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EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1823.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in-  
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-  
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

**IN SENATE.**

Mr. Otwell reported a bill, entitled,

alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as repugnant thereto; which was read.

Resolved in the affirmative.

ation of the United States  
and one of the chief



public in the people mediately by electors chosen by themselves. AND WHEREAS, any attempt to exert an undue influence on the minds, to sway the opinions or prevent the fair, manly & unprejudiced expression of the sentiments of the people in the exercise of their most essential right, to elect their highest executive officer, is an arrogant assumption of power, an insolent and unauthorised interference with the people, equally insulting to their understanding, repugnant to the spirit of their institutions and destructive to their constitutional authority. AND WHEREAS, an opinion very generally prevails, that an attempt will be made during the present session of Congress, by means of a caucus nomination to destroy the fair and legitimate operation of the public sentiment, in relation to the election of the next President of the United States, and direct it into a channel which will subvert the interests of a few intriguing and ambitious individuals.

Therefore, we the members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, expressing the sentiments of a large majority of our constituents, and viewing any attempt, by means of a congressional caucus nomination, to control the sentiments or to fetter the rights of the people to elect the President of the United States, as a just cause of alarm, and being seriously impressed with the conviction, that if such a precedent should be once firmly established, the constitution would be violated, the people deprived of a most essential branch of their sovereignty, and eventually the Congress of the United States become an electoral college for the election of the President, thereby mutilating or perhaps entirely destroying the fair fabric of the republic have

Resolved, That a caucus nomination of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States by the members of Congress is impetuous and repugnant to the spirit of the republican institutions of our country.

Resolved, that his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

#### MARYLAND FINANCES.

##### Report of the Committee of Claims on the Finances of the State.

Your committee beg leave to report, that they have examined the documents and proceedings of Benjamin Harwood, Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, and find by an account settled by the Committee of Claims to the first day of December, 1822, there was a balance of \$133,717 and 83 cents exchanged six per cent stock of 1812; \$335,104 and 74 cents funded three per cent stock, \$3,143 and 95 cents of the emission of bills of credit made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780; and the sum of \$86,655 and 74 cents cash, remaining in the treasury.

That it appears to your committee by the accounts of the said Treasurer, he has received for taxes laid pursuant to an act of December session, 1821, chapter 192, \$9138 00 For money and stock loaned 160 00 For confiscated property 183 92 For Indian lands 600 00 For Amercements 952 89 For Fines and Forfeitures 1,438 10 For Marriage Licenses 5,806 71 For Ordinary and Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, 23,044 05 For Licenses to Retail Dry Goods 6124 59 For Licenses to vendors of merchandise by wholesale 747 00 For hawkers and pedlars licenses 610 40 For licenses granted to attorneys at law 30 00 For licenses granted to dealers in lottery tickets 1,800 00 For taxes under the act to secure the salary to the Chancellor 454 27 For interest on fines, &c. 11 29 From the Treasurer of the E. Shore 8,583 22 From the bank of Balt. for dividend 6,372 00 From the Union Bank of Maryland, 1,272 00 From the Farmers' Bank of Maryland 11,400 00 From the Mechanics' Bank of Balt. 2,325 00 From the Hagerstown Bank 1,500 00 From the Farmers' and Merchants Bank of Baltimore 750 00 From the Marine Bank of Baltimore 600 00 From the Franklin Bank of Balt. 900 00 From the Baltimore and Yorktown turnpike road company 150 00 From the Baltimore and Fredericktown turnpike road company 440 00 From Benjamin Harwood, trustee for dividend on stock 18,076 12 For composition on Escheats and vacant land 664 17 From the Medical Professors of the University of Maryland 1,500 00 From the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary 698 68 From the Lottery Commissioners, the net proceeds of the State Lottery, No. 1, 7,406 11 From the Managers of the 2d scheme of the University Lottery, for a tax on said lottery 691 20 For a loan negotiated pursuant to an act of December session 1821, entitled An act relating to the Maryland Penitentiary, and the supplementary act thereto, passed at December session 1822, 27,947 30 From Nathaniel Hynson, keeper of the Penitentiary, on account 269 71

That it appears to your committee the said treasurer hath received from Thomas Kennedy, Esq. agent of the Western Shore, the sums following, to wit:

For Amercements 621 98 For fines and forfeitures 1,239 30 For marriage licenses 92 26 For ordinary and retailers licenses 1,821 68 For licenses to retailers of dry goods 440 00 For taxes under the act to secure the salary to the Chancellor 446 58 For interest on fines, &c. 1,595 12

That it appears to your committee, the said Treasurer hath paid away from the first day of December 1822, to the first day of December 1823, the sum of \$196,787 94 34 cents, of which the necessary vouchers and receipts have been produced to your committee, and that there remains in the treasury of \$133,717 and 83 cents, exchanged six per cent stock of the United States, and 74 cents, funded three

per cent stock of the United States; \$3143 and 95 cents of the emission of bills of credit made by an act of Congress, of the 18th March, 1780, and the sum of \$38,750 and 67 1/2 cents cash, which last mentioned sum is appropriated in the manner following, viz. Balance of cash in the Treasury, 1st December, 1823 38,750 67 1/2 Deduct appropriations due to the 1st December 1823, and then remained unpaid For the payment of the Civil List \$2,311 86 For the payment of the Judiciary 5,785 77 For half pay due to officers and soldiers 21,631 22 For the payment of the Journal of accounts 4,258 94 For Indian annuities 21 62 For the Armorer of the Eastern and Western Shore, 677 23 For interest on loans to the state in 1821 and 1822 1,351 49 For the payment of the salaries to the keeper, deputy keepers, clerk, agents and physician to the penitentiary 1,348 34 For the journal of accounts at the present session, estimated at 40,000 00

Deficit, 38,635 84 1/2 All which is submitted to the honorable house. By order, SAM'L S. HODGKIN, CLK.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

Monday, December 8.

The following communication was received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States.

By an act of the last session of Congress, it was made the duty of the Accounting Officers of the Treasury, to adjust and settle the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the state of New York, on principles of equity and justice, subject to the revision and final decision, of the President of the United States. The Accounting Officers have, in compliance with this act, reported to me a balance of thirty five thousand one hundred and ninety dollars, in favour of Governor Tompkins, which report I have had under consideration, together with his claim to an additional allowance, and should have decided on the same before the present time, had I not delayed my decision at his request. From the view which I have taken of the subject, I am satisfied, considering all the circumstances of his case, that a larger sum ought to be allowed him, than that reported by the Accounting Officers of the Treasury. No appropriation, however, having been made by the act, and it appearing by recent information from him, that the sum reported would afford him an essential accommodation at this time, the subject is submitted to the consideration of Congress, with a view to that object.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington City, 7th Dec. 1823.

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, December 9.

Mr Brown, of Ohio, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed on Roads and Canals, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five members be appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion by Mr Lamm, the Senate then took up the consideration of Executive business, after which it adjourned.

Wednesday, December 10.

The President of the Senate communicated a letter from the Honorable James Brown, notifying the resignation of his seat in the Senate, and on motion by Mr Johnson, of Louisiana, it was ordered, that the President be requested to notify the Executive of the state of Louisiana of the resignation.

Mr Lloyd, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of William Gray & Sons, of Boston, stating that they have sustained a loss of upwards of 50,000 dollars by the fraud and injustice in the capture of their brig Otter by a piratical cruiser of the Island of Porto Rico; which brig had been condemned by the judicial tribunals of that Island, in violation of every principle of reason and justice—to which they respectfully invite the attention of the government.

Mr Johnson, of Kentucky, rose to offer a resolution. At the last session of Congress, he observed, that he made a fruitless attempt to obtain information, upon which he might ground an application for a modification, or new organization of the Federal Judiciary, for the purpose of remedying certain evils which arose from its present form.

The consequences which were likely to ensue, unless some adequate check were given to the transcendent power of that tribunal—tremendous, he might say, for by a single decision three Judges could convulse the whole state, however patriotic and firm in its attachment to our political institutions, and in such a case it was the duty of that body to interpose its legislative arm—That Judges were responsible to the people was a question which admitted of no doubt—but that power was liable to abuse, was equally true. He, therefore, presented the following resolution to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of forming and constituting three additional Judiciary Courts, to be added to the present number, with an additional judge to each—one to be composed of the states of Tennessee and Alabama, one of Mississippi and Louisiana, and one of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; also to

inquire into the expediency of amending the laws respecting the Judiciary of the United States, so as to require a concurrence of at least seven judges in any opinion which may involve the validity of the laws of the United States, or of the states respectively.

Mr Benton gave notice that to morrow he would introduce the joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving a choice of a President directly to the people, without the intervention of electors.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing their concurrence in the joint resolution for the appointment of two Chaplains, and that the House had appointed, on their part, the Rev. Henry B. Bascom, a clergyman of the Methodist denomination.

On motion of Mr Holmes, of Maine, the Senate then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

Whole number of votes, 38  
Necessary to a choice, 20  
For the Rev. Dr. Staughton, 17  
" Mr. M'Ilvane, 9  
" Mr Post, 8  
" Mr Allen, 4

There being no choice, another ballot was taken, which resulted in the choice of the Rev Dr. Staughton, by a majority of two votes.

A motion was then made to adjourn to Friday, to give time for the proper arrangement of the Committees, which was lost.

The Senate adjourned until to morrow.

Thursday, December 11.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr Hyne of South Carolina gave notice that he should ask leave, on Monday next, to introduce a joint resolution, proposing to the Legislatures of the several states, so to amend the Constitution of the United States, as to secure the election of President and Vice President by the electors, and to prevent those elections from devolving, in any event, on the Senate or House of Representatives.

Amendment of the Constitution.

Mr Benton, agreeably to notice given yesterday, asked and obtained leave to introduce the following resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to give the choice of a President directly to the people, without the intervention of electors.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States; which when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the whole number of states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution:

That for the purpose of electing a President and Vice President of the United States, each state shall be divided, by the Legislature thereof, into a number of districts, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such state may be entitled in the Congress: Each district shall be composed of contiguous territory, and shall contain as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled by the constitution, to be represented; and on such days as Congress shall determine, which days shall be the same throughout the United States; the citizens of each state who may be qualified to vote for a representative in Congress, shall meet at such places within their respective districts as the Legislature of each state shall appoint, and each, in his proper person, shall vote for President and Vice President, one of whom, at the least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with himself; and separate triplicates shall be kept of all the votes, and of all the votes given for each person as President, and for each person as Vice President. All the votes so given in each district, shall be collected forthwith, in such manner as the Legislature of the state may direct, at some one convenient place within the district; and the votes given for each candidate shall be added together, and the person having the greatest number of votes for Vice President, shall be certified as duly preferred in said district, and shall be entitled to one vote each, for the respective offices for which they are candidates; but, if two, or more persons shall have an equal number of votes, in each district election, for the same office, then the returning officers, shall decide between them, and certify accordingly. Triplicate certificates of the whole number of votes given for each candidate, shall be made out, and transmitted in such manner as Congress may direct, to the seat of the government of the United States, addressed to the President of the Senate: The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of electoral districts within the United States; and if no person have such majority, then the President shall be chosen by the House of Representatives, from the three having the greatest number of votes for President, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of electoral districts; and if no person have such a majority, then the Vice President shall be chosen by the Senate, from the two persons having the greatest number of votes for that office, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws of the United States as to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a 'Criminal Code' for the government of the United States.

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Barbour, relative to the claim of the state of Virginia upon the General Government for advances made during the late war, was called up for consideration.

Mr Smith of Md. asked why Virginia alone should be entitled to this preference? He wished the resolution generalized, so as to include Maryland and other states. Maryland stood precisely in the same situation with Virginia—money had been borrowed of the banks in Baltimore, to enable the state to put itself in a posture of defence, and this resolution, though it was based on principles of equity and justice, ought to be made general.

Mr Barbour replied to Mr Smith, by stating that this was a peculiar case.—There was ample proof, that frequent addresses had been made to the General Government for funds for defence—the answer was, that the Treasury was so impoverished, that the state must apply exclusively to her own resources. Taxes were imposed in consequence, which though oppressive, were cheerfully met. The money was obtained partly by loans, and it was clearly such a claim as ought to be allowed. He was instructed by the Legislature to present this case before this body, and it was asked of him to enter into a co-partnership with other states.—If other states had as strong claims, let them be brought forward in a specific proposition, and he would give them his support. But this consolidation of cases he was opposed to—he wished this to stand unconnected with any other.

Mr Lloyd, of Md. thought the similarity of the claims of Maryland and Virginia ought to be put on the same footing. If Virginia was allowed interest on her borrowed money, let it be allowed Maryland also. He could see no difference in the cases, and the suggestions of his colleague seemed to him right.

Mr Barbour said he was misunderstood, if it was supposed he questioned at all the strength of the claims of Maryland. His objection was, that they should be linked in this way, at this time. He had said, if Maryland would have a like proposition presented, he would accord it his hearty support.

Mr Smith, rejoined with some remarks upon the importance of the subject under consideration, the situations and exertions of Maryland during the war, and the reasons why he wished the question not acted on hastily. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

Friday, December 12.

