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DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. A.

At the Borough of Warwick, an enormous green bag, with the seals of office affixed, & the effigies of those 2 witnesses Majocchi and Demont, were suspended from a gallows, and carried through the different streets, accompanied with a great concourse of people, some with old tin pots, kettles, trumpets, &c. playing the "Bogue's March." After moving in a solemn procession for about three hours they were taken to an enormous pile, upwards of 25 feet high in the front of the Castle-gates, over which the effigies and green bag were suspended, and there burnt to atoms, the green bag blowing up with all its horrid contents into the air.

Lord Somers spoke at considerable length in favour of the bill, the preamble

it desired, to the enemies of internal peace and tranquility. They had betrayed their King

authorise the establishment of an additional warehouse in the city of Baltimore for the use of the

FRIDAY, Dec. 22.

The Clerk of the Senate returns the bill to authorise the establishment of an additional warehouse in the city of Baltimore for the in-

*A fashionable phrase in congress.

It was not requisite to insert in the bill of last session the proviso "That the constitution of Missouri should not be repugnant to that of the United States" in order to bring it before the judiciary.—Yet the insertion of the proviso must have had meaning, and what else could it have intended but to direct the attention of congress to the subject, to see that it was fully complied with in the new constitution.

Says the gentleman from South Carolina, "In elevating territories from grade and dependence of territorial governments Congress does no more than to emancipate them from its control"—"It is no reserve of power to withhold from them."—Nor is it necessary to reply, that

I have already stated the course which appears to me most correct and least liable to possible objection. I repeat, Congress having given authority by law to the territory to form a constitution, the territory decides for herself—if she accepts the offer, and forms the constitution, she presents it to Congress, all that is left Congress to do is, to see if that constitution is republican—if it is not repugnant to that of the United States—and if prescribed conditions are complied with if prescribed conditions there are—being ascertained, nothing else is left for Congress but, to recognise her by so acting as a member of the union, which recognition, all the requisites having been complied with, has relation back to the adoption of her constitution, and ratifies as legal, every previous act done in pursuance of that constitution. This I deem a satisfactory answer to the gentleman's enquiry, viz: "If by the act of forming a constitution, territories have not become independent states, how has it happened without a single exception, they

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POETRY.

REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW YEAR.

(By Sellock Osburn.)

A NEW YEAR! and pray what is new,
With him, or her, or me, or you!
Dear reader, let's consider;
Would it be new, if vice were still
Riding on Fortune's splendid wheel,
With Virtue tugging at her heel,
And Coquetry the highest bidder?
Are our desires in food or dress
More than the year's habits meet?
Reveals Pride less high her towering crest?
Is Malice banish'd from each breast?
And is the reign of Avarice ended?
Has Idleness been driven hence?
Has Folly yielded to good sense?
Has vile Intemperance been tamed?
Has Vanity now ceased to roam?
Are Prudes less prim, or Fools less fickle,
Or Coquettes more true to love?
Does the Mechanic cease to fret
Over the long unsettled debt?
Due from the rich delinquent?
Can Printers yet escape from care,
And hope for punctual payment, when
Their labour and their ink went?

Does Time, with swift and steady pace
A less unprofitable race
Pursue, this year, than all may see
In years that have preceded?
And when he points to that great sea,
A shoreless, vast Eternity,
Where we are bound to dwell as he,
Is the dread sign of death?

Is there new, is there new,
Worth a thought to me or you,
Or cause for gratulation?
'Tis but the dull old story o'er,
The moment's new, and nothing new,
Time has but chang'd his stage,
That every moment that shall pass
Shall be a purer joy than this,
And when we meet here—
As rich as new—
That were, indeed, a blest NEW YEAR.

STEAM BOATS.

The late accident which occurred to the Steam Boat Wm. Penn., in addition to many others of a similar nature which have happened on our Western waters, ought to operate as a powerful admonition to their proprietors, as well as those who have the management of them.—It should certainly be a primary consideration with all who are concerned in this business, to insure safety to the passengers, and the second consideration, comfort.—In wide bays like New York and the Chesapeake, there is no excuse for the proprietors, who should have a sufficient number of life boats, and in cases of emergency, have the boats on shore, in order to have the opportunity for saving the passengers in the latter case, and to avoid the great danger of loss of life and property.

The great calamity is to guard against the communication to the vessel, of fuel to the vessel is manifest, and of course there is greater liability to fire; but is it an art or ingenuity in man, no power of metals or mechanism, than can guard against the inroads of this appalling element? If not, Fulton may have lived in vain.

"JAW-CHOMPERS."

There are a set of persons who continually ransack the vocabulary to puzzle their friends and passers by, by using obsolete and technical terms, which they misapply, to the exposure of their ignorance and the diversion of their hearers.

One of the word-grubbers was called by a friend that a certain gentleman had fallen from his horse, and received a severe "blow" in his "stomach," which it was thought would cause a gathering.—This valuable piece of news he immediately carried to the barbers shop, with a very unnecessary alteration of language; for this dealer of hard words said that the squire, in the fall, had received a "contusion" in his abdominal parts, and 'twas thought it would occasion an "abscess." Friend Razor was not long possessed of the learned information, before a customer came to be shaved. The towel was scarcely tucked under his chin, and my friend razor employed in beating up the lather, when the usual question of "what news?" was asked. "News!" says Razor; "why aint you heard the news about the squire?"—"No," answered the other.—"No!" said Razor in surprise; "why he fell from his horse yesterday, and received such a 'contusion' in his 'abdominal' parts, that 'twas thought 'twill occasion his 'abscess.'"

ANECDOTE.

A very short time ago, a wealthy couple presented themselves, to be joined together in holy matrimony. After the usual ceremony was performed the Bridegroom advanced to the Rector with "Sur what nun I pay?" The Rector said seven shillings! "Sur," said John "tis a great deal of money, will you give me something back for luck?" The Rector, out of patience, walked off. The bride however, looking her sweet spouse steadily in the face, said, "Dear John, you've highly insulted the Parson to day, I'm

ashamed of you." "Jane," said he, "Hawd your noise, I don't like to drop old customs, I never bought a pig in my life but I got something back for luck."

From a New Orleans paper.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Cornelius O'Trigger, most respectfully has the honor to acquaint gentlemen that he fights duels in town or country, at the shortest notice, and will accommodate any timorous gentlemen in settling points of honor, recovering gambling debts, or satisfaction for affronts and insults on reasonable terms—noses pulled or kicking done by the piece.

N. B. He means shortly to set up a convenient duelling ground, where will be found small swords, light and convenient ground for long and short shots, either in open air, or under cover in rainy weather; where gentlemen can fight in peace and quietness, and free from all disturbance by magistrates, and all such impertinent fellows.

Pistols, powder and ball, hot cake and tea, new milk and brandy, for the accommodation of his friends; & a surgeon always at hand.

Inquire of Capt. O'Trigger, late of the French service, at the blunderbuss, Barrack-street.

CURIOUS CHASE!

A few days back one of the officers of the Southwark Court of Requests, went to serve an execution for a debt of 13s. 6d. on a laboring man, residing in an alley in Cooley-st. On entering the room he found him at breakfast, but before he could apprise him of the nature of his visit, he pulled up the sash, jumped out of the window, and took to his heels followed by the officer, and sheltered in an old barn. The officer, from which it was impossible to dislodge him, called on the Town Clerk, and by the aid of both, he was at length compelled to come down; he did not, however, surrender there. The end of Mill-lane was blocked up with people, and no hopes of escape were apparent that way, he ran towards the river, being closely pursued, and sprang on board the Joseph and Ann, of Weymouth, which was getting under way, and climbed to the fore top mast head. The constables also got on board, and demanded him of the captain, who refused to interfere, and the vessel soon floated into the middle of the river. He was then followed up the rigging, but having been an old sailor, he skipped about like a cat, and climbed up the foremast, and into the main-top, which he kept shaking, to deter his pursuers from following him.—The vessel had now made the Custom-house Quay, where a great crowd were assembled to witness the sport. Just as the vessel was nearing the shore, the adventurous fellow made a sudden run along the foremast, jumped into an empty barge along side, from thence into a waterman's boat, and landed himself on the shore with shouts of applause. The officers, after the poor fellow's departure, were greeted with the usual savoury remarks of the fish vendors.

London Paper.

It is stated in the late English papers, that at the late Conference of the Methodists, that there was a falling off in their flock during the preceding year of nearly 6000, which they in a great measure attribute to the late numerous blasphemous publications. It is remarkable, say they, that previous to last year the Methodists had been annually on the increase, since the days of Wesley.

[The blasphemous publications above alluded to, relate, it is presumed, to the strict unity of the Deity, such as there is one God and one Lord, Christ Jesus. This doctrine, if it were correctly informed, is, of late, very much on the increase in England.]

Edinburgh, (N. C.) Reg.

NOTICE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of January next, a young Negro man named Jim (well known as Daffin's Jim) who has about eight years to serve, belonging to the estate of the late Philip Clark, deceased. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. The terms of the sale will be made known on the day of sale.

DEAN THOMPSON, Admr. de bones non videtur Will annexed of Philip Clark.

dec 23
[The place of Sale not mentioned in the manuscript.]

MARYLAND.

October Term; Anno Domini 1820.
Ordered by the Court of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having complied with the several requisitions, and I being satisfied of his actual confinement and of his residence for the two years last past within the state aforesaid, he was forthwith discharged.—And I do therefore direct that he give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton and Baltimore, for three months before the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next, and continue the publication for four successive weeks, and that he likewise cause a copy hereof to be set up at the court house door of Dorchester county and at public places in said county, and that he and appear on that day or any other they may appoint before the Judges of Dorchester county court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.—Given under my hand this 31st day of October, anno domini 1820.

True copy.
December 30

LEVIN LAKE.

MARYLAND, Dorchester County to wit:

On application of Levin Foxwell to the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having complied with the several requisitions, and I being satisfied of his actual confinement and of his residence for the two years last past within the state aforesaid, he was forthwith discharged.—And I do therefore direct that he give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton and Baltimore, for three months before the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next, and continue the publication for four successive weeks, and that he likewise cause a copy hereof to be set up at the court house door of Dorchester county and at public places in said county, and that he and appear on that day or any other they may appoint before the Judges of Dorchester county court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.—Given under my hand this 31st day of October, anno domini 1820.

True copy.
December 30—4w

LEVIN LAKE.

MARYLAND, Dorchester County to wit:

REMOVAL.

The MISS HARRISSES have rented the Brick House adjoining the residence of the late Mrs. Trippe, and intend opening the School there on Monday next. (Which for comfort and convenience is preferred) and house they have heretofore occupied, and having taken into consideration the pressure of the times and the small money, they have concluded to teach on the following terms, to wit:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and English, including the above, 5.00
Geography, History, and Modern History, 5.00
Drawing, Painting, 5.00
Parents and Guardians, living at a distance, desiring to send young ladies to this institution, may have them boarded on moderate terms in the house adjoining the school room, and will be under the immediate inspection of the teachers, who will board in the house, and pledge themselves to pay the attention to their morals, manners, &c. &c. Easton, Dec 30

Mrs. S. Thompson.

is rented for the ensuing year and is open for admission on Monday next to the following terms:

joining the Cambridge Academy, where she was prepared to receive Boarders on moderate terms.
She has also made arrangements to accommodate young Ladies from the country, going to the Female Academy, at \$100 per year, & to the parents or guardians of such she pledges herself to pay the strictest attention to their health and convenience.
Easton, Dec. 30

Overseer Wanted.

Dr. ALLEN THOMAS, residing on the Western Shore, wishes to engage a single man as an Overseer—he must produce satisfactory recommendations as to ability, &c. &c. to such a person liberal wages will be given.—Apply to NICHOLAS THOMAS, Near the Hole in the Wall, Talbot County, December 30th, 1820

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County, to wit.
On application to me the Subscriber, in the name of the Court, as one of the Justices of the Orphans Court by petition in writing of Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred & five, for the relief of the insolvent debtors, & the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts and the said Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be & appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, should have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.—Given under my hand the 12th day of December 1820.

ARTHUR RICH.

Copy, December 30

MARYLAND, Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, in the name of the Court, as Chief Judge, of the Judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Henry Griffith and Richard Fuller, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Henry Griffith and Richard Fuller having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Griffith and Richard Fuller be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester county court, on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Griffith and Richard Fuller to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Griffith and Richard Fuller should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.—Given under my hand the 16th day of October 1820.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

True copy.
December 30

MARYLAND, Dorchester County to wit:

On application of Levin Foxwell to the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having complied with the several requisitions, and I being satisfied of his actual confinement and of his residence for the two years last past within the state aforesaid, he was forthwith discharged.—And I do therefore direct that he give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton and Baltimore, for three months before the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next, and continue the publication for four successive weeks, and that he likewise cause a copy hereof to be set up at the court house door of Dorchester county and at public places in said county, and that he and appear on that day or any other they may appoint before the Judges of Dorchester county court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.—Given under my hand this 31st day of October, anno domini 1820.

True copy.
December 30—4w

LEVIN LAKE.

MARYLAND, Dorchester County to wit:

On application of Levin Foxwell to the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having complied with the several requisitions, and I being satisfied of his actual confinement and of his residence for the two years last past within the state aforesaid, he was forthwith discharged.—And I do therefore direct that he give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton and Baltimore, for three months before the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next, and continue the publication for four successive weeks, and that he likewise cause a copy hereof to be set up at the court house door of Dorchester county and at public places in said county, and that he and appear on that day or any other they may appoint before the Judges of Dorchester county court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.—Given under my hand this 31st day of October, anno domini 1820.

True copy.
December 30—4w

LEVIN LAKE.

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having leased the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot County, presents occupied by James Rue, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants, his house is in complete order for the reception of company, and will be opened on the first day of January next, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford.—His attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the best liquors of every description.

N. B. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Obedient Servant,
THOMAS HARWOOD.

1820—3w.

BRIDGE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of the Cambridge Academy have the honor of notifying the public, that they have selected with an eminent Teacher to be the head of the English Department of the Academy, immediately after the Christmas vacation of this department, will commence the course of English Education, in all its branches.

The Classical Department will continue under the charge of its present incumbent (Mr. Shanley) whose peculiar talent for his profession, which he has pursued for more than twenty years, and whose assiduous attention and correct deportment, attested by his earliest patrons, as well as his present, afford the most flattering prospects of the extensive usefulness of this Seminary.

The semi-annual exhibition at the Academy will commence on Thursday, 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOS. E. MUSE, President.
Cambridge, Dec. 16, 1820—4w

Notice.

