylor now resides, being part of a
tract of Land called and known by the name
of Mount Andrews, containing 60 square per-
ches, more or less—This lot has the strongest
and best built wooden house in Denton, and
other improvements in good repair, and will
be sold on the following Terms, viz:—One
third part of the purchase money with the in-
terest on the whole on the first day of March
1829.—and one other third part of the whole
with the interest on the remaining part on
the first day of March, 1830.—and the remain-
ing third with the interest thereon on the
first day of October following, with the purcha-
ser giving bond to be approved of by the Board
of Directors. And also another lot of the
same tract, adjoining the other (unimproved)
said to contain one quarter of an acre, and
adjoining the shop of George T. Millington,
Esq., and also one unimproved lot which the
said Jenifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain
Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of
James Sangston, and Edward B. Hardeste, Esqrs.

These two last mentioned lots will be sold
at the same time and place and on the same
conditions of the first named,—also at the
same time & place and on the same terms, will
be sold the Banking house and lot with the im-
provements thereon, the Property of the said
President, Directors and Company.
By the Board of Directors.
JOHN BOON, Agent.
Denton, Jan. 5 ts (S)

BOOTS & SHOES.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the
Public generally, that he has opened a Boot
and Shoe Store in the new house near the
Drug Store of Moore & Kelly, and nearly op-
posite the Market House, in Easton, where he
intends keeping a constant supply of articles
in his line.—He has also in his employ a num-
ber of excellent workmen which will enable
him to execute all orders in the best man-
ner, and has now on hand copper-fastened Boots;
Water-proof do. of his own make, also Wil-
mington made, and has just received from
Philadelphia a large and elegant assortment
of Ladies Morocco & Lasting thick soled
shoes, together with a general assortment of
childrens boots & shoes.—Also a good assort-
ment of calf skins, which he is prepared to
manufacture into boots, &c. in the best man-
ner, at a short notice, and on the most liberal
terms.—
ISAAC ATKINSON.
Easton, 1st mo. 26th, 1828.—t f

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunt-
ing with dog or gun on my Rich Neck
Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh, or
the Narrows—it is probable I shall be a good
deal from home this winter; I overseeer will,
therefore, have positive orders, not to suffer,
or permit, any person in my absence, to hunt
or shoot at those places—I do also forwarn all
Craftsmen from taking wood from my point
or shores, as considerable damage has been
sustained by this practice—it is therefore ex-
pected gentlemen will have a due regard for
their own feelings, as all trespassers will
hereafter be dealt with according to law.
SAMUEL HARRISON.
Rich Neck, Dec. 1, w

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 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 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. Samuel
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 time,
be furnished with private rooms at the short-
est notice—travellers and the public gener-
ally invited to give him a call. The subscri-
ber provided with rooms to accommodate
he lurt and bar during the session of our
Court.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 t f

UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his
old customers and travellers gener-
ally who have been so kind and lib-
eral as to afford him the pleasure
of their company. He begs leave to inform
them that he is about to remove to the
stand at the corner of Harrison and Wash-
ington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of
the Bank, where he will have great satisfac-
tion in receiving his old customers, and has
provided for their reception and entertain-
ment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private
apartments and the best entertainment with
compliant servants, and all the luxuries of
the season upon the shortest possible notice.—
Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the cus-
tom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steam-
boat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—t f

EASTON HOTEL

The Subscriber begs leave respect-
fully to inform Travellers and the
Public generally, that he has rented
and now keeps that commodious
and well known stand called

THE EASTON HOTEL,

For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe,
where he will at all times be prepared to ac-
commodate Travellers and the Public gener-
ally in the first rate style and comfort—and
hopes from his long acquaintance with the busi-
ness and his anxious desire to please, to
merit and obtain a share of the public pa-
tronage.

He will be able to accommodate Boarders
by the day, week, month or year.
Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommo-
dated with Horses or Carriages at a moment's
notice.

The public's Obedient serv't.
THOMAS PEACOCK.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. t f

REFRESHMENT.

RICHARD KENNEY

HAS Removed from the Union Tavern
and opened a Tavern or REFRESHMENT-
HOUSE second door below Dover Street, ad-
joining Mr. Camper's Store, where the Public
can be accommodated with OYSTERS,
TERRAPINS, DUCKS and other LUXURIES
that the Seasons afford. His Bar will be fur-
nished with Choice Liquors.
Private Parties can, at all times, be ac-
commodated with good rooms and attentive
Servants.

His charges will be very moderate, as he is
determined to do a CASH business if he does
any.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. t f

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners
of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at
their office in the Court House in the Town of
Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th, and FRIDAY 29th
days of the present month (February), at 11
o'clock A. M. & will continue to sit on the same
days in each succeeding week for the space
& term of twenty days, for the purpose of hear-
ing and determining appeals and making such
alterations and abatements in the assessment
of property as they may deem necessary and
proper according to law. By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the
Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Feb. 9. 10w

Runaways.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington
county, on the 19th inst. as a runaway slave,
a negro boy by the name of JOHN PARKER,
but since calls himself RICHARD KING—
about 17 years of age, five feet four inches
high—his upper front teeth are wide apart.
Had the following clothing:—blue cloth coat,
cassinet round-about and pantaloons, coarse
shoes, black seal skin cap. He says he belong-
ed to Frederick Fishback of Culpepper county,
Va.