Mr Lowrie presented the memorial of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying a revision of the present tariff. Referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, submitted by Mr. Benton, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr Benton it was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr Holmes, of Maine, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn on Fridays, it do adjourn to meet on Monday, unless it be otherwise ordered.

The Senate adjourn to Monday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 8.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

A message from the President, stating that the accounting officers of the Treasury had, in pursuance of an act of the last session, investigated the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, and reported a balance due to him of \$35,190; but that this sum had not been paid over, in consequence of a request from him to day; for delay. The message then went on to state the opinion of the President, that a greater allowance should, under all the circumstances, be made to him. The message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr Little offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the subject of Revolutionary Pensions, under the acts of March 18, 1818, and May 1st, 1820, be referred to a select committee.

On motion that this resolution be referred to a select committee, some brief discussion took place, which terminated in the reference desired; and the committee was appointed, to consist of seven.

Mr Webster offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an Agent, or Commissioner, to Greece, whenever the President may deem it expedient to make such appointment.

In offering this resolution, Mr Webster disclaimed any intention to commit this country in any of the contests of Europe; but as we have commercial interests in that part of the world, embraced in the resolution, which demand some attention, he wished to procure some response from the House to the sentiments contained in the President's message, relative to Greece.—He knew no reason which ought to restrain us from an expression of our views and opinions on this interesting subject. He hoped there would be found one government in the civilized world ready to utter its opinions with boldness and dignity. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to.

Mr Brent submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws of the United States as to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a 'Criminal Code' for the government of the United States.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws of the United States as to abolish imprisonment for debt.

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Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws of the United States as to abolish imprisonment for debt.

The House proceeded to ballot for Chaplain.

Mr Campbell, of Ohio, nominated the Rev. Mr. Bascom, a Methodist Episcopal minister.

Mr Rankin nominated the Rev. Reuben Post, a Presbyterian minister.

Mr. Clay said he had been requested to nominate the Rev. Robert Little.

Mr. J. T. Johnson nominated the Rev. John Bryce.

Mr Storrs nominated the Rev. Hooper Cumming.

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes 187

Necessary to a choice 84

Bascom, 74 Bryce, 6

Post, 63 Cumming, 10

Little, 26

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes 18

Necessary to a choice 91

Bascom, 108 Bryce, 1

Post, 60 Cumming, 1

Little, 1

Mr. Bascom is at present at Steubenville in Ohio, but can reach the city, as was stated by Mr. Campbell, in 10 or 12 days.

The following committee has been appointed by the Speaker, in compliance with the resolution submitted by Mr. M'Duffie, on the subject of making the choice of members of Congress and of Electors for President uniform throughout the Union:

Mr. M'Duffie, Mr. Buchanan, A. Smyth, Wickliffe, & Reed, Carey, Storrs,

Tuesday, December 9.

Mr Cambreleng offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing pensions to the widows, or to the orphans, of all officers, seamen and marines, who may have been slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States, or who may have died of wounds received while in the service of their country; & to all other widows or orphans, who may have been placed on the navy pension roll by special acts of Congress; and of authorizing the payment of such sums as may be due those widows and orphans whose pensions may have been suspended.

Resolved, That said Committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting pensions to Lydia Allen and Penelope Denny.

Mr Hemphill offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the question of Roads and Canals be referred to a select committee.

Mr Hemphill stated, that the resolution was similar to the one offered last session. The question was then taken on referring it to a select committee. Ayes 86—Noes 77.

The Committee was ordered to consist of seven.

Mr Plumer, of N. H. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing costs in cases where damages may be recovered for the violation of the rights of patentees, under the several acts concerning the issuing of patents for useful discoveries and inventions.

Mr Cook offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the several acts of Congress, passed for the admission of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri into the Union, as sets apart a portion of the money arising from the sale of the public lands in these states, for the purpose of constructing roads and canals leading to these states respectively, be referred to a select committee.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr Owen, amended as follows, was taken up and adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending a Circuit Court of the United States to those states in which no Circuit Court has been established.

The house then adjourned.

Wednesday, December 10.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Mr Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating certain sums of money for the payment of Daniel D. Tompkins.

The committee to which the message of the President, on this subject, was referred, reported that no appropriation having been made on this subject, and it being understood that money would be serviceable to Daniel D. Tompkins, in his present situation, had reported this bill.

The bill was read the first and second time, referred to a committee of the whole House, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for to morrow.

Mr Storrs offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to communicate to this House, a statement exhibiting the amount of postage received during the year 1822, at each Post Office in the United States, and the territories thereof.

Ordered to lie one day on the table.

Mr Hemphill offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, copies of such parts of the correspondence of the late Minister of the United States at the Court of France, with the French Government, and such parts of the correspondence of said Minister, with the Secretary of State, relative to claims of citizens of the United States, for spoliation upon our lawful commerce, as in the opinion of the President, may not be in-



consistent with the public interest.  
Ordered to lie one day on the table.  
Mr. M'Lane offered the following resolution:  
*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House all such parts of the correspondence with the Government of Spain, touching the Florida Treaty, to the period of its final ratification, which have not yet been communicated, and which, in his opinion, it may not be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate.  
The house adjourned.

Thursday, December 11.  
The following resolution offered yesterday was agreed to.

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, copies of such parts of the correspondence of the late Minister of the United States at the Court of France, with the French Government, and such parts of the correspondence of said Minister, with the Secretary of State, relative to claims of citizens of the United States, for spoliation upon our lawful commerce, as in the opinion of the President, may not be inconsistent with the public interest.

On motion of Mr. Breck it was  
*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

On motion of Mr. Carter, it was  
*Resolved*, That the Committee on Ways & Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duties at present imposed on books, charts, maps, and mathematical and philosophical instruments imported into the United States for individual use.

**DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.**  
The House resolved itself into a committee on the bill to appropriate a sum of money for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins—Mr. Taylor, of New York, in the Chair.

The blank for the amount of appropriation being filled with \$35,190.

The question was then put, on the amendment to strike out the enacting clause, which was negatived, with only one or two dissenting voices.

Mr. Cooke then moved to introduce another amendment, making it an appropriation for the payment in full of all the demands against the government, which was also negatived without a division.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill; which was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.  
Adjourned.

Friday, December 12.  
A message from the Senate communicated the election of Dr. Staughton, as their Chaplain, and some other business.

**Calvert County Levy Court.**  
Mr. Williams, of N. C. from the Committee of Claims, reported unfavorably on the petition of the Levy Court of Calvert county, Md. and the report was laid on the table.

Mr. Fuller offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House a plan for the peace establishment of the Navy of the United States.

Ordered to lie one day on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, it was  
*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the laws of the U. States, as imposes a duty on imported salt.

On motion of Mr. Isaacs, it was  
*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the several laws, allowing a bounty to enlisted soldiers or their heirs—and also the laws authorizing the commutations of the land bounty for half pay—that the same bounty in land, or the allowance of half pay, may be extended to the children of such soldiers who may have fallen in action, or died before they had been mustered into service, as by law is allowed in other cases.

**DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.**  
'An act appropriating a certain sum of money for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins,' was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Tomlinson, the House then adjourned till Monday.

**MARYLAND.**  
**Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court.**  
DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1823.

On application of Christopher Cox Administrator of William Dimond, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 16th day of December, 1823.

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

**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 William Dimond, 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 24th of June 1824; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 1823.

**CHRISTOPHER COX, Adm'r.**  
of William Dimond, dec'd.

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**FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.**  
**Is this the Era of Good Feelings?**

It is with deep mortification that I announce to the world that the Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county, have turned out their old, and faithful, and excellent Physician, Dr. Tristram Thomas, as attending Physician to the Poor, and given it to a young gentleman merely on account of party motives. Such an act at this time is disgraceful to any men—it is a sort of treason against common sense and common decorum. These rancorous and malignant party feelings cannot be eradicated from the hearts of certain individuals—and more especially from those who look up to party exasperation as the only means of little office. I mean to insinuate nothing against Dr. Kemp, the successor of Dr. Thomas, I do not know, and therefore am unwilling to believe, that he acted at all in the business, but I speak alone of the unextinguishable party rancour of the Trustees, and for justice sake I must discriminate. \*Mr. William Jenkins and Mr. Edward Martin both remained unmoved and voted for Doctor Thomas being continued—Mr. Solomon Dickinson, Mr. Joseph Harrison and Mr. Levin Millis, all three voted against Dr. Thomas, and could assign no other reason for it than that he had always been a federalist. It is true Dr. Thomas has always been a federalist, but one of the mildest and most unoffending ones in the world. Of the Doctor's standing as a Physician and a gentleman there is the good testimony of all men—for thirty years past he has been diligently engaged in the practice of medicine, and every year with increased confidence and extended practice—he stands deservedly foremost among the gentlemen of that profession, and yet he is turned out of a little employment, on account of former political opinions, which employment he discharged to the satisfaction even of all the Trustees, and to the great gratification of the Poor themselves, who all joined in a petition to the Trustees to continue Doctor Thomas as their Physician, except one man, and he said that he had seen and heard enough among them (the Trustees) to convince him, that a majority of the Trustees would certainly turn Dr. Thomas out and that no petition would avail, & he therefore thought it best policy not to unite in the petition, lest Doctor Thomas' successor might treat him ill, as he was extremely ill, and stood in need of every tenderness.

Neither justice, a sense of duty, nor humanity could prevail on the three high party gentlemen to desert from their remorseless purpose—Dr. Thomas being the better and more experienced physician, it was only just to retain him—he being the better physician, it was their bounden duty to retain him—the suffering Poor having experienced his skill, his attention and his tenderness towards them ought to have been heard, and it would have been but common humanity, mere charity to have gratified them—but no, the claims of humanity and duty and justice have no weight against the schemes of party violence and party determinations—How heroic it would be after a battle was ended and a war all over, for three men, headed by a Brigade Major, to catch a poor Surgeon and put him to death, saying, aye you were against us, and we will pay you for it!!!

In the name of common sense, will the men of virtue and understanding, will the men of integrity and upright feelings among the Democratic party bear this? Will they suffer men like these to cast an odium upon them as acting according to their wish? or will they denounce it manfully and generously and avow, that they will not take share or blame in such unworthy such unjustifiable proceedings?  
*A friend to genuinely good feelings.*

\*All five of the Trustees are of the Democratic party in politics.

**FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.**  
*The motto of Decius Octavius Augustus Caesar.*  
**"Festina lente."**

Move on with easy pace  
or  
Hasten, but not too fast.

Julius Caesar used to say that in matters of great importance it is better to act than debate. In this he followed the example of Alexander the great, who copied Nestor, whom Homer makes to reply to a certain person, wishing to know in what manner, and in what length of time he could perform such and such things, in the following words, 'by not being too hasty. Accordingly we find this same Caesar after his expedition into Pontus inscribing upon his pageant the three significant words *veni, vidi, vici*, which not only signify his military exploits, but his extreme dispatch in putting an end to the war. But Augustus seems to have held a different opinion, and said, that nothing was more incompatible with the character of a great and distinguished commander, than precipitancy and rashness. Wherefore they say he used to express in ordinary conversation, and write in his letters, the following sentiment of Euripides; 'advance with easy pace, for a cautious general is better than an indiscreet one.' We have Titus Livy too to confirm the same. His words are 'nihil magni discriminis consilium tam inicum est, quam celeritas—nothing is so detrimental to schemes of great moment as precipitation: and the same author has somewhere else, 'omnia non propter celeritatem sunt—'all things are not clear and sure to the man in a hurry: 'festinatio improvida est et caeca'—haste is deficient in forethought, and blind. This was also the motto of Titus Caesar as appears from an ancient piece of coin of his, the emblem of which was an anchor with a Dolphin: This was also peculiar to Augustus Caesar. And although the sentiment was not clearly shown by the emblem of the dart and \*suckstone, yet the single

word *Matura* properly expresses it. For Maturum (as Nigidius teaches us in the 10th book, 11th chapter of Gellius) means 'quod neque citius est, neque serius'—that which is neither too quick, nor too slow. The same author Gellius says 'ad res gerendas simul adhiberi debet, et industria celeritas, et diligentia tarditas'—the despatch that is incident to industry, and the delay that seems to belong to great pains are both necessary to be applied in the accomplishment of great things. Sailust expresses the same sentiment in his Catilinarian war—'Priusquam incipias, consulta: et ubi consuleris, matura factio opus est'—before you begin, deliberate, and after you shall have deliberated, execute with speed. Isocrates writes the same to Demosthenes, 'Take time to reflect, but after you have reflected, act quickly and energetically. Demosthenes the same to Philip, 'It behoves you to consider quietly and calmly but to perform what you have considered with haste. Socrates nearly the same to Xenophon 'Think and then act.' See Seneca too: 'Diu delibera, fac cito'—ponder a long time, but act quickly. Cato's noble saying too to Hieronymus is well known—'Sat cito, Si sat bene'—quickly enough if well enough. Suetonius attributes the same to Augustus Caesar, who remarked 'sat cito ites furi, quicquid fiat bene'—that that thing, which was done sufficiently well, was always done with sufficient quickness. But also in his remarks upon Aristotle's Ethics, says 'we should always undertake business slowly, but when undertaken, should adhere to it constantly.' Cornelius Tacitus farther says—'victoria consiliis et ratione perficitur'—prudence and good counsel will always ensure a victory. And in another place 'celera impetu, bona consilia mora audent'—vices gain strength by violence (repetition of effort) good counsels by delay. But it is improper to linger, when it would be more dangerous than precipitancy and surely there is no ground for delaying that plan, which can never be raised, unless accomplished. Tacitus too farther says—'tempus agendi consulandum non est consumendum'—the time of acting must not be spent in consultation.