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of this county, as a runaway, a bright mulatto lad, who calls himself

Charles Pipsico,

About 19 years old, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, stout made, his hair tolerably straight, his clothing, a bottle green coat, vest and pantaloons of domestic cloth, nearly new, one linen shirt and fur hat half worn, and one pair of shoes much worn; he says he is free, and was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and that he lived a while with Michael Mieselman, two miles from Middle Town, Frederick county Virginia. If a slave, the owner is requested to come forward without delay, with proof of the fact, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.
Nov. 25: 8w

To be Rented,

AT REDUCED RENTS.

The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied by Dr. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Scull, and possession given the first of January next.—Enquire of the Rev. Mr. Warfield or of the Subscriber.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dec. 23—

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year the House & Garden where Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives at Easton Point. The Dwelling House is comfortable and convenient, with a good Kitchen to it. The Garden is also very good. It will be a good situation for a public Boarding House or Tavern. For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, 4 1/2 1st 5—

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS.

CLARK & GREEN,
Have just received from Philadelphia,

and are now opening

AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINE,
TEAS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENS-WARE.

All of which they are disposed to sell (as usual) very cheap for Cash. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to give them a call.
November 18

NEW GOODS.

Groom & Lambdin

Have the pleasure of informing their customers and the public generally, that (although much delayed by sickness) they have at length received their

ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS;

Which they are now opening, and which they will offer on the very lowest terms for Cash.
Easton, November 18

MRS. ANN MARIA CAMPBELL,

Having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in Cambridge, in a convenient part of the Town, in respect to the Academy and other Schools, will Board a few Girls and Boys, on moderate terms.
Cambridge, December 2, 1820.

To Rent,
That small convenient dwelling on Dover street, at present occupied by Mrs. Freeland, for terms apply to

LUCRETIA TEAL,

Living at the corner of Dover and Harrison streets,
Dec 3

Notice.

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of this county, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself

Reuben Holly,

About 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, and has a scar on his right cheek bone, his clothing, one re vet and one cotton round about, one pair linen pantaloons, one cotton shirt, one pair coarse shoes, and a fur hat, all much worn. He says he is free, and was born at the large Seneca Mills, near George-Town. If a slave the owner is requested to come forward without delay, with proof of the fact, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.
Nov. 25: 8w

Notice.

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of this county, as a runaway, a bright mulatto lad, who calls himself

James Conaway,

About 5 feet 5 inches high, 19 years old and rather slender made, has a scar between his eyes, and one a little above his right wrist; his clothing a blue cloth coat, a blue and white striped cotton ditto; a black and white striped Marseilles vest, a pair of brown cloth pantaloons, a pair of coarse shoes and wool half all much worn. He says he is free and was born at Ellbridge Landing, about 7 miles from Baltimore. If a slave, the owner is requested to come forward without delay with proof of the fact, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.
Nov. 25: 8w

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,

Returns his thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favours, and informs them that he has just received a large supply of Beer and Cider of the best quality, which he will dispose of either by the barrel or smaller quantity. He has likewise received a supply of Apples, among which are the Newtown Pippin, Cart House, &c. which he will dispose of by the Barrel or Bushel—Also, Beef Tongues, cured by himself in a superior manner, Crackers, Cheese, &c. all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Nov. 11

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry fieri facias to me directed at the suit of the following persons, Thomas Colston, William Clark, and one vendition at the suit of Thomas Banning administrator of Hugh Sherwood, against Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of January, on the Court House Green, the following property: A tract or part of a tract of land called Clays Hope; a tract or part of a tract of land called Old Woman's Folly, and a tract or part of a tract of land called Cumberland; being the lands of which the said Samuel Robinson's father Thomas died seized and possessed, and which he devised by his last will to the said Samuel Robinson, after his mother's decease; also eight head of cattle, one yoke of steers, one ox-cart, one sorrel horse, one sorrel mare, one grey horse, 1 sorrel colt, all the present crop of tobacco, and the crop of wheat now seeded on the land.

Sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims. Sale to commence between 11 and 12 o'clock.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
dec. 23

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Thomas Colston against Mary Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of January, 1821, on the Court House Green, the following property viz. A parcel or part of a tract of land called Clays Hope, Old Woman's Folly, and part of a tract of land called Cumberland, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, being the lands of which her late husband Thomas Robinson died seized and possessed, and which he devised to her by his last will, for & during her natural life.

Sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above f. fa. Sale to commence between 11 and 12 o'clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Dec. 23. 6w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi Fa's to me directed against William I. Battie, at the suits of William Jenkins, Benjamin Wilmot, use of Thomas P. Bennett, Samuel Wright, use of Francis Arlett, and one other at the suit of John Hyatt, use of John Perry; will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 16th of January, 1821, all the right, interest, claim and title of the above William I. Battie, in and to the following parcels or tracts of lands, called Newman's Lot, Noble's Chance & Farmer's Delight; be the quantity what it may. Sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above f. fa's.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
December 23—w

WILLIAM HOPKINS SMITH,

Wheelwright,

Nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Parrott's Carriage Shop, informs his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has on hand a number of Stock and Wheels, made in the best manner, and of well seasoned timber, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, November 24—3w

For Sale.

A Schooner of fifty one tons, and has carried 50 tons of slate upon a certainty—her frame is of selected White Oak, and red Cedar; her outside plank of thick heart of White Oak, and well seasoned; her Decks and Frame of Yellow Pine; her upper works strong and good, for bay or sea; her canvases of good quality, & Blocks well ironed.—Those wishing to purchase such a Vessel, may see her and know the terms by applying to the Subscriber near St. Michaels, Talbot county.

JAMES BENSON.
Dec. 9—8.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARY)

EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1821.

NO. 162.

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

We recommend the communication on the use of Oxen for the Plough to the serious consideration of every Farmer of Maryland. It has long been tested and known in New England, that ox labour is not only cheaper for the cart and waggon, but also for the plough, than that of the horse—And Doct. Dangerfield deserves great credit for giving us a practical demonstration of it in Maryland.—The only single obstacle to the entire substitution of them for our farm work is the treading out the wheat crop. On farms, that do not raise over 600 bushels this might be easily managed. The small farmer must have a couple of horses to go to meeting and ride out on business; and a wheat roller carried easily by two such horses in a walk will any good day in August on a tolerable floor get out from 40 to 50 bushels of wheat. A farmer of our county has for years past with 2 rollers and 4 little mules got out a crop of a 1000 bushels; often getting out 100 a day. The rollers only stop time enough before sun set to have the straw taken off, and the wheat in the chaff put into the barn. Farmers, who raise more than 600 bushels will find it to their advantage to use a threshing machine—and thus this obstacle may be done away. Horses not only eat much grain; but all the best of the hay and fodder is also reserved for them. If this best long provender was turned over to the oxen, they will work well and in good order without an ear of corn. For a wish, I would not ask any better food than the offal of the corn, the blades, the husks, the tops and stocks for my oxen, except during the months of March, April and May; when I should like them to have one good feed a day of ruta baga turnips. On the most economical plan you cannot work a horse on less than 7 barrels, or 35 bushels of corn per year. If your farm requires 3 ploughs or 6 horses, here is at once a clear saving of \$100 a year in corn. The young ox comes to the yoke without having cost a cent—his manure more, than paying for feed and attention. The colt must have at least \$30 worth of grain by 3 years old before he stretches a trace. An old horse is worse than useless, he is often a dead expense. A good sized ox, when he begins to fail, is worth \$30 in beef—Therefore here is another difference of \$60 between the expense of each horse and ox—and the ox is much less liable to disease and accident than the horse. Well, you tell me the 4 year old colt is much more valuable, than the 4 year old steer.—Grant it, if you raise to sell at that age—A fine 4 year old colt, is worth a hundred dollars—but this fine colt has cost ten dollars to the sire, and forty dollars to raise; and the ox is worth twenty dollars—which leaves only thirty dollars in favor of the horse.—If you work the horse only two years after this, the thirty dollars is gone in the greater expense of keeping—and after this there is a clear gain of 35 bushels of corn per year, in favour of the ox as long as they continue to labour for you. Examine the subject well and you will find many other small items in favour of the ox, which all together swell the difference considerably. A good shelter made of your top fodder does very well for the ox, the horse should be taxed with the interest of the cost of his stable. Ox geers are cheaper, than those used for the horse. If you have a plenty of surplus grass, keep a good breeding mare if you please; but be sure to sell your colts at four years old; it is the only way you can make them net you more, than the ox—and indeed this doubtful—I have proved them equal at six years old without taking into view the expense of the mare mother, and the profit of the cow mother—but sell your ox at 11 years old,

and he will then be fairly worth at least fifteen dollars a year in grain keep of the horse—And there is a thirty dollars difference in the four year old colt, the four year old ox, the difference being only twenty dollars for beef.

From the American Farmer
W. A. DANGERFIELD
ON THE
USE OF OXEN

Practical remarks on the use of the plough, and their very advantageous connection with the economical improvement of exhausted land. Addressed to the Agricultural Society in Prince George's county, October session, 1820.
Our subject is dry, yet we hope, not wholly uninteresting. Its very nature greatly precludes susceptibility of ornament from speculation, & we earnestly desire, to treat it only in strict conformity to practical detail. It has been selected, therefore because the use of the ox, for ploughing more especially, is already brought, by the importance of that mode of applying his labour, fully under the consideration of the agricultural public. The economy, that necessarily connects with this use of him, is highly worthy of our notice, who for the most part, cultivate exhausted farms. It is the duty, then, of those who have experience on this practical point, to impart its results freely and candidly. Besides, we have long since been strongly impressed with the belief, that the best views of this board will be most successfully promoted, by its members bringing before it, from time to time, such results of their observation, as may have been patiently and faithfully collected, and that have the evidence of facts to support them.—For many years, we have used oxen, on our farms, and the longer we continue to do so, the more we feel disposed to put a high value on the merits of their labour. It is not pretended to state here, in minute detail, the comparative merits of horses and oxen, used for the various purposes of agriculture, but to limit, in a considerable degree, our comparative observations to the plough, and the economy that respects the first cost and subsequent keep of those animals. Comparative estimates, of a general nature, have repeatedly been made on this topic, and with various decisions, according, perhaps, to the original prepossessions of those who made them, and the relative circumstances of the lands to which their labour has been respectively applied, such as locality, state of fertility, size of farms, &c. &c.

As we have given some attention to the subject matter of this communication, we may, hereafter, humbly attempt a comparative view on a larger scale, and much more in detail. In it we shall studiously endeavor to escape, at once, the charge of prejudice, and a sort of criticism, in attempting to make for ourselves a hobby-horse of an ox. Not being yet provided with a threshing machine, we are obliged to keep horses for the indispensable purpose of treading out our small grain.—we, therefore, have an ample opportunity of judging comparatively between them and oxen in the plough.—To this circumstance much attention has been given, whilst they have been ploughing, at the same time, in long circular bouts, when, and we are free to admit it, the horses have often turned the oxen out of the furrow; yet we have known the latter retaliate sometimes—we cannot, therefore, resist the conclusion, that horses are of quicker draft in the plough. But when we consider the improvement, that it is easy to make, in the quickness of the step of the ox, by a better mode of breaking him, than is at present generally practised; the greater depth and width of the furrow of a four-ox plough, of proper construction, than of that of a three horse one; we feel ourselves warranted in the inference that the superior quickness of the horse is practically of little importance. Besides we should take into our comparative estimate the better work the former plough does, from its greater steadiness of draft, in all sorts of land, more especially where there exists the impediments of stones, stumps and trees, &c. Our experiments have not been, as yet minutely accurate enough, to decide with certainty, what is a good day's work for a three-horse plough of the most approved construction. Nothing, therefore, can be said in the way of satisfactory

"The economy so strongly recommended in this communication has throughout been considered as a relative one. There is one relative circumstance of considerable importance, which has never been directly stated. It is the size of the farm. This is a very material consideration, because where it exists, the stock kept for the purpose of consuming & converting into manure the offal, may be in summer, for the most part, fed on the waste land, necessarily attendant on a farm of this sort. In this case, the artificial grasses, seeded for the purpose of improving, will be less trespassed on, and the quantity of stock will be more adequate to the converting of its offal into manure.

an state, rein to the near leader, a man alone, with a long whip, and a goad in the end of its staff, for the hinder yoke will be able to manage well four oxen. Observations made, whilst following repeatedly an ox plough, induce a belief, that the word of command is most essential to the complete government of those animals. They are to be influenced, principally, through two sources, the touch and the ear, and the impressions on both, particularly the former, are rendered more vivid by the use of blind bridles. This being the case, the single line, attached to the near leader, can be pulled, and with its impression the word of command associated in such a manner, that experience, direct & analogous becomes every thing which can reasonably be desired. With respect to the whole team, the whip or goad can be addressed to the touch of different individuals, as occasion may require; and the word to the ear, at the same time, the joint effect of which will be the complete subjection of the movements of the whole, to the voice of the intelligent driver, who thus lords it, in the most innocent & useful style of lording, over four animals of enormous size and immense strength. A person who has not followed the plough, with a view of observing something of the nature of the government, or form of an idea, in the use of the ox, which his own eyes may be influenced by the above of similar means. To these should be added, when the animal is not at labour, particularly when he is feeding, that kind of attentions, & unless the driver is disposed to dispense them uniformly, little, comparatively speaking, can be expected from him or his team. It is also contemplated by us, to use the word, single plough and harrow. The large ploughs in which we have hitherto wrought oxen, are constructed by Henry McKenzie, Aldi, Loudon, Virginia, and Gideon Davis, Georgetown, D. C. To either of those we have no material objection.—Wood's famous plough has not been used in that way, by us as yet. We have used it with horses, and deem it an excellent plough. We are not competent to make comparisons on this subject; it we were, they are disagreeable, and every experienced cultivator must know that the ox plough must have more of the less of relative properties; that is, properties adapted to different sorts of land as stiff or light, dry and easy, or level and free from stones, a tarred surface, &c. &c. We cannot, however, deny ourselves the gratification of paying a small tribute to merit, by saying that the number of good properties, combined in Davis' plough, together with its great simplicity, strength, durability and cheapness induces us, under present impressions, to say it is the best we have ever made use of, especially for oxen. It has been thought the plough should be particularly constructed, in some respects, for oxen. This opinion, very probably is erroneous, for the ploughs we have generally used them in, were made for horses, and no objection could be made to them on that score. It is therefore possible that this fanciful conceit of the mechanic may have made the instrument less fitted for its purpose, and thereby injured the reputation of the ox plough in many instances. In Walthrop's single shovel plough, an instrument well adapted to the purposes for which he recommends it, except being a little too heavy for the horse, when made completely obedient, one single ox may, in our opinion, be most advantageously used in the culture of corn, tobacco and the raising of small grain. In this use, then, the most vigorous and quick stepping should be selected, when the soil is not too much worked may be done in the course of a day, as with the common horse. If oxen are adequate to the working of a three horse machine, as we have been induced to believe, the whole world may be made well done by them, with immense saving of expense. Here we should be permitted to set forth the most prominent features of our system of economy. They offer themselves to our view in very bold relief. They are to have the best possible threshing machine, to dispense with the necessity of keeping any horses for farm labour, the best straw-cutter, to make the economy of oxen still more economical, and to use exclusively oxen for all agricultural purposes whatever. If this system of economy were practised on the exhausted lands of this part of our country, particularly, if all the relative circumstances should be suited to it, where profits now scarcely defray expenses, plenty would soon begin to smile. In a short time, its severity might be dispensed with and render a greatly improved state of the land; horses, for some purposes, might very profitably be used. It is only, where profits of agriculture pay well, that their expenses can prudently be sustained. We are well aware of the difficulties attendant on innovation, particularly in husbandry; therefore, neither expect nor wish, that what we have ventured to offer to public notice, as a system, should be attempted to be carried into effect as such. We only recommend, for imitation,