—ALSO—
Was committed to the jail of Washington
county, as a runaway slave on the 19th inst
a negro man by the name of HENRY PAR-
KER, but since calls himself WILLIAM KING
—about twenty years of age, five feet three
inches high—has a small scar about the centre
of his forehead. Had the following clothing:
blue cloth coat and pantaloons, two white
marseilles waistcoats, black fur hat and coarse
shoes. He says he belonged to Henry Ward
of the town of Jefferson in Culpepper county,
Va.

The owners of said slaves are required to
come and take them away or they will be re-
leased according to law.
GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shff. Wash. Co.
Feb. 9.

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
SAM'L ROBERTS, adm'r.
of John W. Blake dec'd.
Dec 16.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

The Establishment in the village
of Hillsborough formerly occupied by
Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, &
lastly by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing
acommodious dwelling & Store house a conven-
ient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage
house, stable and granary with a sizeable pale
Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is consid-
ered one of the best stands for a Store on the
Eastern Shore—there being but one in the
place—it would make an excellent stand for a
Public House, as there has been none in the
place for the last few months—to a good ten-
ant it will be rented on very reasonable terms
by applying to
HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 15

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the
occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for
rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop
of this kind in Denton and is considered a very
good stand for business. For terms apply to
WM. POTTER.
Sept. 22. w

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to
an order of Caroline county Court at Oc-
tober Term last, the undersigned commissioner
to value and divide the Real Estate of Pe-
ter Harcastle late of said county deceased,
will offer at public sale on Saturday the 25th
day of February next, on the premises be-
tween the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock in the
afternoon, all that part of said Estate consist-
ing of Lot No. 4, which none of the heirs ac-
cepted, being part of a tract of land called &
known by the name of Forest Range, (other-
wise called the White Oak,) containing 312
acres more or less, which is mostly woods and
heavily timbered—which is adjoining lands of
William Jones and John Barcutt and a part of
said Estate belonging to Frederick Harrison,
which will be sold on a credit of one two and
three years with the purchaser giving bond
with approved security bearing interest from
the day of sale.
JOHN BOON
ANDREW BAGGS } Commissioners.
& GEO. NEWLEE. }
Jan. 26, 1828—ts (S)

Collector's Notice.

ALL PERSONS in arrears for county
Assessment for the years 1826 and
1827, are earnestly solicited to make im-
mediate payment, as no further indulgence
can be given after the first day of February
next; about the middle of that month all
the money will be due from the Collector,
and will be payable to the different persons
that have claims against the county for the
years aforesaid—and after that time I shall
go or send around and execute every I per-
sons property that is in arrears for county
Taxes; this method I must take to prevent
those that have claims against the county
from suing and executing myself, which
they have already threatened to do, as
soon as they have it in their power.
LAMB: W. SPENCER, Collector.
Jan. 26 w

NOTICE.

The subscriber of Caroline county, has
obtained letters of administration with the
will annexed on the personal estate of
Major Richard Hughtlett, deceased, late of
Caroline county.—All persons indebted to
the said deceased by Judgement, Bond,
Note or Account are requested to come
forward and settle the same without delay.
All persons having Claims against the
deceased are requested to produce the same
Legally proved for settlement.
ANNA HUGHLETT, Ex'x.
of Richard Hughtlett, dec'd.
Greensborough, Jan. 26.

Runaway.

Was committed to the jail of Washing-
ton county, on the 24 h December last, as
a runaway slave, a mulatto man, who call-
himself JOHN M'DANIEL, about 55
years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high—has a
small scar above his left eye. Had on,
when committed, a drab domestic surlout
and pantaloons, Wilmington striped waist-
coat and old white fur hat. Says he be-
longed to William Hill, near Richmond,
who purchased him of Benjamin Barrett
of Falmouth Va. The owner of said slave
is requested to come and take him away,
or he will be released according to law.
GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shff. W. C.
Jan 8—26 4w

For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of
"Peck's Point, lying on Treadhaven Creek,
leading up to Easton, about six miles from
town by water, and about nine by land—it is
more than half surrounded by water, and two
hundred panels of fence will enclose the said
farm to itself.—The shores abound in the
finest Shell Banks, as to improving the prop-
erty, which is in a high state of improvement
already—there is on this farm two hundred &
sixty six acres, there will be about one hun-
dred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on
the said farm this fall; there is but few situ-
ations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oys-
ters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty;
& perhaps there is no better shooting ground
on said river. Any person wishing to pur-
chase such a situation, can now suit himself,
and can get possession at Newyear's Day—for
further information apply to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.
Talbot co. Nov. 3.

TO LET.

And Immediate Possession Given.
Two comfortable Houses in Earles Row.
—To punctual tenants the terms will be
very low, for further particulars enquire of
Alexander Graham or the subscriber
WM. H. TILGHMAN.
January 26.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Two Story Frame Dwelling,
House with the Garden and Improve-
ments belonging to the same, situate
on Harrison Street, lately occupied
by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Jo-
seph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O.
Martin the owner, or to the subscriber,
JOHN STEVENS.
Easton, Sept. 22.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned
from Baltimore with a handsome and
good assortment of MATERIALS in his line
most respectfully invites his friends and the
public generally to give him a call and view
his assortment and hopes from his long expe-
rience & a determination to pay the strictest
attention to business he will be able to render
general satisfaction.
Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots
would do well to call as he will turn his at-
tention more particularly to that part of the busi-
ness and flatters himself that he can furnish
them with as handsome and as good boots as
can be had here or else where.
The Public's Ob' Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.