\*A little fish that sticks to the keel of a vessel and impedes her sailing.

**Easton Gazette.**  
**EASTON, Md.**  
**SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20.**

The Installation of Coats Lodge will take place on St. John's day (the 27th inst.) as heretofore noticed—immediately after the Installation the Brethren will walk in procession to the Meeting House to attend the Oration and Sermon to be delivered on the occasion, and to which the Ladies and Gentlemen of the town and country are particularly invited.

**Mr. Semmes' Resolutions in the House of Delegates.**—We have read these resolutions with great pleasure, they are mainly plain and fitted for the occasion—they embrace every topic that is related to the great point, unless indeed we might be allowed to suggest that after the third resolution we should have been glad to have seen a fourth of somewhat the following purport:—

*Resolved* That we do not view with alarm or aversion the ultimate mode of selecting a President of the United States by a federative vote in the House of Representatives as now provided by the Federal Constitution—because it is an ultimate resort and not the primary or preferable course, and is perfectly conformable to the essential principles of the great national compact which is founded upon the Representation of members and sovereignties and mutual concessions and compromise.

**Maryland again under the lash of the National Intelligencer.**

From the Nat. Intelligencer of the 11th inst.

**JAMES PLEASANT** has been unanimously re-elected Governor of the State of Virginia.

**SAMUEL STEVENS** was, on the 8th inst., almost unanimously re-elected Governor of the State of Maryland.

In Maryland, a proposition has been submitted in the House of Delegates, to 'reform the Constitution of the State.' If the object of the mover, (Mr. W. G. D. Worthington), be literally to reform the Constitution, we hope he will succeed in it, for nothing can be in a more chaotic form, than that instrument now is, in consequence of the Acts of the Legislature for amending it. It is so scattered through the statute book, indeed, that we have some doubt whether any body in the state, except Mr. Pinkney, the excellent Clerk of the Council, really knows what the constitution is. It is a standing joke upon the subject, that a Committee of the Legislature was once appointed. (or proposed to be, we know not which) to report what the Constitution was. We hope, however, that the worthy delegate from Baltimore has not in view, any material change in the Government itself. If he has, our most serious advice to him, and to all our Constitution-fanciers, would be, in Judge Peters' language, to let very well alone.

It appears as if the unfortunate state of Maryland, her dignitaries and her concerns are ever destined to bear the reproaches of the authoritative Editors of the National Intelligencer, either from their burlesques on her Constitution, or their direct rebukes or indirect sarcasms upon those who are called to manage her affairs—Surely Maryland must have unhappily been guilty of

something to displease these potent censors that calls down upon her, in such repetition, their chastizing animadversions. We are told by these political overseers, that our Constitution is unknown to every man in the State except one—that it is scattered over the leaves of the statute book and can't be found.

We are told too with a sneer of a "standing joke," that a committee was once appointed (or proposed to be appointed) to report what the Constitution was—

Such, good people of Maryland, is the treatment which all may expect from masters—This is the reward of your submissive obedience. We are cajoled and wheedled and even flattered when our masters want to fix themselves in the saddle, but when mounted, we are to be lashed and goaded at will. The judges of our Courts, the lawyers of our Bar, the Chancellor of the State, our Members of Congress, our Members of Assembly, even the Governor himself & his five Councillors with all the People of the state are deliberately, & as if with malice aforethought, pronounced ignorant of what the Constitution of the state is—all are totally ignorant, but the worthy Clerk of the Council alone knows all about it. Bravo! and these are the Gentlemen Editors who have given and still give the tone to the political sentiment of the times—the pioneers who are to direct our course.

Mr. Worthington, of Baltimore, seems to be peculiarly the object of their attention and his acts the subject of reprehension—We know but little of this gentleman, but why is he so particularly marked for criticism? Is he in a state of pupillage to the redoubtable guides of public concerns? has he placed himself in submissive obedience to their control? if so, he is a very unfit man to manage the affairs of this state, and it either becomes him to burst the trammels in which he is bound, or the people must, in self defence, dismiss him from their service.

Our Governor too,—not contented with proclaiming him utterly ignorant of the constitution of the state over which he presides, but his re-election is announced with an insidious sarcasm, by stating him to be the "almost unanimously re-elected Governor of the State of Maryland"—Let those who please submit to such taunts and scoffs and contumelias, for our part we will complain, and as far as we properly can, will endeavour to direct the attention of our people to resent the indignant affronts.

**SCHOONER BUILDING.**

Was launched at Harrison's ship yard, near St. Michaels, in this county, on Friday the 12th inst. a first rate Schooner of about 160 tons register, and we are informed arrived safe at Baltimore the Sunday following—She is allowed, by judges, to be the handsomest schooner ever seen on our waters—and is the fourth launch from that yard this season.

**Annapolis, Dec. 15.**  
The bill to increase the number of Delegates from the city of Baltimore, was defeated this day—22 to 43. The bill was to have been discussed to day—Mr. Worthington, from your city, proposed the first Saturday of the New Year; it stands for the second Saturday. *Balt. Chron.*

**MARRIED.**

On Tuesday 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, James Chaplain, Jr. Esq. of Trappe, to the amiable Miss Eliza, third daughter of the late John Stevens, all of this county.

**COMMUNICATED.**  
**OBITUARY.**

Departed this life, on Saturday morning 13th inst John Alford, aged 34 years, son of Mathias and Lilly Alford—it is worthy of remark, that they have been married 40 years have had 7 children and this is the first death that has occurred in the family, the father, is now 66 and the mother 63 years of age.

**BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.**

PRICES CURRENT.	
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.	
Flour wharf	\$5 50
Howard-street wagon	5 75
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 10
Do white do	1 15
Rye bushel	42
Indian Corn bushel	32
Oats do	37 1 2

**For Sale,**

Three young Negro Men, about 21 years of age; healthy and habituated to a farm. Their period of servitude is 15 years from the 1st January next.—No person need apply except resident in the State of Maryland, and those who wish to purchase are referred to Messrs. Thomas & Groome, in Easton.  
Dec 20 3w

**Public Sale,**

On a credit of six months, on Tuesday the 23d inst, will be sold at the Union Tavern, in Easton, a variety of valuable and genteel household and Kitchen Furniture, amongst which will be a number of excellent beds and bedsteads with furniture. Also a light Hack and harness and a billiard table frame uncovered. Notes with approved security will be required of every purchaser, without distinction, before the removal of any property.  
EDW. N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, Dec 13 2w

**Winter Supply of NEW GOODS.**

**Clark & Green**

Have just received from Baltimore,

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

**GOOD THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS,**

Consisting of

Best London Particular Madeira Wine  
Nice old Dry Lisbon do  
Malaga and Port do  
Superior old Cognac Brandy  
Fine old Jamaica Spirit do  
Amigua do  
New England Rum  
Peach and Apple Brandy  
Fine Old Rye Whiskey  
Common do  
Nice Perfect Love Cordial  
Cologne Water  
Molasses  
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars  
St. Domingo and Havana Coffee  
Fine old Java do  
Imperial  
Hyson  
Young Hyson } TEAS  
Hyson Skin &  
Souchong  
Chocolate, Cheese, Crackers  
Oranges, Lemmons, Cocoa Nuts  
Fine Fresh Muscatel Raisins  
Fresh Prunes, Figs, Currants  
Cranberries, Almonds  
Fresh Malaga Grapes  
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs  
Alspice, Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger  
Salt Petre, Indigo, Fig Blue, Alum  
Nice Starch, mould and dipped Candles  
White and Brown Soap  
Fine Blown Salt, ground alum do  
Superior nice Chewing Tobacco  
Common do  
Spanish Segars  
Window Glass  
Cordage, Cotton Yarn  
Raw Cotton, Candle wick, &c.

ALSO,

**Iron Castings,**

Consisting of Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Kettles, Grid Irons, Cast boxes, &c.

**Wooden Ware.**

CHINA GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

They have also received, at the same time a considerable addition of

**Dry Goods,**

Consisting of

Superfine and middle quality Cloths  
Casimeres, Cassinets, Blankets  
Bombaz-its Circassian Plaids  
Kigan new style Super Calicoes  
Swiss Muslins, &c. &c  
Which in addition to their late supply from New York and Philadelphia, renders their assortment unusually large and extensive; all of which they are disposed to offer at the very lowest prices for cash.—They invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.  
Easton, Dec 20—1f

**NEW GOODS; Winter Supply.**

**Jenkins & Stevens**

Have just received from Baltimore their entire

SUPLY OF

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c &c.**

For the Winter, which added to their former purchases, makes their assortment very extensive and complete, all of which they offer at the very lowest prices for Cash.—they invite their customers and the public generally to give them a call.  
Easton, Dec 20 3w  
N. B. Also a quantity of Salt for sale.

**A Ball**

Will be held in the Court House, in Denton, on the 31st inst. to which the Ladies and Gentlemen of Caroline and the adjacent counties are particularly invited to attend.

**JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Sen'r.**  
**JOHN BROWN.**  
**WILLIAM WHITLEY.**  
**JOSHUA CLARK.**  
**JOSEPH BROWN.**  
Denton, Dec 20—2w

**Public Sale,**

On a credit of six months.—On Monday the 29th inst. will be sold at the late residence of Mr. Henry E. Cross, near Easton, some good Beds, Bedsteads and furniture, Mahogany Tables, an eight day Clock, Sideboard, Windsor chairs, &c. one Gir and Harness, Ox and Horse Carriage—Ploughs and Harrows, &c. Also a number of work Horses and Colts, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. On all sums over six dollars notes with approved security, will be required of every purchaser without distinction, before the removal of any property.  
JNO. M. G. EMORY.

Dec 20 2w

**St. John's Day.**

The Installation advertised for the 26th ult having been deferred.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**

To all Free and Accepted Antient York Masons that, agreeably to the directions of the R. W. G. M. the Grand Marshall of the Grand Lodge of Maryland will, accompanied by a number of Brethren from the city of Baltimore, attend at Easton on next St. John's day, Saturday the 27th inst. for the purpose of installing the Officers of COATS LODGE, No. 76, when the attendance of our distant Brethren, to assist in the ceremony, join in the procession and partake of the festivities of the occasion, would be particularly agreeable to the members of this Lodge.

By order,  
**THOMAS P. BENNETT,**  
Grand Lodge, &c.  
Easton, Dec 6



## POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

### BUCKSKIN'S ODE TO CHRISTMAS.

Published by particular request of his loving brother JONATHAN.

Hail Christmas! father of the mighty bowl,  
Egg-nog and apple-toddy—monstrous fine—  
Thrice welcome thou, with all thy muster roll,

Goose, turkey, steak, and thundering sirloin!  
Hail, red-nose sire! who once a twelve month comes,

With power of squibs and crackers, guns and drums!

Bells pealing like the dickens and the boys,  
Contrast their pictures—what a torn-down noise!

And, when! what preparations, cut and dried,  
Of monstrous clever eatables there are!

And roaring demijons of buck beside—  
That'll be a blessed time of it 'tis clear!

Boiled, roast and mired, I smoke 'em far and wide—  
The devil help me, but I'll have a share—

Not Mah'mets paradise, as I'm a sinner,  
Is half so ra-al as a Christmas dinner.

And might I live like old Methuselah,  
Some eighty dozen years and half a score,

(I seen his story in the Bible—aw—  
A book I've scarcely open'd since or 'fore.)

I swore when'er old Christmas came about,  
Tho' he bring hail or rain, I'd see him out,

I'd have my satisfaction at the table,  
And 'kays good eating all alone would seem

But mighty dull I'd take a power of steam—  
And pay the shot—whenever I got able.

Ay, dog my cats, such desperate fine living  
Should beat, all hollow, Jonathan's thanksgiv-

ing.

### TRUTH AND YOUNG ROMANCE.

A SONG.

Young Romance through roses straying,  
Saw old Truth trudge lamely on;  
One in pleasure's light was playing,  
The other sigh'd for pleasures gone;

Cries Romance, 'O rest a minute,  
And discuss our views of Earth—  
Yours may have most prudence in it,  
But in mine is all the mirth.'

'Ah!' said Truth, 'this world discloses  
Nought but vain deusive wiles,  
Thorns are under all your roses,  
Sadness follows all your smiles.'

'Cries Romance, 'Perhaps I often  
Colour life with tints too warm;  
Yet my warmth a shade may soften,  
While your coldness chills a charm.'

'What is Love?' the sage then asks him—  
'Love—in summer hours so sweet!  
Winter weather soon unmasks him,  
And your idol proves a cheat!'

'Love!' the youth replies, 'O sever  
Real love from vain deceptions;  
Constant Love brings hours that never  
Lose their sunshine or their sweets.'

'Friendship, too, you call a treasure,  
But, says Truth, 'tis a tie  
Loosely worn 'mid scenes of pleasure,  
And when fortune frowns—thrown by.'

