

# 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. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1823.

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 in length three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

**Just Received**  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
**EWELL'S**  
MEDICAL COMPANION;  
OR  
**Family Physician,**  
Price Five Dollars.  
January 25, 1823.

**\$10 REWARD.**  
Strayed from Mr. Lowe's Stable Yard on Monday the 23d of December, a  
**DARK BROWN HORSE,**  
about 14 hands high, large mane and tail, carries his head high—about twelve years old. The above reward of Ten Dollars will be given for delivering the said strayed Horse to Mr. Solomon Lowe at the Easton Hotel.  
January 25th, 1823.

**Garden Seeds.**  
For Sale at ROBERT SINGLAIN'S Plough and Seed Store, Ellicott Street, Pratt Street Wharf, Baltimore.  
Who has just received (and raised) an extensive assortment of fresh and pure Garden Seeds of the last season's growth, having been selected from the most approved seed raisers.

Amongst which are the following, viz:  
Early York Cabbages—Early June do.—  
Drumhead do.—Flat Dutch do.—Sugar Loaf do.—  
Red pickling do.—Brussels Sprouts German greens—Broccoli, Green and Yellow Savoy—  
White Onion seeds, Red do.—Yellow do.—Red silver skinned do.—Long Scarlet Radish seeds—Salmon do.—White & Black Spanish do.—  
Red and White Turnip do.—Long Blood Beet, Turnip do.—  
Coco do.—for the true Mangel Wurtzell, which will grow so large as to produce on good soil 500 bushels per acre—  
Long swelling Parsnips—Large Orange Carrots—  
Norfolk White Turnip seed, Globe do.—  
Yellow Bullock do.—Early Dutch do.—Also, Swedish do. or (Ruta Baga) particularly selected by Christopher Hughes, Jr. out Consul at the court of Sweden—  
Early Frame Peas, Superior early do.—Lima or Butter Beans—  
White cranberry pole do.—Red cranberry do.—  
Red marrowfat bush do. (very fine)—  
New Robroy do.—Yellow eyed do.—White kidney do.—  
Two bushels White Carolina Water melon seed, the best in the country—  
Cantilopes, long green Cucumbers, early short do.—  
Winter crooked neck Squash, early Dutch do.—  
Crooked necked summer do.—  
Pumpkin seeds, Lettuce—  
Oker, Tongue or Pepper grass seeds, Sage, sweet Margaret and other pot herbs, Celery and other Salading seeds, and expect by the latter end of next month by the Ship Belvidera, the following Seeds from London, Superior early Peas, Knight's Marrowfat do.—  
Scarlett Radish seeds, Black Spanish do.—  
Long White Napier do.—  
Early York Cabbage seeds, large Green and Yellow Savoy do.—  
Red Pickling do.—  
Brussels Colianders, early and Sea Kale, as also grass seeds, always on hand, such as Red and White Clover seeds, Orchard Grass seeds, Timothy do.—  
Herd's do.—  
Lucern do.—  
Millet do.—  
Also, Ploughs and many other improved and useful Agricultural Implements of Husbandry. All orders will be carefully attended to, and articles forwarded to any distance without delay, cash accompanying the order.  
Baltimore, 1 mo. 25th, 1823.

**NOTICE.**  
The Subscribers, having entered into Partnership, to carry on a  
**Black-Smith Shop,**  
in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Grace, takes this method of informing their friends in the neighbourhood (at Bennett's Mill) that they have on hand, and intend to keep, a supply of Iron, Steel and Coal, and are determined to use every exertion, to give general satisfaction to their employers.  
HENRY PICKERING  
JOHN BLADES.  
January 25th, 1823.

**Mills for Sale.**  
That well known property,  
**WYE MILLS,**  
is offered for Sale on accommodating terms—It consists of a Grist Mill running one pair of Runns, and one pair of Corn Stones, with its Machinery in good order—a Saw Mill in full repair, a Blacksmith Shop and DWELLING HOUSE, with a complete set of Tools, Millers house, &c. and above one hundred Acres of Land, with Wood sufficient for its support.—The situation is steady and extensive, and in the hands of a single owner, will yield a great interest upon the purchase money.—For terms apply to either of the Subscribers.  
S. HOPKINS,  
E. FORMAN.  
December 14—

**Notice.**  
The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that she wishes to accommodate Six or Eight boarders by the year. She will also take them by the Month, Week or Day.  
ELIZABETH NICOLS.  
January 4—3w

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### From the Archives of Useful Knowledge. TO MAKE SOFT SOAP.

Take five bushels of ashes, damp them thoroughly on the ground, and let them stand from five hours to two days, as may be convenient; then make up the heap in an oblong form, open the middle, and put in three pecks of perfectly fresh lime, and sprinkle about three or four quarts of water over it, and cover up: observe to use hot water in very cold weather. In large experiments, cold water will answer in any weather.

In half an hour, the lime will heat, and burst open the heap of ashes, when the whole must be well and quickly mixed, and put into the ley tub, to the depth of one foot, and beaten moderately; another layer of ashes, of the same depth as the first, is then to be added and beaten as before, and so on until the tub is filled within six inches of the top; water is then to be poured in steadily until the ashes are nearly or entirely spent. The ley must be of a strength scarcely sufficient to float a newly laid egg—four gallons of this ley are to be put into a large kettle, and thirty or forty pounds of fat added, and well stirred, over a gentle heat. When it is perceived, that the sharp taste of the mixture is lost, more ley is to be added occasionally, until the soap becomes transparent and very thick, and toward the last of the operation the liquid must be made to boil briskly. When the soap is made, let it stand for a day, when, if it does not grow thin, in that time, no apprehensions need be excited as to the occurrence of that circumstance. The kettle should be covered, and should hold more liquid than it is intended to boil, to give room for a brisk ebullition towards the close.

For HARD SOAP, mild ley is to be used.—When the soft soap is finished, and the mixture still tolerably hot, add sea salt until the ley drops clear from the soap; if it closes, add more salt, and at the same time, slacken the fire; then boil until the froth becomes as light as a feather.—Draw the fire, and pour in salt and water into the mixture to cool it, observing to make a rapid stream, and not to let any drops fall in turning up the bucket. When the soap is too strong of the alkali, it will not grain; in that case, add clean fat by degrees, until it granulates, stirring it all the time over a gentle heat. When it boils, no more fat need to be added.

It is to be observed, that if the ashes have been too tightly pressed in the ley tub, the ley will not filtrate; and if they have not been sufficiently pressed, the water will run foul. In the first case, the ashes may be loosened with a long iron sewer; in the latter, they must remain some hours to settle, and also be pressed.

**Observation.**—The foregoing receipts were some years since given to the Editor, by one of the best manufacturers of soap in Philadelphia, and he had tried under his direction, with success. He has even recently recovered a large quantity of half made soap, by knowing the proportions of the several ingredients employed, and by supplying the deficient ones agreeably to the receipt; after the female farm servant declared that the mass was worth nothing. Rather less fresh lime was used than is directed.

### NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

It seems by the following article, which we copy from the Ladies Literary Cabinet, published in New York, that the ladies of Europe, of France and Spain, at least, have become acquainted with the mysteries of Free Masonry, and are practicing the doctrines and ceremonies of that renowned and ancient order. The curiosity of the ladies of our new world must be excited by the intelligence, and we should not be surprised if the editor of the Cabinet (which is really a well conducted, handsome periodical) should obtain a large accession of fair subscribers in consequence of this announcement.

**Literary.**—We have on hand a work which will shortly appear in our columns, entitled 'Female Masonry of Adoption,' a translation from the French; comprising the different degrees, from Apprenticeship in the first degree to the Perfect Mistress in the fourth degree, in the sublime mystery of Masonry—containing descriptions of the forms, &c. practised in the female lodges, instituted in France and Spain; from which it would seem that masonry is not confined entirely to the lords of creation, but that the lovely part of the human family, with their dignities, jewels, &c. are rising to a level with man, in the mysteries and secrets of a masonic fraternity. A work of this kind, we think, cannot fail of being interesting to all free and accepted Masons in our country, as well as to the female part of the community.

**MAGISTRATES' BLANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS. IN SENATE.

**Tuesday, Jan. 31.**—The bill for the relief of John A. Bacheider, of Caroline county, was read a second, and by special order a third time, rejected, and returned to the house of delegates.

The bill to alter and change a road in Denton, in Caroline county, was read a second time, amended, and laid on the table.

The clerk of the house of delegates returns the bill for the benefit of Mary Chapman, administratrix of Henry Chapman, endorsed 'will pass;' and it was ordered to be engrossed.

**Wednesday, January 23.** Mr. Miller from the committee to whom was committed the bill to alter and amend the constitution of the state, so that the governor may be elected by the people, reported the same with amendments, which were read a second, and by special order a third time, and the question was put, 'Will the senate assent to the amendments?' Determined in the affirmative.

The bill was then read a second, and by special order a third time, passed, and returned to the house of delegates.

The bill for the benefit of the heirs of Jesse H. Wainwright, late of Somerset county, was, on motion, referred to Messrs. Quinton, Winder and Claude.

Mr. Quinton from the committee delivered the following report.

The committee to whom was referred the bill for the benefit of the heirs of Jesse H. Wainwright, late of Somerset county, beg leave to report.—That they are of opinion, that the court of chancery, or the county court of Somerset as a court of chancery, have by the provisions of the act of 1816, chapter 154, full power and authority to sell the real estate referred to in the bill, and that therefore it is unnecessary to pass the said bill.

By order,  
T. W. LOCKERMAN Com. Clk.

The bill was then read a third time, rejected, and returned to the house of delegates.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

**Thursday, January 23.**—The president laid before the senate a communication from the register of wills for Kent county, in obedience to the order of the senate of the 14th instant; which was read and laid on the table.

The bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Nanticoke river, at or near Vienna, in Dorchester county, was read a second time and laid on the table.

The bill to alter and change a road in the village of Denton, in Caroline county, was read a third time, and will not pass, and was sent to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act respecting certain land certificates; a bill, entitled, An act to prevent trespasses in Allegany county; and a bill, entitled, An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Somerset county; which were read the first time and laid on the table.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a bill, entitled, An act to extend to the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States; which was read the first time and laid on the table.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled, An act to amend the constitution of this state, so that the governor may be elected by the people, when after considerable debate the question was put, 'Shall the bill and amendments be engrossed for a third reading?'  
The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Messrs. Stuart, Pratt, Brownley, Claude, Cockey, Dickinson, Johnson, Miller, Orrell, Quinton, Winder—9.  
Negative—Messrs. Kent, Price, Quinton—3.

Determined in the affirmative.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

**Friday, January 24.**—The bill to alter and change the name of James Dunbar, of Kent county, to that of James Templeton Dunbar, was read a third time, rejected, and returned to the house of delegates.

The bill for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Somerset county, was read a second, and by special order a third time, passed, and returned to the house of delegates.

The resolution relative to arms, was read a third time, assented to and returned to the house of delegates.

The bill to alter and amend the constitution of the state, so that the governor may be elected by the people, was read a third time. On motion the question was put, 'Shall the bill pass?' The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Messrs. Stuart, Pratt, Brownley, Claude, Cockey, Dickinson,

Johnson, Miller, Orrell, Quinton, Winder—10.

Negative—Messrs. Kent, and Price—2.

Determined in the affirmative.  
The bill to extend to the citizens of Maryland, the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States, was read a second time by special order, and made the order of the day for Tuesday the 28th instant.

The committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, An act to regulate the allowance to tenants by the courtesy in sales of real estate under the authority of the chancellor or county courts, are of opinion, that the object of the bill is sufficiently provided for by the act of 1820, chapter 191, and for that reason, think it ought not to pass.

By order,  
T. W. LOCKERMAN, Com. Clk.  
Which report was read and concurred in.

The bill to regulate the allowance to tenants by the courtesy in sales of real estate under the authority of the chancellor or county courts, was then read a second, and by special order a third time, and rejected.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate Salisbury Academy in Worcester county; and a resolution in favour of Colin Mackenzie which were read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Brownley from the committee, to whom was referred the supplement to the act to make public the proceedings of the levy courts in the several counties in this state, reported, that the committee had had the same under consideration, and were of opinion that the bill ought not to pass.

The additional supplement to the act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Nanticoke river, at or near Vienna, in Dorchester county, was read a third time by special order, and will pass.

The supplement to the act to incorporate Salisbury Academy, in Worcester county, was read the second and third time by special order and will pass.

The further supplement to an act to erect a bridge over the narrows of Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county, passed December session eighteen hundred and nineteen, was read a third time and will pass.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

**Saturday, January 25.**—The further supplement to an act to erect a bridge over the Narrows of Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county, passed December session eighteen hundred and nineteen; the bill to authorize the trustees of the poor of Cecil county to dispose of certain lands therein mentioned, and to purchase other lands; the supplement to the act to incorporate Salisbury Academy in Worcester county; the bill for the benefit of William Lathrum, of Saint Mary's county; the additional supplement to an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Nanticoke river, at or near Vienna, in Dorchester county; the supplement to the act to make public the proceedings of the levy courts in the several counties in this state; the bill to regulate the allowance to tenants by the courtesy in sales of real estate under the authority of the chancellor or county courts; and the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for building a bridge over Antietam creek, in Washington county, were sent to the house of delegates.

The bill to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Baltimore county, was read a third time, amended, passed, and returned to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the completion of certain records of the orphan court of Caroline county.

A bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act incorporating into one the several acts relating to constables' fees; a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Lemuel Sturgis, senior, of Worcester county; which were severally read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Johnson from the committee reported a bill, entitled, An act to repeal the act against excessive usury; which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

The senate adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

**Tuesday January 21.**—On motion by Mr. Semmes, the following order was read: Ordered, That the committee of grievances and courts of justice be and they are hereby instructed to report a bill, regulating and establishing the fees of the sheriffs, coroners, register of wills, clerks of the county courts, county surveyors, justices of the peace and constables, in such manner as to render uniform the fees of said officers, throughout the state.

And the question was put, That the house assent to the same? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Riley presents a petition from Levin Sturgis of Worcester county, praying for support; read and referred to Messrs. Riley, Semmes and Spence.

Mr. Boon presents a petition from Richard Keirn of Caroline county, praying for support; read and referred to Messrs. Boon, Saulsbury and Casson.

On motion by Mr. Millard, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to limit the power of granting writs of *nolle prosequi*. Ordered, That Messrs. Millard, Stobbs and Lockerman report the same.

Mr. Teackle presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, praying that a measure of fruits and potatoes in the city of Baltimore may be appointed; read and referred to Messrs. Teackle, John P. Kennedy and Stansbury.

Mr. Worthington reports a bill, entitled, An act to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Baltimore county; which was twice read, passed and sent to the senate.

The amendments to the bill authorizing the levy court of Queen Anne's county to levy a sum of money for the purchase of a lot of ground adjoining the poor house establishment of said county, for the benefit of said institution, were read the second time, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The house, according to the order of the day resumed the consideration of the bill to extend to the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States. After some time spent in debating the same.

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

support; read and referred to Messrs. Riley, Semmes and Spence.

Mr. Boon presents a petition from Richard Keirn of Caroline county, praying for support; read and referred to Messrs. Boon, Saulsbury and Casson.

On motion by Mr. Millard, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to limit the power of granting writs of *nolle prosequi*. Ordered, That Messrs. Millard, Stobbs and Lockerman report the same.

Mr. Teackle presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, praying that a measure of fruits and potatoes in the city of Baltimore may be appointed; read and referred to Messrs. Teackle, John P. Kennedy and Stansbury.

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The house, according to the order of the day resumed the consideration of the bill to extend to the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States. After some time spent in debating the same.

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

**Wednesday, Jan. 22.**—Benjamin B. Way, Esquire, a delegate elect for Washington county, in the place of Elisha Williams, Esquire, deceased, appeared, qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Riley reports a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Levin Sturgis, senior, of Worcester county.

Mr. Stansbury also delivers the following report:

The committee of pensions and revolutionary claims, to whom was referred the petitions of Andrew Scott, of Somerset county, James Cochran of Cecil county, Catharine Plane of the city of Annapolis, Mary Holland, widow of Edward Holland, of the city of Baltimore, Joseph Cresap of Allegany county, Ann Holldayoke of the city of Annapolis, Henry Perry of Caroline county, Anthony Davis of Saint Mary's county, John Shober state of Virginia, James O'Rourke of Anne Arundel county, Margaret Bond of the city of Baltimore, Elizabeth Dawkins of Calvert county, John Chesby of Baltimore county, Mary Richards of the city of Baltimore, Judith Eaton of Talbot county, beg leave to report.—That they have had the same under consideration, and do think that the several petitioners are not entitled to pensions; they therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions.

By order,  
L. HINES, Clk.

Which was read.  
The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the relief of John Garner, of Charles county, and the bill for the relief of John A. Bacheider of Caroline county, severally endorsed 'will not pass.'

Mr. Steele presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Dorchester county for a road to Slack's Landing, and that the said landing be made public; read and referred to Messrs. Steele, Willis & Byss.

Mr. Saulsbury presents a petition from George A. Smith, register of wills for Caroline county, praying compensation for completing the records of the late register; read and referred to Messrs. Saulsbury, Boon and Douglas.

Also a petition from sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, praying for the repeal of so much of the law which prevents a going at large in Denton, read & referred to Messrs. Saulsbury, Casson and Boon.

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

Ordered, That Messrs. Teackle, Millard, Lockerman, Linthicum and Boon, be a committee to enquire into the expediency of printing the public laws from stereotype plates, and of preserving the plates as the property of the state, with a view to subsequent supplies of the entire code, or of such of the laws as may relate to any particular branch of legislation, and by printing a lesser number of the private acts in the ordinary mode, to report an estimate of the saving which might result to the state from the proposed improvements.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the further consideration thereof was postponed.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, Ordered, That the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and for other purposes, have a second reading on the 29th inst.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill relative to civil and religious privileges, and the question was put: That the preamble and first section be stricken out? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Edles, the question was put, That the bill be withdrawn from the hands of the clerk for the purpose of offering a substitute?

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Riley presents a petition from Levin Sturgis of Worcester county, praying for support; read and referred to Messrs. Riley, Semmes and Spence.

Mr. Boon presents a petition from Richard Keirn of Caroline county, praying for support; read and referred to Messrs. Boon, Saulsbury and Casson.

On motion by Mr. Millard, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to limit the power of granting writs of *nolle prosequi*. Ordered, That Messrs. Millard, Stobbs and Lockerman report the same.



The year and days being required appeared as follows:—Year 25—Days 42.

Determined in the negative. After sometime debating the bill, Mr. Pratt called for the previous question, which was put. That is, 'Shall the main question be now put?' Determined in the negative.

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

Thursday, Jan. 23.—Mr. Boon presents a petition from the citizens of Greenboro in Caroline county, praying the repeal of the law prohibiting swine from going at large; and a petition counter thereto, read and referred to Messrs. Boon, Casson and Salisbury.

Mr. Cannell presents a petition from David Davis Pagett of Kent county praying his name may be changed to that of David Davis; read and referred to Messrs. Cannell, Ireland and Massey.

Mr. Salisbury reports a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the completion of certain records of the orphans' court of Caroline county; which was read.

The bill to prevent trespasses in Allegany county, and the bill for the revaluation of real and personal property in Somerset county, were read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Also the bill for the benefit of the heirs of Jesse H. Wainwright late of Somerset county, endorsed 'will pass.'

Ordered, That the bill to change the constitution, so far as it relates to the election of two delegates from the city of Baltimore, have a second reading on the 4th February.

Ordered, That the bill relative to the election of the senate by the people, have a second reading on the 30th inst.

Mr. Boon presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, for a bridge over Choptank river, at Blades' Overgoing; read and referred to Messrs. Boon, Salisbury and Casson.

Ordered, That the bill organizing and establishing district equity courts, and new modelling the manner of the appointment of the Justices of the orphans' courts, have a second reading on the 4th February.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill relative to civil rights and religious privileges.

And the question put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. G. Leigh, Stone, Ireland, Massey, Holliges, Dalrymple, Weems, Smith, Skinner, Stonestreet, Stanbury, Orrick, Johnson, T. Kemp, Steele, Byus, Hooper, Sherdine, Parker, Gorman, Cadden, Semmes, Hughes, Carroll, Roberts, Wright, Pratt, Slemaker, Riley, Farquhar, Chauncey, Allen, John P. Kennedy, Thomas Kennedy, Drury, Keller, Greenwell, Pollard, Tomlinson, Millard—40.

Negative—Messrs. Maddox, Cannell, Estep, Lithicum, Howard, Edelen, Rogers, Gator, Worthington, Lockerman, Lloyd, Martin, Jones, Tenckle, Dennie, Willis, Culver, Meconkin, H. Kemp, Thomas, Fisher, Norris, Whitefort, Boon, Casson, Salisbury, Douglas, Galloway, Kilgour, Williams, A. Lee, Duvall, Hoffman—35.

Resolved in the affirmative, and the bill sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Allen, Ordered, That the bill relative to withdrawing the funds from Colleges and Academies, have a second reading on the 31st inst.

The bill to alter and change a road in the village of Denton, in Caroline county, endorsed 'will not pass.'

Mr. Boon delivers the following report: The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Greenboro and its vicinity, in Caroline county, for a repeal of the law to prevent swine and geese from going at large in said village, beg leave respectfully to report—

That they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that the said law should not be repealed, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

By order, ISAAC HINES, Clk.

The committee to whom was referred the petition in favour of Richard Keira, a pauper of Caroline county, beg leave respectfully to report—That they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that his case is provided for by an act of assembly passed at December session 1817, chapter 78, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

By order, ISAAC HINES, Clk.

Which were severally read and concurred with.

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

Friday, Jan. 24.—Mr. Ireland reports a bill, entitled, An act to repeal the first section of an act, entitled, A supplement to the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of dry goods, and for other purposes; which was read.

Mr. Lockerman presents a petition from William Gault, and others, of Talbot county, praying for the appointment of a trustee to the children of Wm P. Ridgway; read and referred to Messrs. Lockerman, Thomas Kemp and Lloyd.

On motion by Mr. Cannell, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of William Usellton and Simon Beck of Kent county, old soldiers of the revolution. Ordered, That Messrs. Cannell, Massey and Hodges, report the same.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution relative to arms, endorsed 'assented to.'

A bill, entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the governor may be elected by the people, which was read and ordered to have a second reading on the 5th February.

Mr. The bill for the revaluation of the real

and personal property in Somerset county, endorsed 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed.

Ordered, That the act to repeal parts of the supplement to an act laying duties on licenses to retailers of dry goods, and for other purposes, have a second reading on the 7th February.

Mr. Spence reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate Salisbury Academy in Worcester county; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

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

Saturday, Jan. 25.—On motion by Mr. Teackle, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised and required, to pay to the trustees of Salisbury Academy or to their order, on the first Monday of October annually, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, two hundred dollars, as a donation to said academy.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the trustees of Cambridge Academy; which was read.

The supplement to the act, entitled, An act concerning the Chancery Court; the bill to provide for the completion of certain records of the Orphans court of Caroline county; were read a second time, passed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to compel all public officers in this state to keep up their records. Ordered, That Messrs. Thomas Kennedy, Millard and Stonestreet, report the same.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate Salisbury Academy, in Worcester county; the bill for the benefit of William Lathum, of Saint Mary's county; the supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Nanticoke river, at or near Vienna, in Dorchester county.

And the bill supplementary to an act to erect a bridge over the Narrows of Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county, endorsed 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Millard reports a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco; which was read.

Mr. Dennis presents a petition of Isaac Harris, of John, praying to be permitted to keep up certain gates on a road therein mentioned in Somerset county; read and referred to Messrs. Dennis, Tenckle and Jones.

The bill for the benefit of the commissioners of the tax for Baltimore county; and the bill for the relief of Levin Sturgess, of Worcester county, were read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

The supplement to an act, entitled, An act incorporating into one the several acts relating to constables fees, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Kilgour reports a bill, entitled, An act organizing and establishing district equity courts, and new modelling the manner of the appointment of the judges of the orphans courts, as amended; which was read and ordered to have a second reading on the 30th inst.

Mr. Meconkin delivers the following report.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Henry D. Sellers, of Queen Anne's county, have had the same under their consideration, and beg leave to report, that the case of the petitioner is already provided for by the laws now in existence, and that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

By order, J. DOUGLASS, Clk.

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

Ordered, That a committee be appointed by this house, in conjunction with a committee from the senate, to enquire of the mayor and council of the city of Baltimore, whether they would furnish all necessary buildings for the seat of government.

Mr. Cadden moved that it lie on the table? Determined in negative.

On the second reading thereof, Mr. Pratt moved to withdraw the same. Resolved in the affirmative.

The house adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 21.—After the reading of the Journal of the House was concluded—

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter:

Washington, Jan. 21, 1823.

Sir: In the Washington Republican of last evening is an article, a copy of which we have the honor to annex hereto, unpeaching the honesty of our conduct as Printers to the House of Representatives.

We are glad to meet this charge in a tangible form, unfounded as it is. Always holding ourselves amenable to the authority of the House for the faithful discharge of our official functions, we ask of the House, that it will do us the justice to institute a committee to inquire into the correctness of our conduct herein impeached, with power to send for persons and papers, and report the result of its investigation to the Honorable Body over which you preside.

With the highest respect, we have the honor to be, your most obedient servants,

GILES & SEATON, Printers to the House of Representatives.

Hon. P. P. Barbour, Speaker, &c.

From the Washington Republican, of Jan. 20.

The following communication we are induced to insert in our paper, not from any feeling of hostility to the respectable gentlemen to whom it is addressed—a feeling we are incapable of cherishing towards them—but because we think it due to them to afford them an opportunity of doing away with an impression

which has been made on the minds of some members of the House, and which if suffered to remain, may be disadvantageous to their reputation.

Messrs. GILES & SEATON:

Gentlemen: Influenced by the charitable principle of considering every man innocent, until his guilt is proved, and knowing that presumptions even the most violent, are not always to be relied on, it is the object of this address, which shall be short, to elicit from you explanations that are indispensably necessary to acquit yourselves of suspicious highly injurious to you, that have existed for nearly twelve months past.

It will be recollected that at the last session of Congress, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling upon Mr. Crawford to exhibit a statement of his transactions with all those banks, which had been made by him the depositories of public monies received from the sale of public lands. In conformity to which resolution he made his report on the 14th February, 1823, and accompanied it with numerous corroborating and explanatory documents, all of which the House ordered to be printed. You were the public printers to whom these documents were delivered; and it was your duty to have printed them correctly—yet it is a fact, incontrovertible, that parts of those documents, implicating Mr. Crawford the most strongly, were suppressed, and totally omitted in the printed document, with which you furnished the House, possessed in obedience to its orders. Of this fact, any gentleman may be fully satisfied, who will take the trouble to compare the printed document with the one transmitted to the House by Mr. Crawford, and which is now in the possession of the Clerk. The latter also affords intrinsic evidence, that the omissions were not accidental, for they are enclosed in black lead pencil brackets, which would seem to have been intended as a guide to your compositor.

Strong, as are the implications which those facts seem to warrant, and decided, as your partiality for Mr. Crawford has been, I will not indulge the belief, (at least until you have had an opportunity of explaining) that you could have reconciled it to yourselves, to have sheltered him from a just responsibility, by so great a violation of the confidence reposed in you, and such a flagrant contempt of the legitimate authority of the House of Representatives, that no member thereof, however influenced by party zeal, who feels the slightest respect for the dignity of his station, could without dishonor, regard with indifference.

A. B.

Mr. DWIGHT of Massachusetts, made a motion, which was subsequently reduced to writing, in the following words:

Resolved, That the letter of Messrs. Giles & Seaton be committed to a Select Committee, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. LITTLE of Maryland, hoped the course now proposed, would not be taken. He hoped the House would not pay so much respect to an anonymous publication in a newspaper, as to make it the subject of enquiry by a committee. He moved to lay the letter, &c. on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, suggested that if the gentleman from Maryland was somewhat better acquainted with the subject involved in this inquiry, he would not make so light of it. He did not know whether the gentleman had been favored with a view of a certain document of the last session, which ought to have been published, but of which a part was not published—and which seemed to demand an enquiry by the House. If he had seen it, he was persuaded the gentleman would not desire to prevent the inquiry, &c.

Upon this statement, Mr. LITTLE, not wishing to prevent any inquiry which any member of the House should think necessary, withdrew his motion to lay the resolve on the table.

Mr. ARCHER of Virginia, called for the reading of the paper annexed to the letter (which had not previously been read.)

Mr. WRIGHT of Maryland, said, after the statement which had been made, he was clearly for investigating the matter, and exposing every thing connected with it to the face of day, without regard to persons, affect whom it may. He therefore cordially concurred in the appointment of the committee as proposed.

Mr. MITCHELL of South Carolina, said he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would withdraw his motion, and that the precious time of the House would not be suffered to be occupied with a matter of this description. We are not so sensitive ourselves, said Mr. M. in regard to the reputation of the members of this House; when our conduct is assailed in the newspapers, we do not call for the authors, or appoint committees to enquire into the truth of the imputations against us. He was very certain he said, that Giles and Seaton had conducted themselves properly in the discharge of their duties, and were deserving of the confidence of this House. But if any attack was made upon their characters by others, why not let them resort to the Courts of Justice? Are we, he said, going to investigate newspaper slanders? To convert ourselves into an inquest on characters? It is unbecoming in us to appoint a committee merely on the foundation of a newspaper paragraph. It would be otherwise if any charge were presented by a member against these gentlemen. As it was, he hoped the resolution, &c. would be suffered to lie on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, stated, that, if there were nothing but newspaper authority to act upon, the course recommended by the gentleman from South Carolina was one which he should be strongly inclined to follow. But he stated, that the perusal of the publication in the newspaper had induced him to go to the Clerk's Office, to see the document referred to in that publication. It seemed, upon the face of it, that this House has been imposed upon either by the printers, or some other officers of the government. He did not undertake to declare where the fault lay, but the course, he said, was one from W. R. Dickinson, Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville. In the original of this letter was one paragraph enclosed within brackets, and a cross made over it with a pencil, which perhaps had been done as a notice to the printer

that that part was not to be published. That paragraph was one which ought not to have been suppressed, as it had been.

Mr. C. said he presumed that when a Member makes a statement of this kind in his place, it is due even to him that a committee should be raised to inquire into the matter. The marks referred to might perhaps have been inadvertently made: they might, for example, have been made by the person who first read the letter, and taken by the printers for a mark of omission. The thing, ought, however, to be investigated. When a Department is called on for information, and in communicating it, a part of a letter is suppressed, or it is in any other way suppressed, it is treating the House in a very shameful manner. It was due to all who could be suspected of this suppression, that it should be inquired into. Let those who are innocent appear so, and those who are guilty be exposed. It is our duty, as members, to see that such frauds do not go unpunished. Suppose that any member, hearing from this Cashier what he had written to the Secretary of the Treasury, should state it, on this floor, and, on turning to the printed document, should find nothing of the sort there, what an unpleasant situation he would be placed in, &c. It was due, under every view, to Messrs. Giles and Seaton and to the Head of the Treasury Department, that an enquiry should take place into this matter.

Mr. WRIGHT intimated his opinion that it was very improper to go into an investigation of the subject itself on a mere question, whether the house would inquire into it or not. He hoped, after what had passed, that a large committee would be raised to inquire into the matter.

Mr. McLANE, of Delaware, thought that where any imputation was seriously made on any officer of this House, it ought to be investigated. He was, therefore, in favor of the resolution—not because he believed there had been any fault on the part of the printers to this House, or because he believed there had been any fault anywhere. He wished a full inquiry, and to have all the circumstances connected with this matter placed before the House. He had never heard of the fact stated by the gentlemen from Ohio, or even seen the publication in question, before it was presented to the House this morning. But he had formed his opinion that there was an fault any where, from the single fact, which speaks loudly to all parties. This House is in possession of the original letter from the Cashier. When calls are made on the Departments for information, it is usual to furnish copies. In this instance, the original paper, had been sent to this House; and he could not conceive any other motive for the Department furnishing the original paper, unless it were that the House should be in possession of all the facts connected with the subject, though it might not have been proper that every particular of it should be spread before the public.

Mr. ARCHER, of Virginia, expressed his surprise that the gentleman from South Carolina should have expressed his entire confidence in the printers, and yet have opposed the proposed inquiry. Here is the grave assertion of one of the most respectable members of the House, that the House has been imposed upon, by them or by somebody else; Messrs. Giles and Seaton are at present Printers to this House and it is probable will come before us at the close of this session, and ask a reelection to that trust. Mr. A. asked the gentleman from S. Carolina, and any other gentleman, if this matter was not satisfactorily cleared up, whether he would give his vote for them? The gentleman from South Carolina professed to be the friend of the Printers, and yet his course would be such as to prevent any man from conscientiously giving them a vote for re-election. Mr. A. said he should be extremely reluctant to suppose Messrs. Giles and Seaton really culpable, as was imputed to them; but, when a charge to that effect was formally made against them, standing on the high credit of one of the members of this House, what could he do? It was due to the parties—to the gravity of the charge—to the respectable source from whence it now emanates, being one of the members of this House, that an enquiry should take place.

Mr. MITCHELL, of South Carolina, said he had considered this charge merely as brought by an editor of a newspaper against Giles and Seaton, when he opposed the appointment of a committee on the subject. He did not suppose it was supported by any member of this House. So long as it rested merely on the assertion, perhaps unfounded assertion, of a newspaper, he was opposed to the examination of it. But he had too much respect for the members of this House, to resist an inquiry into a charge supported by the authority of any one of them; and therefore withdrew his opposition to the proposed reference.

Mr. ISHAM called for the reading of the document referred to in debate, to show the effect of the omission of the part of it which had not been printed.

Mr. WRIGHT repeated that the charge now presented was one of an aggravated character against the servants of this House, and it was due to them and to the House that it should be inquired into.

Mr. DWIGHT expressed the same sentiment in justification and support of his motion.

Some conversation took place as to the point whether the letter which had been read was the original, taken from the files of the House, and it turned out to be so.

Mr. WRIGHT again protested against instituting a partial investigation into the merits of this matter, on a question whether it ought to be inquired into. It would be time enough to investigate it, he said, when the whole matter was before the House.

The question was then taken on Mr. DWIGHT's motion, and decided in the affirmative, nem. con.

SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT.

The following is a copy of a letter, with the suppressed paragraph, on the subject of which, a select committee has been appointed:

EXECUTIVE PAPERS, Vol. 5.

No. V.

Bank of Steubenville.

April 3, 1819.

Sir: I addressed you hastily on the 31st ult., and informed you of the unconditional acceptance on the part of this bank, of the propositions for making the Bank of Steubenville, a depository of public monies, as contained in your letter of the 12th of March, 1819, and that this Bank has complied promptly with all the regulations incident to its acceptance. You will, no doubt, have received that letter before this reaches you, and have given to the receivers of public money, their proper instructions.

I have authorized the receivers of public monies at this place and at Wooters (to whom I have also sent a copy of the acceptance of this bank to the conditions) to take the following bills, which will be received from them to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with their specie:

Bank of Steubenville, United States and Branches, City of Philadelphia, of New York, of Baltimore, (except Marine Bank,) Bank of Pittsburgh, New Bank of Washington, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville.

This list will be extended to several banks in the vicinity of this place, and to others in the state of Ohio, as soon as arrangements can be matured; and I have little doubt that it will be extended to the paper of the banks in the District of Columbia.

(Here follows the sentence between black lead pencil brackets, and crossed diagonally twice.)

[The difference of which you speak, in your letter of the 12th ultimo, between the sum mentioned in my letter of the 13th February, arises from the circumstance of your having extended your friendly disposition to this bank, beyond what was dared by our board to ask. I mentioned only the debt to the Branch at Pittsburgh, whereas, you have directed (as well as that mentioned) a transfer from the branch at Chillicothe, which debt this Branch was taking measures to discharge. As soon as the transfer is made from the Bank of Columbia, the entry shall be made in the books of this institution as you direct. I remark, however, in the statement which you furnish from the bank of Columbia, that "notes \$3895" is entered, which I know nothing of having never before heard of.]

(Here terminates the sentence between black lead pencil brackets, and crossed.)

I have received letters from the road contractors, and have little doubt, that in consequence of this late arrangement, from what they say, and the assurances which I have given them, that the Notes of this Bank will be taken as readily for Treasury Drafts, as any other description of Bank Notes.

It is a contemplation to make arrangements with some bank in the city of Philadelphia, by which this bank will not only have a credit there generally, but that its bills shall pass at par in that city. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

W. R. DICKINSON, Cashier.

The Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

The bill to alter the constitution of this state, so as to elect the Governor by the people, passed the Senate on the 24th ult. in the following form, and was sent to the House of Delegates for their concurrence.

AN ACT, To alter and amend the Constitution of this State, so that the Governor may be elected by the People.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the executive power of this state, shall be vested in a Governor, as is hereinafter provided for.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That the Governor shall be chosen alternately from the Western and Eastern Shores, the first Governor to be chosen from the Western Shore by the citizens of the state having the right to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, in the counties where they severally reside, at the time and places where they shall vote for delegates aforesaid, and the votes shall be received and counted by the same Judges, and in the same manner as the votes for delegates; the presiding judges of elections in each county, shall make a list of all the persons voted for as governor, in their respective counties, and of the number of votes given for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall upon the first Monday after the meeting of the General Assembly, in the presence of a majority of the members of each branch, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted, and the person having a majority of all the votes given, shall be the Governor, and the President of the Senate shall forthwith announce the same; but if no person shall have a majority of all the votes given, both branches of the Legislature shall elect the Governor by joint ballot out of the four persons having the highest number of the votes given as aforesaid if so many shall have been voted for—but if otherwise out of the number voted for—and the person receiving a majority of all the votes on the said joint ballot shall be the Governor—and should neither of the persons so voted for, have a majority of all the votes on the joint ballot aforesaid, the ballot shall be renewed and continued until some one of them shall receive a majority of all the votes; contested elections of governor shall be determined by both branches of the legislature, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 3. And be it enacted, That the governor shall hold his office during the term of three years from the time appointed for the annual meeting of the Legislature next ensuing his election, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible as governor for the three next succeeding years, after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.