what we have actually ascertained by ample experience. The march of improvement in art and science in general, is step by step, from one particular to another. It is only when these particulars are numerous enough and more fully understood, that they are combined into a system, then their practical effects become more certain & more complete. If what we shall have said, relative to the use of oxen, could induce others fairly to make the comparative experiment between them & horses, under the circumstances recommended, the benefit accruing to the experimenters, from the efficient labour and economy of the former, would amply remunerate the pains, thus humbly taken, to induce them to the enterprise. Having candidly stated such of the merits of the ox as have come under our particular notice, we will next advert to certain objections, that have been so unjustly made to him by persons not fully acquainted with his properties. It has been objected to him, that he is not only slower than the horse, but unstable and uncertain in his disposition to labour.—Such uncertainty and unsteadiness cannot be objected to him by those who have any experience in his use. If the horse broke, and constantly employed, as he should be, to be most profitable, and best enabled to stand the heat of our climate, he could never be reasonably objected to on that score. The only way, to get an ox, to work a day in the year, except Sundays, is to induce him to do so, by the constant use of working. He will do much to do with the labour, as well as with the heat of the sun, if there is no animal more familiar than him. Again it has often been objected to him, that he is difficult to break, and very intractable when broke. This objection, like the rest, is founded in the ignorance of his nature. There is no animal more docile, or more manageable, when his docility is instructed by patient and careful attentions, and his capacity to be managed cultivated by the kind and ever affectionate treatment of his driver, of which we are sensible, to a degree, that is almost a little short of rationality. We will, lastly, to consider the objection, that he is not so intelligent as the horse, or that he is not so obedient to his use. Here we are warranted by an ample experience, in saying, that the ox will work, and will do so, the whole year round, when he is properly managed, and that he will be wrought, to be fed with, and to be together with, the horse, who best understands the nature of his animal. We have the following writing, as a sort of maxim, in the agricultural writings.—"The horse should be most profitable, should be wrought every day in the year, except Sundays, and fed with as much grain and hay as he can eat." All persons well acquainted with large farms, in our country, on which many horses are kept for necessary purposes, & where the expense is comparatively small, owing to the present reduced state of our land, must well know, excepting tobacco, where, the profits of such farms are nearly all sunk in the expense of their horses.

Our oxen, every day last winter, except on days and the time they were devoted to the treading out the straw, were on oat straw as long as it lasted, and afterwards on chaff and what was left over in pretty good order. In the spring, when the heavy ploughing commenced, we began to work them very hard on bran and chopped straw, the bran sometimes mixed with a little rye meal or shorts; but these always in half the quantity that was given to horses working in much lighter ploughs. Whenever we give grain to oxen, it is in the state of meal, bran, or shorts, with a considerable quantity of chopped straw, and always in half the quantity, that we find ourselves compelled by our interest to give horses. The only time, according to our experience, it is necessary to give grain to the ox is in the spring, when the sudden coming on of warm weather makes this animal weaker than at any other season. Even then, this expense might be avoided, by keeping a double or treble team, which we contemplate doing hereafter; then, by changing the teams, hay would be amply sufficient. From the above stated facts, we would conclude, that where an exhausted farm is to be got up, economy, and here there is a loud call for this virtue, requires that all the plough labour, and most of the other draft labour should be done by oxen. We hold it to be an incontrovertible position in good husbandry, that manuring and good ploughing are among the most efficient means of improving exhausted lands. On these two agencies we are inclined to lay the more stress, as plaster of Paris has not been successful, in our repeated and varied use of it. To obtain manure, it is equally an incontrovertible position, in good husbandry, that all the offal of the farm should be turned into manure, by

of which Major General Windfield Scott was president, shall be observed as the military discipline for the militia of this state, and all officers commanding said militia, are hereby ordered and directed to instruct and drill their respective commands in conformity to the aforesaid system of military discipline.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the above resolution to each commissioned officer in this state.

By order,
S. S. HODGKIN, Clk.

Which was read, and the resolution thereon contained assented to and sent to the sen.

The clerk of the council delivers a communication from the executive, inclosing a list of pensioners from the war department.

Mr. Showers reports a bill to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of building a church for the use of the Lutherans and Presbyterians in the neighborhood of Algonquin, in Baltimore county.

The house adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6.
Mr. R. Stevens obtains leave to report a bill to incorporate in one the several acts of assembly relative to constables fees.

The bill to preserve to families their necessary beds, bedding and wearing apparel.

Mr. Barney reports a supplement to the act to incorporate the city bank of Baltimore, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the further supplement to the act for the distribution of the school fund, passed with amendments. The bill extending the time of taking the sheriff's bond of Cecil, passed with an amendment, which was concurred with by the house. The bill to change the time of holding the county court of Dorchester, the bill to repeal the act to alter the time of holding the county court of Charles, passed in 1819, the bill extending to the United States the jurisdiction of the State of Maryland, in, to and over certain lands on North Point and Bodkin Island, and the bill to authorize the levy court of A. Arundel to levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned, severally passed, and a supplement to the act relating to the police of the city of Baltimore, for the concurrence of the house.

Mr. Hayward reports a bill to authorize Joseph Chain to purchase and hold real property.

Mr. Stoddert reports a supplement to the act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections and to regulate said elections.

Mr. Stoddert reports a bill to limit the power of granting noli prosequi and pardon.

Mr. Marriott reports a bill for building a court house in A. Arundel county.

Mr. Parker reports a bill to annul the marriage of Jane Taylor.

Mr. Barney reports a bill for the relief of Elizabeth Everett, of Baltimore county.

Mr. Robert Stevens reports a bill authorizing the levy court of Queen Ann's to levy a sum of money.

Mr. Stoddert reports unfavorably on the petitions from the millers or proprietors of mills in Charles, which was concurred with by the house.

The house adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 6.

The painful duty again devolves on us of announcing the decease of a Member of the National Legislature. The Hon. John Linn, a Member of the House of Representatives from the state of New Jersey, died yesterday afternoon, aged about 57 years, after an illness of two weeks. He was a man of amiable character, and has left at home, where he was best known, as well as here, a large number of warm friends to lament his unexpected departure.—*Nat. Int.*

A report was current in the city yesterday, that the ratification, by Spain, of the Treaty with her, had been received in this city. As we editors say, the report was premature. Official information is, however, said to have been received of the fact of the ratification of the Treaty by Spain, without condition or reservation.

When the Treaty arrives, it will be proclaimed by the President as the law of the land, or it will be laid before the Senate for their revision. The latter course, will most probably be pursued. If it should be, we do not apprehend any serious opposition to its final ratification.

There are not a few, we are aware, who have objections to the boundary established by the Treaty, thinking it not sufficiently comprehensive to the South East of the Mississippi. It will be a consoling reflection to those who think thus, that it will be in the power of the U. States to purchase territory beyond that line, whenever it is really necessary to us.—*Id.*

The debate which is now going on in the House of Representatives is very comprehensive in its scope, covering all questions connected with the expenditures of the government, and of course touching upon important points of the national policy. There is every indication that the Debate will be of considerable length. We shall publish such parts of it as we can, and enough at least to give our readers a full view of the merits of the questions discussed.—*Id.*

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The election for directors of the United States Bank will close this afternoon. It was yesterday deemed by that institution inexpedient to declare a dividend for the preceding 6 months. We presume that this determination was occasioned by the still uncertain extent of the losses and apprehended losses of the bank.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.

FROM SPAIN.

Mr. Stanbury who came passenger in the Pleiades, from Gibraltar, is the bearer of dispatches to government from our minister at the court of Madrid. They were delivered to him by Mr. Rich, consul of the United States at Valencia, who stated that they contained a duplicate copy of the ratified Treaty and that the original had been forwarded by way of Bordeaux. Mr. Rich further informed Mr. Stanbury, that the ratification by the King and Cortes was unqualified and entire, having no appendant conditions or reservations.

We further learn, that the monopoly of Tobacco in Spain, has been abolished.

Flour at Gibraltar, five dollars and a half.

Relief.

The first American flag hoisted in the British Channel, has been lately deposited in the library room of the legislature of Pennsylvania. It was made under the direction of Mr. Franklin for the government vessel Surprize, capt. Conyngham, 1772.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13.

MR. BARNEY'S SPEECH.

Our attention has been drawn to this Speech, by the insertion of it in a paper or two out of the state, and by the comments which have accompanied it. It is represented as magnanimous, conciliatory and political. If we find it so, we shall style it so—Mr. Barney compliments the committee of elections for their magnanimity and disregard of defective qualifications of the electors—known delinquency of the electors—2dly, for the informality of the proceedings in qualifying the judges of elections—3dly, for administering the oaths of office to the judges—Mr. B. calls "honorable and impartial," and says the committee to be composed of "publicans."

The exact proceeding here referred to, we are not well acquainted with, as we have not seen in print what Mr. B. speaks of, and of course we take facts and epithets from the lips of Mr. B.

If the committee of elections, in the plenitude of magnanimity, have forgotten to preserve the law, and the forms, (which are themselves law) and the qualifications that ought to govern elections and returns and which indispensably belong to the judges, we should say they have been more magnanimous, than wise or faithful.

If the matters here stated to be disregarded by the committee, are grave and serious and important matters, as we conceive them to be, from the sonorous and imposing statement of Mr. B. then we think the committee merit the epithets, of *less wise and faithful*, than magnanimous, that we apply to them—But if these matters are really matters *intrinsically of little import*, and derive their importance from Mr. B's decorating statement, why then it is all a *ruse de guerre*, and the "magnanimous, honorable, dignified and impartial" conduct of the committee is no more than a little chorus attached to the song of *"We democrats are the dandy,"* played off upon all occasions to amuse the sovereign people.

Next we are told by Mr. B. that all this magnanimity of the committee of elections was displayed, "when the political complexion of the state was to be decided for the ensuing year, by the choice of the Executive, and when one or more democratic members were absent, under circumstances that almost precluded a hope of their return."

But will Mr. B. undertake to say, that if two democratic members had been absent at the election of the Executive, that these returns would then have been ratified by the house to the loss of a democratic governor? It was easy for the committee to make this lax, this magnanimous report—and it was easy for the democratic majority in the house to have concurred in or to have set it aside in whole or in part as necessary required—All this then proves nothing, except that Mr. B. has made a very clever speech—Give us one instance gentlemen when your determined forbearance is known will operate against yourselves, and that you do forbear, and we will hail such men as "magnanimous, honorable and impartial" and we will give all our exertion for the preservation of such men in power.

So far for the magnanimity of the committee of elections and the sternness of their republicanism. The following extract from Mr. B's speech is given as an evidence of its conciliatory, compromising tone.

"The honorable Committee of Elections have declined to recognize as a precedent this abominable transaction [Alleghany election]—and such is the abhorrence, with which I loath the Alleghany fraud, that I would not hesitate to move that its disgraceful record be expunged from the journals, could I consent to disturb the political harmony, which now so happily prevails the deliberations of this house by agitating the subject."

This language is not much calculated to soothe the feelings—it reminds us a little of the overtures of Copenhagen Jackson, who came to make peace and quick returned again—The language we are used to—it is so common with the stern republicans that it loses its force—But as to the law in the case of the Alleghany election alluded to there is no doubt of the correctness of its interpretation by the federalists of that day, and we wish no other interpretation ever to be given to it by friend or foe—The relaxation of the law for any purpose, is dangerous & unjustifiable—If the elections do not comply with the law, they are sworn to administer, the House ought to make them, and no man is justified in sporting with the sworn precepts of the Law to please or propitiate any Party. We desire union of feeling and co-operation in action, for the public benefit and for the sake of social harmony, as much as any man—but we will not violate the Law of the Land for it—The House of Law we desire to be maintained—We desire to see the Law determined, not by caprice, but by the wisdom of the House—We desire to see the Law enforced, not by the House, but by the people—We desire to see the Law respected, not by the House, but by the people—We desire to see the Law obeyed, not by the House, but by the people—We desire to see the Law upheld, not by the House, but by the people—We desire to see the Law sustained, not by the House, but by the people—We desire to see the Law supported, not by the House, but by the people—We desire to see the Law defended, not by the House, but by the people—We desire to see the Law protected, not by the House, but by the people—We desire to see the Law preserved, not by the House, but by the people—We desire to see the Law maintained, not by the 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POETRY.

From the Morning Chronicle. TO A LADY

Who requested the author to address some
verses to her.

Oh! ask not the song from my desolate lyre,
Nor think 'en your charms this cold hand can
inspire.

No, lady—'twere vain—for chill apathy clings
To the breath of my lyre—and sleeps on its
strings.

The gaze of the lyre that hung o'er it so
long, in its infancy, and laugh'd in its
eye.

Like the dreams of the morning have glided
away,
And the feelings they presented have rush'd
to decay.

There were days—but the bright days can
never return.

When the wing of Cupid sent the Muse
would have been—

To ethereal regions, of spring never-ending,
Where Fancy's bright flowers are eternally
blending.

Their odours with roses that still cherish
their bloom,
And mingle their sweets with the zephyr's
perfume.

Where the genius of melody wanders o'er her
lyre,
And pours forth the strains from celestial
wires.

While the breath of a seraph is felt in her
song,
And the sighs of the zephyr's numbers
prolong.

Till with raptures inspir'd from these bright
worlds returning,
With fancy, and feeling—extasy burning,
The Muse, would have poured out her soul,
in her lays.

And her fancy strung high would have glow'd
in your praise.

Oh, then, she would say, that celestial grace
With angelic expression combin'd in your
face.

But her voice was a seraph's—the beam of
your eye.

The lustre of ocean's rich gems could out-vie
On your cheek, that the lily and rose were
contending.

And each with the other its beauties
blending,
But her dreams of Elysium—

And the once ardent music of her harp—
strings no more.

With cold apathy—will be enshrou'd,
And will not speak though an angel.

FROM THE DORCHESTER REGISTER.

FEMALE PENSIONER.