'Friendship,' he replies, 'possesses  
Worth which no dark change destroys;  
Seeking, soothing our distresses,  
Sharing, doubling all our joys.'

'Go,' says Truth, 'tis plain we never  
Can such hostile thoughts combine;  
Folly is your guide for ever,  
While dull sense must still be mine.'

'Cries the Boy—'Frown on, no matter,  
Mortals love my merry glance;  
When in Truth's own paths they scatter  
Roses snatch'd from young Romance.'

### THE BACHELOR'S REGISTER.

At 16 years incipient palpitations are  
manifested towards the young ladies.—17,  
much blushing and confusion occurs when  
addressed by a handsome woman. 18,  
confidence in conversation with the ladies  
much increased. 19, becomes angry if  
treated by them as a boy. 20, betrays  
great consciousness of his own charms and  
manliness. 21, a looking glass becomes an  
indispensable piece of furniture in his  
dressing room, and in some instances a  
finds its way into the pocket. 22, in-  
ferable puppyism now exhibited. 23,  
he seeks no woman good enough to enter the  
marriage state with him. 24, is caught  
unawares by the snare of Cupid. 25, the  
connexion broken off from self conceit on  
his part. 26, conducts himself with air  
of much superiority towards her. 27, pays  
his addresses to another lady, not without  
hopes of mortifying the first. 28, is mor-  
tified and frantic on being refused. 29,  
rails against the fair sex in general, as  
heartless beings. 30, seems morose and  
out of humor in all conversations on  
matrimony. 31, contemplates matrimony  
more under the influence of interest than  
previously. 32, begins to consider per-  
sonal beauty in a wife not so indispensable  
as formerly. 33, still retains a high opinion  
of his attractions as a husband. 34, conse-  
quently has the hope that he may marry a  
chicken. 35, falls deeply and violently in  
love with one of seventeen. 36, Au-  
dier despair! another refusal! 37, indul-  
ges now in every kind of dissipation. 38,  
shows the best part of the female sex, and  
finds some consolation for his spleen in the  
society of ladies of easy dispositions. 39,  
suffers much remorse & mortification in  
doing. 40, begins to think he is growing  
old; yet still feels a fresh budding of ma-  
trimonial ideas, but no spring shoots. 41,  
A nice bawdy young widow begins to per-  
plex him. 42, ventures to address her  
with mixed sensations of love and interest.  
43, interest prevails, which causes much

cautious reflection. 44, the widow jilts  
him being full as cautious as himself. 45,  
becomes every day more gloomy and averse  
to the fair sex. 46, gouty and nervous  
symptoms now begin to assail him. 47,  
fears what may become of him when he  
gets old and infirm; but still persuades  
himself he is a young man. 48, thinks  
living alone neivksome. 49, resolves to have  
a prudent young woman as house keeper  
and companion. 50, A nervous affection  
about him and frequent attacks of the gout.  
51, much pleased with his new house  
keeper as a nurse. 52, begins to feel some  
attachment to her. 53, his pride revolts  
at the idea of marrying her. 54, is in great  
distress how to act. 55, completely under  
her influence, and very miserable. 56,  
many painful thoughts about parting with  
her, and attempts to gain her on his own  
terms. 57, she refuses to live any longer  
with him singly. 58, gouty, nervous, and  
bious to excess. 59, feels very ill, sends  
for her to his bed side, and promises to  
espouse her. 60, grows rapidly worse, has  
his will made in her favour, and makes his  
exit in her arms.

### THE OLD MAID'S REGISTER.

At 15 years is anxious for coming out  
and to obtain the attentions of men.—16,  
Begins to have some idea of the tender-  
ness.—17, Talks of love in a cottage,  
and disinterested affection.—18, Fancies  
herself in love with some handsome man  
who has flattered her.—19, Is a little more  
difficult, in consequence of being noticed.—  
20, Commences fashionable and has a taste  
for dashing.—21, Acquires more confidence  
in her own attractions, and expects a bri-  
liant establishment.—22, Refuses a good  
offer, because the gentleman is not a man  
of fashion.—23, No objections to a flirt with  
any well behaved gentleman.—24, Begins  
to wonder she is not married.—25, Be-  
comes rather circumspect in her conduct.—  
26, Begins to think a large fortune not  
quite so indispensable.—27, Attempts to pre-  
fer the company of rational men.—28,  
Wishes to be married in a quiet way, with  
a comfortable income.—29, Almost de-  
pairs of entering the married state.—31, An  
additional attention to dress is now mani-  
fested.—32, Professes to dislike balls, find-  
ing it difficult to get good partners.—33,  
Wonders how men can neglect the society  
of sedate amiable women, to flirt with coits  
—34, Affects good humour in her conver-  
sation with men.—35, Too jealous of the  
praises of other women, more at this period  
than hitherto.—36, Quarrels with her  
friend who has lately been married.—37,  
Imagines herself slighted in society.—38,  
Likes talking of her acquaintances who  
have married unfortunately and find con-  
solation in their misfortunes.—39, Be-  
comes visibly on the increase.—40, Be-  
comes meddling and officious.—41, Is  
rich, makes love to a young man without  
fortune.—42, Not succeeding, rails against  
the whole sex.—43, A partiality for cards  
and scandal.—44, Too severe against the  
manners of the age.—45, Exhibits a strong  
predilection for a Methodist parson.—46,  
Enraged at his desertion and accuses the  
whole sex of inconstancy.—47, Becomes  
deponding and takes snuff.—48, Attunes  
her sensibility to cats and dogs.—49,  
Adopts a dependant relation to a friend her  
menagerie.—50, Becomes disgusted with  
the world and vents her ill humour on her  
unfortunate keeper of animals.

### CHURCHES

There are in the New England States  
alone 700 Congregational churches (ex-  
clusive of Presbyterians), and nearly that  
number of clergymen.  
In the United States the Presbyterians  
have more than 1400 churches, 900 minis-  
ters, 135 Lacerates, 47 cad dates 3  
Theological Seminaries, and last year had  
about 100,000 communicants.  
Episcopalians have 10 Bishopricks, 350  
Clergymen, 700 Churches and a Theological  
seminary.  
Baptists have more than 2300 churches  
and have 3 seminaries.  
Methodists have 3 dioceses, 1100 itine-  
rant clergy, exclusively clerical, and about  
3000 stationary ministers, who attend also  
to other theological occupations, and  
more than 2500 places of worship.  
Universalists have 128 preachers and  
200 separate societies.  
Roman Catholics have a metropolitan see,  
and 10 Bishopricks, containing between 80  
and 100 churches superintended by about  
160 clergymen, with numerous colleges,  
schools and religious houses, in the state  
or New York within the last twenty years  
this denomination is said to have increased  
from 3000 to 20,000.

Upon the whole says Mr. Ingersol, I do  
not think that we can reckon less than 8000  
places of worship, and 5000 ecclesiastics,  
in the United States, besides 12 Theologi-  
cal seminaries and many religious houses.

### EASTERN SHORE ATTLÉ

#### SHOW & FAIR

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural  
Society met in Easton on Saturday the 6th  
November, 1823—and, adopted the following  
resolution:

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and Fair for  
the exhibition and sale of all kinds of Live  
Stock, Agricultural Implements & Household  
Manufactures, (with an award of Premiums)  
shall be held in Easton, in OCTOBER NEXT,  
under the direction and superintendence of  
the Trustees—of the particulars of which fur-  
ther notice will be given.

Resolved, That the above be published in  
the American Farmer, the Easton Gazette and  
Republican Star.

NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Pres't.  
S. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.  
Dec 13 3w

### PRINTING,

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

## \$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Ross,  
late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday  
30th August last, two negro men by the names  
of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mu-  
latto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or  
10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant  
in his manners when sober, but when intoxi-  
cated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark  
mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet  
8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his  
nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleas-  
ant countenance, clothing not known as they  
took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will  
be given for either of them, if taken out of the  
state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and se-  
cured so that I get them again, or the  
above Reward of \$200 for both, and all rea-  
sonable charges if brought home.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.  
of A. ROSS, dec'd.  
Caroline county, Nov 29—tf

## Land for Sale.

By an order of the Executive of Maryland,  
the subscriber as trustee, will offer at public  
sale, on Tuesday the 30th of December, in  
Vienna, at the house of Mrs. Douglass, about

## 311 ACRES

of LAND, belonging to the State of Maryland  
—lying in the great Indian Town adjoining  
the lands of John N. Steele, Esq. and others.  
It will be sold all to either, or in lots, as may  
be most desirable—on a credit of 12 months,  
the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with  
approved security, for the payment of the  
purchase money with interest from the day  
of sale.

SAM'L LECOMPTÉ, Trustee.  
Cambridge, Dec 6 4w

## SULPHATE OF QUININE.

A Fresh supply just received, and will be  
neatly prepared in any form it may be re-  
quired—by  
T. H. DAWSON & Co. Druggists.  
Oct 11

## For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy  
of the subscriber, situate on Chop-  
ank River, about five miles from  
Easton, containing about 520 acres—  
This farm has all the necessary buildings for  
a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms  
will be made very moderate, and possession  
given on the 1st day of January 1824.

## Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Talley's Neck, about  
eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's  
county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Bucker,  
containing about 250 acres.

## Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT  
situate on the Landing road, adjoin-  
ing the town of Easton. Persons  
wishing to purchase will please apply  
to the subscriber

CHARLES P. WILLSON.  
Nov 22—tf

## CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE

Canal Company.  
Old Stock  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all shares of old Stock in this Compa-  
ny, on which fifty dollars shall not have been  
paid, on or before the 12th day of December  
next, will be exposed to public auction, or  
forfeited according to the provisions of the  
charters of incorporation.

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.  
Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug 3  
23, 1823—Sept 20—12w

## To be Leased,

For one or more years, commencing  
from the 1st day of January next, the

## Union Tavern,

in Easton, at present occupied by  
Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.

To a good tenant, (a man who knows  
how to keep a Public House) taking a lease of  
more than a year, I will give the most accom-  
modating terms as to the first year's rent, as I  
am desirous to re-establish the best stand for  
a Tavern on the Eastern Shore, as was proved  
by the management of Mr. Thomas Peacock.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept 27, 1823—tf

## To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the  
1st of January next:

## THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

TAVERN  
IN CAMBRIDGE,

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson,  
situated in a convenient and central part of  
the town, and containing, exclusive of garret,  
and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent  
rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long.  
It is confidently believed, that the sea-  
and energy which have been displayed in the re-  
cent improvements of the town, will continue;  
and that, from its Geographical advantages,  
Cambridge will necessarily become the resi-  
dencious of a majority of travellers between  
the southern and northern sections of our  
peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance,  
now established, are more extensively known;  
from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that  
an enterprising man, with competent resour-  
ces to conduct such an establishment, would  
do a large and profitable business.

JOS. E. MUSE.  
Cambridge, E. S. Md. }  
August 16, 1823.

## Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from  
public business, requests all those indebted  
to him to call and close their accounts by note  
or otherwise, those neglecting this notice,  
cannot receive any further indulgence, at the  
same time he feels it his duty to return his  
thanks to a generous public, for the very ex-  
tensive share of custom which they have be-  
stowed on him since in business (say 10 years).

Public's Humble Serv't, &c.  
SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

## 'Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county  
Court, will be sold on Monday 22d December  
next, at Mr. Flint's Tavern, in Cambridge, all  
the Real Estate, of which the late Samuel  
Tregoe and Joseph Tregoe died, seized and  
possessed, to wit: A FARM situate in Trans-  
quakin, near Airey's Meeting House, where  
the deceased formerly resided, con-  
taining about 114 acres and also

## A HOUSE AND LOT

at Airey's Meeting House, now oc-  
cupied by Mrs. Tregoe. The terms of sale  
will be a credit of twelve months, the pur-  
chaser to give a bond with good security.

The creditors of Samuel Tregoe & Joseph  
Tregoe, deceased, are requested to exhibit  
their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the  
Clerk's office of Dorchester county Court,  
within six months from the day of sale.

JAMES CHAPLIN, Trustee.  
Cambridge, Nov 29 ts

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on  
accommodating terms, the farm  
whereon he lately resided. This  
farm contains in all two hundred and  
thirty five and three fourth acres of land,  
with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying  
about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on  
the road leading to Centreville. It offers many  
advantages that are rare to be met with in  
small farms viz: 1. It has an inexhaustible  
stream of water running through the centre of  
the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the  
same, which affords abundance of natural  
grass, and might with very little labour to  
clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and  
Clover.—It has a prime young apple orchard  
containing near two hundred well selected  
fruit trees.—The dwelling & other convenient  
Houses are in good repair with a spacious  
Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable  
crop of tobacco. It is presumed to be un-  
necessary to say anything further, as persons  
wishing to purchase will call & view the pro-  
perty and make themselves acquainted with the  
terms.

JAMES DENNY,  
Agent for Thomas Benny  
Oct 25

## CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Spencer having taken the house for-  
merly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith,  
tenders her services to Parents and Guardians  
on the Eastern Shore to teach the following  
branches of Female Education on the annexed  
terms, payable quarterly in advance.