Section 4. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been fourteen years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state five years next preceding his election; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of this state, or of the United States.

Section 5. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, or any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such case shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in this state; he shall nevertheless, whether convicted or acquitted, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Section 6. *And be it enacted*, That the house of delegates shall have the sole power of impeaching the governor, but two thirds of all the members shall concur in such impeachment.

Section 7. *And be it enacted*, That the impeachment of the governor shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the evidence; the party accused shall not be convicted, without the concurrence of two thirds of all the senators.

Section 8. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall at stated times receive for his services an adequate salary to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

Section 9. *And be it enacted*, That there shall be a secretary of state, appointed by the governor, to hold his office during the pleasure of the governor; who shall keep a full register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes and vouchers, relative thereto, before the legislature, or either branch thereof, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law; and shall receive such salary or compensation for his services, as may be provided by the legislature.

Section 10. *And be it enacted*, That in case of the removal, death or resignation of the governor, the legislature may provide by law what officer shall act as governor, until another be elected and qualified.

Section 11. *And be it enacted*, That in case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death or resignation, his successor shall be elected at the first election for delegates to the General Assembly, which shall take place thereafter, and his term of service shall be the same as if no vacancy had occurred.

Section 12. *And be it enacted*, That the first election for governor, shall be held at the time of the election of delegates for the General Assembly next ensuing the ratification and confirmation of this act.

Section 13. *And be it enacted*, That all the powers and authorities at present exercised by the executive of this state, shall be and hereby are vested in the governor, except the appointment of chancellor, judges of the courts of common law, attorneys-general, and held officers, and general staff officers, who shall be nominated by the Governor and approved of by the senate; and the governor shall moreover have power to appoint all officers now appointed by the General Assembly, except the treasurer, and the officers respectively attached to each branch of the said General Assembly.

Section 14. *And be it enacted*, That the governor appointed by virtue of this act, or the person authorized to act in his place, shall take the same oaths of office as are now directed to be taken by the governor of this state.

Section 15. *And be it enacted*, That every part of the constitution and form of government of this state, that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, upon the confirmation hereof.

Section 16. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government herein contained, shall be taken and considered and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

## FOREIGN.

The intelligence given to-day from the New York Evening Post, under the Verona head, appears, in our judgment, to be the most probably true view of things that has come to hand, notwithstanding the little doubts expressed under the London head of its want of accuracy.

From the last New York Evening Post.

## Postscript.

We stop the press to announce the arrival at Salem, of the brig Ontario, in 49 days from Antwerp, bringing London dates two days later than before received. The Congress at Verona had broken up, and Lord Wellington was hourly expected in London. War between France and Spain is not quite so certain. The former, it is said, had concluded to wait a little, before she commenced hostilities.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

On the accuracy of detail in the following letter, implicit reliance certainly cannot be placed; but that the facts may be mainly true is by no means inconsistent with probability.

VERONA, Nov. 26.

The Congress is at length finally dissolved. The powers who are most impatient for war with Spain, have consented to try the effect of negotiation before they commence their grand crusade. An official remonstrance either has been or will be immediately dispatched to the Cabinet of Madrid, demanding such an alteration in the Constitutional system, as will at least render it analogous to that of Portugal, and place the Crown beyond the reach of popular control. In case of refusal, Russia, Austria and Prussia will give the fullest sanction to the hostilities which the Ultramarine France are so anxious to commence, and there is no doubt that the army of observation will soon cross the frontier.

England will not under such circumstances, become a party to the measure, for she sanctions the principle of an armed intervention only in case of the Constitutionalists being determined to put the King to death, or invade other countries.

The Russian Mission has broken up and Count Pozzo Di Borgo took his departure this morning on his return to Paris, where he is to resume his functions as Ambassador, and will no doubt, urge on the zeal of the Ultramarine to the utmost degree of excitement. This appears to be a principle feature in the policy of the Russian Cabinet.

The Greeks are to be left to the good faith of Turkey, who has given to Lord Stratford a conditional pledge of future moderation towards them. The London editor remarks on this, 'that it is the most farcical of all political farces, delivering the lambs to the tender protection of the wolf.'

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.  
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.

We invite the attention of the public, to the Congressional debate published this day, upon the subject of the matter referred to in the letter of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, Editors of the National Intelligencer, and printers to Congress. It is hardly presumable that any printer could have arrogated to himself so far, as either to exclude one of a number of public documents sent to him by Congress with an order to print them, or that he could have dared to have garbled them. It would be so heinous an offence against the authority of the National Legislature, and so arrogantly dictatorial, so affrontingly interfering, that it is hard to believe it—in fact we must discard such a supposition.

But if the Printers did not do it, who did? It is not for us to answer the question as to that fact—without certainly knowing we would not fix the reproach upon any one. That is an affair for Congress to dive into; they must bring this dark, mysterious, daring transaction to light, and the people of this country will demand of Congress that they give them full explanation and satisfaction thereon. Without such a scrutiny and development, what security have the people, that what is published as public documents is calculated at all to give them correct information? After the exposure now before us, we must have the fraud fixed upon the true perpetrator, that the public odium, may vengeance may rest upon him; otherwise we shall pay as little respect to Congress documents as to the productions of street ballad singers.

This is one of the highest handed attempts, yet unfolded to us, to withhold from the people what was either intended, or pretended, to have been published for their satisfaction and instruction; and we shall wait with impatience to see the feeling that Congress may evince upon the subject, as well as for the names of those who have been engaged in so daring, outrageous and unprincipled a transaction.

## STEAM MILL.

The following resolution passed the meeting of the citizens convened yesterday in Easton, to resolve reports upon the subject of the Steam Mill.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary prepare the substance of the proceedings of the several meetings that have taken place on the subject of a Steam Mill, and publish the same in the newspapers of Easton, for the information of the citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties, who are invited to attend the next meeting, to hear a detailed Report on the subject.

The adjournment of the meeting was at so late an hour yesterday, that the Committee have not had time to prepare a full report, nor was there unoccupied space to be found in the Gazette. We, therefore, can only briefly inform the public, that the meeting was considerable and most respectable, and the reports of the different committees appointed to gain intelligence upon the plans and cost, &c. of a Steam Mill, and to take a view of the different sites for the same were very satisfactory—the former was full, ample, and much in detail, taking both a minute and general view of the subject, and was not only generally creditable to the gentlemen who made it, but interesting and agreeable to the meeting at large.

The whole subject is now referred to a committee of seven gentlemen for a detailed

report, and a committee is also appointed to fix the site for the Mill. An adjourned meeting is to be held on Friday the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Easton Hotel, at which the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties are earnestly and respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Chairman.  
THO'S. H. DAVENPORT, Sec'y.  
January 31st, 1823.

Washington, Jan. 24.

In mentioning yesterday the arrival here of Mr. Clay, we omitted to mention, also, the arrival of his colleague, Mr. John Rowan, of Kentucky, who, with Mr. C. is appointed, by that State, to be its Counsel, before the Board of Commissioners proposed to be convened here, for the purpose of settling the land controversy between the States of Virginia and Kentucky.—*Nat. Intell.*

Newark Jan. 20.

The steam galliot *Sea Gull* which arrived at the Navy Yard at Newport on Thursday night last, from New York, has been found upon trial to require some important alterations and improvements, both in her rig and construction, which are now making with a celerity which would astonish those who are accustomed to the mode of doing things in civil life. Commodore Porter appears determined to take time by the forelock; and has, in the whole of this undertaking, made a complete sacrifice of his personal comfort and convenience to a sense of public duties.—*Herald.*

A late New Orleans paper says, 'a rumor has been several days in circulation here, that the British are about embarking seven black regiments from their islands in the West Indies, in order to take possession of such parts of the island of Cuba, as have become notorious for piracy.'

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.

We learn, that an attempt was made on Wednesday night to set fire to the University in Ninth street.—*Sentinel.*

The legislature of Missouri have fixed the salary of the governor of that state at \$1500; those of the inferior judges at 1100 dollars; and those of the circuit judges at 1000 dollars.—*ib.*

## From the Maryland Gazette. THE WAYS AND MEANS.

The report made by order of the Committee of Ways and Means to the House of Delegates, in the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, announces a new deficit of 30,000 dollars, in the annual Revenue; and it declares that the committee cannot hesitate to recommend, at once, that a new tax of \$30,000 be levied, in addition to the sum of \$30,000 formerly authorized; so that the annual expenses of the state, now exceed its ordinary revenue \$60,000, which sum is to be hereafter raised by direct taxation, for at least the term of three years, if the present views of the committee prevail in the Legislature.

But whether that course ought to be adopted at all, which they hope will be taken unanimously, is the question? And this I now intend to examine. For I persuade myself that even the members of that committee, would cheerfully recommend the adoption of any other mode, that can be shown to be just and more expedient, by which the deficit in our annual means can be either met or reduced. And I have to thank those gentlemen for the clear and detailed view of the resources and expenditures of the state, which they have submitted through the Legislature to 'The People.' Their statement furnishes the leading fact that gave rise to my present reflections. It specifies the salaries of our Judges, as a charge upon the Treasury, amounting annually to the sum of \$55,800. This item, alone, exceeds the new annual deficit, estimated at \$30,000, to the extent of \$5,800. And the specification has led me to inquire into the propriety of charging the salaries of the Judges upon the general funds or treasury of the State. A glance over the list of expenditures shows, that the salaries of our Judges are paid out of the treasury, whilst their whole paraphernalia of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. are not mentioned, and must, of course, be otherwise paid for their services.

No one will question the expediency of paying Judges well, regularly and certainly. It is right too, that they should be paid at the Treasury of the State.—But, I am not satisfied that the amount of their wages should be uniformly defrayed out of the general receipts of the treasury; or in better words, become a general tax.

I rather believe, that special provision should be made to bring into the treasury a sufficient amount of money to pay, or cover, the salaries of the Judges. The Clerks, Sheriffs and other officers of Courts, as well as our Magistrates and Bailiffs, are all paid for their respective services, by charges authorized to be made against the parties who demand, because the interference of the judicial or magisterial power of the state.

Then, why not order a charge to be made against, & originally collectable from the plaintiff to every individual case when comes to trial, or occupies the time of our Judges? Similar charges are now authorized to pay Magistrates for their services—our clerks of courts, sheriffs, bailiffs, &c. are likewise thus paid.—Then why not order fees to be levied by the clerk of each court, and collected by the sheriffs of each county, to be paid by them into the treasury; and at a rate to be prescribed by the chancellor or treasurer, so that the amount collected shall be sufficient to satisfy, or cover the salaries of our Judges?

I cannot perceive any objection to the proposition. The dispensation of justice, under the State authority, between poor

citizens, before magistrates having cognizance only over cases not exceeding \$50 becomes a direct charge in all its bearings, exclusively upon the parties immediately interested. And in matters of greater moment, involving the interests of richer persons, who could better bear the expense of litigation, which they too often institute or occasion, to gratify improper feelings, shall every citizen be required to bear a portion of the charge?—This inconsistency argues a departure from principle, either in the first or last case.

If magistrates are to be paid at the expense of litigants, why shall not the pay of Judges be likewise thus defrayed? I do not advocate similarity of mode but of result. It is convenient, & it may therefore probably be most expedient that magistrates should themselves receive or collect their own fees directly from the parties. The time of Judges ought not to be thus occupied, but the fees of the bench might be collected by the county officers, as the other charges of the courts are, and be paid into the treasury. I would not make the pay of judges any wise dependent upon the receipt or amount of the bench fees; but I would direct them to be assessed and collected so as currently or eventually, to cover that charge upon the books of the treasury.

I have thus simply unfolded the views of a plain and retired citizen, upon a part of this very interesting, fiscal subject; happy in the enjoyment of a privilege and opportunity which a free and independent press offers to every one, to communicate with our rulers. But before I bid you adieu for the present, permit me to remark that, if my suggestions should find favour with our law givers, the FIRST effect thereof would be, to prevent the levying of a general tax upon the citizens of this state of \$30,000 for partial purposes.

2dly. They would place the saddle upon the blood horse, as fairly as upon the hackney; in other words, the rich would be made to pay as do the poor, where they required or occasioned the interference of the judicial power of the state.

3dly. The prodigal hand will be checked in its expenditures of the common property to the amount of \$30,000 per annum. The last child will be found, not the same material being, but the spiritual—the revenue I mean; if 600,000 dollars will hereafter annually reach the treasury by partial collections made for partial use—so that the great body of The People may yet be & remain as exempt from general taxation as if the principal spent during the war and subsequently, was yet funded property and snugly in the state treasury.

Other parts of the Report might, possibly justify similar discussion, and I hope that any one who can offer propositions, apparently as unexceptionable as that which I have now respectfully submitted will be encouraged to do so—by the interest which every one has in the general welfare.

DALLAS.

## DIED.

In this county on Monday last, after a short illness, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Solomon Neal.

COACHES, GIGS, MONROES,

Dearborn Wagons,



AND ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES OF PLEASURE.

Of the latest fashions, and of the most approved models.

Made and neatly repaired by the subscriber, who has carried on the business for 14 years, and from the great encouragement received, he has enlarged his business, and returns his most grateful thanks to his customers, &c. and solicits a continuance of their favours—and from his experience in business, of twenty two years, he flatters himself of being competent to do his customers complete justice, and assures them his work will be held as cheap as is customary in the state, and warranted also, and finished with neatness and dispatch as heretofore, who has never made a serious disappointment in his line. He has a handsome assortment of

Coaches, Monroes, Dearborns, Gigs, &c. nearly finished, and a few always finished ready for those wishing to purchase, to judge for themselves. Those gentlemen and ladies, so worthy of ease and pleasure, need not deprive themselves of Carriages, as I am very accommodating in making sales, and I assure them all orders will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

DANIEL NEWMAN,  
Coach and Harness Maker,  
Centerville, Queen Anne's county, Md.

N. B. In addition to the above, he carries on the SADDLERY in all its various branches and those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call, as he has

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY

always on hand, to supply his friends at a moment's warning, with the best work, warranted equal to any in the state for neatness, cheapness and durability, all under his immediate attention as above.

DANIEL NEWMAN.

February 1—1823

## NOTICE.

Those persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal property of Joseph Parrott, late of Easton, deceased, are notified that their notes are now due, and payment is requested, as no indulgence can be given those neglecting to comply with this notice, their accounts will be put in officers hands for collection. EDWARD AULD, Adm'r. of Joseph Parrott, dec'd.

February 1. 3w

MARYLAND.

Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court,  
January 1st, 1823.

On application of Ezekiel Forman, Executor of Charlotte Hemmley, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased; 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 inserted once in each week for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office this 1st day of January 1823.

THOMAS C. BARLE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Queen Anne's County.

Pursuant to the above order,  
NO NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Queen Anne's County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal Estate, of Charlotte Hemmley, late of Queen Anne's County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 31st day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of January, 1823.

EZEKIEL FORMAN, Ex'r.  
of Charlotte Hemmley, dec'd.  
February 1st—3w

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit.

On application to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the county aforesaid, in the recess of Talbot county Court, by the petition in writing of William E. Cannon, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and being further satisfied by competent testimony that the said William E. Cannon—hath resided in the State of Maryland for the two years last past. And the JUDGE having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said William E. Cannon, be discharged from confinement he having given bond and security for his personal appearance at Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of May term next; I do further order that the said William E. Cannon—cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, three successive weeks, three Months before said first Saturday of May term next, thereby to give notice to his creditors, to be and appear, before the said Court on the day aforesaid to recommend a trustee for their benefit and to show cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements as provided. Given under my hand this 3d day of September, 1822.

WILLIAM JENKINS.

February 1—3w

## Notice

Is hereby given, in obedience to the law and the order of the Honorable the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, that the subscriber of said county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Dale, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of January 1823.

CHARLOTTE DALE, Adm'r.  
of Jacob Dale, dec'd.

February 1st—3w

## Notice

Is hereby given, to the creditors of the subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of May next, to show cause (if any they have) why he should not have the benefit of said laws: That day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and petition.

ROBERT CALLENDER.

February 1—3w

## Locust Posts.

Locust Posts seven feet long for post and railing, and five feet long for banking, may be had, by application to the Subscriber, upon reasonable terms. Several persons joining in a purchase may have them delivered at a convenient landing, due allowance being made for freight or they may be received at the mouth of the Susquehanna. Letters post paid shall be attended to.

LEVIN GALE.

Elkton, Jan. 26, 1823—4w—contd

## In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1823.

ORDERED, That the following resolution, be published twice in each week until the 13th of March next, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Examiner and Herald at Frederick-Town, the Allegany paper, Mr. Oble paper at Belle Air, the Eastern Star and Eastern Gazette, and the National Intelligencer.

By order,

NINIAN PINKEY, CL.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

December 14th 1822.

Whereas the Governor in his communication hath advised that, owing to the late afflictive dispensations by disease, a day be set apart by the General Assembly, and recommend to the people of the state to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, that the thirteenth day of March next be set apart and recommended to the people of the state to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, and that this resolution be published in such newspapers throughout the State as the Governor and Council may direct for the information of the Citizens thereof.

By Order,

JOHN BREWER, CL.

January 13—2w



## POETRY.

### PLEASE TO RING THE BELL.

By George Colman, the Younger.  
Alas! what pity 'tis that regularity,  
Like Isaac Shove's, is such a rarity!  
But there are swilling wights, in London  
town,  
Term'd jolly dogs,—Choice Spirits,—alias  
Swine?  
These spendthrifts, who life's pleasures thus  
outrun,  
Dosing with headaches, till the afternoon,  
Lose half men's regular estate of sun,  
By borrowing too largely of the moon.  
One of this kidney,—Toby Tossopot light—  
Was coming from the Bedford, late at night;  
And being Bacchic plumes—full of wine,—  
Although he had a tolerable notion  
Of aiming at progressive motion,  
'Twas not direct, 'twas serpentine,  
He worked, with sinuosity, along,  
Like Monsieur Corkscrew, working through a  
cork,  
Not straight, like Corkscrew's proxy ally Don  
Prong, a fork.—  
'At length, with near four bottles in his pate,  
He saw the moon shining on Shove's brass  
plate;  
When reading, "Please ring the bell,"  
And being civil beyond measure,  
'Ring it!' says Toby, 'very well,  
I'll ring it with a deal of pleasure.'  
Toby, the kindest soul in all the town,  
Gave it a jerk, and almost jerk'd it down,  
He waited full two minutes: no one came;  
He waited full two minutes more—and then  
Says Toby, 'if he's deaf I'm not to blame?  
I'll pull it for the gentleman again.'  
But the first peal 'woke Isaac, in a fright,  
Who quick as lightning, popping up his head,  
Sat on his head's Antipodes, in bed,—  
Pale as a parsnip—bolt upright.  
At length, he, wisely, to himself did say,  
Calming his fears,—  
'Tush! 'tis some fool has rung, and run away.'  
When peal the second rattled in his ear!  
Shove jump'd into the middle of the floor,  
And, trembling at each breath of air that  
stir'd,  
He groped down stairs, and open'd the street  
door,  
While Toby was performing peal the third.  
Isaac eyed Toby, fearfully aghast,  
And saw he was a strapper, stout and tall;  
Then, put this question—'Pray, Sir, what  
d'ye want'  
Says Toby,—'I want nothing, Sir, at all.'  
Want nothing! Sir, you've pull'd my bell, I  
vow.  
As if you'd jerk it off the wire!  
Cough Toby,—gravelly making him a bow,  
'I pull'd it, Sir, at your desire.'  
'At mine?'—yes yours—I hope I've done it  
well.  
High time for bed, Sir, I was hatching to do  
But if you write up 'please ring the bell,'  
Common politeness makes me stop, and do it

### From the National Intelligencer.

"I have always thought it a greater happiness to discover a certain method of curing, even the slightest disease, than to accumulate the largest fortune, and whoever compasses the former, I esteem not only happy, but wiser and better too."

There has just been published the sixth edition of Ewell's "Medical Companion or Family Physician," treating, in a clear and concise manner, of the diseases of the United States, with their names, symptoms, causes, cure, regimen and means of prevention; common cases in surgery, as fractures, dislocations, &c. the management and diseases of women and children, with a Dispensatory for preparing family medicines, and a glossary explaining technical terms. To which are added a brief Anatomy, and Physiology of the human body, displaying its mechanism, and the laws that govern its economy, and clearly pointing out, on rational principles, the cause and cure of diseases: As Essays on Hygiene, or the art of preserving health, abating that, by the natural, air, food, exercise, sleep, evacuations and passions; the most feeble frames, without the aid of medicine, may obtain both pleasurable life and great age: An American Materia Medica, pointing out those precious simples, wherewith God has graciously stored our meadows, fields, and woods, for the healing of our diseases, and rendering us happily independent of foreign medicines, which, though sometimes hard to be obtained, are frequently adulterated and always costly.—Also, the Nurse's Guide, describing the qualifications and detailing the use of a nurse, and teaching the mode of preparing the various articles of diet, suitable for the sick. The whole forming a complete guide to health, both of mind and body.

The Medical Companion, in its comparatively unaltered form, was honored with the commendations of many medical characters, placed by universal suffrage at the head of the healing art in the United States; and also by the sale of five large editions, with a rapidly increasing demand for the sixth; yet the author, sensible that it might be rendered still more complete, and better calculated for general utility, has devoted much of his time and attention in making improvements, and has in this sixth edition introduced nearly three hundred pages of new and interesting matter, which cannot fail greatly to enhance its value.

In the present state of science and medicine, daily improving by experience, and advancing rapidly to the number of valuable remedies, he felt it incumbent on him to enlarge considerably on the diseases generally, as well as to make other additions, which a work of this nature required, in order to its increased usefulness.

In a familiar style he has pointed out to the reader the modus operandi of the different remedies, given the prognostics of diseases; noticed more particularly the circumstances whence the disorders originate, for the purpose of guarding against their occurrence; distinguished those cases which yield readily to single means, from those which require the regular attendance of a medical practitioner; and detailed the means of checking or retarding the progress of such cases.

On the management and diseases of women he has, with the aid of the most popular authors, on the subject, given a description of the complaints to which they are liable, with instructions for their treatment, plain enough to be understood by the attendants, or the patients themselves; and which he sincerely hopes will, in a measure, prevent a further sacrifice of precious lives, by the misconduct of unskilful midwives. To all which has been added a general sketch of the diseases of infants and childhood.

With a view of correcting the gross errors on the attendants of the sick, which is certainly of vast importance to mankind, there is introduced the Nurse's Guide; and by this treatise it is hoped one uniform method will be attained, and that ignorance will be no longer a cloak for omission.

Desirous that nothing should be omitted, which in the least would add to the value of the work, he has greatly improved the Dispensatory, which is now arranged in a manner that will not in the least perplex the reader; having endeavored to render each formula or prescription as concise and clear as possible, both as to the mode of preparing and the motive of employing it, by short and practical remarks under each head or class.

He has likewise given a detailed Index so that in all cases of disease the reader may be directed without trouble or embarrassment to the appropriate remedies. And that the bulk of the volume might not be too large, he has expunged many of the illustrations under the head of Hygiene, being of little importance compared to the matter now introduced.

It is not to one description of persons alone, that the Medical Companion will prove beneficial, but to every class of society. To the student whose theoretical knowledge has only prepared him to commence the arduous duties of his profession it cannot be otherwise than exceedingly useful; for it will not be denied, that the most experienced practitioner occasionally feels the want of a guide in his practice. It is worthy to be noticed, when the first edition of this work was presented to the public Professor Barton, with his usual liberality and philanthropy, enjoined upon his pupils to procure a copy of it before they entered upon the duties of their profession, observing at the same time that he himself had profited by it in practice, refreshing his memory of what he had read in more voluminous works.

To every family, more especially those in remote situations, the possession of this book must be of incalculable value; for, conducted by such a guide, it will not be presumptuous to say, that any person of tolerable capacity and reasonable attention, may be qualified to practice with safety and advantage in the cases of disease more incidental to our climate. Many families are ignorant even of the mode to prepare the various articles of diet suitable for the sick, and with such the Nurse's Guide, as a family assistant, must be a valuable acquisition.

To diffuse medical knowledge is the most effectual mode of checking the career of empiricism; it being evident, quacks are nurtured and sustained exclusively by the prejudice of mankind in their favor, arising from their inability to judge rightly of their merit. A popular medical education is also highly important; on the one hand preventing unnecessary apprehensions, respecting symptoms by no means dangerous; and on the other hand, giving the alarm, where delay might prove fatal. And again, there are situations in which a little medical knowledge may prove of essential service to the comfort, or even life of the patient, before regular assistance could be procured.

The well established character, of the Medical Companion evidently proves, that had proposals been issued for publishing, by subscription, this improved edition of the work, as was urged last spring by many influential friends, particularly Members of Congress, who promised their cordial support in the different sections of our country, innumerable subscribers would have been obtained by this time. But in consequence of the frequent impositions practised upon the liberal part of the community, in obtaining subscriptions before publication, for books of little or no value, and being fully convinced of the importance of the additional matter now introduced, we so obvious as to induce those who possess copies of the former editions, also, to become purchasers, it was thought most advisable not to call the attention of the public to the improvements until the work was published. And now with entire confidence in its merits, which is corroborated by numerous testimonials prefixed to the work, from some of the most distinguished Physicians in the United States, it is respectfully submitted to the public for their generous patronage.

How far the wishes of the author have been accomplished in contributing his mite to the cause of humanity, the reader is left to judge from the following letters:

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1807.

Dear Sir: I have carefully perused your work, "The Medical Companion," and take much pleasure in expressing my entire approbation of the plan, and of the utility with which you have conducted your

inquiries. Your book cannot fail to be a very acceptable present to the public in general, and especially to our own countrymen. I really am of opinion, that you are entitled to much praise for the pains you have taken in furnishing us with a work, the want of which has long been experienced among us.

B. S. BARTON, M. D.  
Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany.  
Dr. James Ewell.

Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1816.

Dear Sir, I have looked over, with some care, the copy of the Third Edition of the "Medical Companion," which you did me the favor to present me.

By the additions and revisions given to this new impression of the work, it is not only enlarged, but exceedingly improved.

After stating so much I need hardly repeat an opinion, which I publicly expressed on a former occasion, that I consider it as indisputably the most useful popular treatise on medicine with which I am acquainted.

Compared with the European Banks of the same nature, it has, especially in relation to the treatment of the diseases of our country, a very decided superiority.

I trust that the success of this literary enterprise may be equal to your very generous and benevolent disposition. With great respect, I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.  
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Practice, in the University of Pennsylvania.

Baltimore, Nov. 18, 1822.

Dear Sir:—I have been truly gratified in the perusal of the Sixth Edition of your "Medical Companion, or Family Physician."

The improvements made in this new impression of your work, compared with the former edition, are indeed extensive and important. Independent of your having enlarged considerably on diseases generally, you have introduced additional matter, which greatly enhances its value. The introduction of the Nurse's Guide as also the treatise you have given on the management of female complaints, will have the most happy effects, in correcting the gross errors daily committed by ignorant persons, and thereby save many valuable lives.

I do not hesitate to say, that this new edition of your Medical Companion is decidedly the best popular treatise on medicine that has ever been published; and considering it, as I verily do, a safe and useful guide for heads of families, as well as for young practitioners of medicine, I take much pleasure in recommending it to the attention of our fellow citizens, both in town and country.

I will only add, if your book meets with that encouragement to which it is justly entitled; you will very soon be called upon, by the public, for another edition.

I am, dear Sir, with much respect, your friend and servant.

COLIN MAKENZIE, M. D.  
Dr. James Ewell.

Baltimore, Nov. 18, 1822.

Dear Sir, When the Medical Companion was first published, I considered it greatly superior to every work of that character I ever read. I have now read the Sixth Edition, and am much gratified in having it in my power to say, that in this edition you have so enhanced the value of the work as to claim my unqualified approbation.

Dr. Rush, during my residence in his house, often spoke of his intention to publish a Medical Work for the use of families, adapted to the climate of the United States. As he reserved it for the last act of his labors, for the benefit of mankind, unhappily he did not live to accomplish his design. In the work now presented to the public, you have fulfilled the patriotic intentions of the great and good Rush, to the utmost extent, and I sincerely hope your reward may be as it deserves, ample.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,  
ASHTON ALEXANDER, M. D.  
Dr. James Ewell.

As the dissemination of the Medical Companion will unquestionably be attended with a public benefit, the Editors of newspapers throughout the United States would do an act of humanity in giving the above an insertion in their respective papers.

Washington, Jan. 5, 1823.

## NOTICE To State Debtors.

Defaulting Sheriffs, Clerks and Collectors of the several and respective counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are hereby warned to settle, and pay into this Treasury the respective sums due the State from each of them, by the twentieth day of February next. Those Debtors which neglect to comply with this Notice, will be dealt with as the Law directs, at the ensuing Spring Courts, without respect to persons.

"The State wants Money and must have it."  
WILL. RICHARDSON,  
Treasurer Eastern Shore, Maryland.  
January 18—

## A gang of Slaves WANTED.

The Subscriber wants to purchase, for a Cotton Plantation, in Louisiana, a United Gang of from 40 to 50 SLAVES, for life, for which Cash will be paid. Communications to be directed to him, in Petersburg, Va. respecting the age, size, and particular profession of each of them, together with the price asked, and the place where the slaves could be viewed.

T. K. LEVILLÉ  
January 18—3m

## REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the stand heretofore occupied by him, to that large and commodious

## Establishment,

at the corner of Washington and Goldsboro' streets, lately in the tenure of Mr. Charles W. Nabbs. From the central situation of this House, being located in the most public part of the Town and opposite to the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the Public Offices, and from his unwearied endeavours and efforts, (being determined to spare neither labour nor expense) to give general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a generous and liberal community for a portion of public patronage.—The Buildings and appointments are in good order for the reception of those who may honour him with their custom.—His Stables, which are large and commodious, are now and constantly will be provided with grain and provender of the best kind.—His Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors.—His Larder is well stocked with the Table will be at all times furnished with the best and most choice delicacies and dainties of the season, as well as the most substantial provisions, served up in the best order.—His Oysters and other servants are sober, polite and attentive.—His Charges will be moderate and every endeavour will be used to preserve order.—Horses, Hack and Cigs, with careful drivers, will be furnished to convey travellers to any part of the peninsula.—Private Rooms may be always obtained and private parties accommodated at the shortest notice.—Board may be had on reasonable terms by the day, week, month, or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
JAMES C. WHEELER.  
Easton, Dec. 7, 1822. 1f

## Fountain Inn Tavern.

The Subscriber having taken that large and convenient House, the "FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN," in the Town of Easton, formerly occupied by Mr. James C. Wheeler, solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction in the line of his profession.

This Establishment is in complete repair for the accommodation of Travellers or Citizens, who may honour it with their custom. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best products of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. of the first quality, and are attended by faithful Ostlers.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula at a moments notice.—His Servants are attentive, and it will be his constant endeavour to please all who may favour him with a call. Board may be had on reasonable terms, by the day, week, month or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
RICHARD SHERWOOD.  
Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—1f

## COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

The subscriber having commenced the Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at the head of Washington street, Easton, intends keeping on hand a constant supply of materials necessary to carry it on, and to employ the best workmen. He pledges himself to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, &c. on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received, and from his attention to business, expects to receive a share of public patronage.

FRANCIS PARROTT,  
Easton, August 17—1f

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the COACH & HARNESS MAKING, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, at the lower end of Washington street, (in the shop lately occupied by Henry Newscomb,) under the firm of

CAMPER & THOMPSON.

Where they intend carrying it on, in all its various branches, and intend keeping the first rate workmen, and a good stock of well seasoned timber and materials of every kind necessary for carrying on the business. As they are determined to pay the strictest attention to their business, they solicit a share of public patronage. All new work will be done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months, and repaired done in the best manner. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN CAMPER,  
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.  
Sept. 14 1f

## Joseph Chain,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL.

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of Baltimore Beer, which he will dispose of by the half barrel or quarter keg. Also, very fine Cider by the barrel or smaller quantity.—Beef Tongues cured in a superior manner, by himself.—Bologna Sausages—English Walnuts by the bushel or peck—all of which he will dispose of low for Cash. Also, Mutton Tails and dried Beef.  
Easton, Dec. 28, 1822.

N. B.—J. C. has just received a number of very fine Terrapins.

FOR SALE.

A pair of gentle, well broken Horses, and a second hand four wheel Carriage, they will be sold separately, or together, to suit the convenience of the purchaser, for further information enquire of the Editor.  
December 24 1f

December 7

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a vendition expando, at the suit of Robert Moore, Executor of William Meuley, and a Rest Joins at the suit of Robert Moore against David Nice, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th February next, at the Court House Green between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following property, viz: The Farm where Philemon Horney now resides, called part of Dixons Lot and Rich Farm, containing 330 acres more or less, one Lot of ground on the West side of the road leading from Easton to Goldsborough Neck, containing 8 acres more or less, the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by said Nice opposite Mr. Hammond, Flag, one Wagon, 3 head of Horses. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
Jan. 11—1f

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri Facias and vendition expando, to me directed against Thomas Atkinson, at the suits of Edward Auld and Fayette Gibson, Lambert Heardon, William Bromwell, R. H. Jones and N. Hammond; will be sold on Tuesday 11th February next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit:

ONE HOUSE and LOT now occupied by said Atkinson, a HOUSE and TANNERY, &c. and a small quantity of Tan Bark, a quantity of dressed Leather contained in 18 vats; a lot of dressed Upper Leather and Sheep Skins, one lot of Cypress Shingles, one Horse and Cart, two Carriages, one eight day Clock, four Beds, two Mahogany Tables, one Desk, one Cupboard and contents, and a quantity of Kitchen Furniture.—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
Jan. 18—1f

## Kent County Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1822.

Christopher Spry, Ordered by the Court that the Sale of the real estate, made by Edward Eubanks the Trustee appointed by this Court, and which was returned by the Trustee, to this present term, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause is shown to the contrary by the first day of the next March term;—and that the Trustee raise a copy of this order to be published for the space of two months in the Easton Gazette, before the next March Court for Kent county.—The Trustee reports that the real estate sold for one hundred and twenty eight dollars and seventy five cents.

THOS. WORRELL.  
A true Copy,  
Test: WILLIAM SCOTT, CPL.  
of Kent county Court, Md.  
Nov. 4—(Dec. 14) 3m

## CABINET WIRE ROOM.

The Subscriber has again commenced the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, in the Store House of Thomas P. Bennett, on Washington street, near the corner of Dover street. He has just received from Baltimore a Stock of first rate Materials, selected by himself, and intends keeping a constant supply, which will enable him to furnish those who may please to favour him with their custom, with every variety of work in his line. He will endeavour by punctuality and attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

JAMES NEALL.  
N. B. Also, Turning executed in its different varieties.  
Easton, Nov. 23 3w

## Boarding School For Young Ladies, AT NEWARK, DEL.

The subscriber proposes to open a School for Young Ladies, in which they shall be instructed in the following branches: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Rhetoric, Geography, Ancient and Modern, with the use of Maps and Globes, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chemistry, Elements of History and of Moral Science. On Sundays their attention shall be directed to the study of the Bible, Sacred History, and the Evidence of Christianity. Propriety of conduct, elegance of manners, and moral rectitude shall be inculcated with the utmost assiduity and care.

The Terms for Boarding and Tuition, shall be \$35 a quarter. Books and Stationery shall be furnished at the usual prices. Pupils will be received at any time after this date.

The healthy and pleasant situation of Newark is so generally known, in consequence of the high reputation of its Academy, that any recommendation of it, as an eligible place for a Boarding School, it is deemed superfluous. On the part of the Teacher, nothing shall be omitted that is calculated to promote the improvement of his pupils. For information respecting his character and qualifications, he respectfully refers to the Rev. A. K. Russell, Principal of the Newark Academy, and to the Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia.

W. SHERER.  
Newark, (Del.) Jan. 11, 1823—

## \$20 REWARD.

Some person or persons whilst hunting on Friday night, the 29th ult. suffered their dogs to attack my flock of Sheep, in consequence of which there were a number of them killed and many badly wounded. I will give the above Reward for the discovery of the persons thus concerned provided they be convicted of the fact.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, either by day or night, or otherwise trespassing on any part of my Farm. Persons who shall be found trespassing after this notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. I am compelled to take this step from the repeated and great injuries that have been done to my Sheep.

HENRY HOLLYDAY.

December 7

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.



# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Education, and all that appertains to the Great Republic, must ultimately be supported or overthrown. Religion purifies the heart and awakes in our duty—Morality refines the manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1852.

NO. 8.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

At Two Dollars and Five Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.  
Advertisements exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

I have heard all my life of the great advantage and saving, that was to be effected by boiling or steaming, that is cooking food for animals. Without knowing any thing about it, I have concluded, that what most people would do, must be true; but was always under the impression, that the advantage gained was almost, if not wholly, in the softening and as it were half digesting the food before it was eaten—and of course rendering the digestion in the animal much easier, quicker and more perfect. I know indeed that particular substances would swell very much while cooking; but the idea of an actual and great increase of weight—and of course, a great increase of substantial nourishment, never entered into my head, till I not long since came across some experiments of our justly celebrated countryman, Count Rumford. In one of these he states, that three pounds of nice corn meal, 12 ounces of molasses, and 1 ounce of salt were well mixed in five pails of boiling water—put into a scalded bag or cloth, tied up with sufficient space to allow for swelling, put into a pot of boiling water, and boiled for six hours. The result pronounced the pudding to be done. It was taken out, and placed in the scales, and was found to weigh 15 pounds and 10 ounces.