We were much gratified to learn that
during the sitting of the court in this town
the past week, Mrs. Gannett, of Sharon, in
this county, presented for renewal, her
claims for services rendered her country
as a soldier in the revolutionary army.

The following brief sketch of her life,
will not be uninteresting.

Ordinary woman is now to be seen,
her age; she possesses a

ing, and a general knowl-

events, fluent in speech,

sentiments in correct lan-

liberate and measured ac-

ment, and in her appear-

ance, she is a credit to

the patriotic sentiment

heroes of those

battle, found

som. The re-

taken place

had reach-

the cannon

had vibed

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cause of

beheld her

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head quar-

a young man,

those of his

endeavor

ments of the

received and

the name of

of three years

that the residents of two parishes, in some
parts one parish comprises an extent of
8 or 10 miles, are at actual war with each
other; and although as individuals they
behave with the greatest friendship, yet
at fairs or wakes, where of necessity they
assemble in large bodies, they seldom part
without blood shed; and it is no uncom-

mon thing for 500 or 1000 men to be en-

gaged in these broils. On some such oc-

casions Miles met the farther of his pre-

sent opponent, who was then stricken in

years, whilst Miles was a young man! but

as he had formerly espoused the cause of

that faction which was hostile to the

friends of the latter, he was deemed a

fair foe, and war was made on him ac-

cordingly; the poor old man was beaten to

a degree, that if it did not cause his im-

mediate death, at least accelerated it; but

before he expired he sent for Miles, and

asked him if he would fight his son, his

present opponent, who was then only five

years old, when he should come to man's

estate. Miles complied and a written ag-

reement was accordingly drawn up, and

signed for each party. In a few years af-

terwards Miles found it to his advantage

to come to England and in this country

he has since remained. McCarty, in the

mean time grew up a stout young man, and

considering himself religiously bound to

fulfil his father's last solemn covenant, he

came to England also; he easily traced out

Miles who did not wish to averse from the

terms of his agreement although he felt

that the ruthless hand of time had certain-

ly not improved his condition. The sum

of six guineas was posted as an addition-

al stake and at 6 o'clock on Monday mor-

ning, the men met, each attended by a

chosen second. At the commencement the

olds were greatly in favour of McCarty,

who possessed length, strength, youth, and

every other requisite; he had the fight all

in his own way and the 11th round Miles

gave in. He was punished, whilst his

opponent was not. He was trifling sum

of 1-2 minutes, and won three thousand

guineas, and won. Miles was three thousand

guineas, and won. Miles was three thousand

guineas, and won. Miles was three thousand

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guineas, and won. Miles was three thousand

To be Rented, AT REDUCED RENTS.

The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied
by Dr. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Scull, and
possession given the first of January next—
Enquire of the Rev. Mr. Warfield or of the
Subscriber.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dec. 23—

Is hereby given, that there was committed
to the gaol of this county, as a runaway, a
dark mulatto man, who calls himself

Reuben Holly,

About 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout
made, and has a scar on his right cheek bone;

his clothing, one velvet and one cotton round-
about, one pair linen pantaloons, one cotton

shirt, one pair coarse shoes, and a fur hat, all
much worn. He says he is free, and was born

at the large Seneca Mills, near George-Town.
If a slave the owner is requested to come for-

ward without delay, with proof of the fact, pay
charges and release him from gaol, otherwise

he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.,
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.

Nov. 25 8w

Notice.

Is hereby given, that there was committed
to the gaol of this county, as a runaway, a
bright mulatto lad, who calls himself

James Conaway,

About 5 feet 5 inches high, 19 years old and
rather slender made, has a scar between his

brows, and one a little above his right
eye. His clothing a blue cloth coat, a blue

white striped cotton ditto; a black
white striped Marseilles vest, a pair of

brown cloth pantaloons, a pair of coarse shoes
of wool hat, all much worn. He says he is

free, and was born at Elkridge Landing, about
eight miles from Baltimore. If a slave, the owner

is requested to come forward without delay
with proof of the fact, pay charges and release

him from gaol, otherwise he will be released
agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.,
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

Nov. 25 8w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ fieri facias to me di-
rected at the suit of the following persons,
Thomas Colston, William Clark, and one ven-

ueing at the suit of Thomas Banning adminis-
trator of Hugh Sherwood, against Samuel Ro-

binson, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of Jan-
uary, on the Court House Green, the follow-

ing property: A tract or part of a tract of
land called Clays Hope, a tract or part of a

tract called Old Woman's Folly, and a tract
or part of a tract of land called Cum-

berland, being the lands of which the said Samuel
Robinson's father Thomas died seized and pos-

sessed, and which he devised by his last will
to the said Samuel Robinson, after his mother's

decease; also eight head of cattle, one yoke of
oxen, one ox-cart, one sorrel horse, one sor-

rel mare, one grey horse, 1 sorrel colt, all the
present crop of tobacco, and the crop of wheat

now seeded on the land.

Sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims. Sale to
commence between 11 and 12 o'clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Dec. 23

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at
the suit of Thomas Colston against Mary Ro-

binson, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of
January, 1821, on the Court House Green, the

following property viz: A parcel or part of a
tract of land called Clays Hope, Old Woman's

Folly, and part of a tract of land called Cum-

berland, containing one hundred and twenty
two acres, more or less, being the lands of

which her late husband Thomas Ro-

binson died seized and possessed, and which
he devised to her by his last will, for &

during her natural life.

Sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of
the above fi. fa. Sale to commence between

11 and 12 o'clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Dec. 23 6w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following fieri facias to me di-

rected against William I. Battle, at the suits of

William Jenkins, Benjamin Wilmot, use of

Thomas P. Bennett, Samuel Wright, use of

Francis Arlett, and one other at the suit of

John Hyatt, use of John Perry, will be sold on

the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 16th

of January, 1821, all the right, interest, claim

and title of the above William I. Battle, in and

to the following parcels or tracts of lands, called

Newman's Lot, Noble's Chance & Farmer's

Delight, be the quantity what it may. Sold to

satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above

fi. fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

December 23—w

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year the House &

Garden where Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives

at Easton Point. The Dwelling House is com-

fortable and convenient, with a good kitchen

to it. The Garden is also very good. It will

be a good situation for a public Boarding

House or Tavern. For terms apply to the

Editor of this paper.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 5—

THE STATE OF MARYLAND, Queen Anne's County Orphans Court,

December 30th, 1820.

On application of Anna Maria Nabb, adminis-
tratrix of John Nabb, late of Queen Anne's
County deceased, Ordered that she give the

notice required by law for creditors to exhib-
it their claims against the said deceased es-
tate, and that she cause the same to be insert-

ed once in each week for the space of three
successive weeks in one of the public papers

printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing
is truly extracted from the min-
utes of proceedings of Queen

Anne's County Orphans Court, I
have hereunto subscribed my
name and the seal of my office at

the day of January, eighteen hun-
dred and one.

THOS. C. EARLE Regr.
Wills Queen Anne's County.

—
To the above order,
THOS. C. EARLE GIVEN.

—
In testimony that the foregoing
is truly extracted from the min-
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name and the seal of my office at

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EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1821.

161.

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.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Annapolis, January 13.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland

Met agreeably to the provisions of their constitution, at the Assembly Room in this city, on the third Wednesday in December last, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, adjourned to meet again on the 11th of January 1821, on which day the Society met and proceeded to business. The same officers as on last year were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Maxcy the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this society, well edited periodical papers, devoted to agricultural subjects, constitute one of the best means of advancing the interests of agriculture and thereby attaining the objects of this society.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this society, the weekly paper, published at Baltimore, entitled the "American Farmer," is judiciously and ably conducted, has conferred an important benefit upon the country, by diffusing valuable information and by exciting and fostering a spirit of liberal enquiry into the true principles and practice of agriculture, and eminently merits support and encouragement from the friends of agriculture throughout the Union.

Resolved, That editors of newspapers who are friendly to the promotion of agriculture be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

A number of ploughs of different constructions and other implements of husbandry, and also a Machine for shelling corn were exhibited by Mr. Sinclair of Baltimore, which were highly approved of.

The Society then adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock in the evening to hear an address from the pen of Joseph E. Mose, Esq. at which time a number of the gentlemen of the legislature, strangers and citizens attending, the address was read by Mr. John N. Watkins. The society then, unanimously resolved that the president be requested to communicate to Mr. Mose their thanks for his learned and interesting address, and that the editors of the Maryland Gazette, the Maryland Republican and the American Farmer be requested to publish it.

THE ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society of Maryland,

In performing the office, which you have done me the honor to assign me, for the present Anniversary of your Institution, my feelings lead me in the first place, to tender you congratulations, on the flattering success with which your laudable, ardent, and unremitting exertions have been accompanied; the incitement to research, in principle and in fact, which, both in your individual and corporate capacities, you have, by example and precept so highly promoted; and the wealth and happiness which must result to society at large, from a steady perseverance in your meritorious and beneficial labours.

Agriculture, the great pre-eminent cause, the fundamental basis of human enjoyment, viewed with a philosophic eye, is calculated to rouse in the mind of man, gratitude to the Deity, for so kind a benefaction; good will and fellowship for the mutual and universal participation of the boon; and to inspire him with ardour and energy for its most perfect attainment.

The history of agriculture, attests by its antiquity, its usefulness to society; to trace its origin and minute progression would occupy too much of my present narrow limits. The ancient Egyptians had made considerable advances in the field of rural knowledge; and we are informed by Virgil in his Georgics, that the art of agriculture had been considerably systematized by the Romans. A lamentable period of darkness and barbarism obscured for many centuries this, as well as the whole range of useful arts & sciences, which ages had cultivated and improved for the comfort of man. Again, at the first dawn of civilization and of learning, when the human mind had conceived the great work of emancipation from the fetters of ignorance and superstition, and their concomitant evils of bloody persecutions, animosities and despotism, among the first fruits of the ameliorated condition of man, was exhibited the practice of agriculture, whose benign influence has marked its progress through the devotional paths of the forest, and diffused its bounties, when admitted at the threshold of the savage. Shall we withhold adoration from this luminary of benighted man, from this *alma mater* of our well being, and our happiness? Shall we need to be urged to make oblations at the shrine of our dietary divinity? The strongest

motive for human actions is to her holy altar.—The arts have been recorded in their classic annals, and their conscious dependence upon this wisdom and Ovid has paid her a noble tribute in a few nervous and comprehensive lines:

Prima deus
Fruges, alimtaque mita terra
Prima dedit leges Cereis sunt

To pursue this subject further, its importance before an enlightened community, and more especially, the sense of a society, whose members individually attested their fidelity, convinced their consciousness of its paramount consequence in human affairs; and by their ardent, zealous, and efficient exertions, have contributed to exalt and reflect honour upon, a profession, not long since depressed to subordinate rank of menial occupation, would be an insult to the understanding, and a useless and preposterous waste of time and words.

On the relative values of different sorts of labour, political economists have entertained various opinions; the mechanic, the merchant and the farmer have their able advocates and apologists, ascribing as fancy or interest might dictate, the wealth of nations to their respective favourite. The acute and discriminating mind of M. Garnier, has placed the claims of agricultural labour, in a point of view, peculiarly plain and forcible in the following judicious remarks:—"The labour of artisans and manufacturers does not alter the quantum of wealth existing in the community; the labour of husbandmen on the contrary, adds to the totality of existing values. As the labour of artisans and manufacturers does not open any new source of wealth, it can prove beneficial only by means of advantageous exchanges, and has a mere relative value; agriculture on the contrary, opens a new source of commodities, which is lasting and permanent, and which, as it furnishes a real supply to consumption, necessarily increases at once population and the national power."

Without entering into a detail of the discussions, definitions and theories of economists, on the profit of labour, or the cause of wealth wherein it may consist, or what may be its basis; we are conducted, without the maze of complex reasoning, or subtle speculation, irresistibly to a conviction of the high and essential importance of agriculture to the nation, and to the individual, in regard to wealth, comfort and prosperity.

Whether, as taught by some learned authorities, wealth consist of all the material commodities which man may use, to supply his wants—or whether, as by the doctrine of more modern economists, it consist of a surplus of produce, above consumption, or of income above expenditure—the conclusion appears inevitable, that agriculture must be at least one operative and efficient cause; from this cause, it would seem, must be derived the subsistence of the merchant, and the manufacturer; as well as a greater part of the income of the nation, as an accomplished statesman and farmer, (Sir John Sinclair), has sufficiently proved, was the case in England, notwithstanding her boasted manufactures, during the late long and expensive contests of that nation, as by reference to his code of agriculture, will satisfactorily appear.

When we advert, then, to the peculiar features and physical incidents of our country, its vast extent and variety of soil and of climate, propitious to the whole range of the vegetable kingdom, what may we not fairly anticipate, in the increase of private and public wealth, from the improvement and extension of agricultural knowledge and practice? How much may the ratio of finance, derived to the nation from this source, and safely to be relied on, exceed that of Great Britain from the same, which itself seems incredible, but is undoubtedly established! To what point of wealth and power may not our country attain, should agricultural exertion be extended to the limits of which it is susceptible? Let the state governments lend a fostering hand; establish professorships for the diffusion of agricultural science, and boards of agriculture for the collection of facts, and munificently endow them; the result is incalculable.

With this brief view of the inducements to agricultural exertion, I will venture to call your attention, for a few moments, to the theory and practice of agriculture, which are inseparably and essentially conjoined, for the improvement of this magnificent art; and truly wonderful it is, that esteemed and adored from the earliest ages of primitive man, its annual efforts as no reason to believe, that an attempt had ever been made to collect from so long and extensive a practice, a set of fixed principles, to govern, instruct and direct the mind by the most sure and easy process, to the summit of improvement, until within a few years; men of learning and talents in Europe and America, have bestowed upon it that attention which the subject merits; and have, in the acknowledged opinion of the world, elevated it from the character of a

rank of comparative with the usual method. By this cultivation, my corn sustained the unusual drought of 1819, without much or any injury; the blades when stripped, were green, and succulent, whereas my neighbours will bear evidence of the fact, that theirs were scorched and worthless, and the grain necessarily injured; the effect, I ascribe to the deep and perfect pulverising of the earth, whereby the delicate fibres were enabled to penetrate into a moist stratum, beyond the reach of the scorching rays of the sun.

With the same view in the management of my wheat, I have been in the practice of gathering my corn, removing the stalks, then ploughing the field to the depth it had been the previous winter turned down, (eight inches,) harrowing in the wheat, and passing over it the roller, if the earth be dry, if not the roller is deferred until it become so; for this practice I can only say that it has been peculiarly successful; and I refer it to the same cause, the unusual friability of the earth, occasioned by deep and fine tillage.