Boarding and Tuition per annum	\$100
Piano Forte	5
Theorem Painting	5
DAY SCHOLARS,	
Spelling and Reading per quarter	3
Writing and Grammar (extra)	1
Arithmetic and Geography	1
Mapping and Use of the Globes	2
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work	1
Embroidery	2

N. B. Produce convertible to family use  
will be taken for Board.  
Oct 11 3m

## REMOVAL.

CHAPLAIN & DONOVAN  
Having removed four doors below their old  
stand and having just received

A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

## Seasonable Goods,

Which they determine to sell very low, invite  
the attention of their friends and the public  
generally.

Cambridge, Nov 8 4w

## Very Cheap

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The Subscribers having now received from  
Philadelphia and Baltimore and opened

THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

## Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Reg leave respectfully to invite their custom-  
ers and the public to give them an early call,  
as they can assure them their stock is large  
and cheaper than at any former period.

Among other things they have a very large  
supply of New England COTTON YARNS,  
from number 3 to 24.

GROOME & LAMBDIN.  
Easton, October 25th, 1823—tf

## To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the  
HOUSE

at present occupied by Mr. Charles  
Goldsborough, nearly opposite the  
Bank. Also, a good Country Blacksmith to  
hire—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.  
Nov 15 tf

## WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

## Wm. C. Burn,

Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his  
respects to the citizens of Talbot and the ad-  
jacent counties, and tenders his services as a  
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

He has taken the house formerly occupied  
by Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, in Easton, where  
by the exertion of his skill, and the most as-  
siduous attention to his business, he hopes to  
give satisfaction to all who may be kind  
enough to favour him with their custom.  
Easton, Nov 15 tf

## \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living near  
Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day  
of November last, an indentured Servant man,  
who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a  
dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten  
inches high, slender made, with prominent  
lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to  
thirty years of age, he took with him two or  
three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored  
great coat; since I have had him he has been  
principally employed in doing rough carpen-  
ter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his  
brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said  
lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the  
edge of Queen Ann's county—wherever he  
takes up said runaway and deliver him to the  
goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in  
this county) shall receive twenty dollars and  
if taken out of the county thirty dollars.

J. LOCKERMAN.  
Dec 13 tf



## THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on  
Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M.  
from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis  
and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12  
o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will  
leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the  
same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore,  
leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and  
continue to leave the above places as follows:  
Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wed-  
nesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays  
and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of  
October, and then leave the above places  
one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.  
Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford,  
can be taken for 50 cents each, the same from  
Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to pro-  
ceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the  
Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco  
River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next  
morning.

The MARYLAND will commence her route  
from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-  
town, on Monday the 10th day of March, leav-  
ing Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every  
Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at  
the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore,  
during the season—Horses and Carriages will  
be taken on board from either of the above  
places. All baggage at the risk of the owners.  
All persons expecting small packages, or  
other freight, will send for them when the  
Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.  
March 1, 1823—tf

## Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabi-  
tants of Cambridge & of the lower counties on  
the Eastern Shore, and others travelling to  
those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore,  
the Proprietors of the Maryland have built a  
good & substantial wharf at Castle Haven, &  
have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep  
Horses and Carriages for the conveyance of  
Passengers to and from Cambridge, and on  
after Sunday the 7th September, the Ma-  
ryland will call at Castle Haven instead of  
Todd's Point in her route to and from Annapo-  
lis and Baltimore, to land and receive Pas-  
sengers, Horses and Carriages. The price of  
Passages will be the same to and from Cam-  
bridge (including Stage fare) as to and from  
Easton.  
C. VICKARS, Captain.  
August 30—

N. B. On the 1st of October she will leave  
Baltimore and Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. in-  
stead of 8 o'clock during the remainder of the  
season.

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county  
court, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d day of  
December next, on the head of Church  
Creek, at Williams & Dixon's Store, between  
the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the Real  
Estate of which Dr. Harrison Dixon, de-  
ceased, was seized and possessed, to wit: a val-  
uable tract of Woodland, situate near the head  
of Church Creek, containing 250 acres. This  
land is perhaps as rich as any unimproved  
land in the county, and most of it within half  
a mile of navigable water, which together  
with its adjacency to the village of Church  
Creek, makes it valuable and desirable pro-  
perty—it will be sold in lots to suit purcha-  
sers. The terms of sale will be a credit of 18  
months, the purchasers securing the purchase  
money by bond or note with sureties approv-  
ed by the trustee, when the whole of the  
purchase money, with interest thereon from  
the sale, shall be paid; a good title to the pro-  
perty, will be conveyed by the trustee.

NOAH DIXON, Trustee.  
Nov 29 ts

N. B. The creditors of H. Dixon, deceased,  
are hereby warned to exhibit their claims  
properly authenticated to the Clerk of Dor-  
chester county, within six months from the  
day of sale.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the certificate of a half share, No 19,906  
of the Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland,  
has been lost and that application will be  
made for its renewal

JAMES CARROLL, Ex'r.  
of H. D. Gough.

Nov 29 4w  
The editors of the Fredericktown Herald,  
Hagerstown Torch Light and Easton Gazette,  
will please insert the above four times, and  
forward their accounts, with certificates of  
publication annexed.

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the  
Farm called

## "WARD'S GIFT,"

beautifully situate within two miles  
of Centreville, and immediately on the Post  
Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains  
about four hundred and ninety four acres of  
land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood.  
This farm offers many advantages rarely to be  
met with, viz.—there runs quite through the  
farm a large meadow, which with little labour  
might be made to produce a large quantity of  
Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which  
there runs an inexhaustible stream of water.  
The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn,  
wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, ye-  
level, and requires but very little ditching.  
The improvements are a two story BRICK  
DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a  
brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quar-  
ter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and  
the frame of a large Barn, out of which might  
be made a very commodious farm house. Also  
a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well  
selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further,  
as I presume those that are disposed to pur-  
chase will view the premises, which will be  
shown by Mr. H. Hardesty, Jr. living on the  
farm. For terms, which will be made very  
accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near  
Easton,



# 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. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 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.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 11.

The further supplement to the act for the distribution of a certain fund to establish free schools in the several counties therein mentioned; was read the second time.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a bill, entitled, An act to authorise the levy court of Somerset county, to provide an office for the clerk of said county; a bill entitled, An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year; which were read.

Also a bill, entitled, An act to confirm and make valid certain acts and proceedings of Wm. F. Gleaves, as a justice of the peace for Kent county; which was read and referred.

Also a bill, entitled, An act to repeal an act, supplementary to an act for the better protection of slaveholders in the several counties therein mentioned, so far as the same relates to Dorchester county; which was read.

Mr Winder reported a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act against excessive usury; which was read.

FRIDAY, December 12.

The bill to authorise the levy court of Caroline county, to levy on the assessable property of said county the sums of money therein mentioned, was amended, passed, and returned to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a bill, entitled, An act to revive an act, entitled, An act to preserve the breed of wild deer in Somerset and Dorchester counties, so far as relates to Dorchester county; which was read.

SATURDAY, December 13.

Mr Winder presented the memorial of a committee for the State of Maryland appointed (in pursuance of the resolution of a General Convention of Delegates from the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and the District of Columbia, held in the City of Washington on the 6th November, 1823,) to prepare and present in behalf of said Convention, a memorial to the general assembly of Maryland, requesting their concurrence in the incorporation of a company to form a connection of the Atlantic and Western waters, by a canal, and their co-operation, if necessary, in the subscription of funds for the completion of said canal, in the manner and on the plan proposed in the general resolutions adopted by that assembly, which was read.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a resolution relative to Thanksgiving and Prayer; which was read the first and by special order a second and third time, assented to, and returned to the house of delegates.

Also a bill, entitled, An act to authorise the several levy courts in this state to recover from delinquent supervisors and other debtors, any sum of money not exceeding fifty dollars, which may be due to their respective counties, as other small debts are recoverable by individuals out of court; a bill to ascertain the allowance of sheriffs for keeping prisoners in gaol charged with criminal offences, and finding them victuals, in the several counties therein mentioned; which was read.

Also a bill, entitled, An act to authorise the justices of the orphans and levy courts of Caroline county to appoint their respective clerks; which was read.

The further supplement to the act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned, was read a third time, passed, and returned to the house of delegates.

MONDAY, December 15.

The bill to repeal an act, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the better protection of slaveholders in the several counties therein mentioned, so far as the same relates to Dorchester county, was read, amended, passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a bill to authorise John O. Mason, of Worcester county, to import certain slaves into this state.

TUESDAY, December 16.

Mr Winder submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and made the order of the day for Thursday next—

The senate and house of delegates of the general assembly of Maryland, contemplate with great satisfaction, the state of their country and government, as exhibited in the full and luminous message of the president to the present congress.

The prosperous condition of the treasury, the admirable system of prompt and accurate accountability in the disbursements of the war and navy departments,

the augmentation and efficient condition of the navy; the perfection attained in the organization, arrangement and discipline of the army in all its branches and appendages, the judicious and rapid progress in securing against hostile attacks, the most important points of our maritime frontier, by adequate fortifications, and the profound and provident attention directed to our foreign relations, evince the vigilance, ability and wisdom of the administration of the general government.

But while we feel a lively sense of gratitude in looking at the rapidly improving and happy condition of our country, and a just pride in contemplating the high station which the wisdom of the government, and the enterprise and patriotism of the people have given to our country in the estimation of the world, yet we entirely reciprocate the sentiment, 'that there never was a period since the establishment of our revolution, when regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or of virtue, patriotism and union among the people.'

A confederacy of certain monarchs of Europe has existed for some years past, with avowed purposes of hostility against the system of representative government—not as a mere speculative proposition, but as a practical principle of conduct; and which has already been carried into action in several recent instances in Europe; and in the last of them under such circumstances as manifests a fixed and settled purpose to deny to the people any share or participation in government, except so far as their hereditary sovereigns may, of their own mere will and pleasure choose to permit.

The people of the United States while they appreciate the wise and salutary maxims of their government, of keeping aloof from the political agitations of Europe, have, nevertheless been unable to hear the avowed principles of this tremendous conspiracy against the liberties of mankind without strong and indignant feelings; and have been awakened to an apprehension, that their own happy political system, viewed as it is by these monarchs with a secret but ill disguised enmity, as the practical and animating example to the rest of mankind, of the happiness of a representative government, may when the opportunity occurs be considered by them as a necessary victim to ensure the final triumph of their project of universal despotism.

Under these circumstances, the senate and house of delegates of the general assembly of Maryland perceive with lively sensibility, that there is just ground to believe that this confederacy already contemplates to extend the practical application of their principle beyond the boundaries of Europe, and meditate an attempt to reduce our sister republics, in America from their present independent condition, to their former state of subjection to their faithless tyrant—thus distinctly admonishing the people of the U. States, that their local position is no security against the application of a principle which in its terms embraces them.

We cannot therefore but view any attempt on these republics who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence the United States have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, as dangerous to our peace and safety, and as a manifestation of their unfriendly disposition towards the United States. Therefore,

Resolved, That we highly approve the frank and candid declaration on this subject contained in the President's message to congress as justly due to the character and spirit of the nation over which he presides, and as directed by sound wisdom and a provident view of the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That while we hope and believe this declaration will prove a salutary warning to the confederated sovereigns, and deter them from attempting to execute their intentions, yet should the event show that this hope is fallacious, we feel a confident assurance that the people of the United States will be prepared to make good the warning and will be convinced that employing their energy, power and resources in defeating such machinations and assaults against the independence of their neighbors, they are most effectually securing their own.

Resolved, That we view with deep solicitude and anxious interest the noble and heroic struggle which the Grecians are waging against their relentless and barbarous tyrant, and that we experience a high gratification in believing he has forever lost his power over them, and that Greece will again assume an independent station among the nations of the earth.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

The bill to repeal the laws now in force for the destruction of crows in Caroline county, was passed and sent to the house of delegates.

Mr Chambers obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to confirm an act passed at December session 1822, 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, and all other officers therein mentioned.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, December 13.

On motion by Mr. Henderson the following resolution was read, assented to and sent to the senate. Whereas, the Governor in his communication hath recommended that a day should be set apart by the General Assembly to be observed throughout the state for the purpose of Humiliation and Prayer, in which our citizens may collectively entreat the Divine Being who has promised, that he will be entreated of his people, to stay his chastening hand, and restore to our suffering population the blessings he hath withheld, and make us who are spared, more deserving his fatherly care than we have hitherto been—Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, that the 18th 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.

Mr Pitt reports a bill entitled, an act to authorise George A. Z. Smith, of Dorchester county, to import and bring into this state certain negroes therein mentioned; which was read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution relative to Humiliation and Prayer, endorsed, assented to.

The bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the Council for the ensuing year; and the further supplement to the act entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned; endorsed, will pass; ordered to be engrossed; also, the bill to authorise the Levy court of Caroline county to levy on the assessable property of said county the sums of money therein mentioned; endorsed, will pass with the proposed amendments, which amendments were read, assented to and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr W. G. D. Worthington the committee to reform the constitution was discharged from the consideration of the bill to confirm an act entitled, an act to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and privileges that are engaged under the constitution of the United States; ordered, that Messrs W. G. D. Worthington, Semmes and Johnson, report the said bill; ordered, that the same have a second reading on the second Saturday in January.