And now, I have no doubt, that the whole of the matter is perfectly understood. I see that every pound of corn may be made nearly 5 pounds, and not only in a better state, but actually better food than 5 bushels of raw corn. What an immense saving is here—a saving actually of two thirds—or two bushels out of every three—Certainly no farmer ought ever again to feed a grain of raw corn to any thing. If any one should be hard of belief, let him convince himself. I will tell you how I satisfied my own mind. The first time a pot of hominy was to be boiled, I had the usual quantity of raw hominy and beans weighed—the hominy weighed 8 pounds 8 ounces; the beans 1 pound 4 ounces. The hominy was put on, and boiled as usual from breakfast time till supper. When done, it was taken out of the pot and weighed. The weight, 27 pounds and 14 ounces. Here again is 8 pounds 12 ounces of raw materials converted into almost three times as much food. How good, or how substantial I need not inform your readers. If I am not very much mistaken nine tenths of them are fond of the excellent food—and one pound of it, nicely got up, will take the wicker edge of the appetite of the hungriest among them.

And how is this cooking of corn for hogs, cows and horses, to be accomplished without costing in fire wood more than it will come to, fortunately that obstacle is easily removed, by firing two boilers properly, which is easily done, 4 cords of dry pine, so he had in plenty for 42 a cord, will boil hominy for 30 hogs for two months. Indeed it might probably be done with less wood. The above is a subject, Sir, well worth the most serious attention of every farmer.

Talbot county, Feb. 5, 1852.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.  
On the 5th ult. the wife of Mr. Daniel Stoddard, of Hartford, Vt. presented her husband with three fine children, one son, and two daughters, weighing altogether, 25 lbs. Mr. Stoddard is about sixty years of age, has had two wives, and been the father of twenty children, nineteen of which are still living, and six of which have been born within the last three years. This beats the Dutch.

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## EDUCATION.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson again.  
It seems that the Legislature of the State of Kentucky have decided to adopt a general system of public education for the instruction of the youth of the State, without distinction, appointed a Committee of which Mr. Barry was chairman, to gain information on the various systems of Education that they could learn of, and to make their report to the Legislature for their guidance in undertaking so important an affair. Among others to whom Mr. Barry wrote, we find Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Barry desired to know the system of Education in Massachusetts and Virginia. Mr. Adams writes a clear, handsome and satisfactory letter, pertinent to the question propounded. Mr. Jefferson writes all from the existing state into a dissertation about Military and Civil revolutions, Parties, Judicial Establishments, and other things, American government, British government—and finally winds up with a sentence that he can answer Mr. Barry, but at the same time uses all the force of his intriguing facility to ridicule and discountenance the whole plan of general Education. We entreat our readers to read and to reflect on this letter of Mr. Jefferson. It is more illustrative of his character, more truly faithful to the real sentiments of the mind than any thing he has ever published—as he grows older he is less and less cautious and cunning, and betrays himself more and more—was, after reading this letter candidly, can honestly say, that he thinks Mr. Jefferson truly a republican in sentiment, or disposed to put down the aspirations of party violence and ambition. No man can possibly do this.

Monticello, July 21, 1852.

That I ever received a letter more than twenty years of the date, is a subject of great interest to me. I received some time since a letter from you, which I have read with great interest and pleasure. It is a letter of great value, and I have no doubt, that it will be of great service to the cause of Education. I have no doubt, that it will be of great service to the cause of Education.

Great is truth—great is liberty, and great is humanity, and they must and will prevail. These communicated your letter to me many of my friends as I have been, and requested them to assist me in complying with your views. If the paper thread of life should continue to burn a little longer, I hope that you will hear more from me. At present, blind and paralytic, I am incapable of research or search. I can only give hints from memory. A law of this Colony, almost two hundred years ago, obliged every town to maintain a schoolmaster, capable of teaching the Greek and Roman languages, as well as reading, writing and arithmetic in English. These schoolmasters were to be examined by the clergyman and magistrates, and the clergyman in those days were all learned men. This law is in force to this hour; though not so punctually executed as it ought to be. I had myself the honor to be a schoolmaster from 1758 to 1760, in the town of Worcester, under this law. These schoolmasters and schoolhouses are maintained by taxes, voluntarily imposed on themselves by the people, in town meetings, annually, and the amount of the people in raising money for this noble purpose, is astonishing. In this small town of Quincy, consisting of not more than 1,400 inhabitants, I think they voted this year, \$1,700, for the support of schools—more than a dollar a head for every man, woman and child in the place. The principal school, which is not more than half a mile from me, pours out its doors, at twelve o'clock every day, from one hundred to two hundred boys and girls, as happy as Sand or Shenan, has described them and their masters, in their romances. Besides this principal school there are not less than four or five schools kept by women in different parts of the town, for children of both sexes, too young to be able to travel to the central school. Besides these town schools, there are Academies under the auspices of the legislature, and others established by private influence for teaching languages, arts and sciences, on a more enlarged scale. All these substantial institutions are preparatory to qualifications of young gentlemen to enter the University. The University and the schools mutually support each other; the schools furnish students for the College, and four years afterwards, the College sends the young men into the country to keep school.

I assure myself highly honored by your circular and your letter of the 30th June.

And Sir, your very obedient, humble servant,  
JOHN ADAMS.  
William T. Barry, Esq.  
Lexington, Kentucky.

Monticello, July 2, 1852.

Sir, Your favor of the 10th June is received, & I am very thankful for the kind-ness of its expressions respecting myself; but it ascribes to me merits which I do not claim. I was one only, of a band devoted to the cause of independence, all of whom exerted equally their best endeavors for its success, and have a common right to the merits of its acquisition. So, also, in the civil revolution of 1801, very many, and very meritorious, were the worthy patriots, who assisted in bringing back our government to its republican track. To preserve it in that, will require unremitting vigilance. Whether the surrender of our opponents, their reception into our camp, their assumption of our name, is applied to the cause of our objects, may strengthen or weaken the general principles of republicanism, may be a good or an evil, is yet to be seen. I consider the party division of Whig and Tory, the most wholesome which exists in any government, and well worthy of being nourished, to keep out those more dangerous characters. We already see the power, installed for life, responsible to no authority, (for impeachment is not even a scarecrow,) advancing, with a noiseless and steady pace, to the great object of consolidation. The foundations are already deeply laid, by their decisions, for the annihilation of constitutional state rights, and the removal of every check, every counterpoise to the insidious power of which themselves are to make a sovereign part. If ever this vast country is brought under a single government, it will be one of the most extensive corruption, inefficient and incapable of a wholesome care over so wide a spread of surface. This will not be before, and you will have to choose between reformation and revolution. If I know the spirit of this country, the one or the other is inevitable. Before the cancer is become fatal, before its venom has reached to much of the best public as to get beyond control, remedy should be applied. Let the future appointments of judges be for four or six years, and renewable by the president and senate. This will bring their conduct, at regular periods, under revision and scrutiny, and may keep them in equilibrium between the general and special governments. We have striven to this point by every means, but have failed. The judges independent of the king, but we have omitted to copy their caution also, which makes a judge removable on the address of both legislative houses. That there should be public functionaries independent of the nation, whatever may be their demerit, is a selection in a republic, of the first order of absurdity and inconsistency.

To the printed enquiries respecting our Schools it is not in my power to give an answer. Age, debility, an aching dislocated and now stiffened wrist, render writing so slow and painful, that I am obliged to decline every thing requiring writing. An act of our legislature will inform you of our plan of primary schools, and the annual reports show that it is becoming completely abortive, and must be abandoned very shortly, after costing us in this day \$180,000, & yet to cost us \$25,000 a year more, until it shall be discontinued; and if a single boy has received the elements of common education, it must be some part of the country not known to me. Experience has too fully confirmed the early prediction of its fate. But on this subject, I must refer to others more able than I am to go into the necessary details, and I conclude with the assurance of my great esteem and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Mr. W. T. Barry.

## REMARKS.

Mr. Adams' letter is altogether unexceptionable—it is more, it is positively a good and becoming letter. But if we did not know what Mr. Barry had written to Mr. Jefferson about, who could have formed an idea of it by reading Mr. Jefferson's answer. We ascertain incontrovertibly from this answer several points of opinion, which from the irrelevant manner that they are introduced, we must presume are here intended to be recommended to the people of this country, or more properly speaking, to the democratic party. We clearly ascertain first, that Mr. Jefferson's heart is not opposed to educating the people, or any thing like an emancipation; he speaks doubtfully of any possible good that can arise from it, but positively recommends the keeping up of the old worn out party feud of whig and tory as the whole-somest thing that can be done, to ward against worse things—the plain English of which is, party violence and intolerance; for Mr. Jefferson knows full well that the same men play both whig and tory at dif-

ferent times, according to their situation, vices, whig out of power, tory in power. Mr. Jefferson pretended, before he was in power, to be a monstrous whig, particularly when he was creating and making up the party upon whose shoulders he was borne into power—now he very sentimentally expresses recommending party exclusion, and the undisturbed course of party exclusion which he took during his administration, marks and marked him as one of the darkest Tories in the world. It would be an absurdity to impute any other meaning to Mr. Jefferson than this, for it is impossible to suppose that he meant, by keeping up the distinction of whig and tory, that which had distinguished those who were in the first instance for or against our revolution in 1776—there are few of those persons now alive who were ever obnoxious to such an imputation, still fewer who ever deserved it—we can suppose therefore, that Mr. Jefferson meant this distinction which could only affect a few hundred men in these our days, but that he meant the distinction he borrows from the British government, there it originated, and where it was preserved as the distinction between the out and the in—last what he says “whether the surrender of our opponents, their reception into our camp, their assumption of our name and apparent accessions to our objects, may strengthen or weaken the general principles of republicanism, may be a good or an evil, is yet to be seen. I consider the party division of whig and tory the most wholesome which can exist in any government, and well worthy of being nourished to keep out those of a more dangerous character.” This we think is evidence enough to prove Mr. Jefferson in politics, a fire brand.

We conclusively ascertain in the second place, that Mr. Jefferson is wholly opposed to an independent Judiciary, and is entirely dissatisfied with the supreme court of the United States. Let it be remembered, that this supreme court of the United States was the only branch of this government, when Mr. Jefferson was President, that did not bend to his will, and desert its duty in favor to his purposes. From that day to this he has constantly written against it. It is the character of Mr. Jefferson to bear an inveterate hatred towards all who have ever stood in his way, and though weak to look upon, he has ever been implacable to opponents or to those who refused to bow to his schemes.

Thirdly, we are assured, by the concluding paragraph of this letter, that Mr. Jefferson is no friend to public schools for the poorer class of mankind—that he does not approve of schools for the general dissemination of learning among the people. If he had meant that his objections should apply to the particular schools adopted in Virginia, he would have said so, and not left himself open to the general conclusion of his disapproving all primary schools, as he most certainly does—not but disclaim to Mr. Barry all hope from primary schools, and after trying to frighten him with the expense, he most jealously condemns them by saying, “if a single boy has received the elements of common Education, it must be some part of the country not known to me,” as if he was ignorant of what transpired in regard to public establishments in any part of Virginia.

Here you see Mr. Jefferson in his true colours—and this man you call a republican do you? a man who is deadly hostile to educating the middling and poor classes of mankind, and who has himself run the great state of Virginia aground by a most profane and ill-judged expenditure of all the monies voted for a great State University. The whole business of this University was given up to Mr. Jefferson; he has spent all the money, and laid plans for spending as much more, that will never be granted in his life time. The truth is, the University must now stop, or they must offend Mr. Jefferson, & as he has been “The graven image,” for so long a time, it would do to discard or to offend him, when he “looks that he is in sight of Land”—So the University must now wait until Mr. Jefferson gets on shore—then some less visionary and more practical men in the state of Virginia will take up the work and complete it. After

studying Mr. Jefferson's letter, we beg our readers to take up that of Mr. Adams and that of Mr. Madison, which follows, and contrast them—and say, if they all then agreed in opinion, how was it possible for Mr. Jefferson to use terms directly opposite to theirs to convey the same meaning?

We forbear to express ourselves towards Mr. Jefferson in the manner he deserves, and in accord with those feelings which his letter has produced. Mr. Jefferson is an old man near the grave—he has been the favorite of a great many of our people—most respect to age, and from a sense of delicacy to the feelings of others we are silent, but there two considerations alone shield this chief among impostors from another of those castigations which he has so often felt and so richly merited.

Monticello, Aug. 4, 1852.

I received some days ago, your letter of June 30th, and the printed circular to which it refers.

The no-rap appropriations made by the legislature of Kentucky for a general system of education, cannot be too much applauded. A popular government without popular education, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy or perhaps both. Knowledge, will ever govern ignorance, and a people who mean to be their own governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.

I have always felt a more than ordinary interest in the destinies of Kentucky. Among her earliest settlers were some of my particular friends and neighbors, and I was myself among the foremost advocates for submitting to the will of the “District,” the question and the time of its becoming a separate member of the American family. Its rapid growth and great prosperity in this character have afforded me much pleasure, which is not a little enhanced by the enlightened patriotism which is now providing for the State a plan of education embracing every class of citizens, and every grade, and department of knowledge. No error is more certain, than one proceeding from a hasty and superficial view of the subject, that the people at large have no interest in the establishment of Academies, Colleges and Universities, where a few only, and those not of the poorer classes can obtain for their sons the advantages of superior education. It is thought to be unjust that all should be taxed for the benefit of a part, and that too the part least needing it. If provisions were not made at the same time for every part, the objection would be a natural one, but besides the consideration, when the higher seminary belongs to a plan of general education, that it is better for the poorer classes to have the aid of the richer by a general aid in property, than that every parent should provide for his own education, that the state should provide for its own education.

Education is the highest improvement and in every country it trusts and most desirable nobility.

Learned institutions ought to be favorite objects with every free people. They throw that light over the public mind, which is the best security against crafty and dangerous encroachments on the public liberty. They are nurseries of able teachers, for the schools distributed throughout the community. They are themselves schools for the particular talents required for some of the public trusts on the able execution of which, the welfare of the people depends. They uniformly educate individuals, from among whom the people may elect a due portion of their public agents of every description, more especially of those who are to frame the laws, by the perspicuity, the consistency and the stability, as well as by the just and equal spirit of which, the great social purposes are to be answered.

Without such institutions the more paths of which can scarcely be provided by individual means, none but the few whose wealth enabled them to support their sons abroad can give them the fullest education, and in proportion as this is done, the influence is monopolized, which superior information every where possesses. A cheaper and better means of training parents with slender incomes may place their sons in a course of education putting them on a level with the sons of the rich, and while these who are without property, or with but little must be peculiarly interested in a system, which unites with the more learned institutions, a provision for diffusing through the entire society, the education needed for the common purposes of life. A system comprising the learned institutions, may be still further recommended to the more indigent class of citizens, by such an arrangement as was reported to the general assembly of Virginia in the year 1779, by a committee appointed to revise the laws, in order to adapt them to the genius of republican government. It made a part of a bill for the more general diffusion of knowledge, that wherever a youth was ascertained to possess talents, meriting an education which his parents could not afford, he should be carried forward, at the public expense, from country, to country, to the completion of his education at the highest.

Why should it be necessary in this case to distinguish this society into classes according to their property? When it is considered that the establishment and endowment of Academies, Colleges and Universities, are a provision not merely for the existing generation, but for succeeding generations, that in governments like ours a constant rotation of property results from the free scope to industry and from the loss of inheritance, and when it is considered, moreover, how much of the fortunes and provisions of all are meant, not for themselves, but for their posterity, it is no wonder, that the people should have a view of a plan of which every citizen must have an idea of a benefit. The rich man, who contributes to a permanent plan for the education of the poor, ought to be proud, and to be providing for that of his own descendants, the poor man who contributes in a permanent plan for the education of the poor, that at no distant day it may be enjoyed by descendants that himself. It does

His report was made by Mr. Jefferson, the President and Mr. Wythe.



It requires a long life to witness these vicissitudes of fortune.

It is among the happy peculiarities of our Union, that the states composing it derive from their relations to each other, & to the whole, a salutary emulation, without the enmity involved in competitions among states, alien to each other. This emulation, we may perceive, is not without its influence in several important respects, and in none ought to be more felt than in the merit of diffusing the light and the advantages of public instruction. In the example, therefore, which Kentucky is presenting, she not only consults her own welfare, but is giving an impulse to any of her sisters, who may be behind her in the noble career.

Throughout the civilized world, nations are courting the praise of fostering science and the useful arts; and are opening their eyes to the principles and the blessings of representative government. The American people owe it to themselves and to the cause of free government, to prove by their establishments for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge, that their political institutions, which are attracting observation from every quarter, and are respected as models of the new born empires in our own hemisphere, are as favorable to the intellectual and moral improvement of man, as they are conformable to his individual and social rights. What spectacle can be more edifying or more reasonable, than that of Liberty and Learning, each leaning on the other for their mutual and surest support?

The committee of which your name is the first, have taken a very judicious course, in endeavoring to avail Kentucky of the experience of older states in modifying her schools. I enclose extracts from the laws of Virginia on that subject; though I presume they will give little aid; the less, as they have as yet been imperfectly carried into execution. The states where such systems have been long in operation, will furnish much better answers to many of the enquiries stated in your Circular. But after all, such is the diversity of local circumstances, particularly as the population varies in density and sparseness, that the details suited to some, may be little so to others. As the population, however, is becoming less and less sparse, and it may be well, in laying the foundation of a good system, to have a view to this progressive change, much attention seems due to examples in the eastern States, where the people are most compact, and where there has been the longest experience in plans of popular education.

I know not that I can offer, on the occasion, any suggestion not likely to occur to the committee. Where I to hazard one, it would be in favor of adding to reading, writing and arithmetic, to which the instruction of the poor is commonly limited, some knowledge of geography, such as can easily be conveyed by a globe and map, and a concise geographical grammar. And how easily and quickly might a general idea even be conveyed of the solar system, by the aid of a planetarium of the cheapest construction. No information seems better calculated to expand the mind and gratify curiosity, than what would thus be imparted. This is especially the case with what relates to the globe we inhabit, the nations among which it is divided, and the characters and customs which distinguished them. An acquaintance with foreign countries in this mode, has a kindred effect with that of seeing them as travellers; which never fails in uncorrupted minds, to weaken local prejudices, and enlarge the sphere of benevolent feelings. A knowledge of the globe and its various inhabitants, however slight, might moreover create a taste for history, an inexhaustible fund of entertainment and instruction. Any reading, not of a vicious species, must be a good substitute for the amusements too apt to fill up the leisure of the laboring classes.

I feel myself much obliged, sir, by your expressions of personal kindness, and pray you to accept a return of my good wishes, with assurances of my great esteem and respect.

JAMES MADISON.

P. S. On reflection, I omit the extracts from the Virginia laws, which it is probable may be within your reach at home. Should it be otherwise, and you think them worth the transmission by mail, the omission shall be supplied.

W. T. BAARS, Kentucky.

FROM THE CHESTER POST BOY.

"I seek divine simplicity in him  
Who handles things divine."

An extract of a letter from a gentleman in this neighborhood to a distant friend.

DEAR E—

Yesterday, hearing that Elias Hicks, a celebrated Quaker preacher, was to have a meeting in Chester, and as on such occasions, the Friends not only more generally attend themselves, but also extend an invitation to others, I concluded to take a seat with them. I pretty soon found that I was not singular, for a number attended from the town and its vicinity that ranked themselves among other sects. The preacher, with his companions, made his appearance after the audience was pretty much collected. I sat about half an hour in anxious expectation, when my thoughts became somewhat collected, and were beginning to assume a more serious tone, as he arose on his feet; and although his hoarse voice proclaimed his lengthened years, and his countenance indicated that the hurricanes and tempests of many a winter had passed over his head, he soon discovered that his mind was prepared for the storm as well as the calm. His venerable appearance, his burden of years, his whitened locks, his simplicity of manner; together with the paternal tenderness with which he addressed his audience, all conspired to give him indeed the appearance and character of a shepherd of Israel. I suppose he must have attained at least to the years of three score and ten. His manner of speaking is peculiar to himself; I have frequently heard Quaker preachers, but I never listened to a minister of any denomination from whose lips I received so much instruction; his arguments were so simple, so forcible, and so clear. Whatever view he took of his subject, it seemed like the morning sun dispelling the glooms of darkness, and bringing with it the clear radiance of noon-day. His whole soul seemed to be wrapped up in his subject, and he poured forth his doctrines in accents sweet for about the space of an hour and a half, the force of his feelings frequently obstructing his utterance. His text was a very simple one; but it was the harbinger of the most wonderful display of metaphysical reasoning, and pure religious instruction, that I have ever witnessed; there are the words:

"A work well begun is half done;" and to begin it well, we must begin it right and in the right time, says he. He then took a view of the advantages resulting from a right beginning in temporal matters. He said that people deprived their children of much of the enjoyment of this life by accumulating for them abundance of riches, and providing them with the means of supporting idleness. For, says he, it was wisely ordained that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; and idleness leads into licentiousness, extravagance, and riot. When a man finds that he stands in need of something which is not in his possession, this want calls into action both the bodily and the mental powers, which are exerted in order to procure the necessaries of life, and every man is consoled and happy when his want is supplied; thus continually providing for his own wants is a continual source of happiness. He said, he only mentioned these things as a prelude to something greater. Children, says he, have all the same religion; and if they were suffered to grow up together without having any of the doctrines of men instilled into their minds, there would be but one religion on earth. Religion, says he, is righteousness, justice and mercy; and a sense of righteousness, justice, and mercy is not with them, and if properly attended to, it would regulate their whole lives, and preserve them in harmony as one great family. "Suffer little children to come unto me," said Christ, "for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Man, said our preacher, is the author of evil, and he early sows the seeds of partiality in the minds of his children in favor of his own doctrines and notions, which begot jealousy and envy and contention and divisions among them.

He appears to be a man of strong mind and comprehensive views, and all his arguments were so well illustrated with apt similes & comparisons, as to bring conviction invariably along with them. I appeal to your understanding, says he, and with not that any man should believe anything because I assert it, if it agree not fully with his own convictions and ideas. To have as good a right to your own opinions as I have to mine, and I recommend you to follow no man blindly—for that is a great enemy to true religion, and has occasioned many contentions and divisions. In the language of scripture he exclaimed—"The Kingdom of heaven is within you," and if you find it not there before death, you will hereafter look for it in vain. Heaven, says he, is the sure and natural result of acting up to the dictates of that God in man. And Hell is the torment, and misery, and pain experienced in our own souls, consequent upon the transgression of those dictates. That there is no local situation where material fire and brimstone burn forever; this is a simile to represent the pain and piercing anguish which is felt by a disembodied soul, when naked and exposed in the presence of pure and holy spirits, and conscious of all the crimes committed in the body—this torment is the worm that never dies. A drunkard, says he, when first exposed before sober and righteous men, feels disgrace and shame and torment, but finding company and encouragement among his fellows, he finally becomes hardened in his crimes and flies to the baleful cup upon feeling the least compunction. He told us that he preached so mysteriously; and indeed his doctrines were so simplified, that they were intelligible to the weakest capacity. He warned his hearers against those doctrines that were so wrapped up in mysteries that they could not understand them; for what advantage can it be to any one to believe in what he cannot understand; if you suffer yourselves to subscribe to one unintelligible mystery, you will probably to another, & so on, until you become completely hoodwinked, and subject to be led about entirely at the will of man. The Almighty Author of all good, says he never designed that the Christian religion should involve any mysteries or difficulties—it was so plain that the wayfarer man could not miss it, and its dictates correspond with the experience of holy men of old, Prophets and Apostles, as recorded in the Holy Scriptures.

The Christian Religion, according to his ideas of it, is intelligible to children, to the uneducated, to the savage and to every human creature on the earth, and needs not the aid of man to explain it. But I despair of giving any adequate idea of this great sermon—every body that attended the meeting was delighted and instructed, and I have heard many of them say more so than with any discourse they ever heard. What I have written is only some of the shreds and patches.

R. Q.

"We are authorized to say that this venerable man is nearly eighty years of age."

Ed. Fed. Rep.

FOREIGN.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Jan. 23.

FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the ship Bingham, at Charleston, in 40 days from Havre, date and commercial letters to December 12, have been received by the editor of the Charleston City Gazette—who follows:

THE SPANISH WAR.

In conversation with an intelligent gentleman, passenger in the Bingham, we learn that the French troops, 40,000 in number, had actually marched to the confines of Spain; but that the government had by a sudden recantation of its decree sent a courier after them to order them to halt. Whether the French troops had or had not passed the Pyrenean bounds of liberty and slavery, our informant could not tell. The general impression in France was that Peace would, at least for the present, continue between the two countries. The funds had risen from 86f 80c—

to 89f 50c a tolerably strong sign, if not of the continuance of peace, at least of the public opinion on the subject. Insurances at Lloyd's on French vessels, were obtained at 10 per cent. to and from any port, even Spanish possessions; in Havre and Paris they asked thirty per cent. but this only on vessels destined to Havana, Mexico, &c.—there being much dread of pirates. Our informant adds, insurances in England were effected only on the condition that if captured by an English vessel of war, the insurer should not be liable. This proviso has something in its character and meaning, which goes to show that the duration of peace was regarded as doubtful by English speculators.

Our intelligent correspondent at Havre, confirms the above, and writes us very fully.

HAVRE, December 11.

"There are many factions at present in France, but only two parties; one inclined to war, and the other to peace. The King is for the pacific party. It is hoped he will have firmness enough since he differs in an important particular from the *Ultrar*, not only to maintain his sovereign will, but to dismiss those rash Ministers who are ready to involve France in an unreasonable war, and one so contrary to the wishes of fifteen sixteenths of the nation. Indeed there is already a rumor of some change in the Cabinet. As a proof how firmly the people believe in the continuance of peace, vessels are daily fitting out at Havre for Havana, the West Indies, Brazil, &c. &c.

A first rate English house at Havre, who receives daily, large consignments of Sugar, Coffee, &c. is now disposing of them quickly; although the rumor of a Spanish war, has slightly affected the price of coffee two pence—and sugar about six per cent.

The preparations of the French army of observation, if it is thought are intended to frighten the Spanish Cortes into a change of their constitution, at least so far as regards the adoption of a Senate, or Upper House, as a check on their Representative body, and an additional aid to the crown.

December 12.

The news from Paris is this day still more reassuring of peace. Colonial produce is generally dull."

SPAIN.

The Constitutionals were still successful at Mixt, in order to attach the French to his standard, was on the confines of Spain, organizing a regiment, or rather army of foreigners, who all wore the tricolor cockade. Four hundred letters of marque had been forwarded to the Spanish Consul-General in London.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, January 27.—Mr. Millard reports a bill, entitled, An act to limit the power of granting writs of *habeas corpus*, which was read.

Mr. Saulsbury presents a petition from Edward Shepley, of Caroline county; read and referred to the committee on general and revolutionary claims.

On motion, by Mr. Jones, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to reduce the per diem of the justices of the orphans court of Somerset county. Ordered, That Messrs. Jones, Teackle and Dennis, report the same.

The report on the petition of Henry D. Sellers, of Queen Anne's county, was read the second time and concurred with.

On motion by Mr. Millard, the following message was read:

By the House of Delegates, January 27, 1823.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

From a view we have taken of the business yet to be acted upon by this legislature, we think it probable that it cannot be completed before the 30th of February. There are yet before this house many bills of great importance to the community, which require our fullest deliberation. We therefore propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, that a committee be appointed, three on the part of this house, and two on the part of the senate, to take the subject of adjournment into their consideration, that both branches of the legislature may act understandingly thereon.

On motion by Mr. Slemaker, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act authorizing the judges of Worcester county court, or either of them, to grant *pedlars* licenses, for the said county, during the recess of the court. Ordered, That Messrs. Slemaker, Rily, and Franklin, report the same.

BY THE SENATE.

January 27, 1823.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We propose, with the concurrence of your house, that Messrs. Price, Winder, Wootton, Overall and Dickinson, be a committee on the part of the senate, to join the committee of your house, to whom has been referred the report of the commissioners appointed to survey the Potomac river, and that such joint committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

By order, WM. KILTY, Clk.

Which was read.

The bill giving jurisdiction to justices of the peace, in trespasses for killing, wounding, or otherwise injuring horses, black cattle, hogs and sheep, was read the second time.

Motions were successively made by Mr. Allen, and Mr. Coates, and the question put, That the bill be withdrawn from the hands of the chair for amendment? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Shall this bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

Tuesday, January 28.—Mr. Saulsbury presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of the village of Denton; praying that the laws for the improvement of said village, may be revived, read and referred to Messrs. Saulsbury, Gleson and Boon.

Mr. Jones reports a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the pay of the justices of the peace for Somerset county; which was twice read; passed and sent to the senate.

The order proposed by Mr. John P. Kennedy, directing the committee of ways and means to report some efficient means for the extinguishment of the public debt, was according to the order of the day read the second time.

On motion by Mr. Thomas Kennedy, the question was put, That the same be referred to the next general assembly? Resolved in the affirmative.

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

Wednesday, January 29.—On motion by Mr. Keller, the following order was read and assented to:

Ordered, That a committee of seven be appointed by the speaker to enquire into the expediency and propriety of repealing all laws directing the punishment of criminals by a confinement in the penitentiary of this state, and also of abolishing the said institution, and suggesting some other mode of punishment, by authorizing the courts of law to sentence criminals to labour on public highways, or other internal improvements, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Keller, Semmes, Millard, Farquhar, Stonestreet, Archibald Lee and Dalrymple, to be the said committee.

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

Thursday, January 30.—Mr. Lloyd presents a petition from Celis Stevens, of Talbot county; read and referred to the committee on divorce.

Mr. Dennis reports a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Isaac Harris, of John of Somerset county.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill relative to civil rights and religious privileges, endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

On the second reading of the bill to authorize a lottery or lotteries to raise a sum of money for the purpose of cutting a canal from the Head of Black Water river into the Head of Parson's creek, in Dorchester county, and for paying the expenses of a lottery for said canal, repealed in 1816.

Mr. Coates moved to refer the same to the fifth day of June next? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Wright reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the support of Thomas Deford, of Queen Anne's county, an afflicted son of Edward Deford, of said county.

Mr. Millard delivers the following report:

The committee appointed on the part of the house of delegates to visit and inspect the Penitentiary, beg leave to report: That they have discharged the duties assigned them, and have the satisfaction to state that the institution appears to be managed by those to whom it is entrusted, with ability as it respects their internal regulations, judgment in the arrangement of the different departments of the institution, and with much system and regularity throughout the establishment.

There are, at this time, upwards of three hundred criminals engaged in the different mechanical arts, acquiring useful habits of industry, by which they may, when their term of service expires, get an honest support.

The committee learn from the inspectors who accompanied them through the institution, that that part of the sentence of the courts directing solitary confinement, has never been carried into effect; and when your committee inquired why so important a part of the sentence had been neglected, they were informed, that they had followed the example of their predecessors in omitting this part of the punishment, which forms the most prominent feature in the sentence passed upon the criminal.

Your committee would call the attention of the house to this subject, as they believe it important to society that vice should be corrected. They believe it to be a dereliction of duty, on the part of the directors, to omit to inflict the punishment, which is most calculated to deter the vile from the commission of crimes, or a repetition of offences.

Your committee would recommend that some steps be immediately taken to have the laws of the state carried into effect upon this subject, which is of such importance to society and the public at large.

Your committee view it as a matter of congratulation to society, that the number of females in confinement is so small; and they trust this is an additional evidence that the female offenders against the public peace diminish in number.

Your committee would suggest, that under the existing laws providing for the appointment of the keeper of the penitentiary, agent and physician, some abuses have arisen, and may arise, to the great detriment of the institution, and the state at large; they therefore recommend the repeal of the law on this subject.

By order, J. COCKEY, Jr. Clk.

Which was read.

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

The grand malady which affects the whole system of a newspaper establishment, would be technically termed a "pecuniary depletion or vulgarly, emptiness of purse, and this originates in the almost universal indifference which is felt upon the subject of newspaper debts. Many people seem to have formed an opinion that printers, like old newspapers and fallen upon type metal; and that a little pure cash would jeopardize their constitutions.

Springfield Federalist.

Having read Dr. Zollichofer's essay on the virtues of the Prussiate of Iron, in autumnal diseases, as a tonic, equal to, in many respects, possessing advantage over the Lima Bark, I was led to make trial of it in my family, in several cases, which had resisted for many months, almost the whole catalogue of the *Materia Medica*, such portion of it, as had usually been applied to such a purpose; the result so far surpassed my expectations, that I am induced to offer my mite of testimony in favor of it; and to suggest the propriety, and indeed, necessity, since its new adoption of making a further enquiry into the chemical properties of this metallic salt, one of whose constituents, the prussic acid, has been little examined, and the salts to which it, little understood, from the difficulty which attends their formation, &c. as Accorre remarks "the spontaneous decomposition they suffer."

The first experiment which I made with this medicine, was with myself, for as I had (I confess) an idea, that its medicinal powers might be stronger than desired, and though I had procured it for my children, needed it also myself, I took several doses in the mode and quantity recommended by Dr. Zollichofer without any sensible effect whatever, notwithstanding I had previously prepared myself by other usual medicines.

Having so far satisfied myself of its safety, and as I apprehended, too, of its inefficacy, I made an experiment with one of my children thirteen years of age, who had or nearly four months, suffered under our hitherto insuperable, and occasionally, furious epidemic, in various types; he was perfectly relieved by eight powders of the prussiate of iron.

I extended the use of it to my other children who had been very similarly affected, both in respect to violence and continuance of disease; six or eight powders entirely relieved them.

I have since given it to several of my family with equal success, and among the rest to our housekeeper, sixty years of age, who had suffered with the epidemic, generally in the quartan type; for nearly five months; the result has been equally favorable.

A second consideration of more importance, in my opinion, than the report of a few cases, since the late discovery will introduce it more frequently than before, when it had been used, only in a few cases of hemorrhage, seldom occurring, has led me to this communication; forced to the use of it, by the failure of other remedies, I hesitated, on account of the virulence of the poison of its acid and the limited experience in regard to it; for, though it is true, the chemical compounds, may differ widely in their properties and qualities, from the individual elements which compose them, the compound may be perfectly innocent, and its elements possessed of strong points of character, and a converse, &c. &c. it is not necessarily so; and admitting it to be the case, yet it is undeniable, that by its agents, this compound may be reduced, and its elements resume their primitive characters and respective powers, and the disposition of the elements to separate, will be in the inverse ratio of the power of their affinities; and the prussic acid stands in the weak order of affinities for most of the bases, in which it has been examined, its notorious toxic; that the acid in question, is the most virulent poison, at present known in the whole range of nature; Dr. Magendie who has bestowed much time and labor on the investigation of its medicinal character, found that on the injection into the jugular vein of a dog, of one drop of this acid, the dog fell lifeless at the instant, as if struck by lightning. Now, of the properties of the article under consideration, composed of prussic acid and iron, as well as of other prussiates, very little is known; but fortunately, though in its combination, with all other known bases, the prussic is disengaged by all other acids, yet the metallic prussiates, or those in combination with metallic bases (as the one in question) are not decomposable by any acid as far as chemical research has extended—and hence one point of security, when the contrary would have been inferred, from the knowledge of a common property of prussiates, derived from their weak affinity, yet research has not extended to the action of the "acid of the stomach" on this salt; peculiar acid generated in a morbid condition of the stomach, and abounding copiously in affections of gout, &c. &c. &c. might not this acid, whose chemical affinities and other properties, have not been examined, seize upon the base of the prussiate of iron, and set at liberty its acid, (so powerful when insulated,) to diffuse through the system its poisonous energies?

Moreover, the prussic acid has a strong tendency to form triple compounds, with metals and other bases, and from the prevalent character of this acid, it becomes a question worthy of physiological experiment, and thorough investigation, what may be the influence upon the animal system, of these triple compounds, which it so readily forms: subcarbonates of soda, potash, or magnesia, &c. &c. frequently administered, might have been recently received into the stomach, and placed in contact with a prussiate powder; what would be the result, is as yet, questionable and uncertain.

Although metallic prussiates are not decomposable by acids alone, yet, by the influence of double affinities, a decomposition might be effected highly deleterious if produced in the stomach from medicines which are frequently administered in the same diseases, in which the prussiate is used, and might possibly be taken in a space of time, on each other. Suppose for instance, super-Tartrate of potash, which being frequently used in fevers, as an agreeable refrigerant drink, might probably come in

FOR THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

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contact with it; in this case, although the potash has a stronger affinity for tartaric acid, than for prussic, yet the prussic has a stronger for potash, than for any other base; the products then would be (I presume) prussiate of potash, and tartaric acid; what are the medicinal powers of these new products, has not, probably, been ascertained, as they have not yet, (I believe) come within the research of pharmaceutical chemistry, and are not known in the Materia Medica.

In fine, physiological experiments are of the highest importance, whenever the attention is drawn to substances, seldom used, and little understood, and thus alone, can they ever become extensively useful to mankind.

These suggestions I have ventured to make with a view of inciting to inquiry, and from the deep interest I have taken in the subject, and the additional importance which has been justly attached to the article in question, by the invaluable discovery, in regard to its medicinal virtues, by Dr. Zollicoffer, to whom, when further investigation and experience shall have resulted in a full and competent knowledge of the degree of caution requisite for its safe administration; physiological experiments developed fully, the extent of its powers, and those of the new combinations which it may form, with substances, which circumstances may throw in its way, to abate or increase its influence on the animal economy, the public at large will owe a debt of gratitude, as great as the immortal Jenner has received for his vaccination; and the obligation is at present tendered, for benefits already derived from it, by

Your's Respectfully,

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, E. S. Md.

Jan 30, 1823.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3.

We invite the attention of our Medical and Scientific readers to the communication in to-day's paper from Dr. Muse, to whom we tender our thanks for so interesting a letter.