Yet, though fine tillage is universally correct, deep tillage is not so; some soils are injurious; every soil has its capacity, and upon the comparative capacity of any two soils, capacity is often different from that of either of the constituents; if the capacity be increased by the union, cold is produced, & the diminished heat is disengaged in a gaseous state; hence may be understood, (as I am inclined to believe,) a forcible reason why deep ploughing may be injurious to some soils, and beneficial to others, whose capacity for heat is small, or which are great conductors of heat, readily imbibe and as readily part with it; those whose capacities are greater, more slowly imbibe, and more slowly disengage it; the effect of too small a capacity in a soil to contain heat, is, that in summer, plants are scorched by the too rapid disengagement of it; and by the arrival of winter, there is but little, if any, remaining to counteract the excessive cold; when it happens that this capacity for heat be increased by the new combination, the mulch and retention of the rays of the summer sun, will furnish through winter, a source and supply of general warmth to the roots of the plants, and be beneficial; and conversely, when a new combination diminishes the capacity to contain heat, the operation will be pernicious; hence the necessity of small experiments, which are easily made, previous to an extensive adoption of either practice to ascertain the nature of the combinations with the sub soils of different depths and qualities; because, though stones and silicious earths are conductors, and admit the reverse, yet from the infinitely diversified constitutions of soils, it cannot be distinctly known without experiment, what may be the result of the respective combinations, yet for this doctrine I have no authority but the application of known principles to the case in question, and I have presumed to submit to the view of the world my practice because by means of it I have improved a fifty acre field, so as to obtain the last season twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, when four only were the product six years past.

The question of the mode in which manures shall be applied, is the most profitable, (rotted or unrotted,) I believe is nearly put to rest; Dr. Dargatzidis and Dr. Davy, by the aid of science, and the author of Arator by scientific practice, with many other able agriculturists, have silenced the advocates of the former irrigation doctrine.—Vegetable and animal manures are consumed in vegetation, and they can only nourish the plant by dissolving solid matters capable of being dissolved by water, or gaseous substances capable of being absorbed by the leaves of vegetables; but such parts of them as are rendered gaseous, or that pass into the atmosphere, must produce a comparatively small effect, for gasses soon become diffused through the mass of surrounding air. Now, allow them to rot before their application, and the matters dissolved by water must be chiefly wasted, before use, because no plan conceivable, can be adopted, to preserve a majority of the water, either from absorption, in the vessel allotted to contain it, or from evaporation; & the other source of nutriment, the gasses, will escape into the atmosphere; and be wasted by the winds. But apply those substances in the incipient stage of putrefaction, and sufficiently far to ensure the process, the fixed products yielded in presence of the roots, will be absorbed with the least possible waste; and the evaporable gasses, though not so beneficial, because from their lightness and buoyancy they are soon lost in the clouds, will be considerably more preserved by the presence of the leaf, which is capable of holding what may come within the sphere of its vegetative influence.

The most eligible rotation of crops or which is best calculated to yield profit and improvement; is a question dependent upon so endless a variety of casualties and in-

idents, that it may be pronounced a point, which in the nature of things cannot be immutably settled, but must vary with the soil, and other circumstances; yet one obvious rule should govern the farmer in his choice, viz. to alternate leguminous and non-leguminous crops as much as practicable; their difference of growth would tend to believe, that they have a difference of food; but their mechanical effects alone, upon the earth, the one binding, the other loosening its texture, is sufficient to justify the practice of alternation; and the modern agriculture is considerably predicated upon the idea of different genera feeding upon different *potula*, or at least upon different proportions of the same elements. How can this idea be rejected, when we see one genus flourish on the bottom of the river, another on the summit of the mountain, transposed then and they both inevitably perish. The practice of irrigation, which has been extolled in Europe for many centuries is highly worthy of attention; in this country it has been but little noticed, but is undoubtedly, under the auspices of the Society of this country be introduced, and greatly to the improvement of agriculture; when water can be drawn with convenience from muddy rivers, swamps of black loam, or calcareous beds, it cannot be doubted that the solution of animal, vegetable and calcareous matters in those waters must impart to the soil upon which they are drawn and for some time, such deposit of fertility.

Another benefit of irrigation is, during the last winter that of defending the roots of the young grass from the frost in the winter previous, my timothy which had been seeded in September, was nearly destroyed by frost in this meadow then perfectly drained; it was again well prepared and succeeded at the same season of the succeeding year in both instances it was perfectly flourishing at the accession of the snow; in a small bank, I dammed up the water, which covered all, except the grass, which was rather damaged, such as the rest in the spring was killed, and under a wheel of water the whole winter was fine grass, and a large crop.

I cannot but be struck with the fact, that from the water and the grass, which remained, (the grass was removed,) I leaved a fine crop of timothy. I had, among the experiments of Davy, one of the most comprehensive, "two feet of greater capacity at 42° of Fahrenheit, than at the freezing point, and hence in a soil irrigated in winter, the water is fully in contact with the grass, nearly below 40° a degree of temperature, not at all prejudicial to the roots of plants. The subject of manures is too copious for discussion in a short address, but in the most judicious manner; yet there is one source so excellent, and so abundant, in the quality of most of the farmers of this country, that I cannot pass it by without notice, viz. the rich black loam found in morasses and bottoms, consisting of a bonaceous matter, sand and a super stratum of this earth, more or less, last formed from the decomposition of vegetable and animal matter, which readily absorbs oxygen, and forms the acid, one of the most powerful agents in vegetable nutriment. The most profitable method of managing this earth will be to make a composite heap of it, with the fermenting offal of the farm yard, because of its extraordinary capacity to absorb putrid effluvia, whereby the fertilizing powers, not only of itself, but of its adjunct, are preserved and improved; and should sulphuric acid, which is poison to vegetation, exist, which is frequently the case in morasses, this combination of saline offal, becomes quite essential to neutralize the acid, and render it innocuous.

A considerable source of manure may be found in wood shavings, and branches of trees; but in either shape it is difficult of fermentation, and requires the auxiliary power of dung or green vegetable matter in a state of fermentation, combined with it, to promote the process, or of caustic lime, which latter will much sooner effect a decomposition of the woody fibres, by alternate layers of each, in a pit; for which application of a known principle, a Mr. Brown of England was honored with a medal, as an acknowledgment of the great service rendered to agriculture. The effects of caustic lime in accelerating the decomposition of moist, fibrous vegetable matter, may be highly useful in grounds lately brought into cultivation, and full of hard roots; but it must be held in view, that though lime be useful, as a solvent of green wood, yet it is detrimental in a dung heap, tending to render the extractive matter insoluble; with oily substances too, it forms an insoluble compound; yet in composts made chiefly of

comparatively with the usual method. By this cultivation, my corn sustained the unusual drought of 1819, without much or any injury; the blades when stripped, were green, and succulent, whereas my neighbours will bear evidence of the fact, that theirs were scorched and worthless, and the grain necessarily injured; the effect, I ascribe to the deep and perfect pulverising of the earth, whereby the delicate fibres were enabled to penetrate into a moist stratum, beyond the reach of the scorching rays of the sun.

With the same view in the management of my wheat, I have been in the practice of gathering my corn, removing the stalks, then ploughing the field to the depth it had been the previous winter turned down, (eight inches,) harrowing in the wheat, and passing over it the roller, if the earth be dry, if not the roller is deferred until it become so; for this practice I can only say that it has been peculiarly successful; and I refer it to the same cause, the unusual friability of the earth, occasioned by deep and fine tillage.

Yet, though fine tillage is universally correct, deep tillage is not so; some soils are injurious; every soil has its capacity, and upon the comparative capacity of any two soils, capacity is often different from that of either of the constituents; if the capacity be increased by the union, cold is produced, & the diminished heat is disengaged in a gaseous state; hence may be understood, (as I am inclined to believe,) a forcible reason why deep ploughing may be injurious to some soils, and beneficial to others, whose capacity for heat is small, or which are great conductors of heat, readily imbibe and as readily part with it; those whose capacities are greater, more slowly imbibe, and more slowly disengage it; the effect of too small a capacity in a soil to contain heat, is, that in summer, plants are scorched by the too rapid disengagement of it; and by the arrival of winter, there is but little, if any, remaining to counteract the excessive cold; when it happens that this capacity for heat be increased by the new combination, the mulch and retention of the rays of the summer sun, will furnish through winter, a source and supply of general warmth to the roots of the plants, and be beneficial; and conversely, when a new combination diminishes the capacity to contain heat, the operation will be pernicious; hence the necessity of small experiments, which are easily made, previous to an extensive adoption of either practice to ascertain the nature of the combinations with the sub soils of different depths and qualities; because, though stones and silicious earths are conductors, and admit the reverse, yet from the infinitely diversified constitutions of soils, it cannot be distinctly known without experiment, what may be the result of the respective combinations, yet for this doctrine I have no authority but the application of known principles to the case in question, and I have presumed to submit to the view of the world my practice because by means of it I have improved a fifty acre field, so as to obtain the last season twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, when four only were the product six years past.

The question of the mode in which manures shall be applied, is the most profitable, (rotted or unrotted,) I believe is nearly put to rest; Dr. Dargatzidis and Dr. Davy, by the aid of science, and the author of Arator by scientific practice, with many other able agriculturists, have silenced the advocates of the former irrigation doctrine.—Vegetable and animal manures are consumed in vegetation, and they can only nourish the plant by dissolving solid matters capable of being dissolved by water, or gaseous substances capable of being absorbed by the leaves of vegetables; but such parts of them as are rendered gaseous, or that pass into the atmosphere, must produce a comparatively small effect, for gasses soon become diffused through the mass of surrounding air. Now, allow them to rot before their application, and the matters dissolved by water must be chiefly wasted, before use, because no plan conceivable, can be adopted, to preserve a majority of the water, either from absorption, in the vessel allotted to contain it, or from evaporation; & the other source of nutriment, the gasses, will escape into the atmosphere; and be wasted by the winds. But apply those substances in the incipient stage of putrefaction, and sufficiently far to ensure the process, the fixed products yielded in presence of the roots, will be absorbed with the least possible waste; and the evaporable gasses, though not so beneficial, because from their lightness and buoyancy they are soon lost in the clouds, will be considerably more preserved by the presence of the leaf, which is capable of holding what may come within the sphere of its vegetative influence.

The most eligible rotation of crops or which is best calculated to yield profit and improvement; is a question dependent upon so endless a variety of casualties and in-

fish or other animal matter, it becomes essential to health, that the heap be covered with lime to correct the excessive and noxious putrescence.

With regard to mild lime, or lime combined with carbonic acid, which it has a strong affinity for, and readily extracts from the atmosphere, the best and most simple indication of its utility, is the non-effervescence of the soil with acids. All soils which do not effervesce with acids are improved by lime; and it is said, sands, more than clay; but of this I doubt, as modern experiments have proved that lime loosens the texture of clay, as much as it binds that of sand, & in reference to texture, indeed, I should prefer its application to clay soils, which very often abound with sulphuric acid, and are rendered by it obstinately barren. This acid would be neutralized, and its bad effects not only counteracted by lime, but a sulphate of lime, or gypsum, would be the product, and thus a poison would become converted into a wholesome food.

Gypsum has been for many years so extensively used, that to dwell on it would be superfluous; yet were an inquiry made into its peculiar mode of operation, it might be highly beneficial, and the farmer might be less frequently disappointed in his expectations. A more intimate knowledge of it might probably afford instruction as to the quantity and quality, the soil and season most suitable, and many circumstances promotive of its operation, which at present we are unacquainted with. With this view I presented to this society a memoir on the modus operandi of gypsum, ascribing its vegetative efficacy to its phosphoretted, and I have since made some experiments, which favour my hypothesis, but are not conclusive.

After a faithful report of them, entomology is a branch of science, closely connected with the interest of the agriculturist, and has been almost wholly neglected in this country, where above all others it is most needed. It is a well known fact that America abounds more with the insect class of zoology than any other quarter of the globe, when considered in respect to their number, and complex mechanism, and series of physiological operations, and regularity, and their miniature existence, and thus evincing the infinite power and wisdom of their divine author, or whether, in respect to the vast and various influence of their innumerable genera, on the welfare of mankind, some annoying, and some affording subsistence, the philosophic mind will hold in contempt the charge of frivolity with which this branch of science has been regarded, and repressed, and will be rewarded by researches which have been so studious and diligent.

I fear, Gentlemen, I have trespassed on your patience, and I am conscious that I have been tedious. I am, however, very much interested in the subject, and I am sure that I have not been unprofitable to you.

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PRODUCTION.
We some day, the following of a very profitable crop, raised on an acre of land, nine bushels of Carrots, twenty bushels of Beets, and twenty bushels of Turnips, the whole of which was sold for forty five dollars and fifty-five cents.

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The procession at Liverpool in celebration of the bill of pains and penalties announced in the last Liverpool papers, took place on the 20th Nov. & is represented to have been one of the most grand, and best arranged pageants ever witnessed. It was conducted with great harmony and propriety and without the smallest accident.

Speaking of its magnitude the Liverpool editor, says, 'Of the numbers engaged in it we cannot speak with certainty—it occupied upwards of half an hour in passing our office. The paper also contains accounts of various celebrations in other places on the same joyous occasion.'

Congratulatory addresses continued to flock into the Queen from all quarters; & illuminations & various other demonstrations of joy, for the triumph which she has obtained over her persecutors, were daily exhibited.

On the subject of the change in the Ministry spoken of in the last dates, a Liverpool editor observes—'The station which her Majesty is to occupy at the coronation, if that event under existing circumstances ever takes place, requires to be adjusted; but the most important consideration of all, and that in which the national interests are most involved, arises out of the inquiry what change will be the failure of the proceedings against the Queen occasion in the Councils of the State and what alterations are we to look forward to in the existing administration. Upon this subject no information of a very specific nature has transpired during the past week, though some surmises have been hazarded that Lord Liverpool and Harrowby will retire, and that they will be succeeded by some of the Grenville party. In order to afford time for the new arrangements, it is said that Parliament will merely assemble as a matter of form on Thursday next, & that a prorogation will take place on Friday.'

Congress at Tripoli has been opened with great splendour. In addition to the Emperors of Russia & Austria, whose arrival we have before announced, the King of Prussia has joined the plenipotentiaries, and ambassadors from most of the principal and several of the subordinate states of the Continent, have also arrived. The first and second conferences have already been held, but no authentic information as to the subjects which have occupied the attention of the august assembly has yet reached this country.

The mutual retaliatory restrictions on trade established between France and the United States of America, have had a tendency to destroy the direct communication between these two countries. The consequence will be to open a trade from the United States, to some of the ports of Holland, where the principles of trade are better understood.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.
Mr. Trimble submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law the employment of the topographical engineers, under the direction of the President of the United States, in surveying roads and canals through the lands of the United States at such places as would best promote the general interest, and improve the military defence of the U. States.