Mr Chesley delivers the following report:

The committee of elections and privileges respectfully beg leave to report, that they have had under their consideration the Memorial of L. D. Teackle, of Somerset county, contesting the election of George A. Dashiell, a delegate returned for that county, and have bestowed upon it the maturest deliberation. They requested the attendance of the other gentlemen composing the Somerset delegation, for the purpose of deriving from them any knowledge of the subject matter of the Memorial, of which they might be possessed, and obtained all other information immediately accessible to them.—From those sources they find that, there are several gentlemen of the name of George Dashiell residing in Somerset county, some of them distinguished by a patronymic, others by a middle name or letter, and some by the addition of junior; but that no other George Dashiell than the member returned was a candidate in that county at the last election of delegates to the General Assembly. It is true that some considerable time before the election took place, it had been talked of in that county that a George Dashiell, but who your committee understand is designated as George Dashiell, of John, would be a candidate for the next House of Delegates. He was, however, never announced as such, and upon being asked about three months before the election, by one of the present delegates from that county, whether he was a candidate? he declared that he was not, nor should be. And all those gentlemen concur in the belief, that although the letter A in the middle name might have been omitted on some of the tickets counted for George A. Dashiell, but which does not appear to have been the case, other than by the statement of the memorialist, yet that he was the only George Dashiell intended to be voted for; one of them particularly observed, that notwithstanding he resides within a few hundred yards of the memorialist, & was in the habits of conversation with him, he never intimated an intention to contest the return, and that the first surmise of that sort which he received was after his arrival in this city. Your committee hope that it will not be deemed impertinent to remark, that the conduct of the memorialist in applying for the station of Reading Clerk to the House, was totally inconsistent with what they believe would be the course of a gentleman determined to contest the seat of a member as being illegally returned in his stead, or at least of one who was conscious or conceived, that he had a right to a seat in this house; and this the more especially

casts a suspicion upon his own confidence in the justice of his pretension and the fact of his right, as it was not until he found himself disappointed in the application that he resorted to the course which he has pursued. And although the waiver of a right may not at all times disprove its existence, yet he will scarcely be presumed to have waived it, whose principle anxiety would seem to be rather that 'the voice of the people should prevail,' than his own individual wishes be gratified; nor has the memorialist produced to your committee any evidence whatever to fortify his statements, and had there been such they conceive that without much difficulty, it might have been adduced. Upon a view of the case then with all its circumstances and in all its lights and bearings, they have no hesitation in recommending that the sitting member be confirmed in his seat. All which is most respectfully submitted.

By order,

J. COCKEY, Jr. Clk.

Which was read.

The house adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, December 15.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the bill to increase the number of delegates from the city of Baltimore to four, and to alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as are repugnant thereto; and the question put, shall the said bill pass.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow—yeas 22—nays 43.

The clerk of the senate delivers a report from the clerk of Somerset county, relative to the attendance of judges. Also, a letter from his excellency the governor, enclosing a communication made to the executive, by the directors of the penitentiary; which was read. Also the bill to repeal an act, entitled, an act to repeal an act, entitled, a supplement to an act for the better protection of slave holders in the several counties therein mentioned, so far as the same relates to Dorchester county, endorsed, will pass with the proposed amendments; which amendment was read.

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

By the House of Delegates,

December 15, 1823.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

Experience has taught us to believe that it will be impracticable to keep a quorum during the Christmas holidays, and as that period ought to be devoted to the observance of religious duties and social intercourse, we therefore propose to adjourn on until

On motion of Mr Millard, the following message was read and assented to:

By the House of Delegates,

December 15, 1823.

Gentlemen of the Senate—

Just before the close of the last session of the legislature, leave was given and a committee appointed to report a bill upon the subject of the penitentiary, but owing to the lateness of the period at which the subject was taken up, the committee thought proper to recommend a postponement 'till the present session, as it was thought to be of the greatest importance to the public. The enormous sum of \$238,455 95¢ cents, has been expended up to 1821 in establishing and aiding the penitentiary, and about \$20,000 since. We therefore propose a committee of conference with your honorable body to take such steps in re-organising that institution as they may deem most essential and proper, and have appointed Messrs Millard, J. T. H. Worthington, Steel, Dennis, Hopper, M'Mahon and Linthecum, a committee on the part of this house to confer with a committee to be named by you to take the subject into consideration.

By order,

J. BREWER, Clk.

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

TUESDAY, December 16.

The amendment to the bill to repeal an act entitled a supplement to an act entitled, an act for the better protection of slave holders in the several counties therein mentioned, was read the second time, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr W. G. D. Worthington reports a bill entitled, an act to reform the constitution of the state; which was read.

The clerk of the Senate delivers a bill entitled, an act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes, endorsed, will pass; which was read the first time and ordered to have a second reading on Friday next.

Mr Pitt reports a bill entitled, an act for the benefit of Nancy Paul of Dorchester county; which was twice read, passed and sent to the senate.

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

WEDNESDAY, December 17, 1823.

Mr Merrick delivers the following reports:

The committee to whom were referred the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee, together with the various preambles and resolutions presented to the house on the same subject

have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report, that they concur generally in the principles laid down, and the reasoning by which they are sustained in all the said preambles and resolutions; that after weighing and comparing all the preambles, and resolutions, they are of opinion, that the preambles and resolutions offered by Mr Semmes, embraces every important feature of the others, in distinct, firm, and proper terms, and recommend their adoption. By order,

J. COCKEY, Jr. Clk.

Which was read, and ordered to have a second reading on to morrow.

THURSDAY, December 18.

Mr Franklin presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Worcester county, for a change in the place of holding the election in the fourth election district; read and referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

BY THE SENATE,

December 17, 1823.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—

We agree to your message proposing the appointment of a joint committee to enquire into the propriety of reorganizing the penitentiary institution, and have appointed Messrs Bowie, Dickinson and Winder on the part of the senate to confer with the gentlemen named in your message. By order,

W. KILTY, Clk.

Which was read. And the following resolutions.

The legislature of Maryland will view with concern any attempt to controul the election of president and vice president of the United States, by means of a congressional caucus.

The constitution of the United States has assigned to congress certain rights and duties in regard to that election, concerning the performance of which, at the proper time and in the proper place, it is unwise and injudicious for members of Congress previously to pledge or commit themselves.

To the people the same instrument has assigned other rights and duties, which the Legislature of Maryland believe they are perfectly competent to perform without the corrective interposition of any other tribunal, and more especially of that one which, of all others, should be most free from the influence of preconcerted arrangement.

When the people shall have failed to make the election, then, and not till then, will the period arrive for the members of Congress, acting as the representatives of the American people, to decide on the qualifications and merits of the respective candidates.

Therefore, Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That they disapprove of, and will discountenance any Congressional caucus nomination at this time of President and Vice President of the United States, and that the Senators and Representatives of this state in Congress, be requested to use their influence to prevent the same.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be forthwith transmitted by his Excellency the Governor, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Which was read.

By order,

W. KILTY, Clk.

The resolutions from the senate relative to a congressional caucus, was read the second time. On motion by Mr Fenwick, that the whole of the same be stricken out, for the purpose of inserting the following:

Resolved, That the circumstance of a citizen being deemed worthy of the trust and confidence of the people in a highly responsible office, does not disqualify him from the exercise of the common rights of expressing his opinions of every kind, relative to men and measures, or of uniting with other men found worthy of the same trust and confidence in such expression of opinion in a private or public extra official meeting.

Resolved, That the constitution and laws of our republic have wisely abstained from the absurdity of attempting to regulate public opinion, and that the people are in no manner bound or coerced to approve the mere dictum of any man, or meeting of men, be they who they may, further than they think proper to repose confidence in their intelligence and integrity.

Resolved, That an interference on the part of this legislature with this common right where exercised in their private capacity, by the representatives assembled to legislate for the people of the United States in Congress, does not relate to the objects for which the members of this house have been delegated to the general assembly.

And be it further Resolved, That such an interference with the common rights of all freemen, is impolitic and calculated to create dissensions and to add to the causes of division already sufficient to paralyse the councils and best interests of Maryland. And the question was put, on striking out. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Messrs Speaker, Fenwick, Ireland, Gale, Hodges, Dalrymple, Weems, Garner, Lloyd, Martin, Spencer, Willis, Hutson, Henderson, Gerry, Clarke, Carroll, Meconiken, Turbutt, Kemp, Steel,



Barwick, Douglass, Bruce, McHenry. 25.

Negative—Messrs Gough, Millard, Coburn, Howard, Linthecum, C. R. Stewart, Iglehart, Chesley, Millar, Edelin, Rogerson, Johnson, Ely, Lookerman, Dennis, Bratton, Dashiell, Pitt, Bryan, Semmes, E. B. Duvall, Wootton, Hughes, Hopper, Moffitt, Nicholson, Slemaker, Franklin, Purnell, Riley, Fisher, Cromwell, Whiteford, Sewell, N. ris, Boon, W. Stewart, W. G. D. Worthington, Kershner, Gabby, Bowles, Merrick, Peter, Kilgour, Williams, W. Duvall. 46. Determined in the negative. The question was then put, that the house assent to the resolutions of the senate. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs Gough, Millard, Coburn, Howard, Linthecum, C. R. Stewart, Iglehart, Chesley, Millar, Edelin, Rogerson, J. T. H. Worthington, Johnson, Ely, Lookerman, Jones, Dennis, Bratton, Dashiell, Pitt, Hutton, Bryan, Semmes, E. B. Duvall, Wootton, Hughes, Hopper, Moffitt, Nicholson, Slemaker, Franklin, Riley, Fisher, Cromwell, Whiteford, Sewell, Norris, Steel, Boon, W. Stewart, W. G. D. Worthington, Kershner, Gabby, Bowles, Merrick, Peter, Kilgour, Williams, Duvall, Bruce, Sprigg. 51.

Negative—Messrs Speaker, Fenwick, Ireland, Gale, Hodges, Dalrymple, Weems, Garner, Lloyd, Martin, Spencer, Willis, Hinde son, Gerry, Clarke, Carroll, McConiken, Turbutt, Kemp, Elijah Barwick, Douglass, Edward Barwick, McHenry. 23. Resolved in the affirmative, and the resolutions returned to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

BY THE SENATE,

December 18 1823.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—In conformity to the custom of the General Assembly, we propose to you to adjourn from Saturday the 20th, till Monday the 29th of December.

The senate believe that experience has shown, that the necessity which the private affairs of many members imposes on them of returning to their homes at that period, renders it difficult, if not impossible, to proceed with any useful effect in the business of the session; and therefore respectfully invite you to concur in the proposed adjournment.

By order, W. KILTY, Clk.

Which was read.

Also, the bill to authorise the several levy courts in this State, to recover from delinquent supervisors and other debtors, any sum of money not exceeding fifty dollars, which may be due to their respective counties, as other small debts are recoverable by individuals out of court; and the bill to ascertain the allowance to sheriffs for keeping prisoners in jail, charged with criminal offences, and finding their victims in the several counties therein mentioned, endorsed, will pass; ordered to be engrossed; and the bill to authorise the levy court of Queen Ann's county, to pay the funeral expenses of paupers of the poor house of said county; endorsed, will pass with the proposed amendments, which amendments were read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to authorise the justices of the orphans' and levy courts of Caroline county, to appoint their respective clerks.

The bill to authorise John Mason of Worcester county, to import certain slaves to this state; and the bill to authorise Elizabeth Ann Usher Feackle, of Somerset county, to import a slave into this state; endorsed, will pass; ordered to be engrossed.

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

By the House of Delegates,

December 18, 1823.

Gentlemen of the Senate—We have received your message relative to an adjournment of the General Assembly, from Saturday the 20th, till Monday the 29th inst. and accede thereto.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following resolutions:

The Senate and House of Delegates of the General Assembly, contemplate with great satisfaction the state of their country and government, as exhibited in the full and luminous message of the president to the present congress:

The prosperous condition of the Treasury; the admirable system of prompt and accurate accountability in the disbursements of the War and Navy Departments—the augmentation and efficient condition of the navy; the perfection attained in the organization arrangement and discipline of the army in all its branches and appendages; the judicious and rapid progress in securing against hostile attacks, the most important points of our maritime frontier by adequate fortifications, and the profound and provident attention directed to our foreign relations; evince the vigilance, ability and wisdom, of the administration of the general government.

But whilst we feel a lively sense of gratitude in looking at the rapidly improving and happy condition of our country, and a just pride in contemplating the high station which the wisdom of the government, and the enterprise and patriotism of the people have given to our country in the estimation of the world; yet we entirely reciprocate the sentiment, 'that there never was a period since the establishment of our revolution, when regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or of virtue, patriotism and union among the people.'

A confederacy of certain monarchs of Europe has existed for some years past, with avowed purposes of hostility against the system of representative government; not as a mere speculative proposition, but as a practical principle of conduct, and

which has already been carried out into action in several recent instances in Europe, and in the last of them under such circumstances as manifests a fixed and settled purpose to deny to the people any share or participation in government, except so far as their hereditary sovereigns may, of their own mere will and pleasure choose to permit.