### Suppressed Documents of Congress.

The committee to whom was referred the investigation of the suppression of the Public Documents, ordered by Congress to be printed, and which was presented to the notice of Congress by the letter of Gale & Seaton, their printers; towards whom suspicion was directed, have made their report, which is too long for insertion to-day, but for the information of our readers we will offer our brief view of it. The committee submit five instances of suppression of the documents in question—four of which they state were done by a Mr. Dickens, second Clerk in the Treasury Department, (without authority, as is said,) and the fifth suppression, which is the very one in particular that was specified when the suspicion was cast upon Gale & Seaton, they say "they regret" cannot be found out, after "pushing their enquiries to the extent of the supposed powers of the committee."

They state unanimously and unhesitatingly, that Gale & Seaton, printers to Congress, who printed these documents from the originals, with all the brackets, cross lines, scoreings, and directions by the insertion in the margin, of the word, out, in two or three instances, and with two other pages of them concealed by blank paper being sealed over them, at the time they were handed to them for publication, "did not cause these to be done," nor had they any knowledge of, nor participation in the suppression of the paragraph pointed out in the accusation—So far as Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, may be supposed to have been implicated, the committee state, "that there has not been any evidence submitted to them tending in the slightest degree to show, that the suppression of the paragraph alluded to, was caused either by the influence of the Secretary or was done with his knowledge."—And they beg to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

We have been favoured with some strong and illustrating remarks upon this report which we are obliged to omit for the want of room—what change may be produced by the testimony when published we cannot undertake to say at present, nothing seems to justify a longer continuance of the Clerk in the Department who has so improperly abused the trust reposed in him—and we shall be enabled to assign a punishment for the suppression of the other letter when the author of the suppression is found out.—We hope the committee of enquiry will not be discharged until then.

### MOST IMPORTANT.

We are told in the National Intelligencer of January 26, the official administration paper, that the rag which had been wrapped around Mr. Jefferson's arm when it was appraised, had been taken off.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ANNAPOIS, Jan. 25d, 1823.

"The Jew Bill," as it is most erroneously called; being in plain truth nothing less, than an infidel and heathen scheme to make the Turk, the Britan, the savage Indian, and the Kirtul;—nay, even the worshippers of fire, & birds, & beasts, and stocks, and stones, a privileged order to trample under foot a Christian people—this bill has passed the House of Delegates. And has this been the unhallowed work of men, to whom this Christian people have unguardedly entrusted a large portion of their power.—O TEMPORA! O MORES!!! Blessed be that yet remaining particle of energy in the constitution, that will enable our honest, Christian citizens to expel from the Hall of legislation these worshippers with pig-organs for their choir. They have at last come out, and placed the mask of wickedness or weakness on their own foreheads, and can no longer be mistaken.

The bill, after days of conflict, passed the lower house yesterday by a vote of 40 to 33; and the spectacle of triumph exhibited last evening in the apartment of him, who glories in being pointed at as the champion, will give you some faint idea of the vile and poisonous filth of the road, through which this attempted abolition of the vital principle of the constitution has travelled to its present stage. A sage Rabbi was one of the priests and master spirits of these disgusting, frantic revels.—The room was shrouded, till the darkness was almost tangible—fitted good for this black scene.—A glimmering taper discovered a most disgusting rag image of an infant, reclining on a chair.—This was said to be intended to represent Moses rescued from exposure among the bull-rushes. What horrid and shocking propriety! On the front of this revolting tattered figure, to render it impossible to be at a loss for the father, was written

"Now is the day and now is the hour  
When Jews receive their civil power."

At its feet were arranged, in hot display, vessels of brandy, gin, whiskey, rum, not amenable merely; but some of the real vile instruments, which had nurtured the festus, produced the paroxysms of the labour, and completed the accompaniment of this hideous little monster. Soon commenced the triumphal orgies; and long before midnight they were as beauteous worshippers, as ever fell prostrate before the altar of the heathen Bacchus, or the monster Idol Juggernaut.—But my very soul sickens, and turns from the scene with the most utter loathing.

Good people of Maryland you have not the faintest idea of what is passing at this place. This is but one exhibition.—It behoves you to enquire into these matters.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ANNAPOIS, Jan. 26, 1823.

Sir,—"A few evenings ago, Mr. Pratt of Queen Ann's county, moved an order in the following words, to wit:

Ordered, That a committee be appointed by this House in conjunction with a committee from the Senate, to enquire of the Mayor and Council of the City of Baltimore, whether they would furnish all necessary buildings for the seat of government.

This order caused much discussion in the House of Delegates, it was opposed with warmth by Mr. Millard, who offered as a substitute the following order:

Whereas, it must be manifest to every reflecting member of this House, that the seat of government is located in the most central part of this state; and whereas, it must be also manifest, that its removal would be of the most serious injury to the people, & that great injury would be improperly inflicted upon many valuable citizens of this city, who have made establishments dependent upon the support to be derived from a well grounded expectation, that the seat of government was permanently established at Annapolis.

Therefore, Ordered, That no proposition having in view the removal of the seat of government from Annapolis; will be countenanced.

When Mr. Millard moved his substitute Mr. Pratt withdrew his order, which excluded Mr. Millard's substitute from appearing upon the Journals."

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the U States Frigate, Congress,

to a gentleman in this Town, dated

Ort LA GUAYRA, Dec. 26, 1822.

"We have lately escaped from a most perilous situation—for several hours destruction to the ship, and most of our lives appeared to be inevitable. On Friday night a heavy sea set in, but without much wind, rolling into the harbour, or rather Roadstead, with great violence. There were eighteen vessels at anchor, besides our own—one, a small privateer, got out her sweeps and succeeded in getting to sea—all the rest, between 1 and 11 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday morning, except the Congress, went on shore and were wrecked—many of them were dashed to pieces in the course of an hour or two.—We sent a Boat with a Hawser and Kedge anchor to the assistance of the first vessel that made a signal of distress.—Before the Boat reached her, she parted and was wrecked.—The Boat then proceeded to another Vessel that called loudly for assistance.—Soon after boarding her she went also.—Our Boat was captured, by which three of our men were lost, with the Boat.

At the commencement of this scene of distress we were riding with a single anchor a-head, to the chain-cable.—The Starboard Bower was soon after let go, and in five minutes after the Chain Cable parted.—The Sheet Anchor, our last, was then let go, and in a short time the Starboard Bower Cable parted, leaving us riding by

a single anchor, and the ship pitching her Bows under water.—We had the misfortune to lose an anchor at St. Thomas.—It broke in heaving up.—This will account for our being so badly provided.

The scene from our deck was awful and distressing—the wrecks of Ships, Brigs and Schooners with parts of their crews clinging to their sides and rigging were in full view, and we had abundant reason to expect, every minute, for several hours, to be in a similar or worse situation; for our ship drawing more than twenty feet water would not have got so near the shore as the merchantmen did.—Some of them were driven up high and dry, so that all hands got off safely. One vessel sunk at her anchor and all perished.—The number of lives lost is variously estimated.—The last account reduces it to about fifty—much property is lost.—Seven or eight of the vessels were from the United States. We succeeded in weighing our anchor and got to sea, to our great joy, on Sunday evening, and have been lying off and on ever since; we have about 55 distressed seamen on board and expect some of the captains.—We are also to have the officers of a Spanish ship of war lately taken by the Bolivar (late Hercules) Com Daniels, as passengers—news arrived a few days ago, that the Royal army had been defeated with great loss near Maricao.—Previous to this a visit from Gen. Morales was greatly feared by the inhabitants of Caracas and La Guira.

We expect to sail to-morrow—destination unknown.—Send this to St. Thomas to go by the first opportunity.—The harbor is again full of vessels.—One of them from Philadelphia brought a paper containing the President's Message, which was a great treat to us.

### COMMUNICATED. SOUP HOUSE.

There are in Easton, as in all other Towns, a number of distressed and helpless people who have nothing to depend on but public charity, and it is a kindness to point out any means by which that charity can be extended to the greatest number of individuals in the cheapest mode.

Soup is the cheapest, lightest, and most nourishing diet that can be given either to persons in health or invalids, and uniform experience shows us that wherever Soup Houses have been established for the distribution of nourishment to the Poor, more has been done for their support, with the same means, than in any other way. Ours is a delicacy for any table—and the head of an Ox, which is always sold cheap in the market, with twelve and a half cents worth of Vegetables and as much of coarse Flour with Salt, &c. will make a most ample, wholesome and palatable repast for twenty persons.

This suggestion is offered to the charitable society of Easton, as a plan to extend their benevolence to the greatest number, with limited means; and as this is the season when the Poor suffer the most, this is supposed to be the best time to make the experiment.—But let it be well arranged and well tried, and don't impute the failure of a plan to its incompetency, which ought to be ascribed to inefficient exertion. B.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 26.

The following appointments have been made by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, viz:

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Mexico.

John Mason, Jr. to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.

Cesar A. Rodney, of Delaware, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Buenos Ayres.

John M. Forbes, to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.

Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Colombia.

C. S. Todd, to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.

Heman Allen, of Vermont, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Chili.

J. P. Kennedy, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation to the same.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

A valuable mill in the upper part of Albany worth more than \$20,000 owned by Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq. was destroyed by fire on Friday night last.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Jan. 25.

FROM NASSUA.

By the schooner Swift, Capt. BURGESS, in four days from Nassau, we have received from our correspondent files of the 'Royal Gazette,' to the 16th instant. Lieutenant GEARY, who has been for some time past in command of the Speedwell on the Bahama station; has it is said been confirmed in his rank and appointed to the Sprinam brig. It is also stated that a young gentleman also named Geary, has been appointed to the command of the Speedwell.

The Gazette of January 1st, remarks that, notwithstanding the length of time that has elapsed since this Port has been open to American vessels; the place is now without Flour—except a few barrels which arrived to day, and are to be sold to-morrow. We have been informed that three days ago, a person searched the town, but

could not get a barrel for his money. There have been but four vessels from the United States—one from Rhode Island—one from New York—one from Philadelphia, and one from Charleston, which have made two voyages.

### Civil Rights and Religious Liberties.

On Tuesday last the bill from the House of Delegates for extending to the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges, which are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States, was taken up in the senate.—We have not understood who partook in debate that day; on Wednesday the subject was resumed—every member of that body, were in their seats; the members of the Executive were present; the house of delegates adjourned at an early hour to attend the debate; and the lobbies and privileged seats were crowded with ladies and gentlemen. General Winder was advocating the bill in a very animated speech when we entered, and was followed by Col. Chambers in opposition to it. The contest between gentlemen of such superior talents for debate, rendered the subject truly interesting, and we regret that no stenographer was present to give the subject to the world as it fell from them. The senate adjourned for dinner, and resumed the discussion in the evening, when Mr. Johnson advocated the bill in a masterly argument of considerable length. Mr. Chambers after an unsuccessful attempt to amend the bill, closed the debate in reply to Mr. Winder and Mr. Johnson—at half past ten o'clock the question was taken by yeas and nays as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Claude, Dickinson, Johnson, Miller, Orrell, Price, Winton, Winder—8.

Negative—Messrs. Stuart, Pres't. Bowie, Browney, Chambers, Cockey, Kent, Quinton—7.

The bill is therefore passed, and the subject properly referred to the people of Maryland, to express their final determination thereon by their next elections—if it is ratified by the next legislature, it becomes a part of the constitution—if rejected, it becomes entirely inoperative.

Ad. Rep. Feb. 1.

Boston, Jan. 25.

### REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

On Tuesday night, Howard Trask, a prisoner in the County Jail in this town, made his escape and has not yet been found. He is the person who was some time since tried in the Supreme Court for murder committed in the state prison, and acquitted on the plea of insanity, and who being committed for safe keeping to the goal in this town in September last, killed two of his fellow prisoners, who had been permitted to accompany him in his room, to assist him in reading the bible. Since the commission of this last act, he has been kept in irons. A short time since he entirely stripped himself of his irons and they were replaced by a new set much stronger. These were shackles upon his legs by which he was chained to the floor, a double pair of handcuffs and an iron collar with a chain passing from it to the irons between his hands. These irons had been strictly examined on Monday, and were entirely sound, and they were apparently so on Tuesday. He however succeeded on Tuesday night in breaking both pair of handcuffs, the chain of his collar and the chain by which he was fastened to the floor. He then removed two or three thick oak planks which formed a part of the ceiling, & were fastened by several bolts, broke two large bars of iron, removed a number of small stones in the wall, and forced out a large stone forming a part of the outer face of the wall, which fell upon the platform and left an opening large enough for him easily to escape. By the assistance of a plank from his room, he made his way to the top of a shed, from which he escaped into the street carrying with him probably his collar and handcuffs. Soon after the shifting of the goal watch, at one o'clock, the stone was discovered upon the platform, and the room was found deserted. From a noise that was heard, it is supposed that the escape was effected a little before 12 o'clock. A person supposed to be him was soon afterwards seen by the Watchmen near the market and challenged by them, but he gave such an account of himself that they suffered him to pass on. It does not appear that he had any instrument to assist in relieving himself from his iron, or in removing the wall.—Daily Ad.

### MARRIED.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. William Jungold to Miss Mary E. King, gold, all of Queen Ann's county.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Joseph Scull, Mr. John Palmer, of Queen Ann's county to Miss Catherine Woolley, of this county.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Scull, Mr. Edward Roe, of Queen Ann's county, to Miss Ann Gregory, of this county.

Departed this life on the 5th inst. after a long and painful illness, which he bore with unpermitted fortitude and resignation, Mr. PAUL MACKEY, in the 34th year of his age.

## Notice.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county Court, sitting at a Court of Chancery, will be sold on Friday the 14th of March next, on the premises, certain Lands, late the property of Henry Sturges, deceased, for the payment of his debts.—These Lands are situate in Worcester county, near the village of Salisbury, and are part of the same upon which William Sturges, father of the said Henry lived.

The terms of Sale will be a credit of eight months; the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the Trustee.

The Creditors of the said Henry Sturges are hereby notified to present their claims, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the clerk of said court within six months from the day of sale.

JAMES FOWELL, Trustee.

Feb. 2—27

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of Henry Howard against William Baldwin, and to me directed, will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 4th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, sundry Lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in the town of Easton, the property of the said William Baldwin, being those several lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, which were assigned and allotted to the said William Baldwin by the Commissioners under and by virtue of a commission issued out of Talbot county court, for the division of the Real Estate of Samuel Baldwin, deceased, and all the estate of the said William Baldwin, legal or equitable, in possession, reversion or remainder, of, in and to the same.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Sh'ff.

Feb. 2—27

## Notice

Is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioners under an act of Assembly to incorporate a company, to make a Wharf at the Town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, will open the books to receive Subscriptions of Stock for the said company, on the first Tuesday in March next, at Lidgaway's Tavern, in Cambridge.

Samuel LeCompte  
Thomas Lockerman  
James Chaplain  
Henry M. Steele  
Ezekiel Richardson  
Jos. E. Muse.

Cambridge, Feb. 2—37

## A Birth-Night Ball

Will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, on Friday evening the 21st inst. in honour of the illustrious WASHINGTON.

Gentlemen of Talbot and the neighbouring counties are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN M. G. EMORY  
THOS. P. BENNETT  
PETER WEBB  
BEALE BORDLEY  
WM. HAMBLETON, Jr.  
WM. H. HAYWARD.

MANAGERS.

Easton, Feb. 8, 1823.

## BIRTH-NIGHT BALL.

A Birth Night Ball will be held at the Assembly Room of Mr. Ridgway, on Friday evening the 21st inst. in honor of the illustrious WASHINGTON.

Gentlemen of Dorchester and the adjacent counties are particularly invited to attend.

THOMAS HAYWARD  
JAMES ECCLESTON  
SAMUEL W. LECOMPT  
WILLIAM V. MURRAY.

Managers.

Cambridge, February 8, 1823.

## BOOT & SHOE

# MAKING.

The Subscriber feeling thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with, in this method of informing his friends & the public in general, that he now carries on business in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Sylvester, next door to Messrs. Jenkins & Stevens—where he intends, by the aid of good Workmen, to endeavour to please those who may favour him with a share of their custom.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, February 8, 1823.

## COACHES, GIGS, MONROES,

## Dearborn Wagons,



AND ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES OF PLEASURE.

Of the latest fashions, and of the most approved models.

Made and neatly repaired by the subscriber, who has carried on the business for 14 years; and from the great encouragement received, he has enlarged his business, and returns his most grateful thanks to his customers, &c. and solicits a continuance of their favours—and from his experience in business, of twenty two years, he flatters himself of being competent to do his customers complete justice, and assures them his work will be sold as cheap as is customary in the state, and warranted also, and finished with neatness and dispatch as heretofore, who has never made a serious disappointment in his line. He has a handsome assortment of

Coaches, Monroes, Dearborns, Gigs, &c. nearly finished, and a few always finished ready for those wishing to purchase, to judge for themselves. Those gentlemen and ladies, so worthy of ease and pleasure, need not deprive themselves of Carriages, as I am very accommodating in making sales, and I assure them all orders will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

DANIEL NEWNAM,  
Coach and Harness Maker,  
Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md.

N. B. In addition to the above, he carries on the SADDLERY in all its various branches, and those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call, as he has

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

## SADDLERY

always on hand, to supply his friends at a moment's warning, with the best work, warranted equal to any in the state for neatness, cheapness and durability, all under his immediate attention as above.

DANIEL NEWNAM.

February 1—27



## POETRY.

From the Miscellaneous Register.

### THE EDITOR.

That editor who will to please,  
Must humbly crawl upon his knees,  
And kiss the hand that beats him;  
Or if he dare attempt to walk,  
Must toe the mark that others chalk,  
And cringe to all that meets him.

Says one, your subjects are too grave—  
Too much morality you have—  
Too much about religion;  
Give me some witch and wizard tales,  
Of slip shod ghosts, with fins and scales,  
Or feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,  
Those monstrous fashionable lies—  
In other words, those novels  
Composed of kings, and queens, and lords,  
Of border wars, and Gothic hordes  
That used to live in hovels.

No—no—cries one, we've had enough  
Of such confounded love-sick stuff,  
To craze the fair creation—  
Give us some recent foreign news,  
Of Russians, Turks—the Greeks and Jews,  
Or any other nation.

The man of drill scholastic lore,  
Would like to see a little more  
In scraps of Greek or Latin;  
The merchant rather have the price  
Of southern indigo and rice,  
Or, Indian silk and satin.

Another cries, I want more fun,  
A witty anecdote or pun—  
A rebus or a riddle,  
Some lore for missionary news,  
And some of worldly carnal views,  
Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic, too, of classic skill,  
Must dip in gall his slender quill,  
And scrawl against the poet;  
Of all the literary fools  
Bred in our colleges and schools,  
He cuts the silliest caper.

Another cries, I want to see  
A jumbled up variety—  
Variety in all things—  
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,  
Composed—'I only give the hint,  
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says Miss,  
It constitutes my highest bliss  
To hear of weddings plenty;  
For in a time of general rain,  
None suffer from a draught, 'tis plain—  
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one—  
Of people totally undone  
By losses, fire, or fever;  
Another answers full as wise,  
I'd rather have the fall and rise  
Of racoon skin and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish  
For now and then a savory dish  
Of politics to suit them;  
But here we rest at perfect ease—  
For should they swear the moon was cheese,  
We never should dispute them.

Or grave or humorous—wild or tame—  
Lofly or low—'tis all the same—  
Too haughty or too humble;  
And every editorial wight  
Has sought to do but what is right,  
And let the grumblers grumble.

### OURIOUS THEATRICALS.

Managers of provincial theatres are often obliged to exert their intelligence in order to attract an audience. One of them, seeing that dead authors did not make him live, and not being able to pay living poets, found no better means than to compose a tragedy, the subject of which he took from the scriptures. It was Judith and Holoferne. To excite public curiosity still further, that the head cut off by Judith should be a real man's head. The author manager or manager author was not disappointed in his expectation, and he had a crowded house. All the spectators awaited the denouement with the most lively impatience. The heroine appears at last holding a head of pasteboard, but he whose part it was to place it on the dish, dexterously concealed it, and the theatrical groups having separated, a table appeared covered with green cloth on which was seen the head of Holoferne. It was that of a servant, concealed under the table by the cloth, whose head, dressed exactly like that of the tyrant, was shown to the public on a dish, by means of a hole cut in the middle of the table. The livid and ghastly face of this man, had chilled the audience with terror, when an unexpected event made them pass from dismay to gaiety. At these words of Judith, "Tyrant, thou art then no more," the tyrant began to sneeze in such a manner as to make all the echoes of the house resound and each imprecation of the heroine was followed by a sneezing response on the part of the head. The cause of this comical transaction was only known the next day. After the last rehearsal another servant of the theatre, jealous at not having been selected to act the part of the head of Holoferne, had scattered fresh snuff on the edges of the pasteboard dish, which was to be round the neck of his comrade.

London paper.

**Honey a cure for the Gravel.**—A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger from small stones lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation and got rid of that disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I

adopted this remedy and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease about ten years, I declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea and am now more than three score and ten and have not for the last twenty seven years, had the smallest symptom of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintances and have never known it fail.

Some profane people would say, it was a reflection upon creation, that of all living things only two could be named which would remain true to us while in a state of poverty, viz: a dog and a constable—as the former is never known to desert a human being even in the lowest state of degradation and misery, so the latter with equal pertinacity sticks by a man in adversity.—Geo. Town Mel.

## REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the stand heretofore occupied by him, to that large and commodious

**Establishment,**  
at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, lately in the tenure of Mr. Charles W. Nabb. From the central situation of this House, being located in the most public part of the Town and opposite to the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the Public Offices, and from his unwearied endeavours and efforts, (being determined to spare neither labour nor expense) to give general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a generous and liberal community for a portion of public patronage.—The Buildings and appurtenances are in good order for the reception of those who may honour him with their custom.—His Stables, which are large and commodious, are now and constantly will be, provided with grain and provender of the best kind.—His Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors.—His Larder is well stocked and his Table will be at all times furnished with the best and most choice delicacies and dainties of the season, as well as the most substantial provisions, served up in the best order.—His Oysters and other servants are sober, polite and attentive.—His Charges will be moderate and every endeavour will be used to preserve order.—Horses, Hacks and gigs, with careful drivers, will be furnished to convey travellers to any part of the peninsula.—Private Rooms may be always obtained and private parties accommodated at the shortest notice.—Board may be had on reasonable terms by the day, week, month, or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**  
Easton, Dec. 7, 1822

## Fountain Inn TAVERN.

The Subscriber having taken that large and convenient House, the "FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN," in the Town of Easton, formerly occupied by Mr. James C. Wheeler, solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction in the line of his profession. This Establishment is in complete repair for the accommodation of Travellers or Citizens, who may honour it with their custom. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best products of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. of the first quality, and are attended by faithful Ostlers. Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula at a moment's notice.—His Servants are attentive, and it will be his constant endeavour to please all who may favour him with a call. Board may be had on reasonable terms, by the day, week, month or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**RICHARD SHERWOOD.**  
Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—If

### COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber having commenced the Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at the head of Washington street, Easton, intends keeping on hand a constant supply of materials necessary to carry it on, and to employ the best workmen. He pledges himself to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, &c. on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received; and from his attention to business, expects to receive a share of public patronage.

**FRANCIS PARROTT.**  
Easton, August 17—If

### Coach, Gig and Harness Making

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the COACH & HARNESS MAKING, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, at the lower end of Washington street, (in the shop lately occupied by Henry Newcomb,) under the firm of

### CAMPER & THOMPSON,

Where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches, and intend keeping the first rate workmen, and a good stock of well seasoned timber and materials of every kind necessary for carrying on the business. As they are determined to pay the strictest attention to their business, they solicit a share of public patronage. All new work will be done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months—and repairs done in the best manner. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and put into effect.

**JOHN CAMPER,**  
**GEORGE F. THOMPSON,**  
Sept. 14

## Joseph Chain,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of Baltimore Beer, which he will dispose of by the half barrel or quarter keg. Also very fine Cider by the barrel or smaller quantity.—Beef Tongues cured in a superior manner by himself.—Bologna Sausages—English Walnuts by the bushel or peck—all of which he will dispose of low for Cash. Also, Mutton Hams and dried Beef.  
Easton, Dec. 8, 1822.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas to me directed against Thomas Atkinson, at the suits of Edward Auld use Fayette Gibson, Lambert Beardon, William Bromwell, R. H. Jones and N. Hammond; will be sold on Tuesday 11th February next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to-wit:

**ONE HOUSE and LOT now** occupied by said Atkinson, a HOUSE and TANYARD, &c. and a small quantity of Tan Bark, a quantity of undressed Leather contained in 18 vats, a lot of dressed Upper Leather and Sheep Skins; one lot of Cyprus Shingles, one Horse and Cart, two Carriages, one eight day Clock, four Beds, two Mahogany Tables, one Desk, one Cupboard and contents, and a quantity of Kitchen Furniture.—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named claims.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Sh'f.  
Jan. 18—ts

## Kent County Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1822.  
Christopher Spry, } Ordered by  
vs. } the Court that  
The Heirs of Daniel Turner, } the Sale of the  
real estate, made by Edward Eubanks the Trustee appointed by this Court, and which was returned by the Trustee, to this present term, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause is shown to the contrary by the first day of the next March term—and that the Trustee cause a copy of this order to be published for the space of two months in the Easton Gazette, before the next March Court for Kent county.—The Trustee reports that the real estate sold for one hundred and twenty eight dollars and seventy five cents.  
THOS. WORRELL.  
A true Copy,  
Test, **WILLIAM SCOTT, Ck.**  
of Kent county Court, Md  
Nov 4—(Dec. 14) 2m

## CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The Subscriber has again commenced the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, in the Store House of Thomas F. Bennett, on Washington street, near the corner of Dover street. He has just received from Baltimore a Stock of first rate Materials, selected by himself, and intends keeping a constant supply, which will enable him to furnish those who may please to favour him with their custom, with every variety of work in his line. He will endeavour by punctuality and attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.  
JAMES NEALL.  
N. H. Also, Turning executed in its different varieties.  
Easton, Nov. 23. 3w

## Boarding School For Young Ladies, AT NEWARK, DEL.

The subscriber proposes to open a School for Young Ladies, in which they shall be instructed in the following branches: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Rhetoric, Geography, Ancient and Modern, with the use of Maps and Globes, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chemistry, Elements of Botany and of Moral Science. On Sundays their attention shall be directed to the study of the Bible, Sacred History, and the Evidence of Christianity. Propriety of conduct, elegance of manners, and moral rectitude shall be inculcated with the utmost assiduity and care.

The Terms for Boarding and Tuition, shall be \$35 a quarter. Books and Stationery shall be furnished at the usual prices. Pupils will be received at any time after this date.

The healthy and pleasant situation of Newark is so generally known, in consequence of the high reputation of its Academy that any recommendation of it, as an eligible place for a Boarding School, is deemed superfluous. On the part of the Teacher, nothing shall be omitted that is calculated to promote the improvement of his pupils. For information respecting his character and qualifications, he respectfully refers to the Rev A. R. Russell, Principal of the Newark Academy, and to the Rev James P. Wilson, D. D. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia.  
W. SHREER,  
Newark, (Del.) Jan. 11, 1823—

## \$20 REWARD.

Some person or persons whilst hunting on Friday night, the 29th ult. suffered their dogs to attack my flock of Sheep, in consequence of which there were a number of them killed and many badly wounded. I will give the above Reward for the discovery of the persons thus concerned provided they be convicted of the fact.

**NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.**  
I hereby forbid all persons from hunting with dog or gun, either by day or night, or otherwise trespassing on any part of my farm. Persons who shall be found trespassing after this notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. I am compelled to take this step from the repeated and great injuries that have been done to my Sheep.  
HENRY HOLLYDAY.  
December 7

## PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

## Garden Seeds.

For Sale at ROBERT SINCLAIR'S Plough and Seed Store, Ellicott Street, Pratt Street Wharf, Baltimore.  
Who has just received (and raised) an extensive assortment of fresh and pure Garden Seeds of the last season's growth, having been selected from the most approved seed raisers.

Amongst which are the following, viz:  
Early York Cabbages—Early June do.—Drumhead do.—Flat Dutch do.—Sugar Loaf do.—Red pickling do.—Brussel Sprouts German greens—Broccoli, Green and Yellow Savoy—White Onion seeds, Red do.—Yellow do.—Red silver skinned do.—Long Scarlet Radish seeds—Salmon do.—White & Black Spanish do.—Red and White Turnip do.—Long Blood Beet, Turnip do.—Cow do. (or the true Mangel Wurtzel, which will grow so large as to produce on good soil 800 bushels per acre)—Long swelling Parsnips—Long Orange Carrots—Norfolk White Turnip seed, Globe do.—Yellow Bullock do.—Early Dutch do.—Also, Swedish do. or (Ruta Baga) particularly selected by Christopher Hughes, Jr. our Consul at the court of Sweden—Early Frame Peas, Superior early do.—Lima or Butter Beans—White cranberry pole do.—Red cranberry do.—Red marrow turnip do. (very fine)—New Robroy do.—Yellow eyed do.—White kidney do.—Two bushels White Carolina Water melon seed, the best in the country—Cantelopes, long green Cucumbers, early short do.—Winter crooked neck Squash, early Dutch do.—Crooked necked summer do.—Pumpkin seeds, Lettuce—Oker, Tongue or Pepper grass seeds, Sage, sweet Margaret and other pot herbs. Celery and other Salting seeds, and expect by the latter end of next month by the Ship, Belvidera the following Seeds from London, Superior early Peas, Knight's Marrowfat do.—Scarlet Radish seeds, Black Spanish do.—long White Naples do.—Early York Cabbage seeds, large Green and Yellow Savoy do.—Red Pickling do.—Broccoli Coliflowers, early and Sea Kale, as also grass seeds, always on hand, such as Red and White Clover seeds, Orchard Grass seeds, Timothy do. Herds do. Lucern do. Millet do. Also, Ploughs and many other improved and useful Agricultural Implements of Husbandry. All orders will be carefully attended to, and articles forwarded to any distance without delay, cash accompanying the order.  
Baltimore, 1 mo. 25th, 1823

## NOTICE.

The Subscribers, having entered into Partnership, to carry on a  
**Black-Smith Shop,**  
in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Grace, takes this method of informing their friends in the neighbourhood of Bennett's Mill, that they have on hand, and intend to keep, a supply of Iron, Steel and Coal, and are determined to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to their employers.  
HENRY PICKERING  
JOHN BLADES.  
January 25th, 1823 4w

## Mills for Sale.

That well known property,  
**WYE MILLS,**  
is offered for Sale on accommodating terms.—It consists of a Grist Mill running on pair of Burrs, and one pair of Corn Stones, with its Machinery in good order.—A Saw-Mill in full repair, a Blacksmith Shop and a DWELLING HOUSE, with a complete set of Tools, Millers house, &c. and above one hundred Acres of Land, with Wood sufficient for its support.—The custom is steady and extensive, and in the hands of a single owner, will yield a great interest upon the purchase money.—For terms apply to either of the Subscribers.  
S. HOPKINS,  
E. FORMAN.  
December 14—

## In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1823.  
ORDERED, That the following resolution, be published twice in each week until the 13th of March next, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Examiner and Herald at Frederick-Town, Griefs and Herber's paper at Hager's Town, the Allegany paper, Mr. Coles paper at Belle Air, the Easton Star and Easton Gazette, and the National Intelligencer.

By order,  
**NINIAN PINKEY, Ck.**

### BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

December, 14th 1822.  
Whereas the Governor in his communication hath advised that, owing to the late afflicting dispensations by disease, a day be set apart by the General Assembly, and recommend to the people of the state to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, that the thirteenth day of March next, be set apart and recommended to the people of the state to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, and that this resolution be published in such Newspapers throughout the State as the Governor and Council may direct for the information of the Citizens thereof.

By Order,  
**JOHN BREWER, Ck.**  
January 18—8w

## Notice

Is hereby given, to the creditors of the subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of May next, to show cause (if any they have) why he should not have the benefit of said laws; That day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and petition.  
ROBERT CALLENDER.  
February 1—3w

## Locust Posts.

Locust Posts seven feet long for post and railing, and five feet long for banking may be had, by application to the Subscriber, upon reasonable terms. Several persons joining in a purchase may have them delivered at a convenient landing, due allowance being made for freight or they may be received at the mouth of the Susquehanna. Letters post paid shall be attended to.  
LEVIN GALE.  
11th Jan. 26, 1823—4w—only

## Just Received AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, EWELL'S MEDICAL COMPANION, OR Family Physician,

Price Five Dollars.  
January 25, 1823.

## STATE OF MARYLAND.

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT.  
On application to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court, for the county aforesaid, in the recess of Talbot county Court, by the petition in writing of William E. Connor, of said county, praying the benefit of he act of Assembly entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and being further satisfied by competent testimony that the said William E. Connor—hath resided in the State of Maryland for the two years last past. And the jailor having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said William E. Connor, be discharged from confinement he having given bond and security for his personal appearance at Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of May term next, I do further order that the said William E. Connor—cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, three successive weeks, three Months before said first Saturday of May term next, thereby to give notice to his creditors, to be and appear, before the said Court on the day aforesaid to recommend a trustee for their benefit and to show cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 3d day of September, 1822.  
**WILLIAM JENKINS.**  
February 1—3w

## Notice

Is hereby given, in obedience to the law, and the order of the Honorable the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, that the subscriber of said county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Dale, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of January 1823.  
CHARLOTTE DALE, Adm'r.  
of Jacob Dale, dec'd  
February 1st—3w

## MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, January 1st, 1823

On application of Ezekiel Forman, Executor of Charlotte Hemmley, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; 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 inserted once in each week for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 1st day of January 1823.  
**THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r.**  
of Wills for Queen Ann's County.

Pursuant to the above order,  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal Estate, of Charlotte Hemmley, late of Queen Ann's County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of January, 1823.  
EZEKIEL FORMAN, Ex'r.  
of Charlotte Hemmley, dec'd  
February 1st—3w

## NOTICE.

Those persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal property of Joseph Parrott, late of Easton, deceased, are notified that their notes are now due, and payment is requested, as no indulgence can be given those neglecting to comply with this notice, their accounts will be put in officers hands for collection.  
EDWARD AULB, Adm'r.  
of Joseph Parrott, dec'd  
February 1 3w

## FOR SALE.

A pair of gentle, well broken Horses, and a second-hand four wheel Carriage, they will be sold separately, or together, to suit the convenience of the purchaser—for farther information enquire of the Editor.  
December 21 If

## Notice.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that she wishes to accommodate Six or Eight boarders by the year. She will also take them by the Month, Week or Day.  
ELIZABETH NICOLS.  
January 4—3w

## \$10 REWARD.

Strayed from Mr. Lowe's Stable Yard on Monday the 3rd of December, a  
**DARK BROWN HORSE,**  
about 14 hands high, large Mane and Tail, carries his head high—about twelve years old. The above reward of Ten Dollars will be given for delivering the said stray Horse to Mr. Solomon Lowe at the Easton Hotel.  
January 25th, 1823.



# 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. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15, 1823.

NO. 2.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

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

**Just Received**  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
**EWELL'S**  
MEDICAL COMPANION,  
OR  
**Family Physician,**  
Price Five Dollars.  
January 25, 1823.

**\$10 REWARD.**  
Strayed from Mr. Lowe's Stable Yard on Monday the 23d of December, a  
**DARK BROWN HORSE,**  
about 14 hands high, large Mane and Tail, carries his head high—about twelve years old. The above reward of Ten Dollars will be given for delivering the said stray Horse to Mr. Solomon Lowe at the Easton Hotel.  
January 25th, 1823.

## Notice.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, will be sold on Friday the 14th of March next, on the premises, certain Lands, late the property of Henry Sturgess, deceased, for the payment of his debts—These Lands are situate in Worcester county, near the village of Salisbury, and are part of the same upon which William Sturgess, father of the said Henry lived.  
The terms of Sale will be a credit of eight months; the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the Trustee.  
The Creditors of the said Henry Sturgess, are hereby notified to present their claims with the proper vouchers thereof, to the clerk of said court within six months from the day of sale.  
JAMES POWELL, Trustee.  
Feb. 8—3w

## A Birth-Night Ball

Will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, on Friday evening the 21st inst. in honour of the illustrious WASHINGTON.  
Gentlemen of Talbot and the neighbouring counties are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN M. G. EMORY  
THOS. P. BENNETT  
PETER WEBB  
BEALE BORDLEY  
WM. HAMBLETON, JR.  
WM. H. HAYWARD.  
MANAGERS.

Easton, Feb. 8, 1823

## BIRTH-NIGHT BALL.

A Birth Night Ball will be held at the Assembly Room of Mr. Ridgway, on Friday evening the 21st inst. in honor of the illustrious WASHINGTON.

Gentlemen of Dorchester and the adjacent counties are particularly invited to attend.

THOMAS HAYWARD  
JAMES ECCLESTON  
SAMUEL W. LECOMPTÉ  
WILLIAM V. MURRAY.  
Managers.

Cambridge, February 8, 1823.

## Notice

Is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioners under an act of Assembly to incorporate a company, to make a Wharf at the Town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, will open the books to receive Subscriptions of Stock, for the said company, on the first Tuesday in March next, at Ridgway's Tavern, in Cambridge.

Samuel LeCompte  
Thomas Lockerman  
James Chaplain  
Henry M. Steele  
Ezekiel Richardson  
Jos. B. Mize.

Cambridge, Feb. 8—3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of Henry Howard against William Baldwin, and to me directed, will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on Saturday the 15th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, sundry Lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in the town of Easton, the property of the said William Baldwin, being those several lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, which were assigned and allotted to the said William Baldwin by the Commissioners under and by virtue of a commission issued out of Talbot county court, for the division of the Real Estate of Samuel Baldwin, deceased, and all the estate of the said William Baldwin, legal or equitable, in possession, reversion or remainder, of, in and to the same.  
D. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff.  
Feb. 8—3w

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

#### IN SENATE.

Monday, January 27.—Mr. Price submitted the following message, which was read, assented to and sent to the house of delegates.