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law the employment of the topographical engineers, in surveying, under the direction of the President of the United States, canals to connect the navigable waters between Boston harbor, the state of Massachusetts, and Buzzards Bay, in the state of North Carolina, in such direction and on such plan as will best promote the interest of the military and naval defence of the United States.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, proceeded to consider the report of the select committee on the petition of Matthew Lyons, who prays to be indemnified for the damages which were done to him under the former Sedition law. The Report concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That such of the act, entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, approved the 14th of July, 1798, as pretends to prescribe and punish libels, is unconstitutional.

Resolved, That the fines collected under that act ought to be related to those from whom they were exacted; and that these resolutions be recommended to the committee who brought them in, with instructions to report a bill to that effect.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Barbour rose in support of them, and spoke about two hours; when, not having finished his argument, he gave way for a motion to postpone the subject until to-morrow, which prevailed.

After spending a short time on Executive business.

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

The above resolutions were adopted with an amendment for a military road from Penobscot river to Schodiac river, in the State of Maine.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Mr. Holmes from the committee on Finance, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill further to establish the compensation of the officers employed in

the collection of duties on imports and tonnage—which was read.

The resolution relative to extending the laws of the Union over the state of Missouri, being taken up in its order, it was, on motion of Mr. Eaton, ordered to lie on the table.

Amongst the petitions presented to-day was one by Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, from the Legislature of that state, praying of the national government to cause a military road to be constructed from Fort St. Phillip, on the Gulf of Mexico, to the English Territory, on the Gulf of Mexico.

No business was done.

In the afternoon, the greater part of the day was occupied in a continuation of the discussion on the resolutions declaring the Sedition Law unconstitutional, and annulling its victims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.
Mr. Robertson, of Kentucky, after a long and able speech, on the propriety of the bill which he was about to propose, introduced the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the offices in the Civil Department of Government may be abolished without prejudice to the public interest, and also whether any of the salaries or compensations now allowed by law to the officers and other persons employed in the said Civil Department, and, if any, what, and to what extent, may be, consistently with justice & sound policy, reduced.

Mr. Culbreth, after observing that it had been his intention to offer a similar motion himself, if no other gentleman had done so, moved to amend the resolution so as to refer the enquiry to a special committee instead of the committee of Ways and Means, deeming the latter committee not competent, consistently with a due attention to its numerous ordinary duties, to bestow on this subject the necessary attention.

This motion to amend the resolution, brought on a discussion of more than an hour's continuance, on the question whether it was better to refer the enquiry to the committee of Ways and Means, a select committee, or to the committee severally appointed on the expenditures of the different departments, (which last course was suggested by Mr. Smyth, of Va.) Messrs. Culbreth, Robertson, Foot, Storrs, Smith, of Va. Foot, Gross, of N. Y. Trimble, and Lowndes, joined in the debate, which referred principally to the duties of different committees of the House, their nature &c. and the possibility of discharging fully and properly the duty proposed by this resolution. After two unsuccessful motions to lay the resolution on the table—the debate ended by adopting Mr. Culbreth's amendment.

The resolution was agreed to; and Messrs. Culbreth, Robertson, Foot, Storrs, Hemphill, Trimble, and Allen, of N. Y. were appointed the committee.

And the House Adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.
On motion of Mr. Rustis, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by him, for the conditional admission of Missouri into the Union; & on this motion, in order that it might not interrupt the discussion of the Army bill, it was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, the House, took up the resolve from the Senate, for the admission of Missouri into the Union; and it was read a second time, & referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the Military Peace Establishment.

Mr. Simkin's motion to strike out the first section of the bill being yet under consideration.

Mr. Sergeant took the floor in favor of the motion. When he concluded—

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Mr. Clay, (late Speaker,) appeared this day, and took his seat.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report made in obedience to a resolution of the 4th instant shewing the balance of each distinct appropriation for the Navy, remaining in the Treasury, and in hands of the Treasurer as agent for the Navy Department; which letter and documents were referred and ordered to be printed.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the reduction of the Army of the U. States; the motion of Mr. Simkins, to strike out the first section yet depending.

Mr. Trimble delivered his sentiments at much length in favor of a reduction, not according to the plan proposed by the bill before the committee, but one similar to that recommended by the Secretary of War.

Mr. Lowndes having, as well from what had fallen from others, as from his own inability to vote on the subject understandingly until the committee of Ways and Means had made their report and exhibited to the house the true state of the national finances—suggested the propriety of postponing this bill until that committee should make their report.

A desultory conversation followed this suggestion, embracing various points, but chiefly touching the best mode of proceeding with the consideration of the bill.

On which Messrs. Baldwin, Poot, William, of N. C. McLean, Sergeant, Cobb, Floyd, Campbell, and Barbour took part. Finally

A table before sun set, the question was put on Mr. Simkins' motion to strike out the first section of the bill, to destroy it, and was decided in the negative, by a large majority, only four or five rising in favour of the motion; and

The committee rose reported progress; and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.
On motion of Mr. Tomlinson, it was Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act passed April 10, 1816, by which was allowed an additional compensation of 50 per cent, on the compensation of certain officers of the revenue therein named.

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hostile to Baltimore than even the Federalists—that he would rather go to them for support and aid than to him. That he had seen language and conduct ascribed to that gentleman, marked with more malignity towards Baltimore than even that of Federalists. He declared that he had not wished to arouse party feelings and prejudices—that he had made this declaration early in the session—that he wished to see a cordial union of parties—but he found that impracticable—we must have a contest—gentlemen in the opposition are determined not to 'give up the ship'.

Mr. Hayward then spoke. He deprecated the party excitement which had been attempted to be produced in the discussion of this question—he opposed the bill. He considered it an interference with chartered rights—and also a violation of the 13th article of the bill of rights. He also objected to the policy and justice of taking this source of revenue from Baltimore.

Mr. Key followed in support of the bill. He resisted the arguments of Mr. Hayward, as to the force and effect of the 13th article of the bill of rights—and contended that if Mr. H's construction was a correct one, of that article, he ought immediately to endeavor to obtain an alteration of the charter of Baltimore; that if the legislature of Maryland had no power to lay a tax on sales at auction in the manner proposed in the bill, surely no such right could exist in the city of Baltimore. That the legislature could not delegate a power it did not possess. He then remarked upon the depressed state of the treasury, and the necessity of something being done for its relief.

Mr. Hayward made some explanations, of the grounds he had taken—and Mr. T. Kenney, dy repelled indignantly some remarks of Mr. Duval, which he considered derogatory to the character of the upper county people—and again repeated the arguments he used the other day—that this source of revenue should remain with Baltimore, unless its proceeds should be appropriated to establishing of a free turnpike road through the upper part of the state.

Mr. LeCompte then spoke in support of the bill. He regretted the range the debate had taken. He said, gentlemen seemed to regard it as a fit occasion to say anything and everything, and that he ought not to be blamed if he in some respects should follow their example. He then adverted to the remarks of Mr. Barney respecting party spirit, and said that no man more regretted that it should be introduced or appealed to in this discussion, or in any other. But, said Mr. L. whose fault it is that party feelings are excited upon this as well as on all other topics—he was sure it was not the fault of his friends. That since he has taken his seat, the gentleman from the city, Mr. B. has been most prominent in his efforts to produce a party feeling in the house, and to cause questions to be decided, not according to their intrinsic merits, but upon considerations of party expediency. That this he was the more surprised at, as he had heard much of the "magnanimous & conciliatory speech," as it has been called, delivered by that gentleman early in the session. The gentleman says the contest must continue—that he sees an disposition in Federalists to accept the proffered arm of friendship and reconciliation. Mr. L. asked what are the terms upon which this reconciliation is to be effected—he had heard none—and from all he saw and heard, no other are admitted but those of unqualified submission—that the democratic party would not tread on the necks of Federalists, provided they would neither think nor breathe aught in opposition to them. Mr. L. said, as things now stood, he saw no other course for his friends to pursue but that of manful resistance—and that much as he deprecated party spirit, and as anxious as he was that an end should be put to this destructive conflict which has so long agitated the state, alike with the solid interests of the people and of social harmony, his influence should be exerted to induce his friends to make another effort to regain their ascendancy. That we should at least demonstrate by our persevering resistance, the purity of our motives; and our full conviction that the principles and views of our party are calculated to advance the best interests of the state. Mr. L. said, such a course he was sure would even increase our worth in the estimation of our opponents. That if we now, under existing circumstances and prospects, cowardly abandoned the contest, they would treat us with scorn and contempt. If we must fall, said Mr. L. let us fall like men—we shall at least secure the respect of every generous mind.

Mr. L. then proceeded to argue the question immediately before the house—adverted briefly to the constitutional objections which had been raised—and the necessities of the state of the treasury. He contended for the justice and propriety of passing the bill before the house. He denied that this bill originated in party motives, and from hostility to Baltimore—that it was 'first brought forward in 1816, and rejected. The house of delegates was then composed of 56 Federalists and 24 democrats—the senate exclusively Federal. It was then abandoned because it was said Baltimore was in debt, the same thing occurred in 1817. But something must be done to replenish the public treasury, and he knew of no source of revenue less objectionable than the one proposed in the bill. Pennsylvania and New York had resorted to auction duties as a source of revenue, and derived from them annually large sums of money, and why should not Maryland? The state of Maryland has hitherto left Baltimore in the exclusive possession of this source of revenue, and she has profited by this privilege to the amount of upwards of \$400,000. The state is now poor—she wants revenue; & Baltimore ought not to complain if the state asks to divide the spoil with her.

When Mr. LeCompte sat down—Mr. Maubly said that he wished to make some remarks—that the report of the committee of ways and means was in the hands of the printer, and would probably be in the house to-morrow—that he wanted that report for the purpose of alling the explanations he wished to make with respect to the state of the treasury; that he therefore hoped the house would adjourn. The house accordingly adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.
After the transaction of some unimportant local business, the house resumed the consideration of the "Auction Bill." Mr. Stoddard spoke in support of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Maubly, in opposition. Mr. Barney made some explanatory and additional remarks, as did Mr. J. B. Eccleston. Mr. J. P. Kennedy then addressed the house in a speech of nearly two hours, in opposition to the bill, and in reply to the arguments of gentlemen who had spoken in its support, when Mr. K. sat down. Mr. Maubly moved to refer the further consideration of the bill to the first of June next. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Wright, Allan and Forrest, and advocated by the mover and Mr. Barney. This motion was lost by a majority of one. The hour being late the house adjourned.

The refusal of the house to refer the further consideration of the bill, as proposed by

power to take the person or persons, or before the lists, or themselves, or any other person, or persons, or each, or any one of them, or any two or more of them, or any three or more of them, or any four or more of them, or any five or more of them, or any six or more of them, or any seven or more of them, or any eight or more of them, or any nine or more of them, or any ten or more of them, or any eleven or more of them, or any twelve or more of them, or any thirteen or more of them, or any fourteen or more of them, or any fifteen or more of them, or any sixteen or more of them, or any seventeen or more of them, or any eighteen or more of them, or any nineteen or more of them, or any twenty or more of them, or any twenty-one or more of them, or any twenty-two or more of them, or any twenty-three or more of them, or any twenty-four or more of them, or any twenty-five or more of them, or any twenty-six or more of them, or any twenty-seven or more of them, or any twenty-eight or more of 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Mr. Mauley, is no conclusive indication of the
of the house as to its merits. The motion
of Mr. Mauley precluded further debate, and
as very many remarks had been made, which
gentlemen wished to reply to, it was deemed
but fair to give them an opportunity to do so.
The debate to-day was characterized by an
unusual degree of warmth and personality.
Mr. B. S. Forrest it is expected will take the
floor in the morning. That fact being known,
it is anticipated that the lobby will be un-
usually crowded with fashion, beauty and in-
telligence, to hear that eloquent and favorite de-
bator.

There is little doubt that after a discussion
of four days, the question will be decided as
it would have been, had the decision been
been on the first day, in the negative.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.
Mr. Duvall reports a bill empowering
the levy courts of the several counties
therein named to discontinue out pen-
sioners.

Mr. W. W. Eccleston reports a bill for
the relief of Sally Handy of Dorchester.
The clerk of the Senate returns the bill
in favor of Thomas A. Davis; the bill in
favor of William Ferguson, and the bill
in favor of William Stevens, severally re-
jected. Also delivers a bill for the more
effectual amendment of legal proceedings,
and a bill for the relief of the Managers of
the Medical College Lottery, for the con-
currence of the house. And returns the
bill for the relief of Benjamin Rawlings
passed with an amendment, which was
agreed to by the house. Also the resolu-
tions in favor of the Examiner General
and Armourer, severally assented to.

Mr. Boyle delivers the following re-
port:

The committee of elections and privi-
leges, to whom was referred the memorial
of George B. Milligan, Henry Stump, Ni-
cholas Hyland, of Stephen, and James
Janney, stating that the sitting members
from Cecil county, have not a majority of
legal voters, and that the judges had acted
illegally, praying that the same may be en-
quired into, report: That they have had
the said memorial under consideration,
and have attentively weighed the same,
and are of opinion, that an enquiry should
be immediately entered into, with a view
to ascertain the truth of such allegations.
From the late period of the session, at
which the memorial was presented to the
house, the committee have met with great
difficulty in adopting a plan calculated to
forward the views of the memorialists,
and at the same time afford the sitting
members an opportunity to rebut the
charges contained in the memorial, with
the same facilities to both. Your com-
mittee after much reflection on this sub-
ject, have come to a determination to sub-
mit to the wisdom of the house, the plan
contained in the following resolution:

Resolved, That a commission be issued
forthwith by the clerk of this house, to
of Cecil county, with
power to them, or a majority of them, to
take the deposition or depositions of such
person or persons, as may be produced
before them, on the part of the memorial-
ists, or the sitting members, either by
themselves or their agents, for that pur-
pose specially appointed, or by summons
from the said commissioners, at the in-
stance either of the memorialists or sit-
ting members, or their agents respectively.

Resolved, That any summons issued
by said commissioners, for any person or
persons, be directed to such person or
persons, commanding him, her or them,
and each and every of them, to be and
appear before the said commissioners, up-
on such day and such place, within Ce-
cil county, to be by the said commis-
sioners named, to give testimony in the Cecil
contested election.

Resolved, That the said commissioners
be, and they are hereby requested, forth-
with, to proceed to execute the duties of
said commission, by taking the testimony
of such person or persons as may appear
before them under the authority aforesaid,
and that the said testimony when reduc-
ed into writing by the clerk or clerks to
said commissioners, by said commis-
sioners appointed, and attested by the hand
and seal of the said commissioners, or
a majority of them, be received by this
house as competent testimony in the
case of said contested election.