The people of the United States while they appreciate the wise and salutary maxim of their government, of keeping aloof from the political agitations of Europe have, nevertheless, been unable to hear the avowed principles of this tremendous conspiracy against the liberties of mankind without strong & indignant feelings; & have been awakened to an apprehension that their own happy political system, viewed as it is, by these monarchs with a secret, but ill disguised enmity, as the practical and animating example to the rest of mankind; of the happiness of a representative government, may, when the opportunity occurs, be considered by them as a necessary victim, to secure the final triumph of their project of universal despotism.

Under these circumstances the Senate and House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland, perceive with lively sensibility, that their is just ground to believe that this confederacy already contemplate to extend the practical application of their principle beyond the boundaries of Europe, and meditate an attempt to reduce our Sister Republics in America from their present independent condition to their former state of subjection to their faithless tyrant; thus distinctly admonishing the people of the United States, that their local position is no security against the application of a principle, which in its terms, embraces them.

We cannot, therefore, but view any attempt on these republics 'who have declared their independence, and maintained it; and whose independence, the United States have on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, as dangerous to our peace and safety; and as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.' Therefore,

Resolved, That we highly approve the frank and candid declaration on this subject contained in the president's message to congress, as justly due to the character and spirit of the nation over which he presides, and as directed by sound wisdom and a provident view to the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That while we hope and believe this declaration will prove a salutary warning to the confederated sovereigns, and deter them from attempting to execute their intentions—yet should the event show that this hope is fallacious, we feel a confident assurance that the people of the United States will be prepared to make good the warning, and will be convinced that in employing their energy, power, and resources, in defeating such machinations and assaults against the independence of their neighbors, they are most effectually securing their own.

Resolved, That we view with deep solicitude and anxious interest the noble and heroic struggle which the Grecians are waging against their relentless and barbarous tyrant; and that we experience a high gratification in believing he has forever lost his power over them, and that Greece will again assume an independent station among the nations of the earth.

Which were read and ordered to have a second reading on to morrow.

The amendments to the bill to authorise the levy court of Queen Ann's county, to pay the funeral expenses of paupers out of the poor house; were read, amended, and assented to.

The message in reply to the senate, relative to adjournment, was read the second time.

Mr J. T. H. Worthington moved the following proviso: Provided, that such members only as report themselves daily to the clerks of the respective houses, shall be entitled to the per diem pay during the recess.

Mr Wootton offered the following as a substitute for it: Provided, that during the said recess the per diem shall be allowed to no member or officer of the legislature, who leaves the seat of government, or who resides in the city of Annapolis.

Mr Chesley moved to add to Mr Wootton's substitute, the words, 'excepting the per diem for the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th days of December. Determined in the negative.

The question was then put that the house assent to the substitute proposed by Mr Wootton. Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr Pitt, the question was put that the house assent to the following as a substitute for the message and amendments.

By the House of Delegates,

December 18, 1823.

Gentlemen of the Senate—We have received your message relative to an adjournment, and cannot accede thereto.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

Resolved in the affirmative. The House adjourns until to morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, December 19.

Mr Spencer presents a petition from Eliza Dodson, of Talbot county, praying her name may be changed to Eliza Dooris. read and referred to Messrs Spencer, Lookerman and Pitt.

On motion by Mr Pitt, leave given to bring in a bill entitled an act to alter all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the manner of altering and amending the constitution of this state.

On motion by Mr Henderson, the mes-

sage proposed by Mr Pitt, yesterday was re-considered.

On motion by Mr Nicolson, the word 'cannot' was stricken therout.

The question was then put; that the house assent to the same.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, December 15.

Mr Parrott offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising an additional number of sloops of war to be built and equipped for the service of the U. States.

Amendment of the Constitution. Mr Hayne of South Carolina, in pursuance of previous notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce the following resolution, proposing to the Legislatures of the several states, so to amend the Constitution of the United States, as to secure the election of President and Vice President by the electors, and to prevent those elections from devolving, in any event, on the Senate or the House of Representatives—which was read and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution: 'If no person voted for, according to the Constitution, as President of the United States, shall have a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors, then the President of the United States shall forthwith issue his proclamation, calling upon the Electors to convene at on the day of thereafter, for the purpose of choosing a President. That the Electors, when so convened, shall choose immediately by ballot a President of the United States, and a majority of the whole number of Electors, shall be necessary to a choice.'

And should no person, voted for according to the Constitution, by the Electors for Vice President of the United States, have a majority of the whole number of Electors, then the President of the United States shall forthwith issue his Proclamation, calling upon the Electors to convene at on the day of thereafter, for the purpose of choosing a Vice President. That the Electors, when so convened, shall choose immediately by ballot a Vice President of the United States, and a majority of the whole number of Electors shall be necessary to a choice.'

Virginia Claims. The resolution offered by Mr Barbour, relative to the claims of the State of Virginia upon the General Government for advances made during the late war, was resumed for consideration.

Mr Lloyd, of Md. objected to the resolution, unless its specific character were altered, and it were made general, so as to include other states—he moved so to amend it.

The amendment was opposed with zeal by Mr Barbour and by Mr Lowrie, and supported by Mr Lloyd. Upon putting the question, the amendment was lost and the original resolution adopted.

A message was received from the President of an Executive nature, when the Senate went into Executive business, and afterwards adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 16.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Parrott, instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorising an additional number of sloops of war to be built and equipped for service, was taken up and adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr Lloyd, of Md. relative to the claims of the state of Maryland upon the General Government for advances made during the late war, was adopted.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

Mr Ruggles, from the Committee of Claims, reported the bill for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins, without amendment.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr Eaton, was adopted: Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee inquire if any, and what amendments may be necessary to an act, entitled, 'An act, relative to the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of the vacancies in the offices of both President and Vice President,' passed the 1st of March, 1790.

On motion of Mr Benton, the Senate resumed the consideration of Executive business and, after which it adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 18.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS. The bill appropriating a certain sum of money for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr Ruggles make a few remarks in explanation of the objects of the bill, when it was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr Smith, the rule of the Senate was dispensed with, which requires a bill to lie over one day previous to its last reading, and the bill was PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

Mr King of New York and Mr Macon, were annexed to the committee on the amendments of the Constitution in pursuance of the motion of Mr Dickerson.

The senate renewed the consideration of Executive business for about half an hour, when the doors were opened, and Mr Lloyd, of Md. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval

Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating or prohibiting by law the transportation of Gold, Silver, or Jewels, in the armed vessels of the United States. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 19.

The resolution offered by Mr Lloyd, of Md. yesterday, was taken up and amended, on motion of Mr Lloyd, of Mass. so as to make it read as follows: Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting, or regulating by law, the transportation, by water, of gold, silver, jewels, &c. of passengers, in the armed vessels in the United States.

On motion of Mr Benton, the Senate resumed the consideration of Executive business, after which it adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 15.

#### Roads and Canals.

Mr Hemphill, from the select committee, appointed on the subject of roads and canals, reported an act to procure the necessary surveys plans and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals, which was read a first and second time, and a motion to report it to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr Taylor, of New York, opposed the reference desired; and pointed out the inconveniences which in the last session, resulted from the sending of so many bills to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union. He hoped the bill would be referred to a committee of the whole house: it being usual only to give to high and important subjects the reference asked by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr Hemphill thought there was no subject of higher importance, and persisted in his original motion. A division then took place, when there appeared, for the original reference, 76, against it, 78.

On motion of Mr Taylor, the bill was then referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for to morrow.

The following resolution, offered by Mr Cook, on Friday, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved—That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House all the information in his possession tending to show the circumstances connected with a recent robbery of the Land Office at Vandalia in the state of Illinois; and the justice of releasing the receiver of public moneys from the liability of the Government for the sum lost by said robbery.

The following resolution, offered by Mr Fuller, on Friday, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, a plan for the peace establishment of the Navy of the U. States.

On motion of Mr Peter Sharpe, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a duty upon merchandise sold at public auction.

On motion of Mr Pinsett, it was Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the construction of ten additional sloops of war.

On motion of Mr Wayne, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a duty on wheat imported from any foreign country or its dependencies.

On motion of Mr Storrs, the House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 16.

#### SARAH PERRY.

Mr Crownshield from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Sarah Perry, granting her \$300 a year for her life—which was read a first and second time, committed to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for to morrow, and ordered to be printed.

#### CUMBERLAND ROAD.

Mr. Hemphill from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for the preservation and the repair of the Cumberland Road which was read a first and second time, referred to a committee of the whole House, made the order of the day for to morrow, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolution, offered yesterday, by Mr Mercer, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to transmit to this House a list of the Officers of the Navy of the United States, denoting the periods of their admission into the public service, the dates of their present commissions, and the time of their actual service at sea since the first of January, 1818.

Mr Mercer made some remarks, before the question was put on the resolution, illustrating the object of his resolution. He thought it necessary that the administration of this essential arm of our defence should be vigorously exercised, especially at a moment when expectations were formed, and his own were very strong, that our navy might have to sustain the reputation, in actual service, which it had deservedly engaged.

On motion of Mr Moore, of Alab. the House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr Rankin, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House a particular statement, containing the names of any receivers of the public moneys in the Land Office of the United States who may have failed to make their returns and payment of public money according to law, or when required by the Treasury

Department, the amount due from such receivers severally, the time when the same ought to have been paid to the government; the measures adopted to punish any such delinquencies and coerce the payment, and the names of the places where such offices are situated.

On motion of Mr Little, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the employment, under the direction of the President, of a part of the corps of Engineers, in surveying the grounds, and ascertaining the best route in uniting the waters of the Ohio with the Chesapeake, by the way of the Susquehanna river.

On motion of Mr Strong, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of selling the schooners and sloops purchased under the act entitled 'An Act authorising an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy.'

On motion of Mr Hayward (Md) it was Resolved, That the committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the 4th and 5th sections of an act of Congress passed on the 27th of February, 1815, so far as the same relates to the conveyance of letters and packets by Steam Boats, Packets and other vessels, not employed by the Postmaster General in transporting the mail of the United States.

On motion of Mr Storrs the House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 18.

#### Cumberland Road.

Mr Stewart from the select committee on the Cumberland Road, reported a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, which was read a first and second time, and laid on the table.

The following resolution offered yesterday by Mr Cocke was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House copies of all contracts for cannon, cannon shot, muskets, and other small arms, for the use of the United States, which have been entered into since the 1st of January, 1820, and that he state whether notice for proposals was given for each contract in any newspaper, if so, in what paper, and how long before the contract was concluded; who are the persons with whom such contracts were made and whether there are any other persons beneficially interested therein; if so, who they are, and in what cases, so far as he may be informed.

On motion of Mr M'Coy, the House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 19.

A petition was presented to day by Mr Brent, claiming a tract of land in Louisiana, of 35 miles square, which he proposed to refer to a select committee; as it was a claim which for years had been before the Committee on Private Land Claims, but had never been reported, in consequence of the time required for its investigation.

#### NAVY PENSIONS.

Mr Crownshield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill extending the time of half pay pensions to the widows and children of those who have fallen in the naval service of the United States; which was read a first and second time, committed, and made the order of the day for Monday.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr Williams of N. Carolina, was taken up:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House any information he may have received, and which he may not deem it improper to communicate, relating to the present condition, and future prospects of the Greeks.

The word 'present' was, on motion of Mr Williams stricken out; and the resolution so amended was adopted.

Mr Owen submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to be styled the Committee on French, British and Spanish Claims.

Mr Taylor moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to.

Mr Beecher moved to take up the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road—ayes 65—noes 81.

On motion of Mr Call, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval Depot in the harbor of Pensacola.

On motion of Mr Allen, of Tenn. the House then adjourned till Monday.

#### ANECDOTE OF GENERAL JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

A few days since, when at Fredericksburg, Va. on his way to Washington, a small boy, about eight years of age, and who was named after him, soon after the glorious eighth of January, 1815, was introduced to the General as his namesake. He took him in his arms and kissed him; then putting his hand on his head, said, 'God bless you, my dear little fellow: be a good boy; learn your book; and be always ready to fight the enemies of your country.' Then, taking out of his purse a fifty cent coin, and presenting it to him, he continued: 'Here is the Eagle of your country—never desert it! Wear this next your heart, and remember me.' The scene was striking; and the impression made on the boy will be lasting. It will influence his future life. He wears it round his neck, and it is the envy of all his school fellows. The little fellow is already a thorough Jacksonite, and says he will go to Washington when Jackson is President, and show it to him in the President's House.







## POETRY.

### THE TRANCE OF LOVE.

From the Italian.

Love in a drowsy mood one day  
Reclined with all his nymphs around him,  
His feather'd darts neglected lay,  
And faded were the flowers that crown'd him;  
Young Hope, with eyes of light, in vain  
Led smiling Beauty to implore him,  
While Genius pour'd her sweetest strain,  
And Pleasure shook her roses o'er him.

At length a stranger sought the grove,  
And fiery Vengeance seem'd to guide him,  
He rudely tore the wreaths of Love,  
And broke the darts that laid beside him;  
The little god now wakeful grew,  
And angry at the bold endeavour;  
He rose, and wove his wreaths anew,  
And strung his bow more firm than ever.

When lo! the invader cried, "Farewell,  
My skill, bright nymphs, this lesson teaches  
While Love is sprightly, bind him well  
With songs and smiles and honey'd speeches:  
But should dull languor seize the god,  
Recall me on my friendly mission,  
For know when Love begins to nod,  
His surest spur is OPPRESSION."