#### BY THE SENATE.

January 27th, 1823.

*Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.*  
We propose with the concurrence of your house, that Messrs. Price, Winder, Wootton, Orrell & Dickinson be a committee on the part of the senate, to join the committee of your house, to whom was referred the report of the commissioners appointed to survey the Potomac river, and that such joint committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

By order, Wm. KILTY, Clk.  
The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, January 28.—The President laid before the senate communications from the registers of wills for Caroline and Dorchester counties, in obedience to the order of the senate of the 14th instant; which were read and laid on the table.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered the following message:

#### By the House of Delegates,

January 27, 1823.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,*  
We have received your message of this day, appointing a committee to join the committee appointed by this house, to take into consideration the report of the commissioners appointed to survey the River Potomac and its branches, and concur therewith.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.  
Which was read.

Also a bill, entitled An act to regulate the pay of the justices of the orphans' court of Somerset county; a bill, entitled An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Anne Arundel county into five separate election districts; and a bill, entitled An act giving jurisdiction to justices of the peace in trespasses for killing, wounding or otherwise injuring horses, black cattle, hogs and sheep; which were severally read the first time and laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of Levin Sturgess, sen. of Worcester county, which was read a second time and laid on the table.

The bill, entitled An act to provide for the completion of certain records of the orphans' court of Caroline county, was read a second time and referred to Messrs. Bowie, Winder and Orrell.

The bill for the relief of Levin Sturgess, sen. of Worcester county, was read a third time by special order, and the question put, Shall the bill pass? Determined in the affirmative.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, January 29.—The bill for the relief of Levin Sturgess, sen. of Worcester county, was returned to the house of delegates.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, being the bill to extend to the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States. After some time spent in debate, the senate adjourned until six o'clock P. M.

#### SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to extend to the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States.

After some time spent in debate,

Mr. Chambers moved to commit the bill, with instructions to the committee to amend the same, in such manner as to require that persons, before they execute any office in the state, shall by declaration in writing or in some other mode, give proof of their belief in a future state of rewards and punishments.

The yeas & nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Messrs. Stuart, President, Bowie, Brownley, Chambers Kent, Quinton, Cockey—7.

Negative—Messrs. Claude, Dickinson, Johnson, Miller, Orrell, Price, Wootton, Winder—8.—Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Shall the bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Messrs. Claude, Dickinson, Johnson, Miller, Orrell, Price, Wootton, Winder—8.

Negative—Messrs. Stuart, Prest, Bowie, Brownley, Chambers, Cockey, Kent, Quinton—7.

Determined in the affirmative.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Thursday, January 30.—The President laid before the senate communications from the registers of wills for Talbot, Stafford & Montgomery counties, in obedience to the order of the senate of the 14th inst. which were severally read and laid on the table.

The bill to extend to the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States, was returned to the house of delegates.

The bill to regulate the pay of the justices of the orphans' court for Somerset county, was read a second time and referred to Messrs. Quinton, Kent and Bowie.

On motion, Ordered That Messrs. Wootton, Johnson, Orrell, Quinton and Dickinson, be a committee to consider and report upon the returns of the registers of wills of the several counties, made in pursuance of the order of the senate of the 14th inst.

Mr. Chambers presented the petition of the Vestry of Chester Parish, in Kent county; which was read and referred to Messrs. Chambers, Miller and Brownley.

Mr. Chambers presented the memorial of the Alumni of the University of Maryland; which was read and referred to Messrs. Chambers, Miller and Brownley.

Mr. Chambers from the committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the Alumni of Maryland, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That an action may be docketed in the court of appeals by the visitors and governors of Washington College, against the state of Maryland, to which the attorney general shall appear on the part of the state; and it shall be the duty of the said attorney general to agree to such statement of facts; as may be necessary to bring to trial and decision, the constitutional authority of the acts of assembly of November session 1798, chap. 107, and the act of 1805, chap. 85.

Resolved, That an action may be docketed in the court of appeals by the visitors and governors of Saint John's college against the state of Maryland, to which the attorney general shall appear on the part of the state; and it shall be the duty of the attorney general to agree to such statement of facts; as may be necessary to bring to trial and decision the constitutional authority of the act of assembly of 1805, chapter 85.

Resolved, That the judges of the court of appeals shall convene at Annapolis, on the second Monday in December next, or on such day immediately thereafter as may be practicable, & then & there hear & determine the question, so as aforesaid to be submitted to them, without requiring any other pleadings than the statement of facts, to be made and agreed upon by the counsel as aforesaid.

Which were read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Chambers submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chancellor be requested to prepare a bill, to be submitted to the next general assembly, to regulate the equity courts and orphans' courts of the state of Maryland, in such manner as he may think calculated to promote the convenience and interests of suitors in those courts.

Which was read the first time and laid on the table.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Friday, January 31.—The President laid before the senate communications from the registers of wills of Queen Anne's and Worcester counties, made in pursuance of the order of the senate of the 14th instant; which were read and laid on the table.

The bill to regulate the pay of the justices of the orphans' court of Somerset county, was read a third time and will not pass, and was sent to the house of delegates.

The bill to change the name of David Davis Pagett of Kent county, to that of David Davis, was read a third time, passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The bill relating to Chester Parish in Kent county, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a bill, entitled An act relating to the public roads in the counties therein mentioned, and a bill, entitled A supplement to an act to incorporate a company to make a wharf at the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county; which were read the first time and laid on the table.

The resolutions relating to the University of Maryland, were read a second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

On motion by Mr. Bowie, Leave was given to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act explanatory of the act, entitled An act to prevent the issuing of small bank notes, and it was ordered, that Messrs. Bowie, Chambers and Wootton should be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Saturday, Feb. 1.—The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a bill, entitled, An act to confirm the name of James Cropper, alias James M'Callister, of Dorchester county; which was read the first time and laid on the table.

The bill relating to the third and fourth districts for choosing electors of president and vice president of the United States, was read a second time, and the further consideration of the same postponed until Monday the third instant.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee, to

whom was referred a bill, enacted, An act for the benefit of William Ussellton and Simon Beck, of Kent county, soldiers of the Revolution, reported that the committee had had the same under consideration, and were of opinion that it ought to pass.

The bill was then read a second and by special order a third time, amended, passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a wharf at the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, was read a second and by special order a third time, and will pass.

The bill relating to Chester Parish, in Kent county, was read a third time, and the question was put, Shall the bill pass? Determined in the affirmative.

The senate adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, Jan. 31.—On motion by Mr. Millard, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to regulate divorces. Ordered, That Messrs. Millard, Lockerman and Lanthicum, report the same.

The bill for the relief of William Ussellton and Simon Beck, of Kent county, soldiers of the revolution, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

The order appointing a committee relative to printing the laws from stereotype plates, was read the second time and assented to.

On motion by Mr. Steele, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act to incorporate a company to make a wharf at the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county. Ordered, That Messrs. Steele, Hooper and Byus, report the same.

Mr. Steele presents petitions from sundry inhabitants of Dorchester county, praying that the power to open and lay out roads, may be vested in the levy court of said county.

And a petition from James Cropper, praying for a law to confirm his name which was read and referred to Messrs. Steele, Willis and Byus.

The resolution in favor of the examiner general, was read the second time.

Mr. Wootton moved to reconsider it, for the purpose of reducing the salary to 500 dollars?—Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the resolution?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative—42—Negative—23—  
Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to regulate the pay of the justices of the orphans' court of Somerset county, engrossed "will not pass."

Mr. Steele reports a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a wharf at the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county; which was twice read, passed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, that henceforth no director appointed on the part of this state, in any of the banks to which directors are appointed by the state, shall be authorized while he acts as such, to have an accommodation from the bank, to which he is appointed, exceeding at any one time five thousand dollars; and whenever such director shall owe to the bank, to which he is appointed, more than the sum of five thousand dollars for accommodations, his seat shall thereupon become vacant.

Further Resolved, That no person appointed as a director by the state, shall act in that capacity, unless he become a stockholder in the bank to which he is appointed.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the following resolution was read: That from and after the passage of this resolution, no person shall be eligible as a bank director, who is indebted to the bank for which he is appointed a director, at the time of his appointment.

Mr. Semmes moved to dispense with the 17th rule for the purpose of giving it a second reading.

And before the question was taken, The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Saturday, February 1.—Mr. Steele reports a bill, entitled, An act to confirm the name of James Cropper, alias James M'Callister, of Dorchester county; which was twice read by special order, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill to authorize the county clerks of this state to judge and approve of securities therein mentioned, was read the second time.

On motion by Mr. Edaleo, the bill was so amended as to give the clerk 25 cents for said service.

The bill was then passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Parker presents a memorial from the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, praying the state may subscribe for stock; which was read and referred to Messrs. Parker, Semmes, Cannell, Lloyd, Roberts, Steele and Millard.

The house adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

#### From the Norristown Herald. STATE RIGHTS.

For several days during the period allotted for criminal business, our court has been occupied in the trial of a cause, which from the excitement it has produced in our county, the interest awakened during its discussion and the importance of the principles involved, is deserving of a particular notice.

It was an indictment against Caleb Johnson, Ralph Johnson, John Skillman and William Higgins, citizens of New Jersey, for "an attempt to take and carry away by force and violence from the county of Montgomery, to a place out of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a negro named John, with a design and intention of keeping and detaining him as a slave." There were several other counts in which the defendants were variously charged with procuring others to effect their object, and with the employment of frauds and false pretences, in the attempt.

The offence which formed the basis of the indictment, was created in its present shape by an act of Assembly of 27th March 1820, which declares that if any person shall by force or violence take and carry away or cause to be taken or carried away, or shall by fraud or false pretences seduce or cause to be seduced, or shall attempt so to take, carry away or seduce any negro or mulatto, from any part of this commonwealth, to any other place or places whatsoever out of this commonwealth with a design and intention of selling and disposing of, or causing to be sold, or of keeping and detaining, or of causing to be kept and detained such negro or mulatto as a slave or servant for a year or years, such person on conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than \$500 nor more than \$2000, and shall be sentenced to undergo a servitude not less than seven nor more than twenty one years. And shall be confined, kept to hard labor, fed and clothed as is directed for persons convicted of Robbery.

Mr. Moore, the Deputy Attorney General opened the case for the Prosecution.

The Evidence for the Prosecution was directed to the support of the indictment in its charges of violence, secrecy and intention to violate the Laws permitting the recovery of fugitives from labor.

For the Defendants, to the establishment of title to the negro, as a slave, full compliance with the act of Congress, on that subject, the absence of all concealment in their attempt to reclaim him, manly and correct deportment throughout, and irreproachable character in all of them.

Messrs. Markly and Pawling conducted the argument for the prosecution with great zeal and ability, on all the points involved in the cause—But the subject of prominent interest and which claims the attention of all who have occasion to pursue their fugitives from labor, and even of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, if they would desire to promote a distinct understanding of the Laws, was the interpretation to be given to the act of Assembly, upon which the Commonwealth relied for a conviction.

It was contended that the act made no distinction between attempts by owners of slaves, and persons without a shadow of claim. It spoke of "negroes and mulattos," without regard to their freedom or slavery, and in language which could not be otherwise construed, covered every possible case of an attempt to remove them from the state, without a compliance with the act of Congress. That the law might operate hardly in some cases of bona fide slave owners. But that it was designed expressly as an assertion of the sovereignty of Pennsylvania in matters of slavery: The grossest abuses had obtained for many years, and the abolition laws of the state had been in various instances rendered nugatory by the illegal proceedings of citizens of other states. It therefore became necessary to provide for the difficulty, in a manner that would compel respect for the humane institutions of the country.

Messrs. McIlwain and Kitters of the Philadelphia Bar, on the part of the defendants, discussed the question in all its bearings and with great perspicuousness. They had been apprized on a former occasion it would seem, that his Honor Judge Ross, President of the Court, was decidedly of opinion with the Counsel for the Prosecution, and that his construction of the act was in print. They exerted therefore in proportion to the difficulties to be contended with, controverted with independence, the decision of the President, and placed the subject upon such a footing as to leave their clients in little danger of conviction.

We regret that it is not in our power to furnish their argument in detail. The obscurity of the law demands illustration, and it would be useful to those whose duty it is to promote consistency and candor in legislation, to see how far Pennsylvania is likely in present circumstances to be charged by sister states with illiberality, and disrespect for their acknowledged rights.

When the counsel had concluded, His Honor, President Ross charged the Jury. He supported the argument for the prosecution in its utmost extent,—stated that the law made no distinction between



the cases of slaves & freemen—that it was intended to remedy the evil of taking out of this state, any negro or mulatto, without judicial enquiry. That the legislature had allowed the court a large discretionary power to imprison for 7 or 21 years, thus enabling them to distinguish in their punishments, the case of the slave owner who carried away his property and of the person who kidnapped a freeman. He read a long opinion which has already appeared in print, delivered by him in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Brice, giving the same construction to the act, and stated that after much reflection he was satisfied of its correctness, and would in future urge juries to convict, where the evidence presented a proper case under the law. After urging with warmth his opinions and reasons to the jury, he added that Judge Jones had his doubts as to the correctness of the construction. Judge McNeil, the other associate, having had the first hearing before him, declined taking any part in the opinion of the court.

The Jury after an absence of about two hours, returned into court with a verdict of Not Guilty.

### THE CASE OF GALES & SEATON.

#### Report of the Committee.

The Committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 21st January, to investigate certain charges referred to in the letter of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, have attended that service, and ask leave to report:

That they have given to the subject all that consideration which the magnitude of the charge, and the reputation of those who have long been in the service of this House, and, hitherto high in its confidence, seemed to require.

That, while your Committee have been impressed with the importance of the charge to the reputation of the accused, they have not been unmindful, that it involved, also, a gross violation of the rules of this House, and a contempt of its authority and dignity.

Nor have your Committee omitted to notice, that the charge against Messrs. Gales and Seaton is enhanced in importance, by imputing to them the criminal design of shielding, by the alleged omission, an important Department of the Government from a just responsibility.

To the investigation of such a subject, involving at once the confidence which this House and the nation shall repose in the information upon which it acts, the character of one of the first officers of the Government, and the fidelity of the public printers, your Committee have not proceeded without the most cautious inspection of the documents submitted to them, and the most solemn sanction to the testimony of the witnesses, upon which their opinion was to be founded.

The evidence taken in the case has been preserved, and is submitted entire at the conclusion of the report.

The charge against Messrs. Gales and Seaton in regard to which they prayed this investigation, was contained in a communication printed in the Washington Republican, of the 20th of January, instant, over the signature of A. B. and was, in substance, as follows: (see document marked (A) and the paper annexed.) That in printing the documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 14th of February 1822, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling upon him to exhibit a statement of his transactions with all those banks, which had been made by him the depositories of public monies received from the sales of public lands, they had suppressed and totally omitted in the printed document with which they furnished the House, parts of those documents implicating Mr. Crawford the most strongly.

The attention of your committee was first directed to an examination of all the original documents which accompanied the Report of the Secretary, above alluded to, and they find the following paragraphs, in the originals, entirely omitted in the printed documents which were furnished the House, to wit:

In a letter from William R. Dickinson, Cashier of the Steubenville Bank, to the Hon. William H. Crawford, dated 30 April, 1819, and referred to in the original documents by the pencil mark (A 5) the following paragraph is omitted.

"The difference of which you speak in your letter of the 12th ultimo between the sum mentioned in my letter of the 13th February, arises from the circumstance of your having extended your friendly disposition to this bank beyond what was dared by our board to ask. I mention only the debt to the Branch at Pittsburg, whereas, you have directed, (as well as that mentioned) a transfer from the Branch at Chillicothe, which debt this branch was taking measures to discharge. As soon as the transfer is made from the Bank of Columbia, the entries shall be made in the books of this institution as you direct. I remark, however, in the statement which you furnish from the Bank of Columbia, that 'notes \$3,895' is entered which I know nothing of, having never before heard of it."

The above extract in the original is included between lead pencil brackets; the whole is crossed with a pencil, and the words 'what was dared by our Bank to ask' are underlined by an ink line.

In a letter from John Serio, Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, dated Madison 24th August, 1820, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the following paragraph is included between pencil brackets, crossed by a pencil mark, and omitted in the printing.

This letter is referred to in the original documents, by a pencil mark in the margin as F. 4—I would, however, inquire if the

Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, as well as the Franklin and Merchants' Bank might 'to be excepted.' The words Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, are underlined by an ink line, and the word out written in pencil, in the margin, against the above extract.

In a letter, referred to, in the original document, by the pencil mark, (1. 6.) from Aug. Choteau, President of the Bank of Missouri, dated Saint Louis, 9th August, 1819, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the following words are crossed by a pencil mark; the word out written in pencil against them in the margin, and omitted in the printed documents.

"It is known to us, that the same money which has been received in payment, by the Receiver at this place, is not identically presented for deposit at this Bank."

In a letter referred to in the original documents as (L 5) from Leroy Pope, President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, dated 4th May, 1819, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the following paragraphs included in pencil brackets, and crossed by a pencil, are omitted in the printed documents:—

"Your conjecture in relation to your circular of the 11th July last, is correct, the important words, subsequent to the 30th of June last, are not contained in the copy received by us; and this circumstance satisfactorily accounts for the construction it received from the Board of Directors. We regret that any mistake should have occurred, but we rejoice that our decision is thus acknowledged to have been proper. Agreeably to your request, I return the copy heretofore received, and under which we have necessarily acted, and retain the correct copy accompanying your last letter."

In letter (M 5) of the original documents from Israel Pickens, President of the Bank of Tombigbee, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated St. Stephens, August 18, 1819, two pages are sealed over with white paper; and omitted in the printed documents.

In regard to those parts of the letter (L 5) (F 6) and (1 6) above extracted, and omitted in the printed documents, the committee are satisfied that they were (thus marked by Mr. Dickens, one of the Chief Clerks in the Department of the Treasury, for the purpose of calling the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to them, as containing information irrelevant to the subject matter of the call, and improper, in his opinion, to be communicated to the public, on account of disclosures they made, or opinions they expressed, which might be injurious to the affairs of the Banks or individuals to whom they alluded; and that the word out, in the margin of each of those three letters, was made by him as a guide to the compositor to omit them in the printing.

In reference to the matter concealed in the letter (M. 5), by the white paper sealed over it, they feel themselves constrained to say, that it had no bearing upon the objects of the call for information, and might have been injurious to the interests of the individuals or the banks mentioned in it, had it been published at that time. They are satisfied, also, that such were the motives which induced Mr. Dickens, the clerk, to cover the pages with paper, which he disclosed, was done by him.

The Committee submit that they have been thus enabled to suggest, satisfactorily to the House, the causes which have produced the omission, in the printing of all the documents, except that of (A. 5) which they suppose to be the particular document referred to in the communication signed A. B.; and, in regard to which, after an examination of all the witnesses, who were considered to be important to the investigation, and pushing the inquiries to the extent of the supposed powers of the Committee, they are now obliged to confess (and they do it with regret) that they have obtained no satisfactory information.

Had the same causes existed for the suppression of this particular paragraph which actuated the Clerk in the Treasury Department to mark all the others, your committee would feel no hesitation in presenting to the House the strong probability that it might have been done by that gentleman. But a recurrence to his testimony, communicated herewith, and marked (E.) will satisfy the House that that probability is too much weakened to be made the ground work of the opinion of a Committee of Investigation.

But, whatever difficulties the committee may have encountered in ascertaining by whom the marks were made, and the paragraph suppressed, they have none in stating that the accused did not cause it. And they cannot do justice to the unanimous opinion which they have formed, from a careful consideration of all the evidence before them, without stating their strong conviction that neither Mr. Gales nor Mr. Seaton had any knowledge of, nor participation in, the suppression of the paragraph omitted in the letter (A. 5) or any other of the documents which were submitted to the House, in answer to the call so often attended to. In support of their opinion, upon this part of the case, your committee would refer the House to the annexed testimony of George M. Grouard, marked B; of Wm. Kerr, Jr. marked C; of Mr. Burek, Deputy Clerk of the House, marked D; of Asbury Dickens, marked E; and of the Hon. William H. Crawford, marked F.

In regard to the other individual implicated in the communication attached to the Letter of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, your committee do not hesitate to say, that there has not been any evidence submitted to them tending in the slightest degree to show that the suppression of the paragraph alluded to, was caused either by the influence of the Secretary of the Treasury or was done with his knowledge.

The interesting nature of the present

inquiry has suggested to your committee the propriety of submitting to the House the expediency of appointing some member or members of its own body, in every case, to superintend the publication of all documents which may hereafter be printed by order of the House.

In conclusion, your committee would beg leave to submit the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed upon the Letter of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them.

[Remarks promised in our last.]

Who the committee are that made this report we know not, nor is it material, but the matter of it calls forth much remark. The more we learn of this affair and the more we consider it, the more are we inclined to regard it as a shameful attempt at deception, pursuing that sort of cunningly devised, behind-the-scenes juggling, which we fear has been so much and so long practised towards the people of this country in high party times. In truth, political idolatry, and time serving, and courting favour for places and profits, have nearly put an end to all independence and moral integrity in transactions relating to government and politics, and men are now professionally dissemblers and subservient to projects and schemes.

We cannot suppose that the committee of Congress has acted unworthily in this matter, for, exclusive of their character as members, we are unacquainted with any reason to induce them to do so—but we find great fault with their report as totally inefficient and unsatisfactory, and as tending rather to muffle up the affair in mystery and silence than to divulge and explain it.

The Printers of Congress it seems are pronounced by this report guiltless—be it so—such was rather our own first hasty impression before we read the report. But did it not appear strange to these printers, (or to their foreman if you please) that the documents when handed to them for publication, were so blurred and scored and crossed and concealed with blank paper pasted over them, and marked with marginal directions, when nothing of that sort was expressed in the congressional order for printing them? One of these printers is always in Congress taking notes of the proceedings, and reports the whole in the Intelligence—they must have known that these mutilations and suppressions were not done by order of Congress—how comes it then that these printers had no desire to learn by what authority they were made? Knowing that the documents ought to pass through no other hand from Congress to them than that of the Clerk of the House, such remarkable suppressions were calculated to excite attention. The printers knew that Congress did not order these suppressions—they knew that the Clerk of the House nor the Messenger dare make them—they swear they did not make them themselves, yet when the documents came to their office thus crossed and suppressed, they made no inquiry, made no report of it, asked no questions, but printed away, not as they were ordered by a resolution of Congress, but as directed by the unauthorized suppressions & marginal notes.

To all this however, the answer triumphantly given in the testimony in the case is, that Messrs. Gales & Seaton, the responsible printers, never saw the documents in question from the time they were sent from Congress to their office, until they were laid upon the tables of the members—and further, that although they are the printers of Congress under contract to execute all their printing with fidelity and dispatch, yet it is given in evidence that Messrs. Gales & Seaton rarely ever see one of the documents ordered to be printed, but that they are confided to a journeyman in their office. How far this is fulfilling the terms and spirit of their contract or discharging its great duties, we shall leave to Congress and the American people to decide—but surely this is a most disastrous state of things, when the interesting and highly important original state papers of this government are thus given over to irresponsible subaltern Clerks and Journeyman printers to be done with as to them may seem best.

It is said too, that in such an office as Messrs. Gales and Seaton's "it is impossible to be otherwise"—indeed? if so, it would be well to contract with some other office where business could be managed differently. We should certainly regret that Messrs. Gales & Seaton should lose any profitable employment, as they are very clever gentlemen—but if the occupations of their amusements, and their duties to the Intelligence, in softening down all the jarring discord and wild uproar of ill doings into "well bred whispers" and mere nullities—in puffing favourites and in trying to become favourites by puffing—in spending their time in attempting to keep up a war of criticism with that master in the science, the editor of the National Gazette, which is in truth little else than playing Clown to his Critick—if these and such like employments forbid the printers to Congress from giving that personal and responsible attention to the duties of their contract, which is essential to the proceedings of the National Legislature to the character of the government, and to the diffusion of fair, correct and satisfactory information among the people, we fear it must be conceded on all hands, that the public interest demands that the public printing should be done elsewhere.

The triumphal acquittal of the printers then briefly comes to this, that they were not guilty of the suppression of the documents, because they never saw or attended to them, one instant, although they were confided to them, under contract, to be faithfully printed. On such ground stand

### MR. ASBURY DICKENS

comes next.—Mr. Dickens is an under clerk in the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury, who confesses that he made four of the five suppressions found in the printed documents.—To Mr. Dickens and his motives in dictating these four important suppressions by his marks to the printers, the committee manifest the utmost mildness when they report, "that the markings, in these instances, were intended for calling the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to those parts of the documents, which Mr. Dickens thought irrelevant and improper to be published"—and because Mr. Dickens thought, that the publishing, at that time, one part of the documents he supposed, might have been injurious to the interests of the individuals or of the banks mentioned.

We should like to learn who gave this subaltern Clerk, Mr. Dickens, any right to think or to act thus in such a matter? If he was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to attend to the communication from the department in obedience to the call of Congress, he was bound to act according to the directions of the Secretary, and in no other way—but if he had no specific directions from the Secretary, he was bound to execute the duty assigned to him fully up to the obviously expressed sense of the call, without the exercise of any discretion. In neither instance had he a right to add or to omit any one title on the suggestions of his own opinion, as to what would be best or worst, right or wrong.—His duty was to do as he was bid, and leave consequences to be answered for by those whose act should produce them. A Clerk in one of the Departments is a mere machine—he has no business to be intermeddling with official matters by the introduction of his opinions—his manual labour as a scribe is alone wanted, not his opinions—and the intrusion of such unasked for, unrequired opinions in this way, is bad conduct in office, for which he ought to be instantly dismissed.

We cannot presume it in this case, but in the case of a worse man than the present Secretary of the Treasury, who happened to be a prominent candidate for the Presidential chair, it might happen that a general understanding might exist between the Secretary and one or two of his Clerks, that they were to manage all things that came under their care most to suit the Secretary's views—and for this purpose, that in all investigations into the business of the Department and in all communications with it, these Clerks were always to hold themselves ready to hear any and all the blame that might be imputed for any transactions that took place in the department.—Thus the Secretary would be completely shielded against every thing except the accusation, possibly, of a little intemperance, which the crowded multitudes and pressing concerns of his office would go far to extenuate, and nobody would feel the odium, engendered in the case, but a Clerk in the office, whose wounds would speedily be cured by the promised recompense.

We by no means intend to impute corruption in the present case, but bad conduct we aver has existed—and we will conclude by remarking, that in an important matter, seeming to touch a Secretary's good fame, when several direct acts are done, apparently with intent to favour and protect the Secretary, and these acts are done unauthorisedly and extra-officially by one of the higher Clerks in his Department, the affair, we cannot but say, does seem to be obnoxious to suspicions that are not calculated much to invite the public confidence and admiration.

### NEXT THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HIMSELF.

So far as this high officer of the Government may be supposed to be implicated, the committee declare it as their opinion that he is totally exculpated.—The Secretary's own testimony is given on the occasion.—In this he says, "he has no knowledge of nor participation in this transaction, and knows of no custom or authority that justifies the suppression of a part of any documents by a clerk"—Mr. Dickens having confessed that he had marked the documents in question, in order to draw the Secretary's attention to them.—The Secretary says, "there might have been marks and erasures in the documents submitted to me by Mr. Dickens, which escaped my notice" my attention being more directed to the contracts than to the correspondence.—How truly unfortunate this for the abundant caution of Mr. Dickens, that the marks, &c. made by him for the express purpose of calling the Secretary's attention to certain passages in the documents, as improper to be published, should have totally escaped his notice—so much so, that the Secretary does not now recollect "whether he then knew that any part of the correspondence was marked." Nor is it less unfortunate that the Secretary should not now remember, whether he had ever known any thing of these markings, &c. before.

When such a man as Mr. Crawford coolly and deliberately makes an assertion, we cannot, we ought not to doubt him—yet there is nothing but Mr. Crawford's high standing in life that could prevent a bold assault upon the testimony given in this case with the best founded expectations of shewing its imbecility.—Rank, station, circumstance, often command and merit a forbearance, which duty to the public does not always deny.—The case before us is in point—we will press it no further.

THE COMMITTEE having finished their report, conclude by making leave of the House of Representatives to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them.

It is to be presumed that the committee will not be discharged, but that they will

receive renewed orders to investigate this subject further—for they have not as yet given one particle of information upon the original point especially referred to them, viz: the suppression of part of the letter of the Cashier of Steubenville—upon this point they say that they are "obliged to confess (and they do it with regret) that they have obtained no satisfactory information"—They further state "had the same causes existed for the suppression of this particular paragraph, which actuated the clerk in the Treasury Department to mark all the others, your committee would feel no hesitation in presenting to the House the strong probability, that it might have been done by that gentleman"—Upon this point Mr. Dickens says, "he has no recollection of having marked this particular passage" he did not recollect there was such a passage—and upon further examination he said, "he still thought he did not"—not quite sure it seems, for this is the pinching point, the suppression of which is to be ascribed, according to the committee to something else, than irrelevancy—with such testimony and with such a statement of the committee before them, how can Congress discharge this committee? The affair grows in importance under their touch, lightly as they have touched it, and demands a complete development. A high handed imposition has been arrogantly and impudently attempted to be practised upon the sovereign authority of this Country—a gross contempt of Congress has been signally evinced on the same occasion—and a constructive design, at least, has been manifested, fraudulently to aid a candidate for the Presidential Chair, however unnecessarily it may have been done or how ever unknown to the candidate himself, by the unauthorised suppression of a part of public documents, which seemed to have a prejudicial bearing upon him. Can Congress leave such a subject as this unexplored or in doubt no labour must be spared, no plan must be left untried to detect this imposture, and such an example must be made of the culprit as shall deter all others in future. If this cheat is not unfolded and the perpetrator brought out to view and to punishment, who can hereafter repose any confidence in what are called public documents? Besides, it is necessary to make further investigations to correct the course of procedure as stated by Mr. Dickens to be established in the Treasury Department.—He says "the general practice is to transmit copies when papers are called for. When business presses, we are obliged to send the originals. When copies are made, they are made of the whole correspondence, unless there may be some things improper to be communicated." Here then is a direct official statement of the course of business in the office, and virtually a clear assertion, that this is not the first time such suppressions have been made in the same way. "The general practice," says Mr. Dickens, "is to send copies, and when copies are sent, they are made of the whole correspondence, unless there may be some things improper to be communicated." When and how often this has been the case, and a speedy suppression of this practice, are matters that deeply concern the interest of this nation; and Congress must effectively examine into and accomplish this before they rise. The character of the government at home and abroad requires that this scrutiny be pursued effectually—and the people of this country demand, that they be no longer trifled with, and imposed on, and misled, by such abuses in office and the misprison of such offences. The right of representation in the people, as a check against the encroachments of administrative power, is valueless, if that representatives are to be hoodwinked and tricked in this manner by the Executive Departments—what becomes of the doctrines of the sovereign authority of the people—of the accountability of public officers—of the inquisitorial powers of the representatives house, and of their responsibility again to the sovereign power? Are these merely to adorn the written constitutions, whilst the profligate practices in your departments are to render them unavailing and inoperative?—This extinguishes at once all that is known by the name of Republicanism, and breaks up the whole contest about forms of government. This is the progress of things. The means by which official power and emoluments may be gained in a popular government are always dangerous to the best constituted forms of it, and require the utmost vigilance to be exercised over them—they are the chief seeds of its distinction which are nurtured by bad and unprincipled ambition.

Whenever the committee by their investigations shall have enabled Congress to discharge its duties upon this most solemn and serious attack upon the character, the proceedings, and the salutary influence of this government, then it may expect to be discharged—but not till then.

Talbot county, Feb. 1823.

### BOOT & SHOE



MAKING.

The Subscriber feeling thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with, takes this method of informing his friends & the public in general, that he now carries on business in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Sylvester, next door to Messrs. Jenkins & Stevens—where he intends, by the aid of good Workmen, to endeavour to please those who may favour him with a share of their custom.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
Easton, February 8, 1823.



## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York of the Packet ship, *James Cropper*, from Liverpool, London dates to the 30th December, and Liverpool to the 1st ult. have been received.

The most important news they contain is the fact of the resignation of the Duke de Montmorency, and the official note addressed by M. D. Villele who has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, *ad interim*, in the place of the Duke, (given below) to the French Minister at Madrid. The London Courier of the 30th, from which we make our extracts, holds the following language respecting the note of de Villele:

But what, in point of fact, is this letter of Villele, if it be not the precursor of a declaration of war? We have read it with all the attention in our power; we have applied to it all the considerations which such a document is calculated to excite; and we should believe our own judgment if we were to say we can discern in it any approximation to peace, unless, indeed, Spain does, of herself, what nobody believes she will do, and what, in truth, nobody can consider her in a condition to do; that is—put down the revolutionists—rescind the Constitution—and restore tranquility in those provinces which are now torn by civil war. Either words have no meaning, or in our apprehension, the language of the French government resolves itself into this; if you do not abate the nuisance, we must. We contend that such must be the inference, because we have too high an opinion of M de Villele himself to believe that he would render the King and the Government ridiculous by proposing an alternative, upon which he had no intention to act.

From the *Paris Moniteur*, of Dec. 27. We hasten to give to the public the first authentic document which it has been possible to communicate since the opening of the Congress.

So many interests are connected with the determinations of the different Cabinets on this great occasion, that it is of importance to make them known as soon as they are definitively adopted.

The President of the Council of Ministers, charged *ad interim* with the Department for Foreign Affairs, to the Count de La Garde, His Majesty's Minister at Madrid.

"M. le Comte—As your political situation may be changed, in consequence of the resolutions adopted at Verona, French candour requires that you should be directed to make known the views of the Government of His Most Christian Majesty to the Government of His Catholic Majesty. Since the revolution, which took place in Spain in April, 1820, France, notwithstanding the dangers which that revolution presented for her, carefully endeavoured to draw close the bonds which unite the two Kingdoms, and to maintain the relations which exist between the two nations.

But the influence under which the changes in the Spanish Monarchy were brought about, has become more powerful in consequence of the very results of those changes, as it was easy to be foreseen.

A constitution, which King Ferdinand on resuming the crown neither recognised nor accepted, was imposed on him by a military insurrection. The natural consequence of this transaction has been, that each dissatisfied Spaniard considers himself authorised to seek, by the same means, the establishment of an order of things more in harmony with his opinions and principles. The employment of force has created the right of force.

Hence the movements of the Guards at Madrid, and the appearance of armed troops in different parts of Spain. The provinces bordering on France have been chiefly the theatre of the civil war.—Thus it has become necessary for France to protect herself from this state of disorder in the Peninsula. The events which have occurred since the establishment of an Army of Observation at the foot of the Pyrenees have sufficiently justified the foresight of his Majesty's Government.

Meanwhile the Congress, which since last year had been looked to for deciding on the affairs of Italy, assembled at Verona.

As an integral part of this Congress, France was bound to explain herself with respect to the armaments to which she had been compelled to have recourse, and to the manner in which she might eventually employ them. The precautions of France appeared just to her allies, and the Continental Powers adopted the resolution of uniting with her to aid her (if there should be occasion) in maintaining her dignity and tranquility.

France would be satisfied with a resolution at once so benevolent and so honorable with respect to her; but Austria, Prussia and Russia, judged it necessary to add to the particular act of alliance a manifestation of their sentiments. Diplomatic notes are for that purpose addressed by these three Powers to their respective Ministers at Madrid, who will communicate them to the Spanish Government, and in their ulterior conduct follow the orders which they shall have received from their Courts.

For your part M. le Comte, in giving these explanations to the Cabinet of Madrid, you will declare to it that his Majesty's Government is infinitely united with its Allies in the firm resolution to repel by every means revolutionary principles and movements; that it equally concurs with its Allies in the wishes which they form, that a remedy may be found by the noble Spanish nation itself, for those evils—evils which are of a nature to disturb the Gov-

ernment of Europe, and to impose on them precautions which always must be painful.

You will, in particular, take care to make known, that the people of the Peninsula, restored to tranquility, will find in their neighbors faithful and sincere friends. You will, therefore, give to the Cabinet of Madrid the assurance, that the succors of every kind which France can dispose of in favor of Spain will always be offered to her for the purpose of insuring her happiness, and increasing her prosperity; but you will at the same time declare, that France will in no respect relax the preservative measures which she has adopted, while Spain continues to be torn by factions.—His Majesty's Government will not even hesitate to recall you from Madrid, and seek guarantees in more efficacious measures, if its essential interests continue to be compromised, and if it loses the hope of an amelioration, which it takes a pleasure in expecting from the sentiments which have so long united Spaniards and Frenchmen in love for their Kings, and for a wise liberty.

Such are, M. le Comte, the instructions which the King has ordered me to submit to you, at the moment in which the notes of the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg are about to be presented to the Cabinet of Madrid.—These instructions will serve to make known to you the views and the determination of the French Government on this momentous occurrence.

You are authorised to communicate this dispatch, and to furnish a copy of it if it be demanded.

Paris, Dec. 25, 1822.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

From the *Moniteur* of Friday.

ROYAL ORDINANCE.

Louis, &c.

Having accepted the resignation offered to us by our cousin, the Duke Mathieu de Montmorency, of his functions of Minister, Secretary of State for Department of Foreign Affairs.

We have ordered and do order as follows: 1. The President of our Council of Ministers shall be charged *ad interim* with the office of Foreign Affairs.

2. The President of our Council of Ministers is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at Paris, Dec. 25.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Countersigned) J. L. DE VILLELE.

From the *Philadelphia Gazette*, Jan. 10.

LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

By the *James Cropper*, we have received London papers to 28th Dec. The dispute between France and Spain, appears to have assumed a more pacific aspect. A letter from Paris of 24th Dec. says: "The only difficulty France has to surmount, is to know how to get out of this tilly affair without making herself ridiculous in the eyes of all Europe."—The insurrections in Spain were nearly quelled, and a commercial treaty on the tapis between that country and Great Britain. Measures were preparing to build 10 sail of the line, 12 frigates, & 30 brigs, for the augmentation of the Spanish marine. The navigation of the Elbe was impeded by ice, Dec. 17. Several American vessels received damage in the Weser in a gale 6th Dec. amongst them the *Geo. Washington*, Gen. Logan, Thomas Gibbons, &c. The British sloop of war *Race Horse*, was lost at the Isle of Man, 15th, crew nearly all saved. Both Austria and Spain were negotiating Loans in London. The winter had set in all over Europe, with more than common severity—most of the rivers were frozen over.

Outrages continue in Ireland, more particularly in the neighborhood of Cork.—A serious riot had occurred at the Theatre in Dublin, occasioned by some Orangemen one of whom threw a glass bottle at the Marquis Wellesley, the Lord Lieutenant. It fortunately missed him—several of the rioters were taken into custody, & addresses were pouring in from all quarters congratulating the Marquis on his escape. The Greeks appear to be gaining ground—another splendid Naval Victory has graced their little fleet.—The Turks are stated to have lost 21 vessels amongst them the Admiral's ship, and 2 frigates were burnt and the others ran ashore.

Philadelphia, February 1.

We understand that STEPHEN GARARD, Esq. has loaned *Two hundred and Thirty Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars* to the President and Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, for the purpose of completing the important improvements on the river Schuylkill. This sum, with the present funds of the Company, is deemed fully adequate to that object; It is understood that the Company have now upwards of 700 hands at work, and expect shortly to have 3000—and will, if the weather be favourable, and the country healthy, reach the Coal Mines before next winter.—Union.

PREPARE TO—EAT.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.

For the hour is at hand when good living is consecrated by ancient usage, and large fat turkeys may be had for a few bits. It is with no little gusto, we announce the arrival of 2,400 fine turkeys, at the Levee, yesterday and the day before last. May they fall no useless sacrifice on the altar of good cheer and good fellowship, during the approaching Christmas. We trust the holy alliance of forestallers will here save such TURK—EYES. Better they could not be, even if fostered by the Congress of Verona, having eaten 650 bushels of corn, and 20 barrels of gravel on their journey hither.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15.

### Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

It is admitted by all, that this communication, between the two bays, would be not only extremely advantageous to this nation at large, but particularly useful to the states of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. The practicability of the work is beyond a doubt—the probable cost not very great—but the difficulty is to raise the funds to pay for the expenses of the work. The following suggestion is submitted.—Let all the able bodied male convicts in the three states, usually sentenced to the Penitentiary, be ordered to work in a body by themselves under the care of their keepers upon this Canal. The common number would effect a great deal of work in a year.—Laws might be passed in each state for the introduction of convicts from one to the other.—The criminal code in each might be altered so as to admit a greater portion of criminals to such condemnation—when criminals were to be disposed of so advantageously to the country, not so many would escape punishment.—If a criminal was too weakly, or too delicate, or incapable of useful hard labour upon the Canal, upon the view, & at the discretion of the court, such criminal might be disposed of as now, to the loom, or to some mechanical employment in the Penitentiary.

We hope our friend of the Delaware Gazette, by his quotation from us on the subject of Mr. Clay's chances for the Presidency, does not infer, that we mean to repudiate either Mr. Clay's pretensions or his hopes—far from it—we consider him the Colossus of the west, bestiding eight or nine States, containing the hardy sylvan sons of this country—to whom we add two other descriptions of persons, one of which is neither unimportant in numbers or influence, and whose taste has been formed amongst voluptuaries, wealth and luxury.

Mr. Walsh, whose views of whatever he notices are generally profound and able, is treating upon the subject of the 'mutilated documents' with great force. We dissent from one position of his there laid down in relation to the Powers of the President over Executive Papers.—Mr. Walsh's language is 'The President is understood to have the liberty to suppress a part or parts of Documents called for by either House only when a reservation to this effect is expressly made in the resolution.' Now our belief is, that the President has absolute power over executive papers and can withhold them from Congress upon his own responsibility. In support of this doctrine we refer to the case of the demand for executive papers in the year 1794 when the administration of General Washington was opposed by the most violent and perhaps arrogant party that ever was in opposition to any administration, consisting of all of the most prominent members of the democratic party in this country.—This powerful and haughty opposition in Congress made a call, for executive papers from President Washington in the case of the British Treaty, called Jay's Treaty, which call President Washington resisted and refused.—A great outcry was attempted to be made by this formidable opposition, which was taken up by their printing presses and the democratic party generally—but in vain—the word of Washington could stand against a world.—This we consider as establishing the doctrine, for it was afterwards held to be sound.

The practice in such case in all after time has been, we believe, whenever a call for papers was made by Congress, where there could be the slightest doubt of the propriety of their exposure; to blend with the call a courteous exception somewhat to this effect, viz: 'So far as in his opinion the public interest will permit' this perhaps is not the exact phraseology, but it is substantially the meaning of the exception.—And the ground of this mode of making the call is the circumstance above alluded to, where the doctrine was established by General Washington. There can be no doubt that there are a multitude of cases where there can be no possible doubt about the propriety of granting the calls of Congress to their full extent, as a very great proportion, nay almost all of their calls are of this sort; but when we come to the question of power, correctly exercised and rightly understood, it is proper to preserve it clear and unequivocal.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Is not the Charitable Society of Easton an Institution of such high reputation and

of such noble utility, as to deserve the attendance of its members.

Can it be true that a meeting cannot be obtained of as many members as will form a quorum to keep it alive under the Act of incorporation.

Does not every worthy member of that Society, heretofore so useful and so creditable to the Town, perceive the expense of his charity, much enhanced by the late lamentable fall of the Institution?

Were ever before seen in Easton so many real objects of charity?

Saturday morning, 15th Feb. } Sunrise.

COMMUNICATED. CAMBRIDGE FIRE COMPANY.

The utility of a well regulated Fire Company, to protect property from the ravages of this destructive element is generally acknowledged, and has recently, been most conspicuously exhibited in Cambridge, by the preservation of a row of new and valuable houses.

That, men possessed of large property, exposed to the hazard of fire, should take an active part in the organization and discipline of such a company, and be prompt to promote it, by personal example, energetic membership, and usual pecuniary contribution, essential to the preservation and repairs of the Engine and Hose, and for other necessary expenses of the company, would seem to be a truth, admitting of equally extensive recognition.

That, a large number of the citizens of Cambridge, involved in this deep interest, by the extent of their possessions; and too, laudably excited by the "cry of fire," preserve a respectful distance, from the scene of discipline, as well as from the trouble and expenses incident to a membership, is equally true.

That this trouble and these expenses (necessarily the greater, from the paucity of its members) are sustained by a few, for the benefit of many; and that a majority of those few, is constituted by a class of men, whose meritorious and active zeal for the public good, by far exceeds their small possessions, is too obvious to be denied.

That, apathy, and carelessness in a subject, so interesting and important, are inconsistent with the relative duties of man, as a member of society, and as the head of a family, who look to him for protection is manifest; as those duties would surely lead him to regard his own, and his neighbour's safety, and to reciprocate those acts of beneficence, which may probably result in the good of each; and under such illiberality and dereliction of duty, the Cambridge Fire Company, will not, probably, be long sustained; and without its assistance, the property of his neighbour, and himself, accumulated by a life of industry and economy, may in a moment be reduced to worthless ashes.

The above remarks are respectfully submitted, as well for the consideration of members of the company, who do not obey its summons, to perform duties, which they have most honorably promised, as of those gentlemen, who have not deemed a membership worthy of their notice.

CENSOR.

Cambridge, Feb. 2, 1823.

WILLIAM GROSS, who was condemned to be hung for the crime of murder, was executed in Philadelphia on the 8th inst.

THE PIONEERS.

We have conversed with several persons who think this novel so far inferior to its predecessor the 'Spy,' as to injure the reputation of the author. The incidents and the characters of the story want, indeed, that interest which arises from association with great national events, and with the chief personages of American History; but in our view, it is still quite an interesting tale, and one in which the interest increases as the tale proceeds. The descriptions of scenery near the sources of the Susquehanna may be too minute; but the characters of many of the first settlers are well drawn and some of the incidents of the story are quite amusing. As a picture of the life of our frontier population it may be too faithful to please throughout; if so, let it instruct: and altogether we are persuaded it will not be found, either to diminish the reputation of the author, or to detract from the character of our indigenous literature.

Union.

DIED

In this county on Sunday the 9th inst. Mrs. Ann Harwood.

— In this county on Sunday the 9th inst. Mr. Daniel Leddenham.

— In this county on Monday the 10th inst. Mr. Jesse Kerby.

— In this Town on Tuesday the 11th inst. Mr. James Faulkner, in the 36th year of his age, after a lingering illness.

— At Denton, in Caroline county, on Tuesday morning the 11th inst. Mrs. Rachael Rhodes, relict of Mr. Jeremiah Rhodes, in the 56th year of her age, her sickness she bore with christian fortitude, and left this world with a full assurance of going to the mansions of rest.

— In this county, last night, Mr. Levin Meginnety, after a very short illness.

Notice

Is hereby given, that at the meeting of the Citizens, on yesterday, a Constitution and Articles of Association for the government of the Steam Mill Company of Easton, were unanimously adopted. This Constitution shall be published at large in the next Gazette; and meanwhile we are authorized to inform our readers that the Books for the Subscription of Stock will be opened at Easton on Tuesday the 11th March next.

February 15, 1823.

## HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

The Trustees of the Hillsboro' School in Caroline county, having engaged the services of the Rev. ROBERT F. M. SMITH, believed to be competently qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, mathematics, logical, natural and moral science, invite parents and guardians to place their children in this Institution, for instruction in any of these branches of learning.

The rates of Boarding and Tuition are reasonable; and the prospect for health is as promising as in towns generally on the peninsula.

H. NICHOLS, Pres't.

Hillsboro', Feb. 15, 1823—4w

## NOTICE.

The creditors of Thomas Moore, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated for settlement to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise be barred, all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of February 1823.

MARTIN L. WRIGHT, Ex'r.

of Thomas Moore, dec'd.

February 15—3w

## NEW BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

The Subscriber having purchased a first rate Black Smith (Choice Stevens) late the property of Mr. John Crow, intends to carry on the above business at Mr. Samuel Sneed's Old Stand, and further intends to have all his work done in a masterly style and upon the most reasonable terms.—The Farmers of Miles' River and adjacent, will find it to their advantage to give the subscriber a call.

JOHN W. BLAKE.

February 15—3w

## Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Wednesday the 26th inst. all the personal estate of Thomas Dudley, late of Talbot county, deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, two yoke of Oxen, Corn, Oats, Blades and Farming Utensils. ALSO, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of Sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Further particulars made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of. Attendance given by

REBECCA DUDLEY &

Wm. T. CLARK.

Adm'rs of Thomas Dudley, dec'd.

## \$10 REWARD.

Lost on the road leading from the Chapel to Lee's Mill, on the 6th inst. a Hair Trunk, the hair of a lightish colour, with the letters M. E. in brass nails on the top, the letters are three or four inches long, the contents of the Trunk were, two Linen Shirts, 3 Muslin do. 2 Muslin under Shirts, 1 pair bottle green cloth Pantaloon, the left knee has had a fracture at right angles about one and a half inches long, but is now neatly mended, 1 new Vest silk & worsted, narrow green & white stripes, 1 drab coloured Cassimere do. 2 pair Yarn Stockings, 6 white Cambric Neck Handkerchiefs, 1 blue & white cross barred do. a Book of Accounts, several large bundles of papers, 1 large red Morocco Pocket Book, with J. Wainwright, Baltimore, 1803 written in it, the said Pocket Book was full of valuable papers and letters; 1 letter to Maria Ellet, 1 to Robert Freedland, 1 to R. C. Wainwright, 1 to Daniel Pedrick, a small bundle in the trunk directed to Maria Ellet, Salem, 1 case of Razors, Razor Strap, Mahogany Shaving Box and Brush, and sundry other articles not recollected.

Any person depositing the above described trunk with its contents at the Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Co. in Easton, will receive the above reward. JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

February 15

## Garden Seeds.

For Sale at ROBERT SINCLAIR'S Plough and Seed Store, Ellicott Street, Pratt Street Wharf, Baltimore.

Who has just received (and raised) an extensive assortment of fresh and pure Garden Seeds of the last season's growth, having been selected from the most approved seed raisers.

Amongst which are the following, viz:

Early York Cabbages—Early June do.—Drumhead do.—Flat Dutch do.—Sugar Loaf do.—Red pickling do.—Brussels Sprouts German greens—Broccoli. Green and Yellow Savoy—White Onion seeds. Red do.—Yellow do.—Red silver skinned do.—Long Scarlet Radish seeds—Salmon do.—White & Black Spanish do. Red and White Turnip do. Long Blood Beet, Turnip do. Cow do. (or the true Mangel Wurtzell, which will grow so large as to produce on good soil 800 bushels per acre) —Long swelling Parsnips—Long Orange Carrots—Norfolk White Turnip seed, Globe do. Yellow Bullock do. Early Dutch do. Also, Swedish do. or (Ruta Baga) particularly selected by Christopher Hughes, Jr. our Consul at the court of Sweden—Early Frame Peas, Superior early do. Lima or Butter Beans—White cranberry pole do.—Red cranberry do.—Red marrowfat bush do. (very fine)—New Brobroy do. Yellow eyed do. White kidney do. Two bushels White Carolina Water melon seed, the best in the country—Cantelopes, long green Cucumbers, early short do.—Winter crooked neck Squash, early Dutch do.—Crooked necked summer do.—Pumpkin seeds, Lettuce—Oker, Tongue or Pepper grass seeds, Sage, sweet Margaret and other pot herbs, Celery and other Saluting seeds, and expect by the latter end of next month by the Ship Belvidera the following Seeds from London. Superior early Peas, Knight's Marrowfat do.—Scarlett Radish seeds, Black Spanish do.—long White Naples do.—Early York Cabbage seeds, large Green and Yellow Savoy do.—Red Pickling do.—Broccoli Colliflowers, early and Gen Kale, as also grass seeds, always on hand, such as Red and White Clover seeds, Orchard Grass seeds, Timothy do. Herds do. Lucern do. Millet do. Also, Ploughs and many other improved and useful Agricultural Implements of Husbandry. All orders will be carefully attended to, and articles forwarded to any distance without delay, cash accompanying the order.

Baltimore, 1 mo. 25th, 1823

## PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.



## POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

**To ALEXIS AIRCASTLE, Esq.**  
Dear Sir, I hope you will excuse  
The freedom of my friendly muse,  
And condescend to hear  
An humble poet's humble prayer—  
Nor look with a disdainful smile  
Upon my unpoetic style:  
For few there are who can combine  
The *utile dulci* in one line,  
And as the *utile* is my aim,  
To elegance I lay no claim.

Since Satire's pen you took in hand,  
To lash the follies of the land,  
Your readers have not been a few,  
And every eye is turned to you,  
Anxious that you should have success,  
To make the reigning follies less,  
But when the follies you've exposed,  
A harder task is then imposed—  
A proper task for pen like thine,  
And one which you must not decline.  
Folly may be deduced from pride,  
But vice to folly is allied,  
And the distinction may be nice,  
That's drawn between folly and vice.

The task, we, now remains to you  
To hold up vice to public view;  
To show it in its proper dress,  
And form, of native ugliness.  
Vice rears on high its hideous head,  
And stalks abroad without a dread—  
Unblushingly it shows its face,  
In every shape, in every place,  
Enrolls its votaries in its cause,  
And onward to perdition draws;  
Enslaves the mind a Maker gave,  
And sinks them in an early grave—  
For never, since the world began,  
Held it a higher way o'er man.

Now foremost in the phalanx see  
The sons of every Ebbriety;  
Devoid of every noble thought,  
They seek the intoxicating draught,  
And this creates an itching thirst;  
A second follows, soon, the first,  
A third succeeds, and soon they find  
The horrors of a vacant mind:  
A mind exempt from every care,  
From love and hatred, hope and fear;  
Or if a thought should chance to gleam  
Across the mind, 'tis but a dream  
Of phantoms vision—dark and wild—  
Heated imagination's child;  
For boasted reason bears no rule,  
When who has made the man a fool—  
And Circe's cup still serves, at least,  
To change God's "likeness" to a beast.  
But not the virtuous brutes I wrong,  
Such vice to them does not belong,  
Except the *hog*, whose grovelling mind  
May be to drunkenness inclined;  
Though reason we allow them none,  
Instinct directs them what to shun,  
Man—man alone—the lord of all  
That presses the terrestrial ball—  
To whom, by the command of Heaven,  
Dominion over all is given:  
Man, who can raise his thoughts on high,  
To pierce the regions of the sky—  
See systems beyond systems roll,  
And know that God directs the whole—  
Can in mute contemplation see  
The wonders of Creation's plan,  
And, fill'd with admiration, know,  
That all above, and all below,  
Were by Omnipotence designed  
To draw to Heaven the human mind:  
Yes—man alone, of all who stand  
As witnesses of Jehovah's hand,  
Will condescend to court disgrace,  
And shame his Maker to his face!

See them, o'erpower'd by the fume,  
Stagger and reel about the room;  
And if a friendly hand be near,  
To place them safely in a chair,  
To sit upright they lack the power,  
But fall and roll upon the floor.  
With haggard looks and stupid stare,  
And half unconscious where they are,  
They think not on their own disgrace,  
And act the fool in every place.  
Servants attend, perhaps with dread,  
To bear their drunken lord to bed,  
And while the task they execute,  
Think he resembles much a brute.  
And then among themselves debate  
The sad effects of such a state;  
Tity their master, or despise—  
Then soon abroad the rumor flies,  
For servants no compunction feel,  
When mutual secrets they reveal.

Whiskey—the bane of moral life,  
The fruitful source of social strife,  
Which gives to dark forebodings birth,  
And institutes a hell on earth—  
Makes sons despise the advice of mothers;  
Makes sisters blush to see their brothers;  
Makes mothers weep to see a child  
Of every manly trait despoil'd.  
Whiskey—the heaviest curse of all  
That to the lot of man can fall,  
Blasts the affections of the mind,  
Corrupts each sentiment refin'd;  
It insinuates the human heart,  
Friends first grow cold—and then depart—  
Reason expell'd—virtue subdued—  
Man sinks to savage solitude,  
'Tis Satan's portion—and is found  
In town and country to abound,  
And he preaches it to all those  
Whom he enlightens as virtue's foe:  
The root of almost every evil,  
It paves a highway to the Devil.

This boasted land, where freemen dwell,  
Transform'd to a terraqueous hell,  
Will soon become the chosen place  
Of revel, riot and disgrace.  
To guard our rights demands our care;  
We should be, as our fathers were,  
Robert, industrious, frugal, wise,  
Content with what our land supplies.  
Like them be ready to oppose  
Our country's mercenary foes.  
But while intemperance is the rage,  
From early youth to tottering age,  
The public morals must decline,  
And patriotism grow supine.  
The public weal will be forgot,  
Or deem'd unworthy of a thought.

The picture's dark—the colours deep  
Enough to make an Angel weep:  
'Twas such a crime as struck them mute,  
When Adam tasted first the fruit  
And now the crime is little less,  
Than 'twas for Adam to transgress;  
He was enticed by one more weak,  
Knowledge by sinful means to seek.  
But drunkards the same means employ,  
Both health and knowledge to destroy!  
The picture's dark—where not a line  
Of mild redeeming light does shine  
O'er all the canvas—but 'tis due  
To justice, and to nature too,  
No compromise with sin to make,  
No unbecoming vice for virtue's sake.  
But still, however dark it be,  
'Tis drawn with strict veracity;

If night, the colours are too faint,  
None save what what I paint.

Oh! you who drain the poisonous cup  
And drink the fall destroyer up,  
Think, while you grasp the tempting bowl,  
Think, that you have a precious soul;  
Think, you have mothers, sisters too,  
Whose earthly hopes are fix'd on you,  
Whose eyes shed tears of bitter woe,  
To see you shame your nature so.  
You who, to amuse the cares of life,  
Are blest with a fond, doting wife,  
Whose every act does plainly prove  
The fervor of her plighted love,  
Think, ere the fatal step you take,  
What desolation you may make,  
Her tender heart, so fond and true;  
Repos'd its confidence in you,  
And fondly hoped that you would prove  
An object worthy of her love.  
And with love's flattering forethought, too,  
She saw bright prospects rise to view;  
Nor would she be content with less  
Than constant love, and happiness  
And dared not to anticipate  
(In maiden fear) so sad a fate.  
Then will you such a hope despise?  
Will you such prospects sacrifice?  
On Bacchus' altar? Will you stand,  
A reeling priest, with cup in hand,  
To offer up her happiness,  
And plunge a wife in distress?  
Reflect—her hopes are fix'd on you  
If you the drunkard's course pursue,  
Her fate is seal'd—she's doom'd to be  
The friendless child of misery;  
For soon her happiness must end,  
When she beholds her bosom friend,  
The person dearest to her soul,  
Forsake her arms, to court the bowl,  
And what must her sensations be,  
When'er she turns her thoughts on thee!  
What deep remorse, what looks of shame!  
To hear you call'd a *son*, by name!  
The tedious day she spends in grief;  
She seeks her pillow for relief—  
But no relief she there can find,  
For troubled visions haunt her mind,  
And gloomy phantoms round her play,  
Prophesies of the coming day,  
Her pillow, wet with fruitless tears,  
She leaves, to meet a day of cares,  
And with a half distracted mind,  
Endeavors to become resign'd—  
Resign'd to bear the ills of life,  
And be a loving, virtuous wife.  
Thus day and night she spends the same,  
And feels (what you do not) your shame.  
Say, will you pain a wife like this?  
Will you destroy that sacred bliss,  
Which from the married life should flow,  
The happiest state ordain'd below?

Now, friend Alexis, can you see  
Vice patronized in such degree—  
Can you intemperance behold,  
In young, in middle aged and old,  
Who, thoughtless of their dreadful state,  
Rush onward, till they meet their fate;  
And not your warning voice once raise,  
To turn them from their sinful ways?  
Can you behold the wretchedness,  
The grief, anxiety, distress,  
The gentle sex is doom'd to bear,  
Nor shed, for them, a plying tear?  
Then wield your pen for virtue's sake,  
Reclaim the *son*—reform the *rake*—  
Make lovely innocence your care,  
And vindicate the spotless fair.  
Tell drunken husbands they must cease,  
If ever they wish to live in peace,  
For wives may be provoked to speak,  
When they perceive their husbands weak;  
Nor from intemperance, weak alone,  
But cross, morose, and fretful grown.  
Tell youth it is a high offence  
Against both decency and sense,  
Thus blindly, in their youthful prime,  
Is rioting to spend their time;  
For if thus early they begin  
A course of drunkenness and sin,  
Their latter end will doubtless be  
Mark'd by some sad catastrophe.  
Lost to their friends, and what is worse,  
To their connexions but a curse—  
Lost to their country—and, alas!  
Lost to themselves, their days must pass.  
In social company a pest;  
To lighter moods a standing jest—  
Shunn'd and despised wherever known,  
They pass their worthless lives alone.

Thus country, kindred, virtue, all,  
For reformation loudly call—  
Your country's good you have in view—  
Then think your country calls on you;  
To you your kindred must be dear—  
When kindred call, then you will hear,  
Surely to virtue you're a friend—  
When virtue calls, you will attend.  
Then in the sacred cause appear,  
The friend of all you hold most dear,  
And act, without a coward heart,  
The patriot and the Christian part.  
'Twere noble, in a cause so just,  
To fail—if finally you must,  
Perform the task without a fear,  
And touch them with Ithuriel's spear,  
That to their proper state again  
Transform'd, they may from vice refrain.  
Hold up to them true Satire's glass,  
That they may blush to see their faces  
Paint them in colours that will stand  
A warning to our drunken land,  
And dress them in a proper state  
For scorn to point its finger at.

Easton, January, 1823.

## Fountain Inn TAVERN.

The Subscriber having taken this  
large and convenient House, the  
"FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,"  
in the Town of Easton, formerly oc-  
cupied by Mr. James G. Wheeler, solicits a  
share of the public patronage, and pledges  
himself to use every exertion to give general  
satisfaction in the line of his profession.  
This Establishment is in complete repair  
for the accommodation of Travellers or Citiz-  
ens, who may honour it with their custom.  
His Table will at all times be furnished with  
the best products of the market, and his Bar  
constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors.  
His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats,  
Blades, Hay, &c. of the first quality, and  
are attended by faithful Ostlers.  
Hack, with good horses and careful Drivers  
can be furnished for any part of the peninsula  
at a moment's notice—His Servants are atten-  
tive, and it will be his constant endeavour to  
please all who may favour him with a call.  
Board may be had on reasonable terms, by  
the day, week, month or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**RICHARD SHERRWOOD.**  
Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—tf

**MAGISTRATES' BLANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public in general, that he has  
removed from the stand heretofore occupied  
by him, to that large and commodious  
**Establishment,**  
at the corner of Washington and  
Goldborough streets, lately in the tenure of  
Mr. Charles W. Nabb. From the central  
situation of this House, being located in the  
most public part of the Town and opposite to  
the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the  
Public Offices, and from his unwearied en-  
deavours and efforts, (being determined to  
spare neither labour nor expense) to give  
general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a  
generous and liberal community for a portion  
of public patronage. The Buildings and ap-  
purtenances are in good order for the recep-  
tion of those who may honour him with their  
custom—His Stables, which are large and com-  
modious, are now and constantly will be, pro-  
vided with grain and provender of the best  
kind—His Bar is supplied with the best of  
Liquors—His Larder is well stocked and his  
Table will be at all times furnished with the  
best and most choice delicacies and dainties  
of the season, as well as the most substantial  
provisions, served up in the best order—His  
Ostlers and other servants are sober, polite  
and attentive—His Charges will be moderate  
and every endeavour will be used to preserve  
order—Horses, Hacks and Gigs, with careful  
drivers, will be furnished to convey travellers  
to any part of the peninsula—Private Rooms  
may be always obtained and private parties  
accommodated at the shortest notice—Board  
may be had on reasonable terms by the day,  
week, month, or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**  
Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 tf

## COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber having commenced the  
Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at  
the head of Washington street, Easton, in-  
tends keeping on hand a constant supply of  
materials necessary to carry it on, and to em-  
ploy the best workmen. He pledges himself  
to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, &c.  
on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to  
his friends and the public, for the encourage-  
ment he has received, and from his attention  
to business, expects to receive a share of  
public patronage.

**FRANCIS PARROTT.**

Easton, August 17—tf

## Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

The Subscribers wish to inform their  
friends and the public in general, that they  
have commenced the COACH & HARNESS  
MAKING, in the town of Easton, Talbot county,  
Maryland, at the lower end of Washington  
street, (in the shop lately occupied by Henry  
Newcomb) under the firm of

**CAMPER & THOMPSON,**

Where they intend carrying it on, in all its va-  
rious branches, and intend keeping the first  
rate workmen, and a good stock of well se-  
lected timber and materials of every kind ne-  
cessary for carrying on the business. As they  
are determined to pay the strictest attention  
to their business, they solicit a share of public  
patronage. All new work will be done at the  
shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and  
warranted for twelve months—and repairs  
done in the best manner. Orders from a dis-  
tance will be thankfully received and punc-  
tually attended to.

**JOHN CAMPER,**  
**GEORGE F. THOMPSON**

Sept. 14 tf

## COACHES, GIGS, MONROES,

**Dearborn Wagons,**  
AND ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES OF  
PLEASURE.

Of the latest fashions, and of the most ap-  
proved models.

Made and neatly repaired by the subscriber,  
who has carried on the business for 14 years;  
and from the great encouragement received,  
he has enlarged his business, and returns his  
most grateful thanks to his customers, &c.  
and solicits a continuance of their favours,  
and from his experience in business, of twenty  
two years, he flatters himself of being compe-  
tent to do his customers complete justice,  
and assures them his work will be sold as  
cheap as is customary in the state, and war-  
ranted also, and finished with neatness and  
dispatch as heretofore, who has never made a  
serious disappointment in his line. He has a  
handsome assortment of

**Coaches, Monroes, Dearborns, Gigs,**  
&c. nearly finished, and a few always finished  
ready for those wishing to purchase, to judge  
for themselves. Those gentlemen and ladies,  
so worthy of ease and pleasure, need not de-  
rive themselves of Carriages, as I am very  
accommodating in making sales, and I assure  
them all orders will be thankfully received  
and strictly attended to.

**DANIEL NEWNAM,**  
Coach and Harness Maker,  
Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Md.

N. B. In addition to the above, he carries  
on the SADDLERY in all its various branches;  
and those wishing to purchase will find it to  
their advantage to call, as he has

## A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

## SADDLERY

always on hand, to supply his friends at a mo-  
ment's warning, with the best work, warrant-  
ed equal to any in the state for neatness,  
cheapness and durability, all under his imme-  
diate attention as above.

**DANIEL NEWNAM.**

February 1—tf

## Notice

Is hereby given, to the creditors of the sub-  
scriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the In-  
solvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before  
the Judges of Worcester county Court, on the  
first Saturday after the second Monday of May  
next, to show cause (if any they have) why  
he should not have the benefit of said laws.  
That day being appointed for a hearing of in-  
creditors and petition.

**ROBERT CALLENDER.**

February 1—3w

## Joseph Chain,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL.

Respectfully informs his customers and the  
public generally, that he has just received a  
large supply of Baltimore Beer, which he will  
dispose of by the half barrel or quarter keg  
Also very fine Cider by the barrel or smaller  
quantity—Beef Tongues cured in a superior  
manner by himself—Bologna Sausages—En-  
glish Walnuts by the bushel or peck—all of  
which he will dispose of low for Cash.  
Also, Mutton Hams and dried Beef.  
Easton, Dec. 28, 1822.

## CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The Subscriber has again commenced the  
manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, in the  
Store House of Thomas P. Bennett, on Wash-  
ington street, near the corner of Dover  
street. He has just received from Baltimore  
a Stock of first-rate Materials, selected by  
himself, and intends keeping a constant sup-  
ply, which will enable him to furnish those  
who may please to favour him with their cus-  
tom, with every variety of work in his line.  
He will endeavour by punctuality and atten-  
tion to business, to merit a share of the pub-  
lic patronage.

**JAMES NEALL,**  
N. B. Also, Turning executed in its different  
varieties. J. N.  
Easton, Nov. 23 3w

## Boarding School For Young Ladies,

AT NEWARK, DEL.

The subscriber proposes to open a School  
for Young Ladies, in which they shall be in-  
structed in the following branches: Reading,  
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and  
Composition, Rhetoric, Geography, Ancient  
and Modern, with the use of Maps and Globes,  
Natural History, Natural Philosophy, includ-  
ing Astronomy and Chemistry, Elements of  
History and of Moral Science. On Sunday's  
their attention shall be directed to the study  
of the Bible, Sacred History, and the Eviden-  
ces of Christianity. Propriety of conduct,  
elegance of manners, and moral rectitude shall  
be inculcated with due utmost assiduity and  
care.

The Terms for Boarding and Tuition, shall  
be \$35 a quarter. Books and Stationary shall  
be furnished at the usual prices. Pupils will  
be received at any time after his date.

The healthy and pleasant situation of New-  
ark is so generally known, in consequence of  
the high reputation of its Academy that any  
recommendation of it, as an eligible place for  
a Boarding School, is deemed superfluous.  
On the part of the Teacher, nothing shall be  
omitted that is calculated to promote the im-  
provement of his pupils. For information re-  
specting his character and qualifications, he  
respectfully refers to the Rev. A. R. Russell,  
Principal of the Newark Academy, and to the  
Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D. Pastor of the  
First Presbyterian Church in the city of Phi-  
ladelphia. W. SHERER.  
Newark, (Del.) Jan. 11, 1823—

## \$20 REWARD.

Some person or persons whilst hunting on  
Friday night, the 29th ult. suffered their dogs  
to attack my flock of Sheep, in consequence  
of which there were a number of them killed  
and many badly wounded. I will give the  
above Reward for the discovery of the persons  
thus concerned provided they be convicted of  
the fact.

## NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS

I hereby forwarn all persons from hunting  
with dog or gun, either by day or night, or  
otherwise trespassing on any part of my farm.  
Persons who shall be found trespassing after  
this notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost  
rigour of the law. I am compelled to take this  
step from the repeated and great injuries that  
have been done to my Sheep.

**HENRY HOLLYDAY.**

December 7

## In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1823.

ORDERED, That the following resolution,  
be published twice in each week until the  
13th of March next, in the Maryland Republi-  
can and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the  
Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Bal-  
timore, the Examiner and Herald at Frederick-  
town, the Greaves and Herber's paper at Hager-  
stown, the Allegany paper, Mr. Coles paper  
at Belle Air, the Eastern Star and Eastern Ga-  
zette, and the National Intelligencer.

By order,

**NINIAN PINKEY, Clk.**

## BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

December, 14th 1822.

Whereas the Governor in his communication  
hath advised that, owing to the late afflicting  
dispensations by disease, a day be set apart by  
the General Assembly, and recommend to the  
people of the state to be observed as a day of  
humiliation and prayer, Therefore, be it re-  
solved by the General Assembly, that the  
thirteenth day of March next, be set apart and  
recommended to the people of the state to be  
observed as a day of humiliation and prayer,  
and that this resolution be published in such  
Newspapers throughout the State as the Gov-  
ernor and Council may direct for the informa-  
tion of the Citizens thereof.

By Order,

**JOHN BREWER, Clk.**

January 18—3w

## Mills for Sale.

That well known property,

**WYE MILLS,**  
is offered for Sale on accommodating  
terms—It consists of a Grist Mill running on  
a pair of Burrs, and one pair of Corn Stones,  
with its Machinery in good order—a Saw-Mill  
in full repair, a Blacksmith Shop and a  
DWELLING HOUSE, with a  
complete set of Tools, Millers house,  
&c. and above one hundred Acres of  
Land, with Wood sufficient for its support.  
The custom is steady and extensive, and in  
the hands of a single owner, will yield a great  
interest upon the purchase money—For terms  
apply to either of the Subscribers.

**S. HOPKINS,**

**E. NORMAN.**

December 14—

## STATE OF MARYLAND.

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT.

On application to me, one of the Justices of  
the Orphans Court, for the county aforesaid,  
in the recess of Talbot county Court, by the  
petition in writing of William E. Cannon, of  
said county, praying the benefit of the act of  
Assembly entitled an act for the relief of sun-  
dry insolvent debtors, on the terms men-  
tioned therein, a schedule of his property and a  
list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can  
ascertain them, being annexed to his petition,  
and being further satisfied by competent tes-  
timony that the said William E. Cannon—hath  
resided in the State of Maryland for the two  
years last past. And the said petitioner having satisfied  
me that the said petitioner is in his custody  
for debt only—I do therefore hereby order  
and adjudge that the said William E. Cannon,  
be discharged from confinement he having  
given bond and security for his personal ap-  
pearance at Talbot county Court, on the first  
Saturday of May term next, I do further order  
that the said William E. Cannon—cause a  
copy of this order to be inserted in one of the  
newspapers printed at Easton, three succes-  
sive weeks, three Months before said first  
Saturday of May term next, thereby to give  
notice to his creditors, to be and appear, be-  
fore the said Court on the day aforesaid to  
recommend a trustee for their benefit and to  
show cause if any they have, why the said  
petitioner should not have the benefit of the  
said act and its supplements as prayed. Given  
under my hand this 3d day of September,  
1822.

**WILLIAM JENKINS.**

February 1—3w

## Notice

Is hereby given, in obedience to the law,  
and the order of the Honorable the Orphans  
Court of Worcester county, that the sub-  
scriber of said county hath obtained from the  
Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland,  
letters of Administration on the estate of Ja-  
cob Dale, late of said county, deceased—All  
persons having claims against said deceased,  
are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with  
the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber  
on or before the first day of October next,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of said estate. Given under my  
hand this 25th day of January 1823.

**CHARLOTTE DALE, Adm'r.**

of Jacob Dale, dec'd.

February 1st—3w

## MARYLAND.

**Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,**

January 1st, 1823.

On application of Ezekiel Forman, Execu-  
tor of Charlotte Hemslay, late of Queen Ann's  
county, deceased; ordered that he give the  
notice required by law, for creditors to exhib-  
it their claims against the said deceased's Es-  
tate, and that he cause the same to be inserted  
once in each week for three successive weeks  
in one of the newspapers printed in the town  
of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly ex-  
tracted from the minutes of pro-  
ceedings of Queen Ann's County  
Orphans' Court; I have hereunto  
subscribed my name and the seal  
of my office affixed this 1st day  
of January 1823.

**THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r.**

of Wills for Queen Ann's County.

## Pursuant to the above order,

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's County,  
hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said  
County in Maryland, letters of administration,  
on the personal Estate, of Charlotte Hemslay,  
late of Queen Ann's County deceased, all per-  
sons having claims against the said deceased's  
Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the  
subscriber, at or before the 3d day of July next,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand this 1st day of January, 1823.

**EZEKIEL FORMAN, Ex'r.**

of Charlotte Hemslay, dec'd.

February 1st—3w

## NOTICE.

Those persons who purchased property at  
the sale of the personal property of Joseph  
Parrott, late of Easton, deceased, are notified  
that their notes are now due, and payment is  
requested, as no indulgence can be given;  
those neglecting to comply with this notice  
their accounts will be put in officers hands for  
collection. **EDWARD AULD, Adm'r.**  
of Joseph Parrott, dec'd.

February 1 3w

## FOR SALE.

A pair of gentle, well broken Horses, and  
a second-hand four wheel Carriage, they will  
be sold separately, or together, to suit the  
convenience of the purchaser—for farther  
information enquire of the Editor.

December 21 tf

## Notice.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the  
Public that she wishes to accommodate Six or  
Eight boarders by the year. She will also take  
them by the Month, Week or Day.