Resolved, That the commissioners a-
foresaid, give five days notice to the mem-
orialists & sitting members or their agent
or agents respectively of the time & place
of taking such depositions; and that they
may adjourn from time to time, as they
may deem necessary, and that the oath
of the commissioners to be administered
by a justice of the peace, be as follows:

"You shall according to the best of your
skill and knowledge, truly, faithfully, and
without partiality to any, or either of the
memorialists or sitting members, take the
examinations and depositions of all and
every witness and witnesses produced &
examined by virtue of the commission
hereunto annexed, upon the interrogato-
ries now or which may hereafter, before the
said commission is closed, be produced
to, & left with you, by either of the mem-
orialists, the sitting members, or their agents
to help you God." And the oath of the
clerk to be administered by a justice of the
peace, shall be, "You shall truly, faith-
fully and without partiality, to any, or
either of the memorialists or sitting mem-
bers, take, write down, and transcribe
the depositions of all and every the wit-
nesses, and witnesses produced before and
examined by the commissioners named in
the commission hereunto annexed, as far
forth as you are directed and employed by
the said commissioners, to take, write down,
and transcribe the said depositions, or any of them,
to help you God." And the oath of a witness
to be administered by a justice of the peace,
shall be, "The evidence you shall give respecting the
contested election, now depending before the
House of Delegates, shall be the truth, the
whole truth, & nothing but the truth, so help
you God."

All which is submitted. By order,
RICHARD BENNETT, clk.
which was read.

The house resumed the consideration of the
bill relative to sales by public auction, & after
some time spent in debate, on motion by Mr.
Mauley, the bill was referred to the com-
mittee of the next general assembly, by a
vote of 42 to 34.
The house adjourned.

The following neatly written review is
from the pen of the celebrated Mr. Walsi,
extracted from the National Gazette of
the 17th inst.—We recommend all ex-
tracts from this paper to the particular
attention of our readers.

CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of Congress on the
are of considerable interest. The discus-
sion is likely to arise on the Bill for the relief of the
United States. The amendment moved
by Mr. Roberts has a good deal of signifi-
cance, & involves some of the most im-
portant machinery of the institution. It
is sorry that there was any discussion
about the promulgation of the amend-
ment, committed to the Bank and the
those persons or officers who
ment, in whatever quarter, is
done to the country, on the grounds
demerit for the past and security for the
future. The delinquents should be known
that they may not be trusted hereafter—
that the example of their ignominy may
prevent the repetition of their offence by
others—that the individuals whom they
have contributed to impoverish and the
communities which they have outraged,
may not be left wholly without amends—
that the cause of social faith and morality
may be vindicated; a cause which it is
our universal interest to maintain, and
which is weakened by every instance of
impunity to any species of fraud. The
virtue of our ancestors seems to be dis-
appearing before the spirit of compromise
and calculation—a spurious prudence, a
morbid delicacy threatens the very prin-
ciples in which consist the solidity and
dignity of the social and federal union.

The question which arose in the House
of Representatives, respecting the designa-
tion of Missouri on the Journals of the
House, is of a remarkable character. No
one can dispute the propriety of the
Speaker's attempt to prevent the entry of
what would have assumed the controver-
sial point, viz: that Missouri is now a
State. The importance of having a man
of his opinions in the chair, is exemplified
in the effect of his casting vote on this oc-
casion. In the Washington City Gazette
he is said to have conducted himself
"throughout the arduous sitting" with
great firmness and dignity. That paper
mentions that Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Vir-
ginia, moved to insert in the Journal "late
Territory" before the word Missouri; so
that it should read "late Territory of Mis-
souri" which, after a long debate and a
number of ineffectual attempts to adjourn,
was decided—Ayes 61, Noes 79. The
National Intelligencer speaks of a motion
to amend the Journal by inserting, before
the word "Missouri," the words "the
Territory of," which motion was negativ-
ed by 150 votes to 4. The motions thus
mentioned are not, we presume, one and
the same. The phraseology said to be
proposed by Mr. Barbour, would be an
evasion not quite worthy of the Journal,
and is of an odd cast, bordering, we think,
a little on the grotesque. The late Ter-
ritory!

It was, according to the Washington
City Gazette, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, who
moved to insert "State of" before the
word "Missouri." The affair wears the
aspect of a surprise. It would appear to
us more becoming to try material points
of the kind directly and with due notifi-
cation. There has been too much essayed
in the nature of stratagem, since the de-
cision of the House upon the constitution
of Missouri.

Let Congress first decide upon what
terms Missouri is to be admitted into the
Union, and those terms be executed, and
then her gentilicoon as a State may be
sung. If we understand the purport of
the main vote on Friday, seventy-seven
members were of opinion that she was
not entitled to be described as a state.—
The memorialists coming in fact from her
Legislature assuming to be that of a state,
could not be said to be the memorialists
of the Territory of Missouri; and it is there-
fore not surprising that only four mem-
bers voted for this designation in such a
case.

The Intelligencer suggests that "were
the proceedings of the day accurately re-
ported, they were so complicated that few
but veteran legislators would understand
them." What the public wants, and would
understand, is, the general strain of the
debate—the complexion of opinion on
each side. We trust that an abstract of
the sentiments of the speakers will be
soon given in the Intelligencer. Grateful
as we are for the useful and liberal and
generally skillful efforts of the editors of
that paper, in reporting the discussions of
Congress, we every day see reason to re-
gret the absence of the system pursued in
England, whose people are immediately
put in possession of all that is uttered,
almost to the letter, in her Parliament.
Hence, not only more gratification for
them, but a livelier interest in the pro-
ceedings of the Legislature, and all the
advantages which may be conceived to
flow from this circumstance. At a future
time—not far distant we hope—the es-
tablishment of the Intelligencer, or some
other, may be able to adopt the English
plan. We must impet stenographers
inured to drudgery, if we cannot find
them at home.—Then we shall not remain
in ignorance of so large a part of what is
said in Congress, and of the true style
and temper of a much larger. We shall
not see postliminious speeches elaborately

composed, and materially different from
those delivered. Members who have ut-
tered sentiments and upheld principles,
of which the public should have exact
cognizance with a view to the continu-
ance or subjugation of confidence and the
opinion of posterity, would no longer be
screened as they now are either by the
total suppression of their discourses or
the opportunity of purging them before
the publication of the presser ingredients.

What is the reality, in loose
verbal and unscrupulously super-
induced materials for sure
national and the merits or de-
merits of individuals, no complete evi-
dence of their character, or of their pusillani-
mity, of the morality, or of the honesty of their
political conduct, of their ability to acquire,
or of their literary or scientific attainments. The man
is not known precisely as he is, who charges
his functions, his conscience, his gallantry,
who are the only things before
whom he appears in the natural world, do
not form an adequate control. The party
no definite or permanent record. Every
phrase and every sentiment is
immediately and spread abroad
and literary and military expeditions
ready to be put to the test.

ready to be put to the test. The
tained and distinguished name is put
to the full test: character in general stands
displayed, or remains, concealed only by
dint of habitual, invincible caution. We
cannot thoroughly know our representa-
tives until we have disclosed to us, all that
is said by them in regular debate or casual
interlocution, as happens in Great Britain
between the members of Parliament and
the reading part of the nation, under the
system of reporting above mentioned.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27.

BRAVO, MR. LeCOMPT.

You have put it to the gentlemen in
plain terms, let them now make their e-
lection—"The magnanimous & conciliat-
ory" speech of Mr. Barney it seems was
nothing but the flourish of trumpets before
the battle. It was taken for the signal of
parley, but we soon learned that it was
the prelude to charge—Mr. Barney, in
his own mouth, immediately afterwards
told us, that the "contest must be contin-
ued," and appealing to his own democra-
tic brethren to rally around him to defend
Baltimore, the patron and support of de-
mocracy, as he emphatically styled her, he
stigmatised the proceedings, in the case
of Auctions, as a rank federal measure,
whose birth was produced by the vindic-
tive feelings of party. This is the lan-
guage, with some other still more appro-
priate, that we could quote about the same
time, from the same "conciliatory" gen-
tleman, that is to produce an amalga-
mation of parties—We hope those papers
which have cracked Mr. Barney as
the magnanimous and conciliatory politi-
cian, whose course of conduct was worthy
to be pursued, will do justice to the fed-
eralists of Maryland by publishing these
his subsequent declarations, adding too,
that the motive for all this asperity is to be
found in the fact, that federal men gen-
erally wished to appropriate a part of the
duties arising from Auctions in Balti-
more to the treasury of the state, as is
done in some other states of this Union—
and that upon a compromising proposi-
tion to relinquish the states claim to a part
of the duties upon sales at auction; Mr.
Barney, presuming that federalists would
be almost exclusively against him, gave
vent to his party rancour, recalled all his
reconciliatory rant, proclaimed Baltimore
in "utmost need" and implored her demo-
cratic friends to sustain her, as Baltimore
knew her enemies and was regardless of
their impotent attempts—and when the
vote came, it was found that Mr. B. had
presumed wrong, for as many democrats
as federalists voted against him—thus he
lost the vote; he lost his pacificating char-
acter, he lost his influence with his par-
tizans, and will shortly probably lose no-
thing more.

When we first heard of Mr. Barney's
pacificating tone, or what was mistaken
for a pacificating tone, we were alike sur-
prised and pleased—Surprised, because,
whatever we may think of individuals and
the general character of the people, we
did not believe that any democratic man
of prominence would dare to offer a re-
conciliation of parties, and because we
knew it to be so hateful and so destructive
to a great majority of leading and now
influential men of that party—We were
pleased, because we hoped when we saw
the speech that we had been mistaken; and
because, believing as we do, that the state
of Maryland will be for ever retarded in
her progress to improvement by a rancor-
ous conflict of parties, we did and do most
ardently pray for such a destruction of
party spirit, and such a coalition of the
people at large and of men of sense and

integrity, as would fill all the places in
the state and general government with
men of the greatest sense and purest
virtue among us, regardless alike of their
religious or political creeds. For of this
we are assured; that we can find no man
in Maryland who is fit to serve the people,
that is not a republican in principle, and
if the uprightness of his character is suffi-
cient to attract the public confidence,
there can be but little doubt of his being a
safe fiduciary of the public interest. At
present we know that the state has not the
use of her best talents and capacities to
serve her—We know that such is the
state of parties, that none dare to offer
any efficient plan of state improvement,
lest it should be attacked and rendered
unpopular by their opponents, and thus
the party be run down—We know that
office seeking is a job, and that party is
preserved to subvert it—We know that
the progress of party is to give the rule to
the worst and most turbulent of party, and
that nothing is left to the people and the
state but profitless servants, & miserable
anticipations, or a vigorous determination
to revolutionize so destructive a state of
things.

Democratic men in power will never
consent to a reconciliation of parties. Ma-
ny democratic men in the state honestly
wish it, but they are not leading or con-
trouling men—Federalists earnestly de-
sire it for the safety and welfare of the
state alone—As a minority they would
be laughed at to propose it—but
give them power to-morrow, if they
do not honestly and sincerely seek re-
conciliation, we will agree to forfeit all we
are worth and to abandon the federal
party for ever.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. STUDENTS' NOTES.

(Continued.)

Nov. 11, 1620. The settlers at New Plymouth
numbered 120 in number, of a sect called Braw-
tons from their founder, who had rendered
themselves obnoxious by the democracy of
their tenets respecting church government
and had taken refuge in Leyden (Holland)—
In 1638 they applied to the London company
for a grant of land, which they obtained, sailed
in September for the River Hudson, but
their pilot supposed to have been bribed, took
them further north.

September 1628. Salem founded, the first
in Massachusetts—Endicot, the founder and
leader of the sect.

1630 Boston founded—1636 Religious Dis-
putes, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Vane, against Mr.
Winnthrop and others.

1632 Roger Williams, a preacher at Salem,
being at variance on doctrine with the Boston
church, and the Divines in Massachusetts
was banished, and he and his followers passed
over into the Narragansett settlement where
they founded what is called Providence—a
Covenant of works and the Covenant of grace—
another dissection—This controversy being
decided against the "Covenant of grace" Mrs.
Hutchinson, the leader of that sect, followed
the steps of Williams, and being banished,
founded with her Disciples Rhode Island 1635.

1635 One hundred persons, led by Fynchon,
Hooker and Haynes, passed the Connecticut
river and founded the towns of Hartford,
Springfield and Weatherfield; thus commen-
cing Connecticut—At the time Massachusetts,
Plymouth and Connecticut attempted the de-
struction of the Pequods (Indians) the troops
of Massachusetts were so divided by the meta-
physical points of the "Covenant of works"
and the "Covenant of grace" that the stronger
party (the former) could not believe that suc-
cess would attend the arms of such unhalloved
men as their opponents, and they refused to
march with them.

1637 New Haven founded by Eaton, Daven-
port and others, emigrants from England.

1631 Mr. Williams with a small colony of
Fishermen and Hunters settled Portsmouth—
New Hampshire granted to Mason this year,
lying along the coast from Merrimack river
near northern boundary of Massachusetts for
60 miles into the country to the river Piscata-
qua.

1639 Patent for Maine to Sir Fernando Gorges,
to the north east of New Hampshire, to river
Kennebec, one hundred miles into the
country.

1651-2 Province of Maine annexed itself to
Massachusetts.

1649 Terminated the controversy between
Connecticut & Massachusetts concerning the
duty imposed by Connecticut on all goods
exported from Connecticut river, for the
support of Fort Saybrook, at its mouth. The
inhabitants of Springfield (Massachusetts) on
this river refused to pay Massachusetts in
retaliation imposed a duty on every thing that
came into the Castle ground, Connecticut,
Plymouth or New Haven, and added an export
duty from the Bay, with a law of forfeiture for
non payment in either case.

1636 General Court of Massachusetts be-
stowed 400 on Newtown School & in 1638 Mr.
John Harvard made a liberal donation to same
school, in consequence of which it received
the name of HARVARD COLLEGE. In 1642
it was placed under the government of the
governor, deputy governor, magistrates and
ministers of the six adjacent towns, who with
the president were incorporated—In 1630 its
first charter granted.

1656 In this age of persecution rose the
Quaker sect—They suffered all sorts of per-
secution even death itself—But they could not
be suppressed.

1650 English navigation act, by which all
importations and exportations to or from his
majesty's colonies in Asia, Africa or America
were made in British Bottoms navigated by
British seamen. Articles prohibited to be ex-
ported from the colonies to any other than the
mother country were called "enumerated arti-
cles"—Same year tobacco forbid to be grown
in England, as compensation for the above re-
striction. Sir William Berkeley appointed go-
vernor of Virginia this year by Charles 2d.

1661 A premium on raising silk in Virginia
failed.

1664 New Jersey granted to lord Berkeley
and Sir George Carteret by Duke of York
out of his grant.

1713 Question of Boundary settled between
Massachusetts and Connecticut. By report
of joint committees it appeared that 107,
793 acres of land were due from Massachu-
setts in consequence of an agreement that when

settlements were made by the subjects of ei-
ther province within the lines of the other,
before the adjustment made, they should re-
main permanent, and compensation should be
made out of vacant lands for such cases. These
107,793 acres were conveyed to Connecticut
and were sold by that province as a fund for
Yale College.