From the Commercial Advertiser of Dec. 8.

A libel suit, which excited considerable interest in London, was pending in Court when our latest London paper went to press. It arose on a criminal information filed by the Attorney General, against the editor, proprietor, publisher & printer of the Sunday Times. The article for which the suit was brought, was published in February last, and by innuendo, when speaking of the King's health, charged His Majesty with being deranged in his intellect. The editor after broadly insinuating the fact, went on sneeringly to account for it by stating, that "the King's disorder is, it is feared, of an hereditary description—that His Majesty has had too many misfortunes—preying upon his benevolent mind—the loss of a daughter and a consort equally dear to him, and of a royal brother, whose political principles he loved; besides the excruciating sufferings of his agricultural subjects, so sincerely deplored in his late most gracious speech and the dangers in which the liberty of the Spaniards are placed by Bourbon pride and Gothic ferocity; that these and other weighty concerns have oppressed his paternal feelings, and borne hard on his superior faculties, we have too much reason to fear. But (the writer continued) if Divine Providence has ordained, that mental afflictions shall be no less transmissible than the virtues of the heart and the best of Princes should by their long protraction, or the reiterated returns of his present unfortunate morbo-sity, furnish another example of the lamentable fact, (which Heaven in its goodness avert,) still one resource will remain to His Majesty, the prayers of a dutiful loving and loyal people; and seldom, very seldom has Heaven been deaf to the orisons of nations, when offered in behalf of wise and gracious Kings." The case on the side of the Crown, was managed by the Attorney General, and the defendants were defended by Messrs. Brougham and Denman. The defence was rested entirely upon the fact of such a rumor having been in circulation at the time, and of the right of the editor to publish it as an article of intelligence, deeply interesting to the British public. They also endeavored to exonerate the printer.

Lord Chief Justice Abbott, in charging the jury, detailed the nature of the case—According to the law of the land, (he said) the printers and publishers, as well as the proprietors, were liable for the contents of their papers. As to the matter that was charged to be a libel, he had no hesitation, whatever, in distinctly asserting that if it were falsely stated of the King—or of any subject in the realm—that he was afflicted with mental insanity, the party publishing such statement would be acting criminally. On this point he had no doubt. The question then was, had the paper in question promulgated such a statement regarding his majesty; and that was the question of fact which the law very properly left to the jury.—But he would observe, if it were a libel to make any such statement falsely against a private individual that it was a still greater libel to publish such a statement against the highest executive authority in the country. In cases of libel, in particular, it was the custom of the Judge to express to the Jury, his opinion of the publication. He had ever done so since he was a Judge—he would do so now; and he therefore had no hesitation in declaring his opinion to be that the publication was a criminal libel. The Jury, after a very short consultation among each other in the box, retired at a quarter past one o'clock to consider of their verdict. The Courier of the 30th of October says, they shall stop the press the moment the verdict should be received.

### ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The following fine passage is extracted from a speech of Judge Story, in the late convention of Massachusetts. We have rarely met with any thing more beautiful; and the eulogy is as just as the language is chaste and elegant.

"In our country, the highest man is not above the people; the humblest is not below the people. If the rich may be said to have additional protection, they have not additional power. Nor does wealth here form a permanent distinction of families. Those who are wealthy to day, pass to the tomb, and their children divide their estates. Property thus is divided quite as fast as it accumulates. No family can, without

its own exertions, stand erect for a long time, under our statute of descent and distributions, and only true and legitimate law. It silently and quietly dissolves the mass heaped up by the toil and diligence of a long life of enterprise and industry. Property is continually changing like waves of the sea—one wave rises and is soon swallowed up in the vast abyss, and is seen no more. Another arises, and having reached its destined limits, falls gently away, and is succeeded by yet another, which, in its turn, breaks and dies gently on the shore. The richest man among us, may be brought down to the humblest level; and the child, with scarcely clothes to cover his nakedness, may rise to the highest office in our government; and the poor man, while he rocks his infant on his knees, may justly indulge the consolation, that if he possesses talents and virtue, there is no office beyond the reach of his honorable ambition."

### MEANS OF PRESERVING EGGS.

In 1820, a tradesman of Paris asked permission of the Perfect of Police to sell, in the market, eggs that had been preserved a year in a composition of which he kept the secret. More than 30,000 of these eggs were sold in the open market, without any complaint being made, or any notice taken of them when the Board of Health thought proper to examine them. They were found to be perfectly fresh, and could only be distinguished from others by a pulverous stratum of carbonate of lime, which was found to be on the egg shell. This induced him to make a series of experiments, which ended in his discovering that they were preserved in lime water highly saturated. M. Cadet recommends the addition of a small quantity of muriate of lime, but gives no reason. They may also be preserved by immersing them twenty seconds in boiling water, and then keeping them well dried in fine sifted ashes; but this will give them a greyish green colour. The method of preserving them in lime water has been long the practice of Italy; they may be kept thus for two years. This useful mode is well known in many parts of England, and cannot be too much recommended.

A dandy remarking one summer day, that the weather was so excessively hot that when he put his head into a basin of water, it fairly boiled, received for reply, "Then, sir, you had calf's head soup, at a very little expense."

### EASTERN SHORE CATTLE SHOW & FAIR

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society met in Easton on Saturday the 6th November, 1823—and, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and Fair for the exhibition and sale of all kinds of Live-Stock, Agricultural Implements & Household Manufactures, (with an award of Premiums) shall be held in Easton, in OCTOBER NEXT, under the direction and superintendence of the Trustees—of the particulars of which further notice will be given.

Resolved, That the above be published in the American Farmer, the Easton Gazette and Republican Star.

NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Pres't.  
S. T. KEENE, Sec'y.  
Dec 13 3w

### \$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.  
of A. ROSS, dec'd.  
Caroline county, Nov 29—tf

### Land for Sale.

By an order of the Executive of Maryland, the subscriber as trustee, will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 30th of December, in Vienna, at the house of Mrs. Douglass, about

### 311 ACRES

of LAND, belonging to the State of Maryland—lying in the great Indian Town adjoining the lands of John N. Steele, Esq. and others. It will be sold all together, or in lots, as may be most desirable—on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.

SAM'L. LECOMPT, Trustee.  
Cambridge, Dec 6 4w

### For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Chopank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 520 acres—This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

### Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Buckner, containing about 250 acres.

### Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES P. WILLSON.  
Nov 22—tf

## Very Cheap FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The Subscribers having now received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and opened

THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

## Fall and Winter GOODS,

Beg leave respectfully to invite their customers and the public to give them a early call, as they can assure them their stock is large and cheaper than at any former period. Among other things they have a very large supply of New England COTTON YARNS, from number 3 to 24.

GROOME & LAMBDIN.

Easton, October 25th, 1823—tf

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE

## Canal Company.

Old Stock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all shares of old Stock in this Company, on which fifty dollars shall not have been paid, on or before the 12th day of December next, will be exposed to public auction, or forfeited according to the provisions of the charters of incorporation.

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.

Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug. 23, 1823—Sept 20—12w }

## To be Leased,

For one or more years, commencing from the 1st day of January next, the

## Union Tavern,

in Easton, at present occupied by

MR. JAMES C. WHEELER.

To a good tenant, (a man who knows how to keep a Public House) taking a lease of more than a year, I will give the most accommodating terms as to the first year's rent, as I am desirous to re-establish the best stand for a Tavern on the Eastern Shore, as was proved by the management of Mr. Thomas Peacock.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept 27, 1823—tf

## To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of January next:

## THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Tavern IN CAMBRIDGE,

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long.

It is confidently believed, that the zeal and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue; and that, from its Geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance, now established, are more extensively known; from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, E. S. Md. }

August 16, 1823.

## Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.)

Public's Humble Serv't, &c.

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

## Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, will be sold on Monday 22d December next, at Mr. Flint's Tavern, in Cambridge, all the Real Estate, of the late Samuel Tregoe and Joseph Tregoe died, seized and possessed, to wit: A FARM situate in Transquakin, near Airey's Meeting House, where the deceased formerly resided, containing about 114 acres, and also

## A HOUSE AND LOT

at Airey's Meeting House, now occupied by Mrs. Tregoe. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give a bond with good security. The creditors of Samuel Tregoe & Joseph Tregoe, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Clerk's office of Dorchester county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.

Cambridge, Nov 29 18

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Jerd—it has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—the dwelling & other convenient out Houses are in good repair with a spacious barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call & view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.

JAMES DENNY,

Agent for Thomas Denney.

Oct 25

## NEW GOODS; Winter Supply.

## Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Baltimore their entire

SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c

For the Winter, which added to their former purchases, makes their assortment very extensive and complete, all of which they offer at the very lowest prices for Cash; they invite their customers and the public generally to give them a call.

Easton, Dec 20 3w

N. B. Also a quantity of Salt for sale.

## To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the

HOUSE

at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. Also, a good Country Blacksmith to hire—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Nov 15 tf

## WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

## Wm. C. Burn,

Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a

## CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.

Easton, Nov 15 tf

## \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.

J. LOCKERMAN.

Dec 13 tf



## THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of October, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be taken for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

THE MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 5 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—tf

## Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of Cambridge & of the lower counties on the Eastern Shore, and others travelling to those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore, the Proprietors of the Maryland have built a good & substantial wharf at Castle Haven, & have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep Horses and Carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge; and on after Sunday the 7th September, the Maryland will call at Castle Haven instead of Todd's Point in her routes to and from Annapolis and Baltimore, to land and receive Passengers, Horses and Carriages. The price of Passage will be the same to and from Cambridge (including Stage fare) as to and from Easton.

C. VICKARS, Captain.

August 30—

N. B. On the 1st of October she will leave Baltimore and Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. instead of 8 o'clock during the remainder of the season.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the certificate of a half share, No. 19,903 of the Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, has been lost and that application will be made for its renewal.

JAMES CARROLL, Ex'r.

of H. D. Gough.

Nov 29 4w

The editors of the Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light and Easton Gazette, will please insert the above four times, and forward their accounts, with certificates of publication annexed.

## Winter Supply of NEW GOODS.

## Clark & Green

Have just received from Baltimore,

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

GOOD THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS,

Consisting of

Best London Particular Madeira Wine  
Nice old Dry Lisbon do  
Malaga and Port do  
Superior old Cognac Brandy do  
Fine old Jamaica Spirit do  
Antigua do  
New England Rum do  
Peach and Apple Brandy do  
Fine Old Rye Whiskey do  
Common do  
Nice Perfect Love Cordial do  
Cologne Water do  
Molasses do  
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars do  
St Domingo and Havanna Coffee do  
Fine old Java do  
Imperial Hyson } TEAS  
Young Hyson }  
Hyson Skin }  
Souchong }  
Chocolate, Cheese, Crackers  
Oranges, Lemmons, Cocoa Nuts  
Fine Fresh Muscatel Raisins  
Fresh Prunes, Figs, Currants  
Cranberries, Almonds  
Fresh Malaga Grapes  
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs  
Alspice, Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger  
Salt Petre, Indigo, Fig Blue, Alum  
Nice Starch, mould and dipped Candles  
White and Brown Soap  
Fine Blown Salt, ground allum do  
Superior nice Chewing Tobacco do  
Common do  
Spanish Segars  
Window Glass  
Cordage, Cotton Yarn  
Raw Cotton, Candle wick, &c.

ALSO,

## Iron Castings,

Consisting of Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Kettles, Grid Irons, Cart boxes, &c.

## Wooden Ware.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

They have also received, at the same time a considerable addition of

## Dry Goods,

Consisting of

Superfine and middle quality Cloths  
Casimeres, Cassinets, Blankets  
Bombazettes, Circassian Plaids  
Elegant new style Super Calicoes  
Swiss Muslins, &c. &c.  
Which in addition to their late supply from New York and Philadelphia, renders their assortment unusually large and extensive; all of which they are disposed to offer at the very lowest prices for cash.—They invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

Easton, Dec 20—tf

## CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Spencer having taken the house formerly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith, tenders her services to Parents and Guardians on the Eastern Shore to teach the following branches of Female Education on the annexed terms, payable quarterly in advance.

Boarding and Tuition per annum	\$100
Piano Forte	5
Theorem Painting	5
DAY SCHOLARS,	
Spelling and Reading per quarter	3
Writing and Grammar (extra)	1
Arithmetic and Geography	1
Mapping and Use of the Globes	2
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work	1
Embroidery	2

N. B. Produce convertible to family use will be taken for Board.

Oct 11 3m

## Terrapins.

The subscriber wishes to purchase from one to three hundred Terrapins, for which he will give the highest price.

JOSEPH CHAIN,  
opposite the Easton Hotel.  
Easton, Nov 15 tf

## MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court.

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1823.

On application of Christopher Cox, Administrator of William Dimond, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 16th day of December, 1823.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Dimond, 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 24th of June 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 1823.

CHRISTOPHER COX, Adm'r.

of William Dimond, dec'd.

Dec 20 3w

## For Sale,

Three young Negro Men, about 21 years of age, healthy and habituated to a farm. Their period of servitude is 15 years from the 1st January next.—No person need apply except residuary in the State of Maryland; and those who wish to purchase are referred to Messrs. Thomas & Groome, in Easton.

Dec 20 3w