**ELIZABETH NICOLS.**

January 4—3w

## Locust Posts.

Locust Posts seven feet long for post and  
railing, and five feet long for banking, may be  
had, by application to the Subscriber, upon  
reasonable terms. Several persons joining in  
a purchase may have them delivered at a con-  
venient landing, due allowance being made  
for freight; or they may be received at the  
mouth of the Susquehanna. Letters post paid  
shall be attended to.

**LEVIN GALE.**

Elkton, Jan. 25, 1823—4w—omJ

## NOTICE.

The Subscribers, having entered into  
Partnership, to carry on a  
**Black-Smith Shop,**  
in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Henry  
Grace, takes this method of informing their  
friends in the neighbourhood of Bennett's  
Mill, that they have on hand, and intend to  
keep, a supply of Iron, Steel and Coal, and are  
determined to use every exertion to give  
general satisfaction to their employers.

**HENRY PICKERING,**

**JOHN BLADES.**

January 25th, 1823 4w



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1823.

NO. 10.

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.

## A LIST OF LAWS.

Passed at December Session 1823.  
(continued.)

- 42 An Act to incorporate the First Hager's Town Horse Company.
- 43 An act to divorce Captain Theophilus Russell, and Anne his wife.
- 44 An act for the relief of John Tessler of the city of Baltimore.
- 45 An act to repeal so much of the act therein mentioned as relates to Somerset county.
- 46 An act for the benefit of Dennis Hill, & Sophia Lewis, of Frederick county.
- 47 An act to authorise the levy court of Saint Mary's county to assess a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.
- 48 A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one system the laws to direct descents.
- 49 An act for building a bridge over Tuckahoe creek where the old bridge now stands.
- 50 An act for the benefit of Catharine Byram, of Kent county.
- 51 An act to alter and change the place of holding the elections in the fourth election district in Harford county.
- 52 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor in the counties of Dorchester & Somerset.
- 53 An act for the relief of George Noble and James B. McKawn, of the city of Baltimore.
- 54 An act for the benefit of Samuel, Lucy, Ann, Polly and Elizabeth, people of colour.
- 55 An act authorising the appointment of a trustee for the sale of the remaining part of the Nanticoke Indian lands in Dorchester county.
- 56 An act for the benefit of William Martin of Harford county.
- 57 An act to incorporate a company to make a wharf at the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county.
- 58 An act relating to the public roads in Caroline county.
- 59 An act extending the time of taking the bond of the sheriff of Saint Mary's county.
- 60 An act authorising the levy court of Queen Anne's county to levy a sum of money for the purchase of a lot of ground adjoining the poor house establishment of said county, for the benefit of said institution.
- 61 An act for the benefit of Lewis Creager, of Frederick county.
- 62 An act for the relief of Caleb Merryman and John Merryman, of Benjamin, securities of William Merryman, former sheriff of Baltimore county.
- 63 An act to prevent bullet playing in Middleburg, in Frederick county.
- 64 An act for the benefit of John Lane, of Frederick county.
- 65 An act for the benefit of Anthony Addison and Henry A. Callis.
- 66 An act relating to the stone quarries on the Falls Turnpike Road near Baltimore.
- 67 An act authorising the establishment of a ferry over the Potomac river, from the lands of George Lefevre in Washington county, opposite the place called The Falling Water, in Virginia.
- 68 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the managers of Back Creek School.
- 69 An act authorising the trustees of the poor of Cecil county to dispose of certain lands therein mentioned, and to purchase other lands.
- 70 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for building a bridge over Antietam creek in Washington county.
- 71 An act to provide for the completion of certain records of the orphans court of Caroline county.
- 72 An act for the benefit of William Lathrop, of Saint Mary's county.
- 73 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate Salisbury Academy in Worcester county.
- 74 An act for the benefit of Buckler Bond, and others, of Harford county.
- 75 An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property, in Somerset county.
- 76 An act to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Baltimore county.
- 77 A further supplement to an act to erect a bridge over the Narrows of Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county, passed December session eighteen hundred and nineteen.
- 78 An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Nanticoke river, at or near Vienna, in Dorchester county.
- 79 An act for the relief of George Yeama, of the city of Baltimore.
- 80 An act to incorporate the Asbury Sunday School Society.

- 81 An act to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over Severn river in Anne Arundel county.
- 82 An act regulating fences in Cecil county.
- 83 An act for the relief of Levin Sturges Sen of Worcester county.
- 84 An act to extend to the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States.
- 85 An act to establish a patrol in Calvert county.
- 86 An act for the benefit of the commissioners of the tax for Baltimore county.
- 87 An act to change the name of David Davis Faggett, of Kent county, to that of David Davis.
- 88 A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company, to make a turnpike road from Boonsborough to Hager's Town, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in this state, and for other purposes.
- 89 An act to incorporate the Columbian Beneficial Society.
- 90 An act for the benefit of William Usselman and Simon Beck, of Kent county, soldiers of the revolution.
- 91 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to repeal parts of the acts of assembly therein mentioned.
- 92 An act for the relief of Thomas J. Perry, late of Allegany county.
- 93 An act relinquishing the right of the state of Maryland to certain lands therein referred to unto the heirs of Richard Stringer, deceased.
- 94 A supplement to an act to incorporate a company to make a wharf at the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county.
- 95 An act to release the right of the state to a part of a tract of land therein mentioned.
- 96 An act for the benefit of William Workman, of Allegany county.
- 97 An act for the benefit of Alexander Knech, of Prince George's county.
- 98 An act to authorise William F. Renne, of Charles county, to bring into this state a negro therein mentioned.
- 99 An act for the relief of Hyland R. Pennington, of Cecil county.
- 100 An act for the relief of Adelaide V. Low, of Frederick county.
- 101 An act to enable Emanuel Vener, of Caroline county, to purchase and hold real property within this state.
- 102 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore.
- 103 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a Company for erecting a bridge over Chester river, at Chester town.
- 104 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the recording of certain deeds, and other papers.
- 105 An act to incorporate a Benevolent Society in the Town of Hager's Town.
- 106 An act to incorporate a company in Baltimore county by the name of The Baltimore Manufacturing Company.
- 107 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act concerning the chancery court.
- 108 An act for the benefit of Mary Chapman, administratrix of Henry H. Chapman.
- 109 An act to ascertain and establish the divisional line between Anne Arundel and Calvert counties.
- 110 An act relating to Chester Parish, in Kent county.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

#### IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb 3.—Mr. Orrell presented the memorial of Richard Chambers, president of Hillsborough school; which was read and referred to Messrs. Orrell, Wootton and Chambers.

The Clerk of the house of delegates returns the bill relating to Chester Parish in Kent county, endorsed "will pass," and it was ordered to be engrossed.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.—Mr. Chambers, from the committee, to whom was referred the bill to prevent hogs from going at large in the village of the Head of Sawafrae, in Kent county, reported that the committee had had the same under consideration, and were of opinion that it ought not to pass.

Which report was concurred in.

The bill was then read a third time, rejected and returned to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the council delivered the following communications:

Council Chamber, February 4, 1823.

Gentlemen, I have the honour to transmit to the legislature, an amendment to an act which has passed the senate of the United States, appropriating the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, for repairing the national road, transmitted to this department by our senator in congress. Also a letter from the Honourable Philip Reid, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of the general assembly, approving of the conduct of the general government as it regards national defence, &c. together with a letter from the governor of Massachusetts, enclosing resolutions passed by the legislature of that commonwealth.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Your obedient servant.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.

To the Honourable the President of the Senate, and the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.—The further supplement to the act to prevent the issuing of small bank notes, was read a second time and the further consideration of the same postponed until to-morrow.

The senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolutions relating to the University of Maryland.

After some time spent in debate, the question was put, Will the senate assent to the resolutions? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative 4—Negative —3.

Determined in the negative.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 6.—The bill to confirm the name of James Cropper alias James M'Collister, of Dorchester county, was read a third time, passed and returned to the house of delegates.

Mr. Wootton from the committee to whom was referred the further supplement to the act to prevent the inconveniences arising from slaves being permitted to act as free, reported that the committee had had the same under consideration, and were of opinion that it ought to pass.

Which report was concurred in.

The bill was then read a third time, passed, and returned to the house of delegates.

The bill for the relief of Isaac Harris, of John, of Somerset county, was read a second and by special order a third time, rejected and returned to the house of delegates.

The bill to authorise the county clerk of this state to judge and approve of security in cases therein mentioned, was read a third time, amended and will pass with the proposed amendments.

The bill to repeal the eighteenth section of the act for the relief of the poor of Queen Anne's county, was read a second, and by special order a third time, passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Friday Feb. 7.—Mr. Orrell submitted the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of Richard Chambers, of Carolina county, signed by him as president of Hillsborough school, beg leave to report—That they have taken the same into consideration, and are of opinion that the prayer of the said memorialist ought not to be granted, and that the memorialist have leave to withdraw his memorial.

Which report was concurred in.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Saturday Feb. 8.—The resolution regarding the resolution in favour of Luther Martin, passed at December session 1821, was read a third time, passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The bill to authorise Nathan Betton, late sheriff of Queen Anne's county, to complete his collections, was read a third time, assented to and returned to the house of delegates.

Mr. Johnson submitted the following message: which was read, assented to and sent to the house of delegates.

BY THE SENATE,  
February 8th, 1823.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate have rejected the bill entitled, An act to authorise Nathan Betton, late sheriff of Queen Anne's county, to complete his collections, because they are clearly of opinion that its object is provided for by the act of 1820, chapter 48.

The senate adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

His excellency the governor attending in the senate chamber, Ordered, That Messrs. Johnson and Wootton wait on the house of delegates, and inform them that the governor is attending in the senate chamber for the purpose of signing and sealing the laws, and request their attendance.

The speaker, attended by the members of the house of delegates, appeared in the senate, and the engrossed bills from No. 42, to No. 110, inclusive, were presented by the speaker to his excellency the governor, who signed and sealed the same in the presence of both houses.

The senate adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

Monday, Feb. 10.—Mr. Cockey from the committee to whom was referred the supplement to the act incorporating into one the several acts relating to constables' fees, reported that the committee had had the same under consideration, and were of opinion that it ought to pass.

Mr. Johnson delivered the following report:

The committee to whom was referred

the bill, entitled, A further and additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments, report that they are of opinion that it ought to pass with certain amendments which have been prepared by the committee and are herewith submitted.

By order,  
T. W. LOCKERMAN, Com. Clk.  
Which report was read & concurred in.

The said bill was then read a second, and by special order a third time, amended and will pass with the proposed amendments.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.—Mr. Bowie submitted the following message, which was read, assented to, and sent to the house of delegates:

BY THE SENATE,  
February 12, 1823.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate have reconsidered the bill giving jurisdiction to justices of the peace in trespasses for killing, wounding, or otherwise injuring horses, black cattle, hogs and sheep, as requested by you in your message of yesterday, and believing that the further extension of magistrates' jurisdiction, in the manner proposed in this bill, will be highly pernicious in its consequences, they have again rejected it.

By order,  
WM KILTY, Clk.

Mr. Johnson delivered the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Jacob Lantz, of Allegany county, ask leave to report—that they have considered the same, and are of opinion that it ought to be rejected.

This bill is intended to permit Mr. Lantz to obtain the benefit of the insolvent law of the state without his obtaining the assent of two thirds of his creditors.

It is now the received opinion, that those laws can only afford relief from personal arrests, and under the provisions of the third section of the act of 1812, chapter 77, Mr. Lantz can obtain such relief without his creditors' assent, in the only case in which it ought ever to be obtained.

Another reason with your committee for making an unavourable report on this bill (though the one mentioned is conclusive) is that the petitioner has not given the notice required by an order of the committee adopted and published at the commencement of the present session.

The committee can find nothing in Mr. Lantz' case to except him from that order.

By order,  
T. W. LOCKERMAN, Com. Clk.

Which was read, and with the bill to which it refers, laid on the table.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 13.—The bill to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state, was read, passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates delivers the bill to alter and change all parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the oaths to be taken by the members of the senate and house of delegates, endorsed: will pass with the proposed amendments.

Amendments proposed.

At the end of the first section insert,

"And that electors of the senate and all executive and judicial officers, before they act as such, and all persons elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, civil or military, before entering upon the duties thereof, shall respectively take and subscribe the oath, or affirmation, to wit: 'I, A. B. do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the state of Maryland, and that I will support the constitution and laws thereof, and that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of ——— according to the constitution and laws of this state.'"

2d section, at the end of the third line after the word 'delegates' insert, 'and by all persons elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, civil or military, before entering upon the duties thereof.'

Which amendments were read the first time and laid on the table.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Jan. 5.—On motion by Mr. Teackle the following resolutions were read:

Whereas, in the existing state of exhaustion and paralysis, the natural result of a fatal policy, in drawing the revenue of the federal government from the consumption of foreign manufactures: And whereas, the sacrifices of property, and the distresses of the people, in consequence of the deleterious drain of the precious metals, and the prevailing scarcity of circulating medium, cry aloud for the immediate extension of a helping hand, for the employment of effective labour, and improving the great sources of inland navigation: And whereas, it is believed, that these objects are within

the control of the legislature, it is therefore,

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law, for a limited emission of public currency, to be made applicable to the important purposes of internal improvement, and to be funded in succession at a rate of interest not exceeding

per centum per annum, payable quarterly, for every ——— dollars of the currency, and to be made redeemable at the pleasure of the state.

1 The emission shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars in any one year, and shall not be continued beyond ten years, but may be restricted to a shorter period.

2 The facilities of the emission shall be of denominations under five dollars.

3 They shall be apportioned in the following ratio:

The third part or \$100,000 annually, towards the improvement of the Potomac navigation. One third part or \$100,000 annually towards the improvement of the Susquehanna, and other inland navigation, in that section of the state. And one third part or \$100,000 annually, towards the inland navigation of the eastern shore, whereof not more than two fifths or \$40,000 annually shall be applied towards the completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal; and the residue towards the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac, including the connexion of its head waters with the Atlantic Ocean, the Choptank, Black Water, and other streams on that shore. The whole to be under the management and direction of a board of public works, and the state to derive the resulting dividends and profits, in perpetuity from all investments in the various objects of internal improvement hereby contemplated.

And it is further Resolved, That all the revenues to result from lotteries shall constitute a redeeming fund to be invested in constant succession, as they arise, in the public debt of the United States, with its accumulations of interest to be reinvested, and compounded, for the reimbursement, and faithful payment of all the loans to be created for internal improvement.

And it is further Resolved, that all the revenue to result from the tolls of canals, on the stock to be held by this state, shall be assigned and irrevocably pledged for the support and maintenance of public instruction of all the youth throughout this state.

The house resolved itself into a committee, of the whole on the bill to establish the Potomac Canal Company. Mr. Seawman in the chair.

After some time spent in considering the same, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, when the house adjourned.

Tuesday, February 4.—A communication was received from his excellency the governor, enclosing an amendment to an act which has passed the senate of the United States, appropriating the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, for repairing the national road, transmitted to this department by our senators to Congress. Also a letter from the Honourable Philip Reid, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of the general assembly, approving of the conduct of the general government, as it regards national defence. And a letter from the governor of Massachusetts, enclosing resolutions of that commonwealth, relative to congress establishing banks or money institutions, which were read.

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

Wednesday, January 5.—Mr. Parker reports a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, A supplement to an act entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware & Chesapeake Bay; which was read.

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

Resolved, That the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council of this state, shall appoint three commissioners, who shall be directed to lay out and survey a route for a canal, which will connect the waters of the Susquehanna with the city of Baltimore, beginning at the Conovago Falls, on said river, and report upon the practicability, the expense, and other necessary circumstances attending the same, to the next general assembly.

The house, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the bill to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state.

On motion by Mr. Allen, the question was put, That the sergeant at arms, be sent with the mace for absent members?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative 30—Negative 29.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The sergeant proceeded accordingly.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for a revenue to the state. After considerable debate the question was put shall the bill pass—determined in the affirmative.

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

Thursday, January 6.—Mr. Millard delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred



THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The great point of contention in the conversation of politicians upon the news brought by the "James Cropper" is, whether it is more indicative of war or of peace. The acceptance of the Duke of Montmorency's resignation by the King of France, and his preference of the style of M. de Villele's despatch to the French Minister at Madrid, are held to be the indications of the pacific views of France and reasons why a war cannot be expected between these powers.

When Napoleon was sent to St. Helena and peace seemed to be restored to Europe, the Crowned Heads of Europe associated for the better preservation and longer continuance of that peace, & endeavored to guard against the future bursting forth of the insurrectionary flame that might be lighted from the unextinguished embers of the French Revolution. Future events proved that the precaution was not unnecessary—Discontent and rebel symptoms have appeared in different parts of Germany—a branch of "The Alliance" has been engaged in putting down revolt and the desire of change in Italy. The improved state of things in the existing revolution in Spain has excited peculiar solicitude, & was no doubt the real cause of the late Congress at Verona, the result of which is about to be unfolded to us in a system of measures of which the despatch now in question is the first overt act. We are here called upon to determine, whether, in the existing state of things, a war is more likely to occur or not.

The Duke of Montmorency, the late Minister, it was understood, was disposed to war—M. de Villele desired to avert and to avoid it—the ground of preference of the despatch of M. de Villele over that of the Duke de Montmorency was that it was in milder and more softened tone—we have not learned that it was less explicit—that the paper prepared by the Duke paraded more of his chivalric spirit and breathed a little more fire, we are informed is true, but how the Duke could have been in substance more decisive and in expression more distinct, we are at a loss to conjecture—Bearing in mind the purpose of the Continental Alliance, and the meeting, and what we understand to be the result of the Congress at Verona, let us examine the despatch of M. de Villele and fairly interpret its true meaning.

The first paragraph tells the French Minister at Madrid, the Count de la Gade, that his political situation may be changed in consequence of the resolutions adopted at Verona—in the second, that France has entered serious fears for her own stability from the commencement of the Spanish Revolution, near three years ago—in the third, that events rendered those apprehensions more serious—in the fourth, that notwithstanding all the Spanish pretensions about the freedom of their government and the improved condition of her people, the King of Spain was a mere captive and dupe within his own kingdom and upon his own Throne—in the fifth, there are presented to view a detail of the unhappy results of the revolution, with a justification of the preparatory measures already taken by France—in the sixth, that the Congress had assembled at Verona to adjust a similar matter in Italy—in the seventh, that France had first moved the matters in regard to Spain in the Congress and after explaining herself found all the Allies resolved to sustain and to aid her—in the eighth, that this feeling and this determination would be authentically expressed by Austria, Prussia and Russia to the court of Spain through their respective Ministers—in the ninth, the Count de la Gade is expressly ordered to tell the Cabinet of Madrid, that "France is intimately united with her Allies in the firm resolution to repel by every means revolutionary principles and movements" and that they would all prefer that Spain should herself remedy these evils [revolution] than to impose the painful task on them—in the tenth, that if Spain will agree to make such a change in her government, as to satisfy those who are opposed to the revolution, and thereby produce tranquility, France will be friendly with her and aid her prosperity and happiness—but until then, France will relax no precautionary measure, and if she lose the hope of such an amelioration taking place in Spain, she will not hesitate to recal her Minister and seek guarantees in more efficacious measures; (which can alone mean war)—in the eleventh, that these are the final determinations of France that are now submitted to her Minister when similar ones are about to be made to Spain by the cabinets of Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg, and these determinations are ordered to be laid before the Cabinet of Madrid by the Count de la Gade if required.

The style and phrase in which all this is conveyed is mild, but the determination seems to be firm, and that determination appears to be war, if the desired amelioration and change is not immediately produced in the Spanish Government. This is no more or less than dictating to Spain as to the nature of her internal government, promising rewards and friendship in one result, and threatening War in the other. The option to be sure seems to be given to Spain, to do this herself, or to have it done by France and her Allies—Now if the Cortes will agree in this, there will be no war, but who believes that they will thus consent? It is impossible—a war then we think by far the most probable event of the present state of things, may a necessary consequence, but we shall not be surprised

schoner, of 180 tons, armed with a long gun and muskets, and navigated by about 20 men. She was captured by the Spark on Sunday, 26th ult. a few miles to the N. of the Moro Castle and ordered to Baltimore for adjudication. She came into the Capes on Wednesday evening, and proceeded a short distance up the Bay, but the wind being ahead, and a snow storm coming on, put back and anchored under Seal's Point, whence she will sail for Baltimore the moment the wind favors.

The following are the circumstances under which this vessel was captured:—

About two months ago, a Schooner, called the *Nancy Eleanor*, Captain Howell, belonging to Baltimore, was boarded in the Gulf of Mexico, near Campeachy, by the Infant Cataline, her hold broken open, and plundered of such articles as they chose to take, after which the freebooters left her, declaring if they thought they would make any communication of the circumstance, that they would cut them to pieces. The N. E. went into Campeachy, and lodged information of this outrage with the Governor of that place, the depredator being then in that port, but upon learning that no proceedings could be had against her, until he heard from some place in the interior, which would occupy six weeks, Captain Howell sailed for Havana, where the Infant Cataline shortly after arrived.

The United States brig *Spark* being then in port, Captain Howell immediately gave information of the outrage to Captain Wilkinson, pointing out the Infant Cataline, as the vessel that had perpetrated it. Captain Wilkinson replied that he could do nothing with her while in port, but would capture her as soon as she could be found outside of the Moro. On the 26th the *Spark* sailed from Havana, with convoy among which was the *Nancy Eleanor*, and after passing the castle, the Infant Cataline being in sight, the *Spark* ran down for her, and the N. E. being run alongside, Captain Howell and his mate identified the boatswain as one of the men who had boarded her in the Gulf of Mexico. Captain Wilkinson put a prize crew, Lieutenant Saunders and Midshipman William Whittle on board, and ordered her for Baltimore, being the destined port of the *Nancy Eleanor*.

About 15 of her original crew are on board of the prize. She is said to have regular papers and a clearance as a merchant trader between Campeachy and Havana, and some of those now on board represent themselves as having been passengers in her at the time of her capture.

The prize parted with the *Spark* on Sunday week, at which time her officers and crew were in good health.

Lieutenant Saunders states that the *Spark* left the United States schooner *Grampus*, at Matanzas on the 19th ult. and that she sailed a few days after with a convoy, for the Double-Headed Shot Keys, and thence on a cruise. No information had been recently received from the Congress or Cyane.

THE PIRATE EXPEDITION.

The Norfolk Beacon of Monday says:—The Expedition destined to avenge the murder of the gallant ALLEN, and the multiplied outrages upon our lawful commerce, is under the orders of Commodore David Porter, and consists of the

Sloop of War Peacock, Captain Stephen Cassin, bearing the board pennant of the Commodore.

Schr. Shark, Lt. com. M. C. Perry. Sea Gull, (steam galliot) Lt. com. Wm. H. Watson.

Decoy, (store ship), Lt. com. L. Kearney. Greyhound, mar. com. John Porter.

Jackall, Lt. com. Thomas H. Stevens. Fox Lt. com. William H. Cocke.

Wild Cat, Lt. com. Chas. W. Skinner. Bengal, Lt. com. John T. Newton.

Ferret, Lt. com. Samuel Henley. Terrier, Lt. com. Robert M. Rose.

Wasp, Lt. com. Beverly Kennon. Cutters—Midge, Musquito, Sand Fly, Galley Nipper and Gnat.

Four of the small schooners dropped down from the Navy Yard on Thursday last, and anchored near the Flag Ship, off Fort Nelson; yesterday morning, they were joined by the other four schooners, and in the afternoon the *Shark* and the store ship *Decoy*, were towed down from the yard, by the steam galliot *Sea Gull*, and all anchored near the Peacock.—They form quite an imposing spectacle, and to day or to-morrow, we shall have the pleasure to see them all spread their white canvas to the breeze, and depart for the pirate coast.—Our best wishes go with them.

The steam galliot is greatly improved in appearance, and performed the duty of towing down the ship and schooner in a style and with a velocity that augured well of her adaptation to that purpose in the expedition.

The schooners mount one long gun on a pivot and two cannonades each, and it is believed, will not, in point of sailing, dishonor the names by which they have been designated.

PRESENTMENT OF POPE PIUS.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia, have presented as an extraordinary act of arrogance, impropriety and presumption, a recent attempt of Pope Pius VII. so called to interfere in the religious rights and temporal concerns of our country.

The paragraph here quoted has been published in many of the distant papers. No presentment of the kind, says the National Gazette, has been made by a Grand Jury of Philadelphia. Such a presentment might itself be well called—"an extraordinary act of arrogance, impropriety and presumption." It would allege what is not true, and betray a total ignorance of the true nature of the case on the part of the Jury.

FOREIGN.

Further extracts from late London papers.

CUBA—IMPORTANT.

The annexed article from a London paper, carries with it something more than may, at first, perhaps, meet the ear.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 21.

"There appears to be no longer any doubt, the ships about to sail under the command of Sir Edward Owen, are intended as a reinforcement of Sir Charles Rowley's squadron, at Jamaica, for the purpose of being employed in taking possession of the Island of Cuba, should Spain be forced into a war with France. The French have a small squadron of ships (including one line of battle ship) at Martinique, whose intention it may possibly become necessary to thwart. Should the deprecatory event not take place, and Sir Charles Rowley wish to return to England, Sir Edward Owen may, in that case, hoist a broad pennant, and assume the command of the station for the next three years."

The squadron under Commodore Owen sailed from Portsmouth on the 24th of December, for the West Indies.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The Pilote, upon the authority of a London correspondent, gives the substance of an alleged letter from our foreign Secretary to Lord Strangford, directing him to demand from the Ottoman Government a recognition of the independence claimed by the Greeks, as the only means of disconcerting the project of Russia with regard to Turkey.—We believe our government is sufficiently aware of what the policy of Russia aims at, not only in Eastern Europe, but in a more remote quarter; and we doubt not proper means will be employed to counteract that policy. Among those means, however, would not consider that a premature support of the Greek cause by this country, would be remarkably successful.

VIENNA, November 29.

YOUNG NAPOLEON.

His Majesty has appointed his grandson, the Duke of Reichstadt (the young Napoleon) Sergeant in the regiment of infantry of the Emperor.

ATHEENS, December 12.

THE GREEK CAUSE.

A vessel arrived from the Archipelago has brought very favorable news of the cause of the Greeks. As for the Naval victory, it is much more important than as at first announced. The last report received by the admiralty at Hydre, November 24, makes the number of ships lost by the Turks amount to 21, of which seven are large ships; the Admiral's ship and two frigates because the prey of the flames; two other frigates and thirteen corvettes, brigs and galliots, were cast away or driven on the coast of Asia between Cape Phonnias & the harbor of Pacha Liman. Two other frigates dismantled, were abandoned to the mercy of the winds, the hulls of which were saved by the Greeks, who took possession of them.

While the grand Turkish fleet entered Constantinople after its losses, to winter, the Greeks, strong in their boldness and their indefatigable ardour for independence, rejected every idea of repose, and spread themselves with their ships over all the seas of the Levant. The patriots are cruising off the Dardanelles; the Hydriotes in the waters of the islands of Cyclades. The Cassiots are about Candia, extending their cruises even to Cyprus. A division is stationed in the Gulf of Argos, and blockades Napoli de Romani; another division directs its course on the coasts of Epirus, to keep the Albanians in order; a third, commanded by L. Lazuros, a skillful seaman, is in the Gulf of Patras.

This latter is occupied in transporting to Missolonghi 3,000 men from the Peloponnese, commanded by Nicetas the younger, who were to reinforce the Epiotians. After this expedition Lazuros determined to force the passage of the Little Dardanelles, to enter into the Gulf of Lepanto, in order to chase away the Austrian vessels which have sailed on for six months, supplying Corinth and Lepanto with provisions, and supporting the Turks in their operations by all the means in their power. The Greeks complain bitterly of the conduct of the Austrians which they call anti-christian. They even pretend that the vessels of this power have done more evil to them than the Turkish fleet and the fleet of the Corsairs. This latter presented itself twice this year before some of the besieged places, while the Austrians, protected by their flag, sail continually over these seas and along the coasts of Greece to revictual these places.

The Norfolk Beacon received yesterday announces the arrival there of Lieutenant John Saunders, of the United States brig *Spark*—Lieutenant S. is prize master of the Infant Cataline, a two topsail Spanish

and on motion by Mr. Norris, the question was put, That the same be referred to the next general assembly? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative, and the bill was sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Jones, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate public ferries in Somerset county. Ordered, That Messrs. Jones, Teackle and Dennis, report the same.

Mr. George S. Leigh reports a bill, entitled, An act to repeal an act for licensing and regulating ordinary keepers, and for other purposes.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, An act to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the oaths to be taken by the members of the senate and house of delegates, have had the same under their consideration and are of opinion that it ought to pass with the following amendments:

At the end of the first section insert, "And that electors of the senate, and all executive and judicial officers, before they act as such, and all persons elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, civil or military, before entering upon the duties thereof, shall respectively take and subscribe the following oath, or affirmation, to wit, I, A. B. do swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the state of Maryland, and that I will support the constitution and laws thereof, and that I will to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of according to the constitution and laws of this state."

Second section, at the end of the third line after the word 'delegates' insert,

"And by all persons elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, civil or military, before entering upon the duties thereof."

By order,

T. E. HAMBLETON, Clk.

Which was read. The bill mentioned in the said report, was read the second time, and the amendments proposed therein assented to, and the bill passed.

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

Thursday, Feb. 13.—The bill to change the constitution relative to the oaths to be taken by the members of the senate and house of delegates, was returned to the senate.

On the second reading of the further supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to servants and slaves.

On motion by Mr. Saulsbury, the first section, which provides, that in all cases where any white person shall be charged with kidnapping, or with unlawfully arresting and imprisoning any free negro, slave, or other person of colour, with intent to carry them out of the state, or to dispose of them, the testimony of any free negro, slave, or other person of colour, may be received in evidence for or against any such white person, so charged with the offences before described, was stricken out.

On motion by Mr. Purviance, the preamble was stricken out.

On motion by Mr. Thomas Kennedy, the question was put that the bill be rejected.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The bill to pay the civil list, was read the second time.

On motion by Mr. Millard, the question was put, That the blank for the auditor's salary, be filled up with \$700? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Millard, the question was put, That the blank for the salary of the clerk of the council, be filled up with 1500 dollars?

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the words, "in lieu of all other remuneration or compensation from the state," was inserted after the words \$1500.

On motion by Mr. Semmes the words "printer in the state," were stricken out, and the Examiner General inserted.

On motion by Mr. Thomas, the question was put, That the blank for the Examiner's salary be filled up with \$700?

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative 31—Negative 23.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Ireland, the bill was rejected.

The further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. John P. Kennedy presents a petition from George W. Bayley, of the city of Baltimore, praying for a special act of insolvency, read and referred to Messrs. John P. Kennedy, Purviance and Carroll.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Potomac Canal Company. When after some time spent in debating the same, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.—Ordered, That the bill relative to the Delaware Canal, have a second reading on Friday next.

The bill to prohibit more than one judgment for the costs of one suit being entered on any bond or note, was read the second time.

The committee who were appointed by this house, in conjunction with the gentlemen named by the senate, to 'examine and report' the situation of the government house, beg leave to report.—That they have performed the duty assigned them, and believe that the furniture is not sufficient to promote the comfort and convenience of his excellency and family; they therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to Samuel Stevens, Jr. Governor of Maryland, the sum of — dollars to enable him to furnish the government house with appropriate and suitable furniture.

Which was read.

Mr. Wright reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to erect a town in Queen Anne's county.

And Mr. Allen reports a bill, entitled, An act to prohibit more than one judgment for the costs of one suit being entered on any bond or note; which was read.

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

Friday, February 7.—On motion by Mr. Slemaker, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act authorizing the levy courts of the different counties to fill all vacancies occasioned by the death, resignation, or removal of constables. Ordered, That Messrs. Slemaker, Riley and Franklin, report the same.

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

Saturday, Feb. 8.—Mr. Semmes delivers the following report:

The committee, to whom was referred so much of the executive communication as relates to the states' claim against the general government, have carefully examined the same, and beg leave to report.—That the amount of the states' claim against the general government, originally was, as will appear by the statement, marked A. (furnished by the clerk of the council) \$318,141 41 3/4 cents, of which has been paid at sundry times \$279,616 54 cents, suspended \$27,506 7 cents, and rejected \$10,732 72 cents; for all of which additional evidence is required by the general government.

The paper marked B. will shew, that additional evidence has been transmitted to the war department, which your committee believe, will procure a final settlement of the states' claim, with the exception of a small part of that heretofore rejected.

Your committee take much pleasure in expressing their entire approbation of the conduct of Mr. Pinkney, clerk of the council, but for whose constant and unwearied attention, a portion of the states' claim must have been lost. All which is respectfully submitted.

By order,

J. M. S. HODGKIN, Clk.

The house adjourned until 7 o'clock.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The house met.—Mr. Johnson and Mr. Wootton from the senate, inform the speaker, that the governor is attending in the senate to sign and seal the engrossed bills, and request his attendance, with the members of this house, for that purpose.

The Speaker left the chair, and attended by the members went to the senate chamber, and presented the engrossed bills from No. 42 to 110 inclusive, to his excellency the Governor, who signed and affixed the great seal to the same in presence of both houses.

The speaker returned, resumed the chair, and the house adjourned until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

Monday, Feb. 10.—On the second reading of the bill to provide for the public instruction of youth throughout this state, and to promote the important interests of husbandry and manufactures.

On motion by Mr. Douglass, the question was put, That the first section be stricken out?

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative 31—Negative 26.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Ireland, the bill was rejected.

The further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. John P. Kennedy presents a petition from George W. Bayley, of the city of Baltimore, praying for a special act of insolvency, read and referred to Messrs. John P. Kennedy, Purviance and Carroll.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Potomac Canal Company. When after some time spent in debating the same, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.—Ordered, That the bill relative to the Delaware Canal, have a second reading on Friday next.

The bill to prohibit more than one judgment for the costs of one suit being entered on any bond or note, was read the second time.

On motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy, the question was put, That the same be referred to the next general assembly?

On motion by Mr. Worthington, the same was recommitted.

The supplement to an act, entitled, An act incorporating into one the several acts relating to the constables fees, severally endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendments;' which amendments were read.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the regulation of officers' fees, endorsed 'will pass;' which was read.

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

Wednesday, Feb. 12.—The house resumed the consideration of the supplement to the bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state; which was amended,



to find that war either prevented, or arrested in its early stages, by the interference of Great Britain. We learn that Great Britain is not one of the abettors and counsellors of France in this matter—the sentiment of her minister and her people is adverse to any such interference. Should such a war take place, it would but light up again all the torches of discord and violence and fury, whose flames have been so recently extinguished—the mediation of Great Britain would be seasonable and salutary, and we think her Minister would be prone and prompt to exert it.—We therefore look to it as a likely event.

Viewing the despatch of M. de Villele then as indicative of war from the decisive point to which he brings the matter, the peaceful indication produced by the resignation of the Minister who was known to be disposed for war, and his being succeeded by a minister known to be opposed to war, is entirely done away—and if the aversion to war hitherto felt by M. de Villele is a fair mode of accounting for the milder language of his Despatch, the decisive conclusion at which a minister with such sentiments arrives, must surely be considered as strengthening the expectations of war.

Our State Legislature have agreed to adjourn to-day—they have been in session twelve weeks.—The Potomac Canal Bill was on the 11th inst. referred to the next General Assembly, by a vote of 43 to 27.

A Jury of inquest was held a few miles from Church Hill, Queen Anne's county, on the 9th inst. over the body of a stranger, whose name is supposed to be HENRY F. WILLIAMS, about 40 or 45 years of age, dark complexion and black hair.—Verdict of the Jury, that he came to his death by a wound inflicted on the back part of his head by some person unknown, and by intoxication and remaining in the cold all night.

**CUBA EXPEDITION.**  
A letter from Norfolk, informs us that the fleet destined for the coast of Cuba, sailed on the 12th inst.—*Chronicle.*

A letter from Dover states, that the Legislature of Delaware has passed a resolution appropriating \$25,000 for the use of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

**Appointments.**—EDWARD LEWIS, Junr. and WILLIAM DICKINSON, Esqs. have been appointed aids de camp to his excellency the Governor of Maryland, to rank as colonels.

The Magnet, arrived on the 6th inst. at New York from Liverpool, has brought about One Hundred Tons English Wheat.

A letter dated at Washington, the 9th inst. published in the New York Commercial Advertiser states, that Langdon Cheves & a gentleman from North Carolina, have been nominated Commissioners under the late convention to settle the claims relative to slaves taken away by the British at the close of the late war.

**TO A CORRESPONDENT.**  
"PETER PAN" is received.—It comes too late to answer the object, and therefore is postponed.

**DIED.**  
At his residence in this county, on Tuesday the 11th inst. Mr. GEORGE JACKSON, in the 65th year of his age, after a long and tedious illness, which he submitted to with christian patience and resignation.

At his residence in Cambridge, Md. on the 18th inst. after a long illness, Doctor WASHINGTON MAXWELL CRAIG, in the 45th year of his age.

In Hillsborough, Caroline county, on the 11th inst. Mr. JACOB DORR, in the 38th year of his age.

In Philadelphia, on Friday the 14th inst. in the 47th year of his age, SAMUEL RICE, Esq. late editor of the Philadelphia Gazette. On his way home from the Office, early on Saturday evening, 8th inst. he had a severe fall on the ice, on the foot pavement near Ninth in Chesnut street, which, breaking his right arm above the elbow, and considerably injuring his body, in a few days terminated his earthly career.



### THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will leave Easton for Annapolis and Baltimore on Thursday the 27th inst. at 8 o'clock, and will commence her regular route on Saturday 8th March, leaving Baltimore on that day for Annapolis and Easton, thence to Annapolis and Baltimore on Sunday the 9th, and from thence to Chestertown on Monday the 10th, &c. &c. CLEMENT VICKARS, Easton Point, Feb. 22, 1823.