From the Star. CENSUS

For Caroline County, Md. 1820.
Free white Males 3,643
Females 3,449
Male Slaves 737
Female do 737
Free colored Males 68
Females 68
Total 10,108

Of which number there are

Persons not naturalized 7
engaged in Agriculture 2057
in Commerce 98
in Manufactures 273
By reference to Niles' Weekly
Register, vol. 1, page 289, this
county had in 1810
Free Whites 6,932
Slaves 1,520
Total 8,452
Increase 658

CENSUS

Of Queen Anne's County, Md. 1820.
White Males 3,685
White Females 3,441
Total 7,126
Male Slaves 2,856
Female Slaves 2,632
Total 5,488
Free Males 1,053
Free Females 1,085
Total 2,138

The population of Centreville, Queen

Anne's County, Md. 1820.
Whites 394
Blacks 249
Total 643

APPOINTMENTS,

By the Governor and Council of Maryland,
January 1821.
Commissioners of Insurgent Debt
Reverdy Johnson, Lewis Eichel
Liam W. Hall.

LETTERS COMMUNICATED.

James L. Hawkins,
James H. Biggs,
Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary.
General Tobias R. Sanderson, Br. John
Owen, John Dougherty, (Old Town) Daniel
Conn, Richard M. Jones, Thomas Mumma,
Thomas Hillen, David Burke, Capt. Thomas
Shepherd, James Mosher, Peter Levering,
Colonel Wm. McDonald.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to
state that the members of Congress who
have been accused by indisposition, one of
them who has been dangerously ill, are
now recovering and being pronounced "out of
danger." After was Mr. Overstreet,
of South Carolina, who was severely wound-
ed on the 15th inst. by jumping from a carriage,
on the 17th inst. was pronounced "out of
danger."

A Change in the Missouri Legislature.
The legislature of Missouri, in its session of
the year 1819, consisted of 2287 members,
of these, 1303 were males, and 984 females,
371 were colored. During the year 1820, it
will be seen that the number of deaths a-
mounted to 1623; of which 1000 were males,
771 were females, and 152 were colored.
Making the number of males in 1819; six
hundred and sixty-two more than during the
year 1820.

We had, last week, an American, on
returning to his country, the year 1819
the number of deaths amounted to 2287.
Of these, 1303 were males, and 984 females,
371 were colored. During the year 1820, it
will be seen that the number of deaths a-
mounted to 1623; of which 1000 were males,
771 were females, and 152 were colored.
Making the number of males in 1819; six
hundred and sixty-two more than during the
year 1820.

COMMUNICATED.

On Friday the 22d inst. in the 32d year of
his age, JOHN W. FLETCHER, of Vintu,
Dorchester county, died.

Mr. Fletcher had been for several years
engaged in the sale of spirits, and his uni-
formly correct deportment had gained him a
large circle of friends, who now have to deplore
the loss of a most upright citizen, cut off
in the midst of life and in the midst of his
family. But such was the will of Heaven,
and now with humble submission to the
will of God, he has been taken from a warm and
friendly society of an amiable and exten-
sive member—and a wife and infant son of
affectionate husband and father.

On the 22d inst. in Baltimore, in the 48th
year of his age, Gen. JOSEPH STERETT

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed, at
the suit of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison
against Thomas Hambleton, will be sold on
Thursday the 22d of February, on the pre-
mise the following property, to wit, a tract of
part of a tract of land, called Hambleton's Dis-
covery, containing one hundred acres more
or less, two dressing glasses and one crib-
sold to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, shff.

Jan. 27—18

BOARD.

The Subscriber having removed to Easton,
will accommodate a few young gentlemen
with BOARD the present year.

WM. THOMAS.

Easton, Jan. 13—18.

TAYLORING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public in general, that he has
commenced the

Tayloring Business

in a part of the house formerly occupied by
Mr. James Rue, as a Tavern, next door to Mr.
Graham's Printing Office, where he intends
carrying it on in all its various branches, and
from his long and strict attention to the busi-
ness, he flatters himself that he can please,
and obtain a share of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedt. Servant.

PETER L. DUNBOW.

Easton, Jan. 30

POETRY.

TO HIS WIFE.

(During a period of severe indisposition)

BY CORNELIUS NEALE.

I said, I would love thee in want or in wealth,
Thro' cloud and thro' sunshine, in sickness,
In health:

And fear not, my love, when thy spirits are
weak,
The truth I have pledged I never will break.

Aye, sickness, but sickness it touches the
heart,
With a feeling, where how many feelings have
part!

There's a magic in soothing the wearisome
hour,
Fits tears up the stem, and hope looks for the
flower.

The rose smells as sweetly in sunshine and air,
But the greenhouse has all our affection and
care;

The lark sings as nobly, while soaring above,
But the bird that we nurse is the bird that we
love.

I have loved thee in sickness, I'll love thee in
health,
And if want be our portion, why love be our
wealth.

Thy comfort in sorrow, thy stay when most
weak,
The truth I have pledged I never will break.

THE CALL OF WALLACE.

By S. Bamford.

Come from the valley, O come from the
plain,
And arise to the hills of your fathers again,
For a chieftain has placed his banner on high,
And the scourge of his country hath dared to
defy.

Our hands are laid waste, and our homes are
destroyed,
While the ravaging Saxon is drinking in pride:
O come, brave ones, in battle array,
For the chains of the carnage shall sweep him
away.

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NEW GOODS.

Groome & Lambdin

Have the pleasure of informing their custo-
mers and the public generally, that (although
much delayed by sickness) they have at length
received their

FATIRE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which they are now on hand, and which they
will offer on the lowest terms to the public.
Easton, November 13th.

To Rent.

That small pleasant dwelling on Dover
street, at present occupied by Mrs. Brooks, is
for terms apply to

LUCRETIA TRASK.

Living on Dover street.
Dec 13

Mrs. ANN MARIA CAMPBELL,
removed to a Large and Commodious
dwelling in Cambridge, in a convenient part of
the town, in respect to the Academy and
schools, will board a few Girls and Boys,
on reasonable terms.
Dec 13, 1820.

AT REDUCED RENTS,
The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied
by Dr. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Scull, and
possession given the first of January next—
Enquire of the Rev. Mr. Warfield or of the
Subscriber

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dec. 23—

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ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dec. 23—

THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Queen Anne's County Orphans Court,
December 30th, 1820.

On application of Anna Maria Nabb, admin-
istratrix of John Nabb, late of Queen Anne's
County deceased, Ordered that she give the
notice required by law for creditors to exhib-
it their claims against the said deceased's es-
tate, and that she cause the same to be in-
serted once in each week for the space of three
successive weeks in one of the public papers
printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing
is truly extracted from the min-
utes of proceedings of Queen
Anne's County Orphans Court, I
have hereunto subscribed my
name and the seal of my office at
Easton, this 31st day of January, eighteen hun-
dred and twenty one.

THOS. C. EARLE Regr.
Wills Queen Anne's County.

TO THE ABOVE ORDER,
IT IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Wye, in Queen Anne's
County, has obtained from the orphans court
of said county, a personal letter of Admin-
istration of the personal estate of John Nabb,
late of said county deceased, all persons
claiming against the said de-
ceased are hereby warned to exhibit
their claims with the vouchers thereof to the sub-
scriber on or before the 12th day of December
next, they may otherwise by law be exclu-
ded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of Jan-
uary, 1821.

ANNA MARIA NABB, Administratrix,
of John Nabb, deceased.

Jan. 5.

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having leased the
FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Tal-
bot county at present occupied by
Mr. James Rue, respectfully soli-
cits the patronage of the public in the
line of his profession as Innkeeper; he
pledges himself to keep good and attentive
servants, his house is in complete order for the
reception of company, and will be opened on
the first day of January next, furnished with
new beds and furniture—his stables are also in
good order, and will always be supplied with
the best provender the country will afford.

Particular attention will be paid to travelling
gentlemen and ladies, who can always be ac-
commodated with private rooms, and the
greatest attention paid to their commands.

He intends keeping the best liquors of every
description.

N. B. Boarding on moderate terms, by the
week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD HARWOOD.

Easton, Dec. 23d. 1820—6w.

CAUTION.

Whereas certain individuals in and about
the town of Easton, (either from ignorance of
the law, or from a supposition that such prac-
tices are allowed by me) are in the habit of
employing and dealing with my ser-
vants, Notice is hereby given, to all such
persons and others that such practices are not
permitted, and that I shall prosecute every
individual who shall hereafter employ, barter,
trade, or in any manner deal with either of my
servants without my express permission.

And the more entirely to prevent such em-
ployment and dealing by night or by day,
I hereby offer a reward of twenty dollars to
any person who shall inform me there-
of so that the parties offending in the prem-
ises be prosecuted and fined according to law.

NS. HAMMOND.

St. Aubin, Jan. 6, 1821.—2m.

To Hire

For the present year a good Country Black-
smith.

Apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS.

Easton, Jan. 6th 1821.

NOTICE.

The return of the Commissioners on the com-
mission issued on the petition of Thos. Wyatt,
to divide and view & value, &c. the lands of
Joannes Gland deceased, having been ratified
and confirmed by the court, and notice having
been published agreeably to the order of the
court, the said Thos. Wyatt a purchaser
from one of the heirs of the said Joannes
Gland, comes into court and refuses to take
the lands in the return mentioned, at the va-
luation of the commissioners, but Elizabeth
the daughter of the said Joannes, though cal-
led does not appear; thereupon, it is ordered
by the court that the lands mentioned in the
said commission and return be sold by the
said commissioners in the following manner,
and upon the following terms, to wit: At pub-
lic Auction, one third of the purchase money
to be paid down, one other third of the pur-
chase money to be paid at the end of nine
months from the day of sale, with interest
from that day, and the residue of the pur-
chase money to be paid at the end of eighteen
months from that day. Four weeks notice of
the said sale to be given by advertisement in one
of the newspapers published at Easton, and
by advertisement set up at the Court house
door of Caroline county.

By order,
JO. RICHARDSON, Ck.

In pursuance of the above order the un-
designed commissioners appointed will ex-
pose at public sale on the premises on the
last Saturday in February next, to the highest
bidder, all the lands mentioned in the a-
bove mentioned commission and return, lying
and being in the county of Caroline, on the
terms prescribed by the above mentioned or-
der.

Richard Hughtell,
Beth Godwin,
Samuel Culbreth,
Wm. M. Hardcastle,
Thomas Goldsborough,
Commissioners.

Jan. 5, 4w

MARYLAND.

October Term, Anno Domini 1820.

Ordered by Dorchester County Court, that
the first Wednesday after the first Monday in
April next, be appointed for the discharge of
Noble Wright, of the county aforesaid, an in-
solvent petitioner, under the acts of assembly
for the relief of insolvent debtors—the same
time is appointed for his creditors to attend.

By Order,
E. RICHARDSON, Ck.

True Copy,
Dec. 30

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October Term, Anno Domini 1820.

Ordered by Dorchester County Court, that
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April next, be appointed for the discharge of
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time is appointed for his creditors to attend.

By Order,
E. RICHARDSON, Ck.

True Copy,
Dec. 30—4w

Overseer Wanted.

Dr. ALLEN THOMAS, residing on the
Western Shore, wishes to engage a single
man as an Overseer—he must produce satisfac-
tory recommendations as to ability, &c. &c.
To such a person liberal wages will be given.
Apply to
NICHOLAS THOMAS,
Near the Hotel in the Hall,
Talbot County, December 30th, 1820

Dr. Saml. T. Kemp,

Having removed to the dwelling formerly
occupied by Dr. Gray, continues respectfully
to offer his professional services to the public.
Easton, Dec. 30.

Mrs. S. Thompson,

Has rented for the ensuing year and intends
removing on Monday next, to that large & com-
modious brick house at the North West Corner
of Harrison & Goldsborough streets, and ad-
joining the Miss Harrisses Female Academy,
where she will be prepared to receive Board-
ers on moderate terms.

She has also made arrangements to accom-
modate young Ladies from the country, going
to the Female Academy, at \$100 per year, &
to the parents or guardians of such she
pledges herself to pay the strictest attention
to their health and convenience.
Easton, Dec. 30

REMOVAL.

The MISS HARRISSES, have rented the
brick house adjoining the residence of the
late Mrs. Tripp, and intend opening their
school there on Monday next, (which for
comfort and convenience is preferable to the
house they have heretofore occupied) and
having taken into consideration the pressure
of the times and the scarcity of money, they
have concluded to teach in future on the fol-
lowing terms, to wit:

Spelling, Reading, Plain Sewing \$3.00
and Sampler Work

Writing, Arithmetic, the English
Grammar, and Moslin work, includ-
ing the above branches 4.00

Geography, Ancient & Modern
History, illustrated by Maps, Com-
positon on & Embroidery, including
all the above branches 5.00

Drawing and Painting 6.00
Parents or Guardians, living at a distance,
desirous of sending young ladies to this in-
stitution, can have them boarded on moderate
terms in the house adjoining the school room,
where they will be under the immediate in-
spection of the teachers, who will board in the
same house, and pledge themselves to pay the
utmost attention to their morals, manners, &c.
Easton, Dec. 30

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, in the
recess of the Court, as one of the Justices of
the Orphans Court by petition in writing of
Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, stating
that they are in actual confinement, and pray-
ing for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed
at November session eighteen hundred & five,
for the relief of insolvent debtors, & the several
supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned
in said acts and the said Henry Jenkins and
Benjamin Gadd, having complied with the said
acts of assembly—I do hereby order and ad-
judge that the said Henry Jenkins and Ben-
jamin Gadd, be discharged from their im-
prisonment and that they be & appear before
the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the
first Wednesday after the first Monday in
April next, and at such other days and times
as the Court shall direct, the same time is ap-
pointed for the creditors of the said Henry
Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, to attend, and I
shew cause, if any they have, why the said
Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, should
not have the benefit of the said acts of As-
sembly.

Given under my hand the 12th day of De-
cember 1820.

ARTHUR RICH.

True Copy,
December 30

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, in the
recess of the Court, as Chief Judge, of the
fourth judicial district of Maryland, by petition
in writing of Henry Griffith and Richard Ful-
ler, stating that they are in actual confine-
ment, and praying for the benefit of the act
of Assembly, passed at November session,
eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of in-
solvent debtors, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said
acts—and the said Henry Griffith and Richard
Fuller having complied with the several re-
quisites required by the said acts of assembly
—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said
Henry Griffith and Richard Fuller be dis-
charged from their imprisonment and that they be
and appear before the Judges of Dorchester
county court, on the first Wednesday