### Ordered,

By the Levy Court of Talbot County, That the Clerk give notice by advertisements, to be inserted in the newspapers published at Easton, that the Court will meet on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, to appoint Commissioners for the several hundreds of the said county, and on Tuesday the 1st day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Roads.

Test, J. LOCKERMAN, CLK. February 22, 1823.

### Notice

Is hereby given to all my Creditors, that having applied to the Honourable Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the Act, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; I request a meeting of my Creditors at the time appointed by law, I having given three months notice to them as the law directs.

GEORGE W. JACKSON, February 22—3m

### Notice to Creditors.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the Honourable the Orphans' Court of Somerset county—This is to give notice, that the subscriber of said county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, letters of administration, will annexed, on the personal Estate of Levin Fitchew, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the first Monday, in September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of February, A. D. 1823.  
LEVIN FITCHEW, Adm'r.  
Will annexed, of Levin Fitchew, dec'd.  
February 22—3w

### MARYLAND, Somerset County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, by William R. Warwick, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November Session 1805, and the several acts supplementary thereto, upon the terms and conditions, of the said acts; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William R. Warwick having to my knowledge resided the two last years within the State of Maryland, and having taken the oath prescribed by the aforesaid acts, for delivering up his property and given security for his appearance before Somerset county Court to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors.

I do hereby adjudge and order that the said William R. Warwick be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Somerset county court, on the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Easton, for three successive weeks, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and one of the Taverns in Princess Anne, three months before the said day to appear before the said county Court, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause if any they have, why the said William R. Warwick should not obtain the relief prayed for.

Given under my hand this fourteenth day of January, Anno Domini, 1823.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.  
A true copy,  
Test, GEO. HANDY, CLK.  
February 22—3w

### MARYLAND, Somerset County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, by George W. Jackson, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November Session, 1805, & the several acts supplementary thereto, upon the terms and conditions of the said acts: A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said George W. Jackson having to my knowledge resided the two last years within the State of Maryland, and having taken the oath prescribed by the aforesaid acts for delivering up his property, and given security for his appearance before Somerset county Court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do hereby adjudge and order that the said George W. Jackson be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Somerset county Court, on the 1st Saturday after the 4th Monday in May next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Easton for three successive weeks, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and one of the Taverns in Princess Anne, three months before the said day, to appear before the said county Court for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit & to shew cause if any they have, why the said George W. Jackson should not obtain the relief prayed for.

Given under my hand this twenty first day of January, Anno Domini 1823.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.  
A true copy,  
Test, GEO. HANDY, CLK.  
February 22—3w

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas at the suit of Jesse Mercer, Esq. of Joseph Gilpin, against Betty Dickinson, Cyrus Newlin, and Betty otherwise called Betty Newlin issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, will be sold on Tuesday 18th March, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of the said Betty Dickinson, Cyrus Newlin and Betty his wife, of, in and to the farm or plantation where said Cyrus Newlin now resides being part of a tract of land, called "Barton Cliffs," situate on Choptank River, containing 320 acres, also part of "Trotts's Fortune," containing 30 acres, one Negro Woman Nelly, and her child Charles: Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. February 22—ts

### STEAM MILL.

By the meeting of Citizens held at Easton on the 14th day of February 1823, after adopting the Constitution for the government of the Company, the following Resolution, among other things, was unanimously passed.

Resolved, That the Constitution and Articles of Association, this day agreed to by the meeting, be published in the newspapers of Easton for the space of four weeks, for the information of the citizens of Talbot county & others who may be pleased to be concerned, and especially for the understanding of such as may have any dealing or engagement with the company, that they may have full information of the terms and conditions upon which they may deal with the company. And all bills, bonds, notes and other contracts made on behalf of the company, and signed by the President, shall clearly declare that their capital stock and funds only shall be liable for the payment thereof; and it is explicitly declared and understood, that no contract of the company shall be binding, which shall not express the liability of the company's capital stock and funds only.

By the meeting,  
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
Chairman.

### THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STEAM MILL COMPANY OF EASTON.

To all persons by whom these Presents shall be seen and known: Whereas divers citizens of Easton and Talbot county, having long felt the inconvenience of depending upon Mills moved by wind or water for their supplies of Meal and Flour, have for some time past entertained a serious belief that the establishment of a Mill moved by Steam in their neighbourhood, would be highly useful and advantageous to the inhabitants of the town and country, and that the reasonable profits arising from such an establishment would justify the hazard and expenses of the undertaking, and under this impression of its utility and advantage, the said citizens have proposed to associate together, and to proceed with all convenient speed to the accomplishment of the said undertaking.

We therefore the said citizens, the better to unite together and to understand the terms of our association, do hereby publish and declare, that we have formed a Company or limited Partnership, and do hereby associate and agree with each other, to establish a Mill, and to conduct the business of grinding grain and manufacturing flour under the name and style of the Steam Mill Company of Easton. And we do hereby mutually covenant, promise and declare, that the following are and shall be the Constitution and fundamental articles of this Association and Agreement with each other, by which we and all persons who at any time may transact business with the Company or its Agents, shall be respectively bound and concluded.

**ARTICLE I.**  
The capital stock of this company shall consist of Forty thousand Dollars, money of account of the United States, and shall be divided into sixteen hundred shares of twenty five dollars each, to be paid in current money receivable at the Bank in Easton, in the following manner: Subscriptions to this Constitution shall be received on Tuesday the 11th day of March in the present year, of which public notice shall be given; and at the time of subscribing, two and a half dollars on each share shall be paid, and the further sum of two and a half dollars shall be paid at each succeeding term of sixty days, until the sum of fifteen dollars on each share shall be paid. The Subscription Book shall be opened by, and the stock subscribed for under the direction of John Edmondson, John Goldsborough, Thomas P. Smith, Daniel Martin and William B. Croome, or any two of them, who are hereby constituted and appointed commissioners for that purpose; and the first payment shall be made to them; and the money received by them shall be forthwith deposited in the said Bank to the credit of the company. The said Commissioners if necessary, may adjourn from day to day, keeping the books open until twelve hundred shares are subscribed for; and as soon as the said number of shares shall be obtained, they shall give notice thereof and appoint a time not less than ten days thereafter, and a convenient place, when and where a meeting of the Stockholders shall be called for the election of nine Managers to direct and conduct the affairs of the company for the term of one year, or until they shall be superseded by the next election of Managers. And in the election of Managers at the first and at subsequent meetings for this purpose, each stockholder shall be entitled to the like number of votes as he shall hold shares in the stock of the company; and any stockholder being absent may vote by proxy; the proxy being executed in such form as the Board of Managers may direct, and the person appointed being himself a stockholder.

**ARTICLE II.**  
The Managers so elected shall, at their first meeting, elect one of their number to be President, and shall organize themselves into a Board; and thereafter the affairs of the company shall be directed and conducted by the said President and Managers; five of whom (the President, or in his absence, a member appointed by the Board, to act as President pro tempore, being one) shall constitute a Board for transacting the ordinary business of the company, but in all that concerns the location and management of the ground, the erection of the Buildings, the purchase of Machinery, the contracts of undertakers, and the engagement of a Superintendent or principal Agents, the assent of a majority of all the Managers shall be necessary.

### ARTICLE III.

All the instalments herein before specified, subsequent to the first, shall be paid to the President and Managers, or to their order; and fifteen days notice shall be published in the papers, of the time when the said instalments shall respectively become due; and in case the several sums or instalments so required on each and every share, shall not be paid on the days which shall be so notified by the Board for the payment thereof, the share or shares subscribed for, on which such default shall arise, shall be forfeited to the use of the company, together with all and every sum or sums of money previously paid thereon. And with respect to the remaining ten dollars on each and every share, of which no payment is herein before required, it is mutually covenanted and agreed, that whenever a majority of all the Managers shall determine the payment of the same, or of any portion thereof, a bill necessary for the completion of the Establishment, for the purchase of Grain or for any other purpose properly belonging to the views and interests of the company, it shall be lawful for the Board of Managers to call upon the Stockholders for the payment thereof, and on default of payment, the shares shall be subject to forfeiture and may be forfeited in the manner herein before mentioned. Provided nevertheless, that not more than

two and a half dollars thereof shall be called for at any one time, and that the Board of Managers shall notify the call in the public papers of Easton, for the space of sixty days, at the least before the time appointed for the payment thereof.

**ARTICLE IV.**  
In order to give continuance to the company in the prosecution of the present undertaking, a general meeting of the Stockholders shall be holden on the first Monday of May in every year, at such place in Easton as the Board of Managers shall appoint, for the purpose of electing nine Managers for the ensuing year; and the Board shall publicly notify the time and place for holding such election, for the space of two weeks previous hereto. And the Stockholders, when so assembled, shall nominate a Chairman and Secretary to serve as Judges of the election, and when the same shall be closed, the Judges shall certify the polls, and the persons elected, to the Managers, at a meeting to be held by them on the Monday following, for the purpose of receiving the same, of choosing a President, and of organizing the Board, for the transaction of business. And the vacancies happening in the Board by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be supplied by the remaining Managers; and every person so appointed shall continue in office until the next succeeding election. But every Manager must be a Stockholder at the time of his election; & shall cease to be a Manager if he shall cease to be a Stockholder.

**ARTICLE V.**  
The Board of Managers shall have power and authority to purchase suitable and convenient ground for the use of the Company, and to erect thereon all such works for the use of Machinery, and all such necessary buildings as may be requisite and wanted for the grinding of all sorts of grain and for the manufacturing of Flour, and for the accommodation of their artisans, mechanics and labourers: Provided the expense of the purchase and erection of such buildings shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars, unless otherwise directed by the Stockholders at a general meeting of the Stockholders duly convened. The Board may also appoint one or more Superintendents of the Establishment, and all such skilful agents, artisans, mechanics and labourers as may be found necessary, as well for the completion of the works and buildings aforesaid, as for carrying on the operations of the Company and the well conducting of their concerns after the works shall be established. And they shall have power to discharge all or any of such persons at their pleasure, and in appoint or engage others according to their sound discretion.

**ARTICLE VI.**  
The Board of Managers shall also have power and authority to make and establish all such Rules & Regulations for the good government of the company, and that of their officers, agents, servants and affairs, as they or a majority of them shall from time to time deem useful and expedient, and to revise, alter or annul the same according to their judgment and discretion; and to use, employ and dispose of the joint stock or property of the company in such manner as they, or a majority of all the Managers shall think most conducive to the interests & advantage of the Stockholders; provided that such Rules and Proceedings be not contrary to these Articles of Association, or to the Regulations of the Stockholders made at regular meetings held pursuant to this constitution. The Board of Managers shall provide suitable Books, and shall cause their meetings, rules, regulations and all their proceedings to be entered therein; and for this purpose they may appoint the Treasurer, or any other person, if they think it necessary, to act as their Clerk; and the person so appointed shall be bound to make true & faithful entries of their proceedings and of all such matters, and things as they shall think proper & direct, to be recorded.

**ARTICLE VII.**  
The Account Books of the Company shall be kept by such officer as the Managers shall appoint; which shall contain just & fair entries of the receipts and disbursements and all other money transactions in which the Stockholders shall be concerned; and such officer generally shall do & perform all the business appertaining to that office. All monies, bills and notes received by him or by the Managers, or by any of their Agents, shall forthwith be deposited in the Bank at Easton to the credit of the Company; and shall not be drawn therefrom but by an order of the Board subscribed by its President.

**ARTICLE VIII.**  
All written contracts, whether by bill, bond, note or otherwise, made by the Board of Managers in behalf of the company to any other person whatsoever, shall be signed by the President for the time being; and in that form the funds of the company shall be bound to the performance of the contract. But their funds shall in no case be held responsible for any written contract or engagement unless the same shall be signed as aforesaid.

**ARTICLE IX.**  
But to prevent all persons dealing with the Company, from being deceived, it is hereby expressly and explicitly declared, that the Capital Stock and Funds of the Company shall alone be liable, or in any way responsible, for their debts and engagements. And therefore no person, who shall or may deal with the Company or any of its Agents, or to whom the Company or its Agents shall or may become indebted, shall on any pretence have recourse to the separate property or to the person of any present or future Member of this Association. But all persons accepting any bond, bill, note or other contract in behalf of the Company, signed as aforesaid, or otherwise executed and delivered by any of its known and authorized Agents, shall be considered as thereby giving credit only on the joint stock or property of the company, and as thereby disavowing all right to have recourse on any pretence to the person or property of any individual Member of the Association.

### ARTICLE X.

And to facilitate the recovery of any debt or demand due, or alleged to be due, by the company to any person or persons upon any such contract, it is expressly agreed and declared, that, if such claims and demands cannot be settled in an amicable manner, suits may be instituted against the President for the time being, who shall enter his appearance thereto, & consent to any form of proceeding for bringing the causes to trial on their merits, and all recoveries obtained in manner aforesaid shall be conclusive upon the company, so far as to render their joint stock and property liable, and no further; and their officer, by order of the Managers shall immediately pay the amount of such recovery out of their joint property, but not otherwise. And in case of the death of the President, or of his removal from office, pending any such suit against him, measures shall forthwith be taken at the call of the company for substituting his successor in office as defendant; so that persons having demands against the company may not be prejudiced, or delayed by such event: And no advantage by writ of error or otherwise, shall be taken of any irregularity in the proceedings to which the company by virtue of this article shall consent.—And it is hereby expressly understood and declared, that all

persons dealing with the Company on their Agents, agree to these terms, and no other, and are to be bound thereby.

**ARTICLE XI.**  
And to enable the company to secure and recover debts and demands due to them, it is expressly agreed and declared, that all bonds, bills, notes or other contracts, for the payment of money, for the delivery of any material, grain or other articles, or for the performance of any work, labour or service, shall be executed to the President, or other authorized agent of the company in his own proper name, and endorsed for the use of the company; and the recovery in any suit brought upon any such contract in the proper name of the President or Agent, shall enure for the sole use and benefit of the company.

**ARTICLE XII.**  
A majority of the Managers, or any number of Stockholders possessing shares to the amount of one fourth of the capital stock of the company, shall have power to call a general meeting of the Stockholders; giving public notice thereof in the newspapers of Easton for the space of two weeks, and specifying the object of such meeting.

**ARTICLE XIII.**  
The books, papers, correspondence and funds of the company shall be kept in the charge of the Managers & Officers under their appointment, and may always be examined by them; & they shall be subject to the inspection of the company at any general meeting, and also of any committee appointed by them at such meeting for the purpose of examining them. And all the books, papers, specialties and other property belonging to the company, shall be delivered by the existing Managers to their successors in office immediately after the annual election.

**ARTICLE XIV.**  
The shares owned by any Stockholder may be transferred at pleasure, and shall be transferable only on the books of the company according to such rules as may be established by the Board of Managers. But no stock shall be transferred by any Stockholder who shall be actually indebted to the company, until such debt shall be discharged. And any person who shall accept of any stock of the company by such transfer, shall, if present, subscribe his acceptance on the book; and if absent, shall signify his acceptance in writing, which shall be filed; and such person shall thereupon become a member of this association, entitled to its advantages, and bound by its rules and regulations.

**ARTICLE XV.**  
The company shall at no time be engaged in any trade or business, which shall in any way employ or divert the funds or any part thereof, to objects not immediately connected with this Establishment according to the true intent and meaning of the association. But if the Stockholders, at a general meeting to be called for such a purpose, shall be of opinion that the same power of steam, which they shall possess, may be usefully applied to the objects of a Saw Mill or some profitable branch of manufacture, they may direct the managers to employ a portion of their funds to such objects, according to their judgment and sound discretion.

**ARTICLE XVI.**  
The President and Managers, as well as such Officers, Clerks and Agents as shall be employed by the Board, shall take an oath or affirmation diligently and faithfully to execute the duties assigned to their respective offices according to the best of their judgment and abilities. And the Superintendent, and such principal agent of the company as shall or may be mainly concerned in the receipt and disbursement of the funds of the company, may be required before they enter upon the duties of their respective appointments, to give bond with one or more sufficient securities to be approved of by the Board in such sum of money as the Managers shall deem expedient, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of their duties. And the officers and others appointed or employed by the Managers shall be entitled to receive such compensation for their services as a majority of the Board shall from time to time determine to be proper.

**ARTICLE XVII.**  
The accounts of the company shall be settled and the Books balanced at the end of one year after the Establishment shall commence its operations; & they shall be settled and balanced in like manner on the same day in every year thereafter. And all monies received and expended, all bonds, bills, notes & subsisting contracts, & all the stock of every kind remaining on hand, shall then be fully stated and exhibited; and a dividend shall then be made of so much of the profits of the capital stock of the company as shall be deemed expedient and proper; and the said dividend shall be determined and declared by a majority of the Board of Managers at a meeting to be then held for that purpose, and shall in no case exceed the amount of the net profits actually acquired by the company, so that their capital stock may never be impaired or diminished. And the dividend so declared shall be forthwith payable to the Stockholders according to their respective interests.

**ARTICLE XVIII.**  
If in the prosecution of this undertaking any material loss should happen to the company the Board of Managers shall as soon as may be practicable give notice thereof and call a general meeting of the Stockholders, to whom they shall fully state the nature and extent of the loss and the cause and circumstances thereof; and upon such representation and a due consideration thereof, the Stockholders shall make such resolutions and give such directions as in their opinion the occasion may require.

**ARTICLE XIX.**  
This constitution, or any clause or article thereof, shall not be altered or changed, but at a meeting of the Stockholders to be especially called for this purpose, on three weeks notice in the papers; which notice shall specify the change or changes to be proposed; and to effect such change the votes of two thirds of the Stockholders, voting according to their respective interests, shall be necessary.

**ARTICLE XX.**  
The Managers shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to apply by petition to the State Legislature for an Act of Incorporation whenever they shall think it advisable or necessary.

We the subscribers having seen and maturely considered the foregoing Constitution, and every clause & article thereof, do approve of the same; and we do severally, each for himself, hereby promise and agree to become members and partners of the Association, and to pay the amount of shares severally subscribed by us in the manner, and to the persons, mentioned in this instrument, and to be bound in every respect by the terms, provisions and articles thereof.

In witness whereof we have to these presents set out our respective names, in the month of March, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty three.

February 22—4w  
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



## POETRY.

The Tree that built my Bonnie Bark.

The tree that built my bonnie bark  
Grew in a haunted glen,  
In the west nook of an old kirk yard,  
Among the bones of men—my lads,  
And the axe that laid it low  
Was temper'd in a dead man's blood,  
And I dread no winds that blow.

Look on yon cloud, an old man said,  
No larger than my hand;  
And hearken to that sweeping blast,  
That shakes the sea and land,  
That shakes the sea and land, my lads,  
And makes the waters foam:  
A wise man when he looks on these  
Would wish himself at home.

When I was late on Lapland's shore,  
I sought a gentle gale,  
That sang around me on the sea,  
And murmur'd in my sail—  
That murmur'd in my milk-white sail,  
With a friendly voice, and low:  
A man who sails a charmed ship  
Need fear no blasts that blow.

The hands which hold the winds at will  
Will guide us while we roam;  
When stormy heaven is burning bright,  
And the wild sea is in a foam—  
And the wild sea is in a foam, my lads,  
While sobbing sad and low,  
The mother waits her sailor boy,  
As she hears the tempest blow.

Memor. (Pa.) Jan. 21.

On Sunday, the 12th instant, while a congregation of Methodists was performing their quarterly devotion, a singular circumstance took place at the house of worship. About 400 of the congregation were assembled in the court house at Franklin, when a sudden eruption took place in the earth on which the house stands, which sunk it about four inches, and split the walls from top to bottom.

Those who occupied the upper chambers supposed, from the noise, that the lower part of the house was on fire, and those below imagined that the noise emanated from fire above; they however, discovered their error, and fearing that something of a more serious nature was about to befall them, began to rush out of the house through the door and windows.

We understand that a woman escaped through a window with a child in each arm; but the quick succession of others gave her no time to escape from the outer side until she and her children were very much bruised.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.  
COMFORT FOR OLD BACHELORS.

A case is reported in the court of chancery, of one Lord Palmerston, who seems to have been suspected of lunacy, perhaps in consequence of his marriage. The following is an extract from the evidence produced on the trial.

"He then read the affidavit of a Mr. Carey, who had been butler to his lordship for some time, up to the year 1818; and he swore that he had been frequently directed by Lady Portmouth to chastise the Noble Lord, which by her directions he did—always taking care not to hurt him; and that he has seen her ladyship very frequently whip her husband both when he was dressed, and in bed, undressed; and that she kept a whip for that purpose. Now this was attempted to be explained by the affidavits of two young ladies, (the Misses Hanson); wherein one of them deposed that she had seen the Earl whipped, but that it was merely in a joke. He then read the depositions of the servants and neighbors of the noble Earl, while he lived at Acton, which stated that Mr. Alder and Lady Portsmouth horsewhipped the noble Earl, frequently most cruelly, so that he had been heard to cry out 'murder.'

His lordship did not infer lunacy from this fact, and directed the case to be argued over again.

From the New England Galaxy, Jan. 31.

### THE DEAD ALIVE!

In the legislature of Massachusetts, on Monday, a resolve was presented, on the petition of David Gray, praying compensation for extraordinary revolutionary services. It appears from evidence produced by the petitioner, that he was employed during the revolutionary war to act as a spy, and that he is the identical personage celebrated in the popular novel of the 'Spy' under the name of 'Harvey Birch.'

Since the preceding was in type, we have made some particular inquiries relative to Mr. Gray, and are left to believe that some misapprehension has taken place in relation to the case, as stated to the House of Representatives, by a member from this city. That gentleman we understand, did not say, David Gray was the Harvey Birch of the American novel called the Spy, but merely that his adventures were so similar as well to justify the belief that he might possibly have stood as the original of that well drawn character. We have obtained a short account of the history of Mr. Gray. He was born in Lenox in this state; served under Colonel Allen at Ticonderoga in 1775, on which occasion he received a small present from Colonel Allen on account of the gallantry he had manifested; was in different regiments, actively engaged in service till 1777, when he entered the first regiment of Massachusetts, commanded by Colonel Voss. He continued in this regiment three years; and it is for this service that the House of

Representatives, on the occasion above mentioned, allowed him his full pay. On the second of January, 1780, he was transferred, by superior orders, to the quarter master's department; and it is at this time that his uncommon adventures begin. On account of the intelligence he displayed in detecting a line of Tories & loyalists, which extended from Canada to New York, he was made known to General Washington and employed by him, in secret service. For this purpose he was furnished with a pass, authorizing the bearer to pass all lines and outposts whatever of the American army, and also with a captain's commission. Gray went to Connecticut and Long Island, was introduced, as a trusty and useful person, to Colonel Robinson, at that time at the head of a body of loyalists, known by the name of the American Legion; and was employed by him to carry letters to loyalists in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut. Gray first delivered these letters to the Commander in Chief of the American army, and then, by his directions, he carried them to their proper addresses. He was employed a year in this kind of service. He was afterwards employed by General Clinton, and was sent by him to Canada with despatches, upon which occasion he made himself very useful to the American Commander. He continued in this capacity of a double spy, assuming various disguises and adopting various expedients, both to conceal his American pass and the despatches which he occasionally carried from both parties, till September, 1781, when he was sent to New London, in Connecticut, to inform Colonel Ledyard that if the wind was favorable, Arnold would attempt to land there the next morning. Arnold accordingly appeared, and the fort in which Gray was stationed having been taken by the British, he had just time to escape, leaving his papers in the hands of the American commanding officer. This was the end of his services as a spy. At the disbanding of the army he settled and married in Pennsylvania, and has lived there and in Vermont to the present time.

Among the electioneering anecdotes of the day, on *raconte* the following:—An elector demanded of a friend some information respecting a certain candidate, who was amply furnished with government recommendations. 'M.—(said the friend) is father of five children, who have all places in the public employ, &c. One day he was preparing to mount the tribunal in support of a ministerial measure, when one of his friends, a member of the opposition, pulled his coat, and after exposing to him the evil of the measure in its bearings on his own constituents, concluded by observing—'What can you want?—you five children are all placed.'—'Yes, yes, I know it,' replied the orator, 'but (putting his head down to the ear of his friend)—'but my wife is big with the sixth!'

Park Paper of Nov. 20.

### SOMETHING MARVELLOUS.

The Shark, said to be caught in Walney channel with a pair of buckskin breeches, a man's hand, and a diamond ring in his belly, reminds us of an account of an enormous whale said to be stranded off Flamborough Head, in the year 1559, in a state of dreadful exhaustion, with a church steeples sticking out of his mouth. On cutting up the sacrilegious monster, which could not be performed so quickly as to prevent his convulsions from setting all bells a ringing, the whole congregation were found in the body of the church inclosed in the stomach of the Leviathan, in the very act of singing psalms and the parson in the vestry taking a glass of wine before sermon!!! We think whatever may be the extent of the 'historic doubts' of some men, they who think the Walney account credible, are bound to believe the Flamborough anecdote, which comes down to us covered with the venerable cloak of antiquity.—*Eng. pap.*

### ROYAL HON MOU.

A Right Honorable Gentleman, who has been recently appointed to one of the highest offices in the State, having been admitted to the Royal presence to receive the seals of office, was observed, on his retirement, to rub his chin in a very contemplative mood. 'I hope,' said a friend, 'that you met with a gracious reception.' 'I don't know what to think of it,' replied the Secretary, 'his Majesty, with apparently perfect sincerity, expressed a wish that I should follow the example of my late Noble predecessor; which I am afraid, means that nothing could give him so much pleasure as that I should cut my throat.'

[English Pap.]

## Fountain Inn TAVERN.

The Subscriber having taken this large and convenient House, the "FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN," in the Town of Easton, formerly occupied by Mr. James C. Wheeler, solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction in the line of his profession.

This Establishment is in complete repair for the accommodation of Travellers or Citizens, who may honour it with their custom. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best producers of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats, Hay, &c. &c. of the first quality, and are attended by faithful Ostlers. Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula at a moment's notice—His Servants are attentive, and it will be his constant endeavour to please all who may favour him with a call. Board may be had on reasonable terms, by the day, week, month or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
RICHARD SHERWOOD,  
Easton, Dec. 14, 1832—tf

## REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the stand heretofore occupied by him, to that large and commodious

## Establishment,

at the corner of Washington and Goldborough streets, lately in the tenure of Mr. Charles W. Nabb. From the central situation of this House, being located in the most public part of the Town and opposite to the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the Public Offices, and from his unwearied endeavours and efforts, (being determined to spare neither labour nor expense) to give general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a generous and liberal community for a portion of public patronage.—The Buildings and appurtenances are in good order for the reception of those who may honour him with their custom.—His Stables, which are large and commodious, are now and constantly will be, provided with grain and provender of the best kind.—His Bar is supplied with the best Liquors—His Larder is well stocked and his Table will be at all times furnished with the best and most choice delicacies and dainties of the season, as well as the most substantial provisions, served up in the best order.—His Ostlers and other servants are sober, polite and attentive—His Charges will be moderate and every endeavour will be used to preserve order—Horses, Hacks and Gigs, with careful drivers, will be furnished to convey travellers to any part of the peninsula.—Private Rooms may be always obtained and private parties accommodated at the shortest notice—Board may be had on reasonable terms by the day, week, month, or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
JAMES C. WHEELER.  
Easton, Dec. 7, 1832 tf

## CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The Subscriber has again commenced the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, in the Store House of Thomas P. Bennett, on Washington street, near the corner of Dover street. He has just received from Baltimore a stock of first rate Materials, selected by himself, and intends keeping a constant supply, which will enable him to furnish those who may please to favour him with their custom, with every variety of work in his line, he will endeavour by punctuality and attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

JAMES NEALL.  
N. B. Also, Turning executed in its different varieties.  
Easton, Nov. 23 3w

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.



The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the COACH & HARNESS MAKING, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, at the lower end of Washington street, (in the shop lately occupied by Henry Newcomb,) under the firm of

### CAMPER & THOMPSON,

where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches; and intend keeping the first rate workmen, and a good stock of well seasoned timber and materials of every kind necessary for carrying on the business. As they are determined to pay the strictest attention to their business, they solicit a share of public patronage. All new work will be done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months—and repairs done in the best manner. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN CAMPER,  
GEORGE F. THOMPSON  
Sept. 14 tf

## In Council,

Annapolis January 13, 1833.  
ORDERED, That the following resolution, be published twice in each week until the 13th of March next, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Examiner and Herald at Fredericktown, the Grievances and Herald at Hagerstown, the Allegany paper, Mr. Coles paper at Belle Air, the Eastern Star and Eastern Gazette, and the National Intelligencer.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.  
BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES  
December, 14th 1832.

Whereas the Governor in his communication hath advised that, owing to the late afflictive dispensations by disease, a day be set apart by the General Assembly, and recommend to the people of the state to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer. Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, that the thirteenth day of March next, be set apart and recommended to the people of the state to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, and that this resolution be published in such Newspapers throughout the State as the Governor and Council may direct for the information of the Citizens thereof.

By Order,  
JOHN BREWER, CLK.  
January 18—8w

## \$10 REWARD.

Strayed from Mr. Lowe's Stable Yard on Monday the 23d of December, a

DARK BROWN HORSE,  
about 14 hands high, large Mane and Tail, carries his head high—about twelve years old. The above reward of Ten Dollars will be given for delivering the said stray Horse to Mr. Solomon Lowe at the Easton Hotel.  
January 25th, 1833.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Notice.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county Court, sitting as a Court of a nancery, will be sold on Friday the 14th of March next, on the premises, certain Lands, late the property of Henry Sturges, deceased, for the payment of his debts—These Lands are situate in Worcester county, near the village of Salisbury, and are part of the same upon which William Sturges, father of the said Henry lived.

The terms of Sale will be a credit of eight months: the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the Trustee.

The Creditors of the said Henry Sturges, are hereby notified to present their claims with the proper vouchers thereof, to the clerk of said court within six months from the day of sale.

JAMES POWELL, Trustee.

Feb. 8—3w

## Notice

Is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioners under an act of Assembly to incorporate a company, to make a Wharf at the Town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, will open the books to receive Subscriptions of Stock, for the said company, on the first Tuesday in March next, at Kidgway's Tavern, in Cambridge.

Samuel LeCompte  
Thomas Lockerman  
James Chaplain  
Henry M. Steele  
Ezekiel Richardson  
Jos. E. Muse,

Cambridge, Feb. 8—3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of Henry Howard against William Baldwin, and to me directed, will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on Saturday the 15th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, sundry Lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in the town of Easton, the property of the said William Baldwin, being those several lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, which were assigned and allotted to the said William Baldwin by the Commissioners under and by virtue of a commission issued out of Talbot county court; for the division of the Real Estate of Samuel Baldwin, deceased, and all the estate of the said William Baldwin, legal or equitable, in possession, reversion or remainder, of, in and to the same.

B. N. HAMBLETON, Sh'ff.

Feb. 8—ts

## Boarding School For Young Ladies,

AT NEWARK, DEL.

The subscriber proposes to open a School for Young Ladies, in which they shall be instructed in the following branches: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Rhetoric, Geography, Ancient and Modern, with the use of Maps and Globes, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chemistry, Elements of History and of Moral Science. On Sundays their attention shall be directed to the study of the Bible, Sacred History, and the Evidence of Christianity. Propriety of conduct, elegance of manners, and moral rectitude shall be inculcated with the utmost assiduity and care.

The Terms for Boarding and Tuition, shall be \$35 a quarter. Books and Stationary shall be furnished at the usual prices. Pupils will be received at any time after this date.

The healthy and pleasant situation of Newark is so generally known, in consequence of the high reputation of its Academy that any recommendation of it, as an eligible place for a Boarding School, it is deemed superfluous. On the part of the Teacher, nothing shall be omitted that is calculated to promote the improvement of his pupils. For information respecting his character and qualifications, he respectfully refers to the Rev. A. K. Russell, Principal of the Newark Academy, and to the Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia.

W. SHERER.  
Newark, (Del.) Jan. 11, 1833—

## Locust Posts.

Locust Posts seven feet long for post and railing, and five feet long for banking, may be had, by application to the Subscriber, upon reasonable terms. Several persons joining in a purchase may have them delivered at a convenient landing, due allowance being made for freight; or they may be received at the mouth of the Susquehanna. Letters post paid shall be attended to.

LEVIN GALE.  
Elkton, Jan. 25, 1833—4w—omf

## BOOT & SHOE



## MAKING.

The Subscriber feeling thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with, takes this method of informing his friends & the public in general, that he now carries on business in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Sylvester, next door to Messrs. Jenkins & Stevens—where he intends, by the aid of good Workmen, to endeavour to please those who may favour him with a share of their custom.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
Easton, February 8, 1833

## PRINTING,

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

Just Received  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EWELL'S  
MEDICAL COMPANION;

OR  
Family Physician,

Price Five Dollars.

January 25, 1833.

## Garden Seeds.

For Sale at ROBERT SINCLAIR'S Plough and Seed Store, Elliott Street, Pratt Street Wharf, Baltimore.

Who has just received (and raised) an extensive assortment of fresh and pure Garden Seeds of the last season's growth, having been selected from the most approved seed raisers.

Amongst which are the following, viz.

Early York Cabbages—Early June do—Drumhead do—Flat Dutch do—Sugar Loaf do. Red pickling do—Brussels Sprouts German greens—Broccoli, Green and Yellow Savoy—White Onion seeds, Red do—Yellow do—Red silver skinned do—Long Scarlet Radish seeds—Salmon do—White & Black Spanish do. Red and White Turnip do. Long Blood Beet, Turnip do. Cow do. (or the true Mangel Wurzel, which will grow so large as to produce on good soil 800 bushels per acre) —Long swelling Parsnips—Long Orange Carrots—Norfolk White Turnip seed, Globe do. Yellow Bullock do. Early Dutch do. Also, Swedish do. (or Ruta Huga) particularly selected by Christopher Hughes, Jr our Consul at the court of Sweden—Early Frame Peas, Superior early do. Lima or Butter Beans—White cranberry pole do. Red cranberry do. Red marrowfat bush do. (very fine)—New Robroy do. Yellow eyed do. White kidney do. Two bushels White Carolina Water melon seed, the best in the country—Canteloupes, long green Cucumbers, early short do. Winter crooked neck Squash, early Dutch do. Crooked necked summer do.—Pumpkin seeds, Lettuce—Oler, Tongue or Pepper grass seeds, Sage, sweet Margaret and other pot herbs, Celery and other Saluting seeds, and expect by the latter end of next month by the Ship Belvidera the following Seeds from London, Superior early Peas, Knight's Marrow fat do. Scarlet Radish seeds, Black Spanish do. long White Naples do. Early York Cabbage seeds, large Green and Yellow Savoy do. Red Pickling do.—Broccoli Coliflowers, early and Sea Kale, as also grass seeds, always on hand, such as Red and White Clover seeds, Orchard Grass seeds, Timothy do. Herds do. Lucern do. Millet do. Also, Ploughs and many other improved and useful Agricultural Implements of Husbandry. All orders will be carefully attended to, and articles forwarded to any distance without delay, cash accompanying the order.

Baltimore, 1 mo. 25th, 1833

## \$10 REWARD.

Lost on the road leading from the Chapel to Lee's Mill, on the 6th inst. a Hair Trunk, the hair of a lightish colour, with the letters M. E. in brass nails on the top, the letters are three or four inches long, the contents of the Trunk were, two Linen Shirts, 3 Muslin do. 3 Muslin under Shirts, 1 pair bottle green cloth Pantalones, the left knee has had a fracture at right angles about one and a half inches long, but is now neatly mended. 1 new Vest silk & worsted, narrow green & white stripes, 1 drab coloured Cassimere do. 2 pair Yarn Stockings, 6 white Cambric Neck Handkerchiefs, 1 blue & white cross barred do. a Book of Accounts, several large bundles of papers, 1 large red Morocco Pocket Book, with J. Wainwright, Baltimore, 1802 written in it, the said Pocket Book was full of valuable papers and letters. 1 letter to Maria Ellet, 1 to Robert Freeland, 1 to R. C. Wainwright, 1 to Daniel Padrick, a small bundle in the trunk directed to Maria Ellet, Salem, 1 case of Razors, Razor-Strap, Mahogany Shaving Box and Brush, and sundry other articles not recollected.

Any person depositing the above described trunk with its contents at the Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Co. in Easton, will receive the above reward. JAMES WAINWRIGHT.  
February 15

## Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Wednesday the 26th inst. all the personal estate of Thomas Dudley, late of Talbot county, deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, two yoke of Oxen, Corn, Corn Blades and Farming Utensils. ALSO, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of Sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Further particulars made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of. Attendance given by

REBECCA DUDLEY & Wm. T. CLARK.  
Adm'rs of Thomas Dudley, dec'd.

## NEW BLACK-SMITH'S SHOP.

The Subscriber having purchased a first rate Black Smith (Choice Stevens) late the property of Mr. John Crow, intends to carry on the above business at Mr. Samuel Sneed's Old Stand, and further intends to have all his work done in a masterly style and upon the most reasonable terms.—The Farmers of Miles River and adjacent, will find it to their advantage to give the subscriber a call.

JOHN W. BLAKE.  
February 15—3w

## NOTICE.

The creditors of Thomas Moore, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated for settlement to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise be deemed all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of February 1833.

MARTIN L. WRIGHT, Ex'r.  
of Thomas Moore, dec'd.  
February 15—3w

## HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

The Trustees of the Hillsboro' School in Caroline county, having engaged the services of the Rev. ROBERT F. N. SMITH, believed to be competently qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, mathematics, logic, natural and moral science, invite parents and guardians to place their children in this Institution, for instruction in any of these branches of learning.

The rates of Boarding and Tuition are reasonable, and the prospect for health is as promising as in towns generally on the peninsula.  
H. NICOLS, Pres't.  
Hillsboro', Feb. 16, 1833—3w